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THE LITERARY DIGEST

33

VOLUME XXIX

JULY, 1904—DECEMBER, 1904

2871

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
44 TO 60 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK

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VOLUME XXIX.

(FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.)

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LIST OF PERIODICALS REPRESENTED

AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

Advance, Chicago.
Advance, San Francisco.
Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Age, New York.
Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.
Amalgamated Journal, Pittsburg.
American, Baltimore.
American, Manila.
American, New York.
American Friend, Philadelphia.
American Hebrew, New York.
American Industries, New York.
American Inventor, New York.
American Journal of Science, New Haven, Conn.
American Journal of Theology, Chicago.
American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston.
American Machinist, New York.
American Medicine, Philadelphia.
Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kans.
Arena, Trenton, N. J.
Argonaut, San Francisco.
Army and Navy Journal, New York.
Army and Navy Register, Washington.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston.
Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.
Automobile Magazine, New York.
Banner, Nashville.
Biblical World, Chicago.
Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.
Blade, Toledo.
Booklover, New York.
Booklovers' Magazine, Philadelphia.
Bookman, New York.
Bradstreet's, New York.
Call, San Francisco.
Cassier's Magazine, New York.
Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.
Catholic Mirror, Baltimore.
Catholic News, New York.
Catholic Standard and Times, Philadelphia.
Catholic World, New York.
Charities, New York.
Christian Advocate, New York.
Christian Advocate, St. Louis.
Christian Endeavor World, Boston.
Christian Herald, New York.
Christian Intelligencer, New York.
Christian Observer, Louisville.
Christian Register, Boston.
Christian World and Evangelist, New York.
Chronicle, Augusta, Ga.
Chronicle, Chicago.
Chronicle, San Francisco.
Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburg.
Church Economist, New York.
Church Standard, Philadelphia.
Churchman, New York.
Citizen, Brooklyn.
Citizen, Columbus, O.
Collier's Weekly, New York.
Commercial Appeal, Memphis.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York.
Commoner, Lincoln, Nebr.
Congregationalist, Boston.
Constitution, Atlanta.
Cosmopolitan Magazine, New York.
Consular Reports, Washington.
Courant, Hartford.
Courier-Journal, Louisville.
Craftsman, Syracuse, New York.
Critic, New York.
Current Literature, New York.
Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.
Dial, Chicago.
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, New York.
Dispatch, Columbus.
Dispatch, Pittsburg.
Dispatch, St. Paul.
Dramatic Mirror, New York.
Dun's Review, New York.
Eagle, Brooklyn.
Electrical Review, New York.
Electrical World and Engineer, New York.
Electricity, New York.
Engineering Magazine, New York.

Engineering News, New York.
Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.
Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.
Era, Philadelphia.
Evangelical Messenger, Cleveland.
Evening Mail, New York.
Evening Post, Chicago.
Evening Post, New York.
Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Evening Telegram, New York.
Everybody's Magazine, New York.
Express, Buffalo.
Financier, New York.
Forum, New York.
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, New York.
Free Press, Detroit.
Freeman's Journal, New York.
Gazette, Cleveland.
Gazette, Pittsburg.
Globe, New York.
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.
Harper's Bazar, New York.
Harper's Magazine, New York.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
Harvard Lampoon, Cambridge.
Hebrew Standard, New York.
Herald, Baltimore.
Herald, Boston.
Herald, New York.
Herald, Salt Lake City.
Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati.
Homiletic Review, New York.
Horseless Age, New York.
Independent, New York.
Inquirer, Philadelphia.
Insurance, New York.
Insurance Monitor, New York.
Inter Ocean, Chicago.
Interior, Chicago.
International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt.
Irish World, New York.
Iron Age, New York.
Jewish American, Detroit.
Jewish Comment, Baltimore.
Jewish Exponent, Philadelphia.
Journal, Atlanta.
Journal, Detroit.
Journal, Indianapolis.
Journal, Kansas City.
Journal, Minneapolis.
Journal, Providence.
Journal, Sioux City.
Journal of Commerce, New York.
Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.
Leader, Cleveland.
Leaves of Healing, Chicago.
Ledger, Philadelphia.
Ledger, Tacoma.
Leslie's Weekly, New York.
Life, New York.
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia.
Literary World, Boston.
Living Church, Milwaukee.
Lutheran, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.
Marine Engineering, New York.
Marine Review, Cleveland.
McClure's Magazine, New York.
Medical Examiner, New York.
Medical News, New York.
Medical Record, New York.
Medical Times, New York.
Messenger, New York.
Methodist Recorder, Pittsburg.
Metropolitan Magazine, New York.
Monitor, San Francisco.
Nation, New York.
National Druggist, St. Louis.
National Geographic Magazine, Washington.
National Labor Tribune, Pittsburg.
New Century, Washington.
New Voice, Chicago.
New World, Chicago.
News, Atlanta.
News, Baltimore.
News, Buffalo.
News, Chicago.
News, Denver.
News, Detroit.
News, Omaha.
News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.
News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.
News-Tribune, Detroit.
North American, Philadelphia.
North American Review, New York.
Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.
Observer, Charlotte, N. C.
Observer, New York.
Open Court, Chicago.
Outlook, New York.
Pearson's Magazine, New York.
Picayune, New Orleans.
Pilgrim, Battle Creek, Mich.
Pilot, Boston.
Pioneer Press, St. Paul.
Plain Dealer, Cleveland.
Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
Popular Mechanics, Chicago.
Popular Science Monthly, New York.
Post, Charleston.
Post, Houston, Texas.
Post, Pittsburg.
Post, Washington.
Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.
Post Express, Rochester.
Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.
Presbyterian, Philadelphia.
Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg.
Press, Binghamton, N. Y.
Press, New York.
Press, Philadelphia.
Princeton Theological Review, Philadelphia.
Public, Chicago.
Publishers' Weekly, New York.
Puck, New York.
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago.
Railway and Locomotive Engineering, Chicago.
Railway World, Philadelphia.
Reader, New York.
Record, Philadelphia.
Record-Herald, Chicago.
Reform Advocate, Chicago.
Register and Leader, Des Moines.
Republic, St. Louis.
Republican, Denver.
Republican, Springfield.
Review of Reviews, New York.
St. Nicholas, New York.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
Scientific American, New York.
Scientific American Supplement, New York.
Scribner's Magazine, New York.
Sentinel, Indianapolis.
Sewanee Review, New York.
Smart Set, New York.
Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee.
Socialist, Seattle.
Standard, Chicago.
Standard Union, Brooklyn.
Star, Kansas City.
Star, Washington.
State, Columbia, S. C.
Street Railway Journal, New York.
Success, New York.
Sugar Planters' Journal, New Orleans.
Sun, Baltimore.
Sun, New York.
Sunday-School Times, Philadelphia.
Theatre, New York.
Times, Brooklyn.
Times, Chattanooga.
Times, Denver.
Times, Hartford, Conn.
Times, Kansas City.
Times, Manila.
Times, Minneapolis.
Times, New York.
Times, Pittsburg.
Times, Washington.
Times-Democrat, New Orleans.
Times-Dispatch, Richmond.
Times-Herald, Newport News.
Times Saturday Review, New York.
Times-Union, Jacksonville.
Transcript, Boston.
Tribune, Chicago.
Tribune, Detroit.
Tribune, New York.
United States Investor, Boston.
Unity, Chicago.
Universalist Leader, Boston.
Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk.
Wall Street Journal, New York.
Watchman, Boston.
Western Electrician, Chicago.
Western Recorder, Louisville.
Woman's Home Companion, New York.
World, New York.
World's Work, New York.
Worker, New York.
Youth's Companion, Boston.
Zion's Herald, Boston.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

In the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Academy, London.
Advertiser, London.
Athenæum, London.
Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.
Bookman, London.
British Medical Journal, London.
British Weekly, London.
Catholic Times, London.
Christian Commonwealth, London.
Christian World, London.
Chronicle, London.
Church Quarterly Review, London.
Church Times, London.
Contemporary Review, London.
Cornhill Magazine, London.
Dublin Review, Dublin.
Economist, London.
Edinburgh Review, Edinburgh.
Electrical Age, London.
Engineer, London.
Engineering, London.
Expositor, London.
Finland Bulletin, London.
Fortnightly Review, London.
Free Russia, London.
Freeman's Journal, Dublin.
Globe, London.
Guardian, London.
Guardian, Manchester.
Health, London.
Hibbert Journal, London.
Hospital, London.
Independent, Dublin.
Independent, Sheffield.
Independent Review, London.
Jewish Chronicle, London.
Judy, London.
Knowledge, London.
Lancet, London.
Mail, London.
Mechanical Engineer, London.
Methodist Recorder, London.
Monthly Review, London.
National Magazine, London.
National Review, London.
Nature, London.
New Liberal Review, London.
News, London.
Nineteenth Century and After, London.
Outlook, London.
Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Pilot, London.
Post, Birmingham.
Post, Liverpool.
Post, London.
Public Opinion, London.
Punch, London.
Quarterly Review, London.
Review of Reviews, London
Rock, London.
Saturday Review, London.
Scotsman, Edinburgh.
South American Journal, London.
Speaker, London.
Spectator, London.
Sphere, London.
Standard, London.
Statist, London.
St. James's Gazette, London.
Strand Magazine, London.
Tablet, London.
Telegraph, Dublin.
Telegraph, London.
Temple Bar, London.
Times, London.
Times Literary Supplement, London.
Tit Bits, London.
T. P's Weekly, London.
Truth, London.
United Irishmen, Dublin
Westminster Gazette, London.

English Periodicals in the British Colonies.

Advertiser, London, Ont.
Age, Melbourne.
Argus, Melbourne.

Bulletin, Sydney.
Canadian Druggist, Toronto.
Canadian Magazine, Toronto.
Courier, Brisbane.
Daily Witness, Montreal.
Evening Telegram, Toronto.
Friend of India, Calcutta.
Gazette, Montreal.
Globe, Toronto.
Mail and Empire, Toronto.
Morning Herald, Sydney.
News, Toronto.
Review of Reviews for Australasia, Melbourne.
Telegram, Toronto.
Telegram, Winnipeg.
Telegraph, Sydney.
Weekly Sun, Toronto.
West Australian, Perth.
World, Toronto.

English Periodicals in Various Countries.

Celestial Empire, Hongkong.
Celestial Empire, Shanghai.
Chronicle, Kobe.
East of Asia, Shanghai.
Herald, Kobe.
Japan Weekly Advertiser, Yokohama.
Mercury, Shanghai.
Venezuelan Herald, Caracas.
Overland China Mail, Hongkong.
Weekly Mail, Yokohama.

FRENCH PERIODICALS

In the French Republic.

Action, Paris.
Armée et Marine, Paris.
Aurore, Paris.
Autorité, Paris.
Bulletin des Ingénieurs Civils, Paris.
Caricature, Paris.
Ciel et Terre, Paris.
Correspondant, Paris.
Cosmos, Paris.
Croix, Paris.
Dépêche Coloniale, Paris.
Echo de Paris.
Eclair, Paris.
Economiste Française, Paris.
Européen, Paris.
Figaro, Paris.
Gaulois, Paris.
Génie Civil, Paris.
Gil Blas, Paris.
Grande Revue, Paris.
Humanité, Paris.
Illustration, Paris.
Industrie Electrique, Paris.
Intransigéant, Paris.
Journal, Paris.
Journal des Débats, Paris.
Journal des Economistes, Paris.
Journal d'Outre Mer, Paris.
Journal des Sciences Militaires, Paris.
Lanterne, Paris.
Liberte, Paris.
Libre Parole, Paris.
Martin, Paris.
Mercure de France, Paris.
Nature, Paris.
Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
Patrie, Paris.
Petit Journal, Paris.
Petit Parisien, Paris.
Petit Temps, Paris.
Petite République, Paris.
Presse, Paris.
Radical, Paris.
Rappel, Paris.
République Française, Paris.
Revue, Paris.
Revue Bleu, Paris.
Revue Coloniale, Paris.
Revue de Paris, Paris.
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Revue Diplomatique, Paris.
Revue Générale des Sciences, Paris.
Revue Industrielle, Paris.
Revue Internationale, Paris.
Revue Scientifique, Paris.
Rire, Paris.
Science Illustrée, Paris.
Semaine Médicale, Paris.
Siècle, Paris.
Soir, Paris.
Soleil, Paris.
Supplement, Paris.
Temps, Paris.

French Periodicals in Various Countries.

Echo de Chine, Shanghai.
Indépendance Belge, Brussels.

GERMAN PERIODICALS

In the German Empire.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich.
Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, Berlin.
Berliner Tageblatt, Berlin.
Beweis des Glaubens, Gütersloh.
Christliche Welt, Leipsic.
Chronik, Leipsic.
Daheim, Leipsic.
Deutsche Agrar-Correspondenz, Berlin.
Deutsche Monatsschrift, Berlin.
Deutsche Revue, Berlin.
Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfort.
Gartenlaube, Berlin.
Germania, Berlin.
Glaube und Wissen, Stuttgart.
Grenzboten, Leipsic.
Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg.
Hannoverische Courier, Hanover.
Illustrirte Zeitung, Berlin.
Jugend, Munich.
Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Kladderadatsch, Berlin.
Kölnische Volkszeitung, Cologne.
Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne.
Kreuz-Zeitung, Berlin.
Litterarische Echo, Berlin.
Lokal-Anzeiger, Berlin.
Lutherische Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Militär-Wochenblatt, Berlin.
Nation, Berlin.
National Zeitung, Berlin.
Neue Zeit, Stuttgart.
Neueste Nachrichten, Munich.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin.
Politische Correspondenz, Berlin.
Post, Berlin.
Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin.
Sächsische Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dresden.
Schlesische Zeitung, Berlin.
Simplicissimus, Munich.
Strasburger Post, Strasburg.
Tag, Berlin.
Tägliche Rundschau, Berlin.
Ulk, Berlin.
Umschau, Gratz.
Volkszeitung, Leipsic.
Vorwärts, Berlin.
Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.
Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.
Weser Zeitung, Bremen.
Woche, Berlin.

German Periodicals in Austria.

Allgemeine Correspondenz, Vienna.
Floh, Vienna.
Fremdenblatt, Vienna.
Neue Freie Presse, Vienna.
Neues Wiener Tageblatt, Vienna.
Pester-loyd, Budapest.
Politische Correspondenz, Vienna.
Reichswehr, Vienna.
Zeit, Vienna.

ITALIAN PERIODICALS.

Asino, Rome.
Avanti, Rome.
Capitan Fraessa, Rome.
Civilta Cattolica, Rome.
Fanfulla, Turin.
Fischietto, Turin.
Gazzetta-Ufficiale, Rome.
Giornale d'Italia, Rome.
Italie, Rome.
Mattino, Naples.
Messagero, Rome.
Nuova Antologia, Rome.
Osservatore Romano, Rome.
Patria, Rome.
Perseveranza, Milan.
Popolo Romano, Rome.
Rassegna Internazionale, Florence.
Secolo, Milan.
Stampa, Milan.
Tribuna, Rome.
Voce Cattolica, Lugano.

RUSSIAN PERIODICALS.

Birzheviya Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.
Boudoustvort, St. Petersburg.
Dalnii Vostok, Vladivostok.
Grashdanin, St. Petersburg.
Journal Dlia Veisch, St. Petersburg.
Khazain, St. Petersburg.
Listok, Odessa.
Mi Bozhi, St. Petersburg.
Novosti, St. Petersburg.
Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.
Novy Krai, Port Arthur.
Pravo, St. Petersburg.
Russkoe Bagatstvo, St. Petersburg.
Serpske Novine, Belgrade.
Slovo, Moscow.
Svet, St. Petersburg.
Viestnik, Harbin.
Voskhod, St. Petersburg.

SCANDINAVIAN PERIODICALS.

Aftenbladet, Stockholm.
Aftenposten, Christiania.
Arbeidet, Bergen.
Faderneslandet, Stockholm.
Handelstidningen, Stockholm.
Nordisk Revy, Stockholm.
Ny Tid, Trondheim.
Posten, Gothenberg.
Socialdemokraten, Christiania.
Tidningen, Stockholm.
Verdens Gang, Christiania.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PERIODICALS.

Correo, Madrid.
Correspondencia Militar, Madrid.
Dia, Madrid.
Diario Universal, Madrid.
Epoca, Madrid.
España Moderna, Madrid.
Evangelista, Madrid.
Globo, Madrid.
Heraldo, Madrid.
Imparcial, Madrid.
Lectura, Madrid.
Liberal, Madrid.
Nuestro Tiempo, Madrid.
Opinion, La Paz.
Pais, Madrid.

OTHER PERIODICALS.

Chinese.

Sin Pao, Peking.
Sin Wan Pao, Shanghai.
Tung Wan Hu Pao, Shanghai.

Danish.

Danebrog, Copenhagen.
Gamle Dannevirke, Hadersleben.
Heimdal, Copenhagen.
Politiken, Copenhagen.
Tidende, Copenhagen.

Dutch.

Amsterdammer, Amsterdam.
Courant, Hague.
Dagblad, Utrecht.
Handelsblad, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.
Niews, Amsterdam.
Telegraaf, Amsterdam.
Vaderland, Hague.
Volk, Amsterdam.

Hungarian and Polish.

Sviet, Odessa.
Szemle, Budapest.
Zastava Neutss, Hungary.

Japanese.

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Chuwo, Tokyo.
Jiji Shimpo, Tokyo.
Jimmin, Tokyo.
Kokumin Shimbun, Tokyo.
Mainichi, Tokyo.
Nihon, Tokyo.
Shakai Zasshi, Tokyo.
Taiyo, Tokyo.
Yomiuri, Tokyo.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 1 — New York, July 2, 1904 — Whole Number, 741

Published Weekly by

Funk & Wagnalls Company.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

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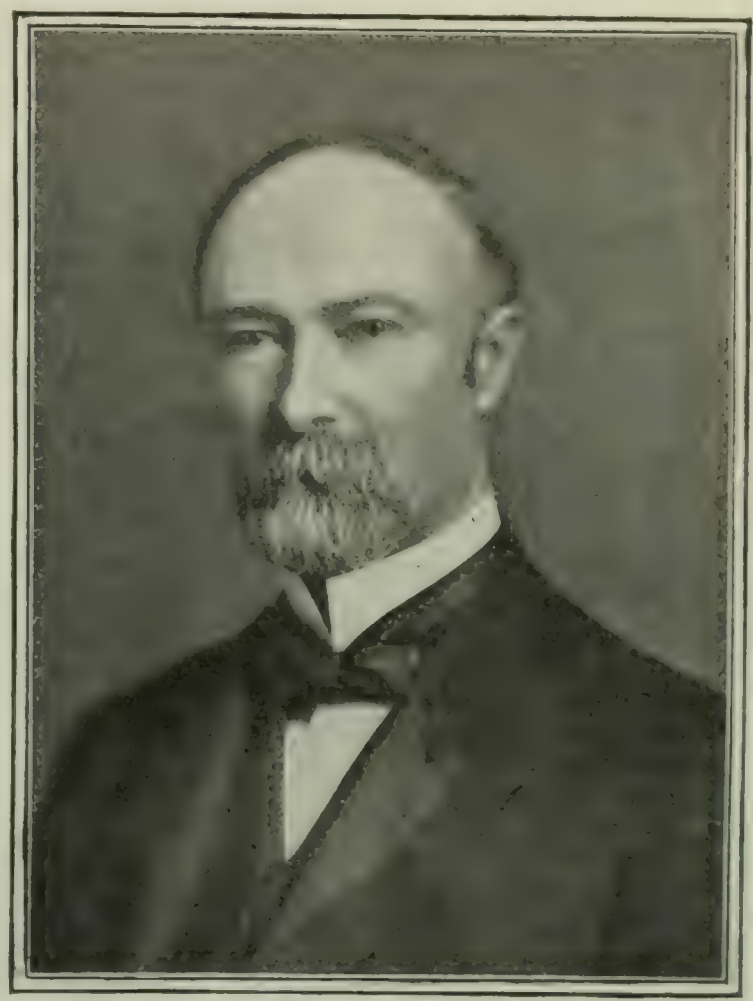
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS.

THE great issue of the coming campaign is as yet discerned but dimly by the press, and is expected to remain a matter of doubt until after the Democratic convention next week at St. Louis; but the action of the Republican convention at Chicago has determined the personality of the Republican candidates and defined the Republican positions on the tariff, reciprocity, the trusts, Southern representation, etc. It has long been evident that one of the chief issues of the campaign will be President Roosevelt himself. "President Roosevelt is his own platform," says the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.). That he dominated the convention is at the same time the criticism of the Democratic and the glory of the Republican press. "No more is it the grand old party," exclaims the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.); "it is a gone old party. Body and breeches, Teddy owns it, and but for the independence and good sense of a majority of patriotic Americans, is at liberty to become our Diaz. The Republican party has lost its spine. It has lost its manhood. By no other explanation is it possible to account for the ascendency of Teddy." The convention is criticized as spiritless and void of enthusiasm, and many of the leaders are pictured as having little heart in the work of nominating Mr Roosevelt for another term in the Presidential chair. But, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), he "was not nominated by the leaders, but in spite of them"; and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) declares similarly that it is "the people who have forced Roosevelt on the politicians," and predicts that "there will be plenty of Roosevelt enthusiasm during the coming campaign." Senator Fairbanks, the nominee for Vice-President, is eulogized by the New York *Evening Mail* as "a statesman of large mentality" and "of Presidential caliber," and is described by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) as "an ideal candidate." The New York *Globe* (Rep.), however, calls him a "Mr. Feathertop," and declares that "it is the stiffest dose of the kind since Adlai Stevenson was hitched to the coat-tails of Grover Cleveland in 1892." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) wonders if the nomination of Fairbanks is not a sort of life insurance for the President. "Certainly," it remarks "the maddest anarchist would never think of killing Roosevelt to make Fairbanks President. For other grounds for [illegible] however, one would search in vain."



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SENATOR CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, OF INDIANA.
Republican nominee for Vice-President.

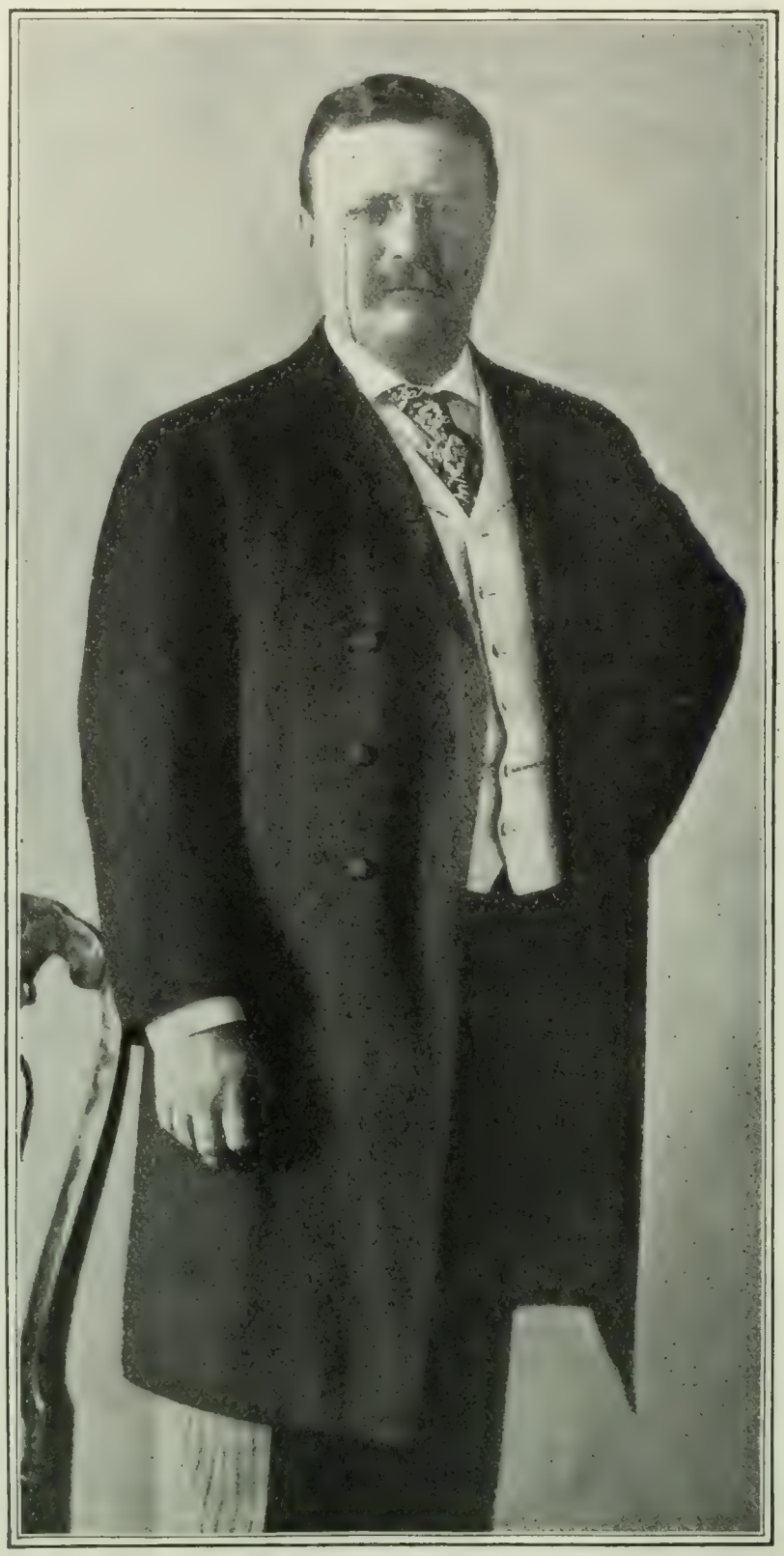
Of the platform planks, the one that [illegible] and seems most likely to figure as a large issue is the one on the tariff. In this declaration, protection is pronounced "a cardinal policy of the Republican party." Readjustment of tariff rates, we are told, should be made "only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration; but this work can not safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. To entrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster . . . A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business prosperity.

To a Republican Congress and a Republican President that great question can be safely intrusted." Reciprocity is favored "wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection, and without injury to American agriculture, American labor, or any American industry." This declaration "rings clear and true," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.); and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* declares that "it is thoroughly sound and strong." "It places the stamp of party approval upon the best economic thought of the country," says the Philadelphia *North American*. The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), however, thinks this declaration "means that if the Republican national ticket is elected next November there will be practically no change in the existing duties, and that the American consumer will continue in many instances to pay exorbitant prices for goods which are sold to outside customers for much less." And the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) says similarly:

"The fundamental truth now made plain is that there is no tariff reform to be counted upon from the Republican party, but, on the contrary, should Roosevelt be elected, every one of the existing evils will be held to have received a warrant at the polls for further growth. This is the real issue which the Democrats will have to deal with, and which, in our judgment, affords the strongest reason for believing that they will carry the country. The Democrats will stand for reform, while their opponents are found to be unmistakably committed against any redress of any of the glaring tariff abuses which have for several years been distorting and in many cases positively destroying the normal industries of the American people."

Another plank that arouses interest is the declaration favoring revision of Southern representation. "With Theodore Roosevelt as the leader of the party," says the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), "that declaration means, in the event of Republican success at the polls, that this gross anomaly and injustice will really be removed, and when the Southern Democrats realize that fact there will be excitement enough to satisfy the most ardent lover of a good old-fashioned fight." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), however, doubts the party's sincerity. It says:

"We should be glad to believe that the plank about disfranchised negroes and the enforcement of their constitutional guarantees meant a vigorous and honest campaign on that issue. But, frankly, we see no proof that the party is in earnest about all that. . . . We can only judge Republican professions of solicitude for the negro by Republican deeds in his behalf. The party has taken no decided step to recognize him as a man, fully entitled to his political rights. It permitted the nomination of a negro collector to go unconfirmed by a Republican Senate simply because he was a black man. It talks now about 'Congressional action,' but what has it been doing with its Congresses while the negro has been discriminated against? Absolutely nothing. It has not even, by the Committee on Credentials, looked into the grossly unfair and illegal conditions of the suffrage in the South. Until it gives us something more than vague promises, therefore, we have no reason to suppose that it means to stir in this matter. A catch-all platform simply has a plank to catch the negro vote in the North. That was what Senator Hanna frankly confessed to be the object of the Ohio platform last year, and, till better advised, that is what we must think was the sole design of the Chicago platform."



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THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The party declarations on the gold standard, merchant marine, Southern representation, trusts, and labor-unions, are contained in these paragraphs:

"We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party, can not safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption, and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

"While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of Republican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade, in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages, and heavy subsidies of foreign governments, has not for many years received from the Government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We therefore favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last Congress, which created the Merchant Marine Commission to investigate and report upon this subject. . . . . .

"We favor such Congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited, and if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and in the electoral college shall be proportionally reduced as directed by the Constitution of the United States.

"Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations, when lawfully formed for lawful purposes, are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them."

Distrust of President Roosevelt.—"It is conceded as a 'self-evident fact' by the administrationist Chicago *Inter Ocean* that among men of large business affairs 'there is general lack of confidence in President Roosevelt.' But at the same time these business men are warned that they must choose the President and such times as we have, or take a Democratic President and 'the deluge.' To which a man who is described as one of the best-known bankers in the country, a life-long Republican, replies that the business

A TIMELY CAMPAIGN BANNER.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

men not only have no confidence in Mr. Roosevelt; they are 'up in arms' against him, and he seems to hold out the idea that the election of a conservative Democrat would bring a 'deluge' less to be feared than the election of Mr. Roosevelt.

"This 'self-evident fact' is a chief influence in imposing upon the present gathering of the Republican party its distinctive feature of entire lack of spirit and enthusiasm. The foregoneness of the Roosevelt nomination is not so much responsible for this as the fact that for the first time in the history of the party since the Civil War the settled program fails to command the hearty support and enthusiastic confidence of those business classes which have been heretofore the great and assured reliance of the party in time of election. . . . . .

"We do not know how far down among ordinary business men and manufacturers the anti-Roosevelt disaffection extends from the circles of high finance, but it is evident that the Republican business classes are not as well satisfied with the situation which has come to pass as they might be. The country is in a state of noticeable industrial depression, and, whether it is to be of long or of only brief duration, it is enough for the moment to bring into extended questioning among the faithful the capacity of Republican policy to do for business what it has been advertised to do."—*The Springfield Republican* (*Ind.*)

The Personal Issue Welcomed.—"President Roosevelt's character is an open book. Above all things he is frank, open, and unequivocal. From the first he has taken the country into his confidence, and in turn the country gives its full confidence to him. Impulsive?—yes, but with an unerring instinct for the right. Self-reliant?—yes, but with the anchor of supreme loyalty to duty. Original and unique?—yes, but with the safety of fixed and sure ideals. He has in exalted measure the great fundamental virtues, truth, purity, uprightness, patriotism, probity, and courage. He is as brave as a lion and as honest as the daylight. He has a lofty ideal of the public service and is faithful to its standard. He measures up to the mark of duty himself, and is rigid in his exactions on those around him. He belongs to the rare type of men endowed with the genius of great and arduous achievement. Men compare him, not inaptly, with Emperor William, and his vivid personality inspires the unstinted tribute, perhaps excessive, of such sober historical students as James Bryce. However observers differ in their estimates, none fail to recognize his powerful individuality, his instant perception, and his vital, virile action.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.).

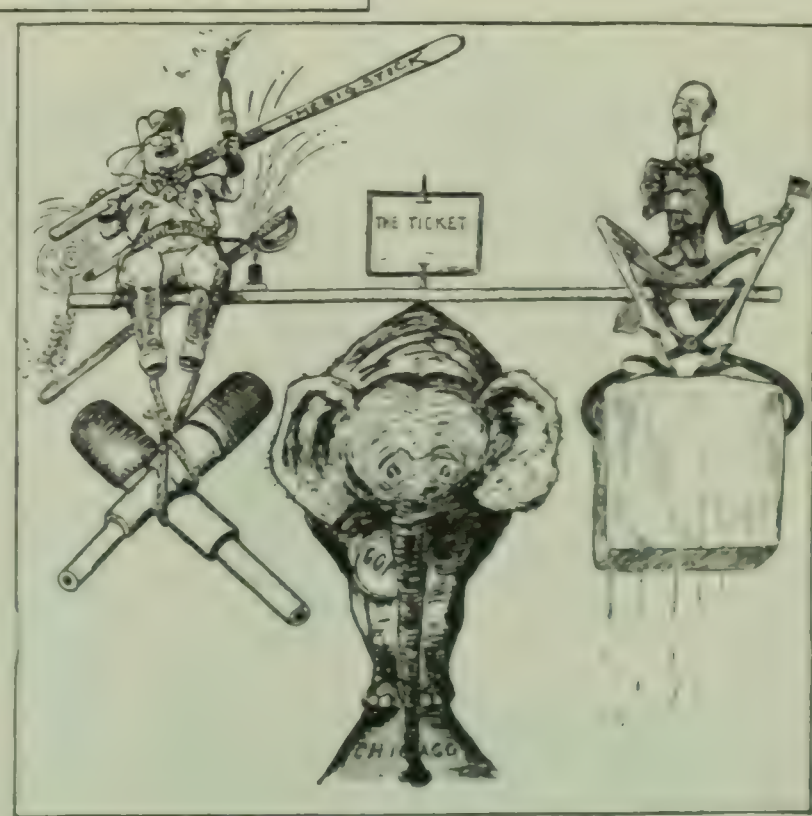
Democratic Praise of Fairbanks.—"One should not underestimate Mr. Fairbanks. He is not magnetic, but he is judicious. He is not electric, but he is reassuring. He does not inspire enthusiasm, but he establishes confidence. He is not a man to take chances, but he squanders no opportunities. Nor has he been unselfish. He was for Walter Q. Gresham, for President, in 1888, when Harrison was nominated. He was for William McKinley, in 1896, and was the latter's choice for chairman of the convention at St. Louis. There is reason to believe that he was William McKinley's choice for President this year. But the events which changed all that are well enough known.

"Mr. Fairbanks, from Republican standards, is of Presidential size. He is as patient, as tactful, but not so genial as Mr. McKinley was, but he has the personal gravity, the personal dignity, and the economy (or the destitution) of humor which suggests the idea of a judicious executive—or of a wise executor. He is the usual, just as Mr. Roosevelt is the unusual, Republican of the first grade.

"We advise no man to think that Mr. Fairbanks is a weak or will be an imprudent nominee. No Republican could have been nominated who could better insure Republicanism from surprises or risks, in the untoward event of any disabling misfortune to Mr. Roosevelt. The ticket reverses ordinary precedent. The habit has been to put the grave man first. This time the grave man is second, and the genius, the first genius since Clay and Blaine, to be nominated for President by the party in opposition to Democracy, fronts the ticket."—*The Brooklyn Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*).

About Tariffs and Panics.—"The Republican party came

IS THERE TAIL ENOUGH FOR THE KITE?
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.



NELAN—ED.
—Nelan in the New York *Herald*.

EQUILIBRIUM OF THE TICKET.

into power in 1861; this clearly fixes the period in which comparison between the Republican and Democratic tariffs and their consequences must be made. Since that date there have been half a dozen times of great depression in business which were accompanied by enough excitement of the public mind to be called panics. The first occurred in the spring of 1861, and was due wholly to the impending contest with secession. The second occurred in 1866-67, when the number of failures ran up to 2,780, and the liabilities of failed concerns to $96,666,000. In 1873 there was a third depression, which has become memorable in our history, when the failures reached 5,183, and the liabilities the then unprecedented amount of $228,499,900. Five years later there was a fourth interval of stagnation and disturbance, when the number of failures nearly doubled and the liabilities again increased, this time to $234,383,132. In 1884 the fifth depression caused the record of failures to reach almost the same figures. Finally, in 1893, we had the appalling total of failures at 15,542 and the total of liabilities at $346,779,889.

"Here are five periods of panic of which the record is entirely complete, and all but the earliest of which are within the memory of a very large number of experienced business men. Every one of them occurred under a Republican tariff. Not one of them 'followed' a Democratic tariff, for the conclusive reason that no Democratic tariff was in existence from the first to the last. If they were caused by tariffs at all—and the tariff had much to do with them indirectly—it must be that they were caused by Republican tariffs. Æsop's wolf was not more mendacious, or more silly, than the writer of the Republican platform."—*New York Times* (*Dem.*).

Sound Tariff Policy.—"The essential declaration on the tariff is the inevitable expression of fixed Republican principle and purpose. There couldn't be another in substance. It practically repeats the utterances of 1896 and 1900. Those who supposed there was an irresistible conflict between the 'stand-patters' and the revisionists entirely misunderstood the situation and completely misconceived the logic of Republican history and policy. When the Republican party ceases to maintain protection in its strength and vigor, it will cease to be the Republican party. But it has revised the tariff in the past, and will revise it again when conditions require it. The strength of the party is that it moves on with the years. It meets the requirements of to-day and advances with the requirements of to-morrow. Immutable tariff rates are mutable; but their revision can be safely intrusted only to the friends of the protective principle. The plank on the tariff is prolix, but in its essence it is sound and unexceptionable.

"There were those who opposed any recognition of reciprocity. Fortunately they were defeated. It would have been an egregious mistake to ignore and practically discard this policy. To repudiate what the party distinctly proclaimed both in 1896 and in 1900, and what McKinley left as his dying legacy, would have been a colossal blunder which would have returned to plague the party. The expression for it is not as clear and strong as it might have been and ought to have been, but it will do. Legislation will make up what the platform lacks. The Republican party will not take backward steps."—*The Philadelphia Press* (*Rep.*).

SINS OF "HIGH FINANCE."

If Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, gives as interesting revelations of the workings of the Rockefeller group of financiers as he promises to give, then the present summer may be epochal in trust history; but the general newspaper attitude toward his promised revelations is not over-expectant. Mr. Lawson undoubtedly has first-hand information of the highest value, and he intimates that his exposé will be accompanied by actions in the courts; but thus far we have only the "thunders in the index," and the press assume a waiting attitude. The immediate object of Mr. Lawson's attack is the Amalgamated Copper Company. He was one of the founders of this concern, he helped induce the public to invest $200,000,000 in its securities, and then saw the investors lose a large part of it "almost wholly because of the broken promises and trickery of the creators of the 'system.'" So he intends to use all his power "to right the wrongs that have been committed," and "to compel restitution." He will begin by telling all the secrets. The colossal corporations, he informs us (in *Everybody's Magazine*), are using for their own purposes the savings deposited in the banks and trust companies and the public funds, and their "unmeasured success and continued immunity from punishment have bred an insolent disregard of law, of common morality, and of public and private right, together with a grim determination to hold on to, at all hazards, the great possessions they have gulped or captured." He says of the Amalgamated Copper Company:

"The enormous losses, millions upon millions—to my personal knowledge over a hundred millions of dollars—which were made because of Amalgamated; the large number of suicides—to my personal knowledge over thirty—which were directly caused by Amalgamated; the large number of previously reputable citizens who were made prison convicts—to my personal knowledge over twenty—directly because of Amalgamated; were caused by acts of this 'system' of which Henry H. Rogers and his immediate

HOW TO TEST "LIFE PRESERVERS."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE SOME FOLKS SEE.
—Payne in the Pittsburg *Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS IN CARTOON.

associates were the direct administrators; and yet Mr. Rogers and his immediate associates, while these great wrongs were occurring, led social lives which, measured by the most rigid yard-stick of mental or moral rectitude, were as near perfect as it is possible for human lives to be. As husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, friends, they were ideal, cleanly of body and of mind, with heads filled with sentiment and hearts filled with sympathies; their personal lives were like their homes and their gardens—filled only with the brightest things of this world, the singing, humming, sweet-smelling things which so strongly speak to us of the other world we are yet to know. As workers in the world's vineyard, they labored six days and rested upon the Sabbath, and gave thanks to Him from whom all blessings flow that He allowed them. His humble creatures, to have their earthly being. And yet these men, to whose eyes I have seen come the tears for others' sufferings, and whose voices I have heard grow husky in recounting the woes of their less fortunate brothers—these men under the spell of the brutal code of modern dollar-making are converted into beasts of prey, and put to shame the denizens of the deep which devour their kind that they may live.

THOMAS W. LAWSON,
Who promises to lay bare the secret workings of the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Rockefeller group of millionaires.

"In the harness of the 'system' these men knew no Sabbath, no Him; they had no time to offer thanks, no care for earthly or celestial being; from their eyes no human power could squeeze a tear, no suffering wring a pang from their hearts. They were immune to every feeling known to God or man. They knew only dollars. Their relatives of a moment since, their friends of yesterday and long, long ago, they regarded only as lumps of matter with which to feed the whirring, grinding, gnashing mill which poured forth into their bins—dollars. . . . . .

"When my story is ended and the great American people, whose simple but proud boast is that they can not be fooled in the same place by the same methods and the same instruments twice, know as much as I now know of Amalgamated and its relation to the 'system' which has for years as boldly, as coarsely, and as cruelly robbed them as the coolie slaves are robbed by their masters, it will be for them to decide whether my story has been, because of the facts which entered into it, so well told that they will not be satisfied with the restitution of the vast sums which the Amalgamated took from them, which United States Steel took from them, and which others took in lesser amounts, but by equally flagrant methods; but will demand the overthrow of the 'system' itself. It will be for them to decide; and if their decision should be the latter, I will be amply repaid for the pains and the miseries which must necessarily follow in the wake of a task such as the one I undertook when I decided to tell the story of Amalgamated."

Mr. Hearst's New York *American* welcomes this attack with undisguised satisfaction, and the Chicago *Tribune* exclaims that "it will be more interesting than a combat between a medieval knight and a brass castle." But some other papers take it less seriously. Thus the Providence *Journal* remarks:

"If this serial of Mr. Lawson's in any way lives up to the promises of its foreword, it should furnish rich reading all through the silly season. In fact, the initial sample indicates that it will be ideal silly-season literature, with all that flavor of unreal excitement and hairbreadth escapes which so satisfies one's appetite in sultry August after the hammock ropes are well stretched. It has become a cardinal rule among publishers that the public taste for fiction is always acute and insistent. The editors of the magazine bringing out Mr. Lawson's story are especially to be congratulated on having secured the biggest literary sensation of the year—if only it pans out a little better than the real Amalgamated did."

THE "SLOCUM" TRAGEDY AND AMERICAN CHARACTER.

THE story of rotten life-preservers, rotten fire-hose, obliging inspectors, cowardly crew, unlicensed mate, neglected fire-drill, etc., that has been coming out since the *Slocum* tragedy, has brought back to mind the similar revelations that followed the Iroquois Theater fire and other disasters, only to produce a brief sensation and to be forgotten. Some of the resultant reflections are not complimentary to American character. Thus the Indianapolis *News* remarks:

"The people will rave and rage for a time; there will be an investigation; it will be shown that the boat was 'inspected'; the political influence that got the law violated will be strong enough to keep the knowledge of it secret; there will be 'nobody to blame,' and things will presently go on in the old bad way.

"Are we getting to be utterly rotten? Is the slime of politics dissolving the cement of the national character? Can we fill our waters with crazy craft, a menace to life, because politicians can get fines remitted? Have we any strength of manhood left?"

Much of the comment like the above takes as its text the remarks of Supervising Inspector Uhler, in Washington, who says:

"What is the use of having the laws? They no longer act as a deterrent. We go out, discover a boat with rotten life-preservers, bad boilers, and a dozen other things, which some one is operating in defiance of the law. This is punished by a heavy fine. That is the limit of our powers.

"Now what happens? The violator of the law appeals to a Senator or Congressman and others high in political authority. The fine is reduced. I know of scores of cases where fines have been reduced from $1,000 to $20, and others from $500 to $10. The records will show cases where fines of $1,500 have been reduced to $25.

"Does any one suppose that the owner of a big excursion steamer cares for these fines, especially when to obey the law would mean the outlay of hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars? Of course not."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that there is "a general carelessness of human life in this country, and a lack of those safeguards which are common where an older and more conservative civilization prevails." It continues:

"Now and again there is a terrible calamity on land like the burning of the Windsor Hotel in this city some years ago, and that of the Iroquois Theater in Chicago within a few months, which arouses the people and the authorities and induces a temporary effort to remedy the condition disclosed. Something is done to patch things up and brace the private and the official mind to a demand for better safeguards and greater care. An apartment-house of flimsy construction collapses and there is a violent demand for reform of building laws and their administration; but the excitement passes, and there seems to be a relapse into the old sense of security or into indifference before anything permanent is accomplished. It is not alone in theaters and hotels that peril exists from insecure construction and inadequate safeguards for human life. It is equally so with many factories and stores and some office buildings. There are department stores which at times are thronged with customers, so imperfectly constructed and supplied with exits from their many floors and sections that they might become veritable death-traps in case of sudden fire.

"The perils of travel are not confined to the water, and the yearly record of death and injury by accidents on railroads in this country shows a deplorable lack of care on the part of corporations and the public authority that is presumed to regulate them. There may be circumstances of extenuation in the vast extent of our system and its rapid development; but even at its best, and where there is least excuse for defects, it compares unfavorably in this respect with the railroads of Europe. On the crowded lines of Great Britain casualties that are common here have become almost unknown. Grade-crossing accidents are still frequent, and

the collision between a train and trolley car at Newark last winter is an easily remembered instance. But little is done to abolish these death-traps even in populous sections, and there are scores of them within the present limits of Greater New York, some without even the uncertain protection of gates and signals. Too many accidents have recently happened on railroads approaching New York. This widespread condition of danger to human life in the appliances of our eager and hurrying civilization can only be due to a certain carelessness, a lack of earnest attention to the safety of the community. Partly no doubt it is due to too much eagerness to save expense and make the greater profit, even at the risk of occasional unnecessary losses. Corporations, capitalists, contractors, and builders need to be held to stricter requirements, and lawmakers and officials need to be held to a higher responsibility; but it all depends in the last analysis upon the state of the public mind and the spirit of the people. There is where a higher regard for life and care for the general security needs to be cultivated."

The Des Moines *Register and Leader*, in common with many other papers, predicts that nothing will be done about the *Slocum* disaster. It says:

"The blame will be shifted from official to official, from individual to individual, until the investigation dies a natural death, without issue. Then the public will continue heedlessly and carelessly until some new disaster sends it into fresh spasms of remorse and reform.

HUMAN SIDE OF RAISULI.

NEWSPAPER paragraphers have been writing lately about what a fine trust president Raisuli, the Moorish brigand, would make, with his remarkable genius for picking out good things in sight and getting away with them. But others reply that he appears too sensitive for that kind of business. Even the notoriety he is now getting as a result of the kidnapping of Mr. Perdicaris seems to disturb this "most interesting and kindly hearted native gentleman," as Mr. Perdicaris called him, so much that he has taken the trouble to explain what he has done and why. Raisuli taks pains to make plain his right name, and to say that it was for political purposes only that he conceived the idea of kidnapping a foreigner. His name is not Raisuli, but Ahmed ben Abdulla, and he calls himself "the slave of God." He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not hate Christians, and that the cause of the trouble is the House of Abdsadek, governor of Tangier, and his uncle and relatives, who have held the governorship of Tangier for generations. Raisuli sought to dethrone Abdsadek, who for years has "persecuted by fire and sword my tribe with his soldiers." He declares that he first considered the advisability of raiding Tangier and retaliating on the governor; "but I saw the difficulty, owing to the presence of the large number of foreigners of all nations assembled at Tangier. Not wishing to offend the Powers, I decided to come to Tangier and carry away some European of standing. When I came, I had no intention of taking Perdicaris more than any other man."

AHMED BEN ABDULLA (RAISULI),

Who obtained the grant of rule over 700 square miles of Moorish territory as the price of Perdicaris's release, and is now wondering if he can maintain it. He threatens to make another raid if deposed.

Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*.

As a price for the prisoner's release, the bandit demanded that a ransom of $55,000 be paid; that the governor of Tangier be deposed; that the Moorish troops at Tangier be withdrawn; that the members of his tribe in jail be released; and that he himself be appointed governor over a considerable tract of territory. These demands were not all made at once, but as they were made the Sultan, terrified by the appearance of American and other warships at Tangier, granted them. Mr. Perdicaris was set free on June 24, just one day after Secretary Hay demanded that the Sultan deliver "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."

ION PERDICARIS.

Kidnapped by Raisuli on the evening of May 18; released on June 24.

The papers can not help admiring this gentleman-brigand and his methods. "It now seems that Ion Perdicaris has been captured by a gentleman rather than a bandit, or, better still, by a gentleman-bandit of the old school," declares the Chicago *Tribune*; "how different an aspect it gives the whole matter to know that Raisuli is a gentleman—a gentleman in quest of adventure, even if he must take the world by the ears." The Baltimore *American* comments on Perdicaris's "royal good time" with his "ideal" host in the mountains of Morocco as follows:

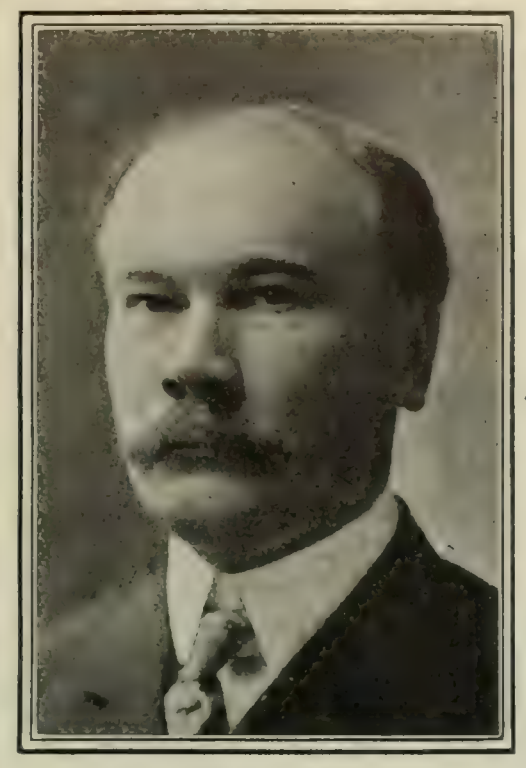
"The report from the captive American citizen, Mr. Ion Perdicaris, that he is really having what might be called a royal good time, and an apparently reliable report from Tangiers that Raisuli, his captor, is suffering from nervousness, insomnia, and extreme depression suggest that it may sometimes be preferable to be captive than captor—better the prisoner of a brigand than the brigand himself. . . . It appears that Raisuli has a caravan visitor in the person of Moulai Ali, shereef of Wazzani; that Mr. Perdicaris lives in a splendid tent, where he and Moulai Ali and Raisuli dine together every evening, and that nothing is lacking except the presence of other members of his family to make his visit in the glorious climate of the Morocco mountains an ideal one.

"It is to be regretted that more could not have been known of the fine personality of Mr. Raisuli earlier in the discussion. It is evident that he is really quite a model gentleman, instead of the vulgar brigand that was supposed, from descriptions of his raid upon the fine country house of Mr. Perdicaris and the capture and holding for ransom of the owner and his stepson. Mr. Perdicaris is authority for the statement that the ransom demanded is not merely a price for release, but to recoup losses suffered at the hands of the Bashaw of Tangier and the liberation of imprisoned members of his kabyle. Of course this was a very indirect and inartistic method of making reprisal to steal an American and an Englishman to compel the Bashaw of Tangier to settle; but as we have the word of Mr. Ion Perdicaris that Mr. Raisuli is the finest native gentleman he has known, we must either assume that the other native gentlemen have not been of a high standard or that Raisuli believed that he could bring the Bashaw of Tangier to an accounting by no other method so gentle and refined as by the capture of an American and a British subject who hitherto had been in no way mixed up in the affairs of brigand and bashaw.

"These are phases of Oriental native kindliness and gentility

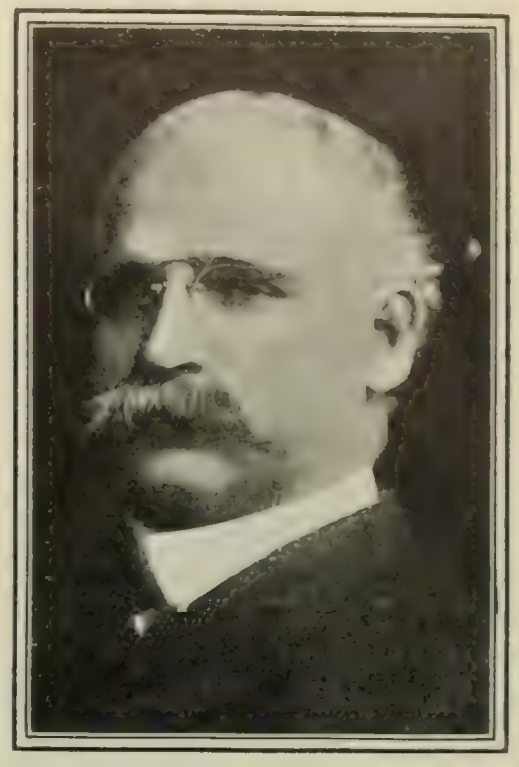
WILLIAM H. MOODY, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Who relinquishes the post of Secretary of the Navy to become Attorney-General. The New York *Tribune* expects Secretary Moody to continue the enforcement of the anti-trust laws "without a break."



PAUL MORTON, OF ILLINOIS,

Who leaves the vice-presidency of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to become Secretary of the Navy. He is the son of President Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, and was a Palmer Democrat in 1896, but voted for McKinley in 1900.



VICTOR H. METCALF, OF CALIFORNIA,

Who leaves the lower house of Congress to become Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Said to be the third man from the Pacific coast to sit in a presidential cabinet.

CABINET CHANGES.

and diplomacy which, it seems, have not been clearly understood, and, as Mr. Perdicaris is apparently a cultivated gentleman, it may be hoped that he will contribute an addition to the literature and ethics of brigandage which will be invaluable as a possible handbook for use in future complications. Meantime, no one need be alarmed about Mr. Perdicaris, as he seems to be enjoying himself. 'Our relief will be welcome,' he says, 'but you must not pity us too much.' Meantime also let us hope that Raisuli will soon gain refreshing sleep."

Mr. Perdicaris, in a letter to a friend, declares that Raisuli is "the most interesting and kindly hearted native gentleman it has been my good fortune to have known. It is impossible not to like the man." The Detroit *Free Press* is skeptical, saying that "an authentic photograph of Captive Perdicaris writing those lovely things about Raisuli would doubtless show the revolver at his ear."

THE SOUTH COVERED WITH COTTON.

THE "cotton madness" that has been affecting the South since the beginning of the great "boom" in that staple is now manifested in a tremendous acreage planted with the new crop. Last year the acreage was about 29,000,000; this year it is reckoned at from 31,800,000 to 32,350,000. It is about 40 per cent. in excess of the acreage that bore the great 11,250,000-bale crop of 1898–99. In some States, we are told by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, tobacco land is being given over to cotton, in Louisiana sugar-fields are being turned over to cotton-raising, and everywhere soil that has never been deemed in need of artificial richness is being stimulated this year by fertilizers to grow more cotton. At this prospect of a "bumper crop" the price is experiencing a serious sinking spell. On February 1 spot cotton in New York brought 17¼ cents a pound; now it brings about 11½, and is on a downward course. Enthusiasts who have been holding their cotton for 20 cents are not thought to be likely to get it soon.

The New York *Evening Post* sums up the cotton situation thus:

"The high prices obtained by the planters have had the inevitable result—the acreage has been increased. The experts differ as to the amount of the gain, *The Financial Chronicle* estimating it at 3,368,000 acres, and the Agricultural Department at 2,823,000 acres. Even the lower figure is enough to signify a striking change in the outlook, especially when the improved condition of the crop is taken into account. On June 1, 1903, the department estimated this at 74.1, but this year the figure is 83. If weather conditions are right and the boll weevil is kept under control, the yield this year will easily exceed that of any previous season. And even if the condition should decline to last year's ratio, the present acreage would mean a crop of a good deal more than 11,000,000 bales, against about 10,250,000 bales in 1903. This would indicate a surplus of about a quarter of a million bales above the highest annual consumption of American cotton in the past. Thus it is easy to see why, with spot cotton at 11.75 cents on Saturday, as against 17.45 in February, the contracts for the last quarter of the year, on the new crop, should be quoted at considerably under 10 cents."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, in looking back over the "boom," thinks that the farmers have won and the speculators have lost. It says:

"Now that the fog is beginning to disappear before the sunlight of history, one has no difficulty in perceiving that the farmers of the South were the real beneficiaries of the fierce speculation. The crop was a very small one—so small, indeed, that most careful observers were firmly persuaded that the Government and the correspondents of this newspaper had grossly exaggerated the damage wrought by the elements and the boll-weevil in combination. In ordinary circumstances the truth would have been established long after the bulk of the yield had passed from gin to spindle. Happily, events took the opposite course. Prices were lifted to dizzy heights while the movement was at the maximum, so that the subsequent declines have affected the unsold remnants alone. The crop of 1904 will have brought in something like $700,000,000 in hard cash, and is thus equivalent to three of the bumpers which left this section so poor. . . . .

"Speculators do not like to be told that they have been the farmer's best friends, but the record of this campaign will admit of no other construction. After all, a great market is simply a parallelogram of forces. The bulls push one way, the bears another, and the diagonal is thus traced in rough, but effective, fashion. The South would have sold a small crop at a paltry price, if no day-dreamers had been abroad in the land. As it is, the 'hayseed' may chuckle while the 'talent' digest the venom of their spleen."

THE VLADIVOSTOK RAIDERS.

WHILE Admirals Alexeieff and Makaroff have met with reversals on the sea and Kuropatkin and his generals are being defeated on land, the only cheering spot in the Russian sky is the work of Admirals Skrydloff and Bezobrazoff, who command the Vladivostok squadron. Opposed to them is Admiral Kamimura, who seems to be at a loss to know what to do, since he has failed to locate the Russian war-ships. The Japanese are demanding that he be removed, and some of his critics go so far as to suggest that he commit suicide. The Vladivostok squadron has recently made raids in the Japan Sea and the straits of Korea, interrupting Japan's transport service whenever possible. As briefly stated in last week's issue, three Japanese transports were sunk and about 1,000 men drowned in a raid by the Russian ships, on June 15. It is feared that future raids may be as successful, but the Springfield *Republican* doubts whether the Japanese will permit them to be repeated. The powerful Japanese squadron, under Admiral Kamimura, was supposed to have full control of the sea on which these raids occurred. Kamimura, it will be recalled, was in command of the fleet when it was blockading Vladivostok, and on one occasion permitted the Russian vessels to leave the harbor. The removal of Admiral Kamimura is thought probable.

The New York *World*, in speaking of the work of the Vladivostok cruisers, says that "thus far the best work in the Russian navy has been done by the few vessels at Vladivostok. The large armored cruisers there have shone by comparison with the idle battle-ships at Port Arthur." The New York *Tribune* praises Admiral Skrydloff's work, and declares that "Russia has cause to regret, and Japan to be profoundly thankful, that Admiral Skrydloff was not in command at Port Arthur at the outbreak of the war. If he had been, that circumstance would probably have meant much money, many men, and some ships saved to Russia. It might have meant heavy losses to Japan. Indeed, it is not too much to say that it might have meant a turning of the scales of war." The Boston *Herald* makes these interesting observations regarding the raids:

KAMIMURA,
The outwitted Japanese admiral.

"It had been stated in the Peking despatches that a detachment of the Japanese fleet has been cruising off Vladivostok to prevent the Russian ships from regaining the shelter of the forts. The fact that the Russian flying squadron is officially reported as back in Vladivostok harbor is the best possible proof that the Japanese blockade of this port existed only on paper. Admittedly, with the limited number of ships at their disposal, the Japanese have no easy task to protect their transports, guard Port Arthur, and follow the Russian flying squadron. It is also possible that the damage inflicted on the Japanese fleet is more serious than has been admitted at Tokyo. Possibly some of the reports of disabled Japanese cruisers that have been denied by the Japanese authorities were really supported by the facts."

Carelessness on Japan's part in conducting her transport service, some papers believe, is responsible for the loss. "It is hazardous business," says the Washington *Times*, "to send a flotilla of transports out to sea in war times without a convoy, even tho a nation has theoretical command of the sea. To do so, however, when this command of the sea is not even theoretical, as the raid of the Vladivostok squadron proved was the case, indicates either downright inefficiency or a momentary lapse of military consciousness."

But the Chicago *Record-Herald* believes the Japanese deliberately took the risk of losing one or more transports. It remarks:

BEZOBRAZOFF,
The Russian Admiral who is playing hide-and-seek with Kamimura.

"Doubtless in Russia great enthusiasm is aroused over the sinking of the transports. No one will grudge the Russians their joy, for they have certainly had thus far little enough occasion for anything of the kind. Nevertheless, it would be hard to show how the raid had really helped the Russian cause. Japan has, it is true, a certain number of soldiers the fewer, and in case the war is greatly prolonged so that she needs every soldier she can muster she will feel the loss. In addition she is delayed a few days in her work of reinforcing her Manchurian armies. But that is all. She has in no respect undergone any disadvantageous change in her position as against the Russian forces, and that is the only thing that really counts.

"It is very natural to ask why it is that Japan has exposed herself to such losses as these, and whether she has not shown bad management in allowing the Vladivostok fleet to make such raids at all. Whether Admiral Kamimura is in any way to blame depends upon his orders and upon where he is stationed. The probability, however, is that Japan deliberately took the risk of the loss of a transport now and then, and of a possible bombardment of her coast cities, rather than take the greater risk that would be entailed by an effective and continuous blockade of the port of Vladivostok."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AMONG its other qualities, a life preserver should be able to float.—*The Chicago News.*

WHAT the Russians need in their fighting is less reserve and more reserves.—*The Baltimore American.*

IN COLORADO.—That mob law by a mob is bad, but mob law by state authorities is pretty nearly a finishing stroke.—*The Chicago Advance.*

WE see no reason to believe that Carl Schurz would have been the worse an American if he had come over on a $10 ticket.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

ATLANTA is promised the biggest Fourth of July celebration ever held in the South since the war. Atlanta is back in the Union.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

"THE Japs would make great legislators," says the Philadelphia *North American.* Probably because they go after everything in sight.—*The Denver Republican.*

THE Russians still insist that they haven't yet begun to fight. We do not believe they will be able to get up any argument on that point.—*The Augusta Chronicle.*

JUDGING by Russia's official list of losses, she must have had a whole lot of men whose disappearance does not constitute a loss.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

AN insane woman in Indiana has had her reason restored by mud baths. The treatment will be tried on some other subjects at the St. Louis convention.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is easy enough to understand how such an office as that of Governor-General of Finland might have to do considerable searching for the man.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

LETTERS AND ART.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THEATRICAL ART IN JAPAN.

AN exhaustive "History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times," by the eminent Danish actor, Dr. Carl Mantzius, has been made available, through translation, to English readers. The author asserts that historians of dramatic literature have shown a curious neglect of the Japanese drama. This is the more surprising because "the development through which the national theater of Japan has passed from its ritual origin shows in many ways a striking resemblance to our medieval forms of scenic art," and hence furnishes a subject of peculiar interest. Certain so-called "temple-plays" exist which bear not only a close resemblance to those of China, but also to European medieval "mysteries." While it may be doubted that the plays owe their origin to the influence of Chinese civilization, it is certain that no determining influence can have been derived from Europe. The comment of Dr. Mantzius is as follows:

"These remarkable similarities recur constantly in the history of dramatic art, as well as in the general history of mankind; but we must no doubt be careful not to conclude anything from this circumstance but that the human mind at equal stages of civilization always seems to work under the same laws, and, therefore, produces results which, even in widely different nations, are surprisingly alike. . . . . .

A JAPANESE THEATRE.
Showing the two peculiar parallel extensions of the stage traversing the whole length of the auditorium.

"The Japanese, who are of a receptive nature, with a marked tendency to imitation of all foreign things and customs, soon came strongly under the influence of Chinese civilization, and this influence was very marked in regard to the stage. A kind of Chinese drama was created, while the national drama remained in its primitive, half-pantomimic state, just as in Europe the national scenic art of the Middle Ages was stopped in its growth by the direct imitation of classical literature introduced by the Renaissance. It is not unlikely that the Japanese theater of the present day will receive a similar influence from Europe, and that ere long we shall see French matrimonial dramas acted in coats of some sort and tall hats by the small inhabitants of the 'sun-land,' and see therewith the loss of every characteristic of the national scenic art. But at present these characteristics still exist; they are even so marked and so different from anything known in any other nation that they deserve some attention."

Whereas the drama and the art of acting have kept close to Chinese types, says Dr. Mantzius, the construction of the stage has undergone great alterations. "The Japanese, with their bright and restless imagination, could not long be contented with the simple, uninteresting frame within which their emotional and graphic plays were represented, and which for centuries had satisfied the conservative Chinese. So they created a stage which corresponded better with the character of their dramas, and a few of these reforms are indeed so ingenious that it would be worth while to consider whether they might not be of use to European theaters." The form of the stage resembles in simplicity that of the Chinese with the following exception:

"As one of the peculiar characteristics of the Japanese stage we may mention two parallel passages which traverse the whole length of the auditorium and lead up to the background of the hall. These passages are on a level with the boxes on the floor, and are used by the actors for going up to the stage; sometimes they will linger on the way and spend as long as ten minutes in expressing their feelings by pantomimic play. Of course these passages have no decorations at all. Contrary to Chinese custom, the Japanese theater is comparatively very advanced in its scenic painting, and accessories and requisites are executed with an exceedingly realistic accuracy."

Of the ingenious Japanese method of scene-shifting we read:

"Both the Japanese and Chinese historical drama require a multitude of changes, but while the Chinese—like the Shakespearean—drama disdains all decorative art, the Japanese, centuries ago, found out an easy and ingenious way of frequent scene-shifting. On a previous page, where the Japanese pantomime is mentioned, we quoted a sentence from an old book of travels in Japan, and promised an explanation of the following words: 'The principal accessories of the stage, such as wells, bridges, gates, houses, gardens, mountains, or animals, are represented as naturally as possible, *and are so contrived that, just as on the European stage, they can instantly be removed or taken to pieces at a given signal.*' Evidently the traveler did not understand how these changes were effected, or he would scarcely have omitted to describe the proceeding; at any rate he would not have compared it with European scene-shifting. The thing is done in this way: the floor of the stage in its whole length and width consists of a circular plate, which can be turned round like the disks on which our railway engines are shunted. This plate is divided by the back-cloth into two halves, only one of which is visible to the public at a time. At a given signal the scene is shifted by turning the plate with all that is on it. The actors continue talking till they are out of sight, and the other half comes round and faces the public. Owing to this simple contrivance, the Japanese need not recoil from any changes of scene, and they make such ample use of it that half a score of turnings may be counted in an hour.

"While this invention might seem practical enough to be used even in well-developed European machinery, we meet with another peculiar arrangement which is quite incompatible with our ideas of illusion. It is the living machine which Bousquet calls the *shadoze*. Each actor on the boards is followed by a disguised figure dressed in black and with a black hood on its head. The only business of this strange apparition is to wait upon the actor by handing to him the objects he wants, placing chairs, lighting up his face when the stage is dark, etc. Though at first it is irritating to the foreign spectator to see this black figure constantly wandering about the stage, it is said that the eye can get accustomed to it and at last find it indispensable.

"Theatrical art in Japan shows a great tendency to parade mechanical imitation of indifferent realistic details, and at the same time to grossly exaggerate passion in its most palpable forms. Violent paroxysms of fury and vengeance, crude pathological imitations of the horrors of agony, seem to be the special attainments of the Japanese actor, by which he reaps his greatest fame. Nor does he spare himself in performing these tasks. The worst European ranter is a mere log compared with the Japanese hero when he gets into a passion. His diction flies up and down in the most

violent contrasts, now shaking the walls with sonorous voice, now wheezing almost inaudibly, all in a uniform rhythmic chanting declamation which does not in the least resemble human speech. Sometimes he can find no words, and stops altogether, expressing the climax of his fury only through pantomimic action. It is in these scenes that the Japanese actor attains the perfection of pantomimic art: he foams, grinds his teeth, rolls his eyes, tears great tufts of hair out of his head, rolls on the floor in terrible convulsions, and dies, amid the cheers of the public, a slow death, of which the audience is not spared a single rattle or the faintest sigh.

"A French traveler who had been present at the performance of a sensational piece of this kind asked the famous Japanese actor, Sodjuro, why he exaggerated the efforts of his voice and the violence of his gestures to such a degree. 'It does not seem to me that a *daïmio* or warrior speaks like that,' he added. 'No,' the actor replied; 'but if we behaved on the stage as people do in ordinary life, *who could see that we were heroes?*'

"This remark indeed expresses the essence of the Japanese people's conception of art: its ideal representation of man consists in a sharply drawn exaggeration."

ASPECTS OF FRENCH ART TO-DAY.

THE yearly manifestation of the art world on the banks of the Seine makes more or less timely certain reflections of the influence of Paris upon her painters and sculptors to be found in a new volume of "appreciations" called "Adventures Among Pictures," by Mr. C. Lewis Hind, sometime editor of the London *Academy*. The primacy of Paris in the art world and the power which she wields for good or ill are thus indicated by the author:

"After all, the salons do represent French art, for Paris is the school as well as the patron. And when you find that a painter was born in Barcelona, or Sweden, or Philadelphia, you also find against his name that he is *élève de* Cabanel, or Laurens, or Gerôme, or Harpignies. Paris sits smiling by her river, and all the joyous student life of the world chatters and learns, happy in hospitable arms. How well they catch her tricks, her cleverness, her irresponsibility, her gaiety, her dexterity. She is the prisoner of herself, and she makes her children and her foster-children prisoners of themselves: how seldom does one of them learn from her to be free and unafraid without amazement. What physical strength her painter children show! There are pictures in the salons, you can hardly call them pictures, those enormous, glittering stage scenes, that the eye wanders slowly over, forgetting the first square yard by the time the last square yard is mastered."

French art of to-day, we read, does not show any signs of progressing. There is technical skill in abundance, but one has only to visit the Luxembourg Gallery or the Pantheon to recognize that this is not the great period of French art. The spirit which actuates French sculpture is much the same, says the author. It is "very much alive, daring anything in the sun of popular favor that shines upon it." The English treat sculpture as if it were a poor relation, adds Mr. Hind; the French honor sculpture as if it were the son and heir. Nevertheless as in painting so in sculpture, "the shouters get the attention, and he who has once begun to shout must shout each year louder than the last. He who does not shout must be content to wait as Rodin waited." The sculpture shown in the salons of recent years gives an impression of the vitality of this branch of art in France, but also of the feverish desire on the part of many French sculptors by means of size or of extravagance of design to outvie one another. We read:

"Pressing into the service of sculpture themes which are manifestly unsuited to it they offer a wide choice of subject, such as Jacob wrestling with the angel, or a realistic group showing an obese publican pouring out absinthe behind a bar, while in front an agonized wife and child bend over a workman screaming in a fit of delirium tremens. You may see the foolish virgins of Scripture writhing one with another in despair, and hammering at the closed marble door (modern knocker), or Bulgarians acclaiming Alexander II. their liberator. You may see in the Chartres monument to Pasteur a countryside wherein a bewildered flock of sheep gaze in astonishment at a group of scientists, including, I believe, M. Pasteur himself, experimenting on a captured companion; or, if you prefer it, Absolom hanging by his hair from the boughs of a tree. There are groups as big as the wall of a house, and pieces so tiny that you could drop them into your pocket. Everywhere are talent, dexterity, and fertility of invention, hardly anywhere the strong man of personal vision doing his own work."

The temper of these comments, if somewhat pessimistic as to present tendencies in French art, may be corrected by a note on French sculpture elsewhere in the volume. It gives a vision of the attitude of encouragement toward her sculptors in the assumption of which France makes herself preeminent. Says Mr. Hind:

"France encourages her sculptors: in Paris and in other towns throughout the land they are bidden to spur their imaginations and to mature their skill that France may be glorified and her splendid past made to minister to her present. Wherever you walk in Paris the eye is again and again delighted by a vista that opens through wide streets revealing some monument of heroic size, some impression of prancing horses, outstretched wings and flying figures sounding trumpets in the clear air. The genius of France for the architectural prevision sense that relates topographical improvements one to another never fails her. When she threw the Alexander III. bridge across the Seine and placed dazzling gilt groups on high stone pillars at either end she knew they would allure the roving eye and conduct it onward to the sombrous gilt of the Invalides dome; when she built the two palaces of art amid the chestnuts of the Champs-Elysées on either side of the approach road to the bridge and placed on them great symbolical groups of stone figures that lean out over Paris, proclaiming with flamboyant gestures that here is the art center of the world, she knew that those heroic stone groups would encourage her sculptors to dare, to penurize themselves in producing year after year those monuments to La Gloire that France loves. And she can do so without fearing that the passion for the Titanesque, for the monument that gives wings to the street, will spoil the taste of her sons, for in the Louvre, in their quiet, cool places, stand through all the changes of taste and the wounds of time those two matchless examples of eternal beauty—the Winged Victory and the Venus of Milo. With her intense modernity and love of novelty, France keeps her reverence for the old. The gilt figures on the Alexander III. Bridge flash readily at the spectator; but the Winged Victory must be sought, not without trouble, in the interminable corridors of the Louvre. You meet her suddenly flying through the air on that archaic boat, and you know that before you is one of the most beautiful things that the world has produced."

THE CENTENARY OF GEORGE SAND.

IN Paris, on July 1st, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Sand is celebrated, and a statue by the well-known French sculptor Sicard will be unveiled in the garden of the Luxembourg. At the Comédie-Française the famous "François le Champi" will be played. Others of this author's best-known pieces will be rendered at the Odeon. The statue is a government enterprise, and represents, not the middle-aged French authoress and woman of the world, but a young, beautiful, romantic woman —George Sand when she came to Paris in 1831.

L'Illustration, in an appreciation of George Sand, says:

"She was fleeing from her husband; and, several years afterward, she obtained her liberty. But her first novels give voice to those sufferings which she underwent in her married life. She has branded the egoism and awkwardness of certain husbands. She has created the type of the woman who is not understood, which all literature abused so much until Flaubert rendered justice in his 'Madam Bovary.' But the revolt of George Sand was sincere and justified. In demanding more independence for women, in attacking the hypocrisy of the world, she opened the way for such writers as Alexander Dumas, fils, or Paul Hervieu. Her generosity in the defense of her sisters knew no bounds. Herself independent, she took up the cause of all the oppressed. She saw too clearly all the natural and social inequalities to remain unmoved."

Jules Claretie, writing in *L'Echo des Deux Mondes* (the French literary semi-monthly published at the University of Chicago) de-

clares that M. Sicard's statue is remarkably well done, and expresses the character of the woman much better than any of our pictures of her later in life. She was a poet and a heroine, he says, a dreamer of happiness. M. Claretie finds the influence of Russian literature strongly evident in Mme. Sand's work. He traces the influence of Dostoyevski especially. He is also sure that Mme. Sand was a diligent reader and a devoted disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau. "An artist, she was also a landscape painter and poet, but, above all, human: a woman among women, with the robust nature of a man, and yet a depth of maternal possibilities like the earth itself, which she loved."

The Paris daily newspaper, *Figaro*, is publishing in a series the hitherto unedited letters of George Sand, which are announced to appear in book form in Brussels in a few weeks. The love-letters of Alfred de Musset to Mme. Sand are remarkable for their passion and poetic expression, even when their author is considered. Most of the illustrated journals of the continent reproduce the photograph of the statue, and comment appreciatively. *Blancho y Negro*, of Madrid, asserts there is no doubt that George Sand is the greatest French writer after Balzac.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MODEL OF GEORGE SAND'S STATUE,

Unveiled in Paris on July 1. The sculptor, Sicard, stands beside his work.

A GENIUS UNIQUE IN ENGLISH PROSE.

"MR. CONRAD'S books, I say it without fear of contradiction, have no counterparts in the entire range of English literature. They are peculiarly, arrestingly original." Thus writes Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., in the *The North American Review* (June.) And he goes on to tell us more of this writer who, tho not an Englishman, has developed new possibilities in English prose.

Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski, now known only as Joseph Conrad, was born in Poland in 1856. He acquired French in his infancy, together with his native tongue; but of English he knew not a word until he had attained his nineteenth year. As a mere lad he went to sea, and for nearly a score of years he followed the profession of a sailor in all corners of the world, with no inkling of the career that finally awaited him. During all this time, altho "he never put pen to paper, save to write up his log book," he read widely of both English and French literature. It was in 1894 that Mr. Conrad, seized suddenly by a desire to rest, determined to spend six months ashore. Accordingly he took lodgings in London, but soon found the life of inactivity intolerable. It was at this time, when he had reached the age of thirty-eight, that an overpowering impulse moved him to write. Says Mr. Clifford:

"The fact that he debated within himself so seriously as to the choice of the language in which he should elect to write will be found to be full of significance to any thoughtful student of his work. French at first attracted him more than English. Flaubert and Guy de Maupassant fascinated him as did no modern English authors, and, so far as he can be said to have any literary parents, they are to be sought for in France, not in England or America. The love of the one and only word was a passion born quick and whole in him, and for a space he thought that the more delicate, subtle, and dainty speech would best serve his purposes. But for many years he had sailed under the old red ensign; his friends were mostly English; his sympathies were with the men of English race whom he had found scattered through the crannies of the world. Men of British breed, it seemed to him, would perhaps understand the things of which he had to tell as no other men could do. In the end, therefore, he decided upon the use of English; but admiration of the French stylists, of French delicacy and workmanship, of French subtlety, of French illusiveness and allusiveness, remained strong in him, and to this influence he owes not a little of the force, the vividness, the distinction of his prose. Let any man possessed of the critical faculty read a page of Mr. Conrad's work with this knowledge in his mind, and he will find that a very real light is cast thereby upon the more effective peculiarities of this style. Add to this, that the author is a Slav by birth and tradition, and that he possesses in an intensified form the somber but strongly individual outlook of his people, and it will be recognized that he combines in his person a mental equipment of so unusual a character that, backed as it is by literary instinct and ability of a very high order, it could not fail to produce remarkable results."

The six months spent ashore resulted in the publication of Mr. Conrad's first book, "Almayer's Folly," which deals with phases of life on the east coast of Borneo. Since then he has published "Tales of Unrest," "The Nigger of the 'Narcissus,'" "Lord Jim," "Youth," and "Typhoon." "In every instance"—and here the writer quotes Mr. Conrad's own phrases—"he has 'snatched, in a moment of courage, from the remorseless rush of time, a passing phase of life,' and, approaching the task 'in tenderness and faith,' he has held up 'unquestioningly, without choice and without fear, the rescued fragment before all eyes in the light of a

cere mood.'" He has 'disclosed its inspiring secret; the stress and passion within the core of each convincing moment.'"

Mr. Clifford quotes from a published article of Mr. Conrad's the following passage, which he considers a statement of the author's literary creed:

"It is only through complete, unswerving devotion to the perfect blending of form and substance; it is only through an unremitting, never-discouraged care for the shape and the ring of sentences that an approach can be made to plasticity, to color; and the light of magic suggestiveness may be brought to play for an evanescent instant over the commonplace surface of words: of the old, old words, worn thin, defaced by ages of careless usage. The sincere endeavor to accomplish that creative task, to go as far on that road as his strength will carry him, to go undeterred by faltering, weariness or reproach, is the only valid justification for the worker in prose. And if his conscience is clear, his answer to those who, in the fulness of a wisdom which looks for immediate profit, demand specifically to be edified, consoled, amused; who demand to be promptly improved, or encouraged, or frightened, or shocked, or charmed, must run thus: My task which I am trying to achieve is, by the power of the written word to make you hear, to make you feel—it is, before all, to make you *see*. That—and no more, and it is everything. If I succeed, you shall find there, according to your deserts, encouragement, consolation, fear, charm—all you demand; and, perhaps, also that glimpse of truth for which you have forgotten to ask."

MR. JOSEPH CONRAD.

Of his style a critic says: "It is wholly unlike that of any writer who has hitherto used the English language, and may be regarded as embodying a discovery of yet another use to which our tongue can be put."

Of Mr. Conrad's books Mr. Clifford writes:

"The matter is in a sense the common property of all the world, or of that section of the world which has roamed widely; but from the outset the reader is made conscious of an intensely individual point of view, a special outlook upon life, of a constructive imagination working upon lines different to those common to Englishmen, of a profound comprehension of the psychology of a certain class of character, and withal of a somber force and a forth-right sincerity that compel recognition of the essential truth revealed. The manner, as opposed to the matter, is even more striking, even more original. It is wholly unlike that of any writer who has hitherto used the English language as his vehicle of expression, and may indeed be regarded, in some sort, as embodying a discovery of yet another use to which our tongue can be put. Curiously free from the trammels of recognized convention, at times rugged and even harsh, packed with phrases which, while they create the precise impression aimed at as they alone could do, yet have about them a certain exotic flavor, Mr. Conrad's style is one obviously born in its author, not fashioned painfully by his ingenuity, and so is felt to be free from all taint of affectation. Just as the apostles after Pentecost 'began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance,' so Mr. Conrad writes with the utterance that is *given* to him, the utterance which is his through the circumstances of birth, race, experience, training, and even tradition, all of which, in his case, are widely different to those of any other great figure in English literature, ancient or modern."

One quality of his style, we read, is to give "the tiny picture, clean-cut as a cameo, that imprints itself upon the imagination, and yet has clinging about it the half-mystical haze of fancy and sentiment which is one of the secrets of this writer's magic." His is a notable achievement, a tremendous success, concludes Mr. Clifford, "and we have cause for thankfulness because circumstances have chanced to give to this man of keen observation, delicate perception, and subtle intelligence a unique training and experience, and withal so complete a mastery over our magnificent language—the language which he only began to learn in his nineteenth year."

THE REVIVAL OF HEBREW LITERATURE.

ONE of the most remarkable results of the conquests of the First Napoleon was the renaissance of Hebrew literature, which had lain dormant during long centuries of oppression. Philip Berger (writing in *La Revue*) declares that it was the hope of national regeneration, raised by Napoleon's wonderful career of conquest, which awakened in the Hebrew, particularly in Russia, the old poetic fervor. The Jewish literature of the nineteenth century followed closely, he says, upon the movement of the ideas which permeated politics at the beginning of that era. The projects for reform, inaugurated by Alexander I., and his efforts to ameliorate the material and intellectual conditions of the Jews; then the insurrection of Poland in 1831 and its consequences; compulsory military service; and then, finally, the action of Alexander II. with the abolition of the old-time military service, the terrible Cahals, and the complete civil emancipation of the Hebrews,—all these, like the oppression and the captivity in Babylon, brought out a psalm from the Jewish soul. Many excellent writers appeared. There was Luzzato, the promoter of the renaissance in Italy in the eighteenth century; the philosopher Krochmal, who formulated the Jewish cosmogony; Isaac, son of Levenson, the emancipator of the Jews of Volhynia; Mapau, the chief of the romantic school; and the two greatest of all, Gordon, the Prophet of Despair, the Jeremiah of modern Judaism, and Smolensky, the apostle of Zionism. "Their history is identical: A youth, sad and pinched, passed far from the light in privations and study, but transfigured by the idealistic pursuit of one idea." It was a beautiful language in which they wrote, not the vulgar jargon, but the ancient language of psalms of Israel, with its poetry, its floweriness, its love of nature, and its realism, which Mapau described when he said: "I can fathom the ancient Latin, with its majestic vigor; the German, with its profound significance; the French, full of its charming, fascinating expressions; the Russian in the flower of its youth. Each of these languages has its own peculiar qualities; but thou alone, oh Hebrew tongue, thou art incomparable. How clear, how limpid are thy words, even in the midst of the ashes of thy ruins! The sound of thy phrases sings in my ear like a celestial harp."

This Hebrew renaissance received strong impetus from the journals published in the Hebrew language. In 1875, under the inspiration of the philosopher Mendelssohn and the poet Wessley, the first journal written in Hebrew, the *Hameassef* (The Collector), appeared. Later several others, including the *Hamaguid* and the *Haschahar*, the organ of the Zionists, were published. To-day, says this writer, there are more than twenty journals published in pure Hebrew, counting many thousands of subscribers. This writer concludes with a quotation from one of the psalm-like poems of the period: "You ask us who we are, we Jews. We are not a nation, nor a religious community. We are a sacrifice, the holy sacrifice of Jehovah, of which the whole earth is the altar."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE Far East" makes this month its first appearance in the field of monthly publications. The avowed purpose of the new magazine is to bring to the West a voice of the Far East, a voice that will make toward a fuller understanding between the Occident and the Orient. In the editorial foreword we read: "Altho the entire publication dons the civilized garment of civilized letters, the soul and heart of it all is—in fact, every line of it comes—from that benighted home-land of heathenism and the sun, called Nippon." The editor of "The Far East" is a Japanese. The magazine is published in New York.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HYPNOTISM AS A CURATIVE METHOD.

BY many persons hypnotism is regarded as lying in a borderland between proper and forbidden things. In the minds of some, the forbidden region is regarded as that of the occult, while with others it is simply that of quackery. The ordinary physician, altho he may know the literature of the subject, fights shy of hypnotism in medicine, and there seems to be a general feeling among educated people that it is better not to have too much to do with methods that are at once so powerful and so little under control. In an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, June 4), Dr. L. Menard shows how hypnosis may be used in an indirect way, in the treatment of certain affections that are hard to reach otherwise; and in the course of what he says, he takes occasion to explain the way in which the method works, as that is at present understood by the best authorities. Says Dr. Menard:

"When a subject is in the state of hypnosis, his mind accepts without control the ideas that are suggested to him, and these ideas are translated into actions. Hypnosis enables us to study, in the case of those who accept it and are sensitive to it, the influence of imagination on the organism. The subject who is persuaded that he can not raise his arm, open his eyes, rise from his chair, or cross a threshold, really experiences these forms of paralysis. He can not move because he is convinced of the impossibility of movement. In hypnosis, with or without sleep, if you give your subject a glass of water to drink, telling him that it is a strong purgative, he will experience its effects, as if it had been so in reality. . . . A man may thus be purged, paralyzed, made deaf or blind, by an idea.

"The idea need not have been introduced into the mind during hypnosis and by another person; it may spring up in the mind in an apparently spontaneous fashion, following a strong emotion due to the erroneous interpretation of a special sensation. . . . . .

"The individual who believes himself ill is really so; he is not an imaginary sick man, but a man who is sick because of his imagination. He may, as in hypnotic experiments, be dyspeptic or paralyzed or dumb by autosuggestion. To the psychic malady should correspond a moral psychic treatment directed to the cause, transforming or causing the disappearance of the conscious or subconscious fixed idea that is the cause of the whole trouble.

"The first thought that occurs to the mind of the physician is that it will be sufficient to hypnotize the patient, try to find out during the hypnosis what is the idea that causes the trouble, and then suggest a contrary idea. Dr. Janet has published very interesting observations along this line. . . . . .

"Suggestion is in such a case not purely imperative; it is not generally enough to say to the hypnotized subject, 'You shall no longer be paralyzed, you shall no longer have such and such a pain or trouble.' The physician must penetrate into the depths of his thoughts, and by a fine psychological analysis seize on the point of departure of his obsession, which, for example, may be a case of remorse or of fright.

"This is theoretically very ingenious, but all subjects are not susceptible to hypnosis, and even in the cases of those who are, repeated suggestion is not without inconvenience.

"By cultivating the tendency to passivity and credulity which is at the bottom of the hypnotic state, we cause in the subjects a sort of habitual automatism, a need for direction, which is injurious. Neuropaths are not apt to be self-controlled; we should strengthen in them the will-power, the power of control, and diminish the tendency to impulsive acts. Just the opposite is done in hypnotizing them; this makes them still less reasonable. The morbid symptom is sometimes cured but the psychic state is not bettered—the congenital or acquired weakness that makes them the sport of their impressions, incapable of throwing off their obsessions and of governing their emotions.

"The field of consciousness is limited; numbers of excitations reach our senses and stop in some way at the threshold of consciousness, which can not take them all in at once. A clerk going daily at the same hour to his office passes through the same streets, meets the same persons daily without seeing or recognizing them. If some shop on a street corner has been altered in appearance or closed, he notices the change, and nevertheless he had never remarked it before, he had never given it attention, or nothing but a distracted attention that penetrated only to his subconsciousness, to his lower mind. A person sees in a dream a lady that he thinks he has never seen before; next day, to his surprise, he meets her in the street. There is nothing supernatural about this. She lives in the same part of the town and he has met her before, but her image has remained in his subconsciousness. . . .

"The anesthesias, the paralyses of neuropaths are, according to Janet, cases of contraction of the field of consciousness. When we have awakened the attenuated sensibility by physical or other means, we have benefited the hysterical patient. It is by arousing the senses, by mechanotherapy and by directing conscious attention to the weakened organs, that Comar and Sollier are trying to cure neuropathic obsession.

"The restoration of sensibility may in unimportant cases be obtained by slight excitation; in grave cases the subject is plunged into a profound hypnotic state; the physician stands near him and excites him by saying: 'Feel, feel more, still more, keep it up, give careful attention.' He thus arouses the sluggish brain-centers. . . . The restoration of visceral sensitiveness follows that of cutaneous sensitiveness, and under the simple influence of the return of the senses, the awakening of the cortical centers, we shall see the fixed ideas disappear.

"In this method the action of hypnotism is indirect. The awakening of the senses brought about by its influence is accompanied by the disappearance of the fixed ideas that can not be acted upon by suggestion, according to Janet's method."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SINGULAR PROFESSION.

UNDER this heading a brief account of the services to medicine of Magdalena Gelby, an assistant at the General Hospital in Vienna, is given by M. Francis Marre in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 4). Magdalena was for twenty years one of the curiosities of this hospital, where she carried on the odd profession of a living manikin. Surgical students who were learning to perform operations on the nose or throat were allowed to practise on Magdalena aided by the wonderful control that habit had given her over her internal air passages. Says M. Marre:

"It may be easily understood how difficult it is for students to acquire the manual dexterity that is indispensable for operations in throat affections. It is enough to glance at an anatomical chart to see how delicate must be the simple insertion of tampons in the nasal fossæ. But Magdalena smoothed out all these difficulties.

"Habit had given her the singular faculty of making her vocal chords immovable at will for several minutes at a time, and of fixing her soft palate and tonsils, and the students, laryngoscope in hand, followed, in this convenient and truly perfect subject, the anatomical descriptions of the standard works. What would seem still more remarkable is that she acquired such command over her reflexes that she could either suppress or exaggerate them at will. Her vocal chords could be touched without contraction, so that it was possible for pupils to practise all the explorations indicated in the technique of laryngoscopy and rhinoscopy. Better still, Magdalena could exaggerate her reflexes at will, so as to habituate her pupils to overcome the resistances that offer themselves, in current practise, to the free passage of the instruments, according to the particular sensitiveness of each patient. All physicians know the difficulties of certain manipulations of the larynx; those who had the good fortune to practise them with Magdalena learned to overcome all obstacles and to carry their instruments to the most inaccessible parts. The catheterization of the Eustachian tube is sometimes prevented by a spasmodic contraction. . . . This Magdalena could produce at will, in order to teach novices the manipulation necessary to overcome it. She had even acquired a special sensitiveness of the mucous surfaces that enabled her to detect errors in operation and faults of direction. She could tell the exact position of an instrument in her nose, larynx, or pharynx, and give directions to alter it when it was wrong.

"When the students had been well exercised in the manipulation of the instruments, and had learned how to direct them with precision, exactitude and method, Magdalena began a new kind of training. From her large black cloth bag she drew a collection of strange objects, destined to play the part of foreign bodies, and

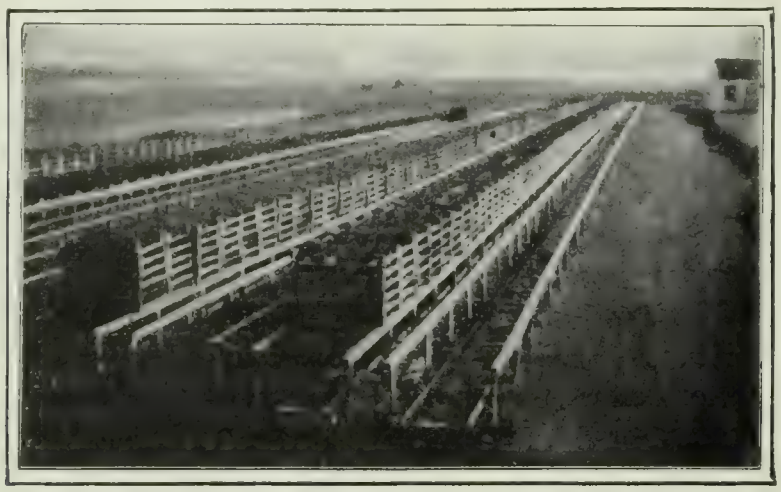
she introduced them into the different parts of the air passages in order that the students might search for them.

"Thanks to Magdalena Gelby, the Viennese laryngologists were able to acquire, before leaving the clinic, all the manual dexterity indispensable to the practise of their art, and they handled their patients with the sureness of touch of old practitioners who had grown gray in the harness. In this way she rendered great services to medicine and well deserved the small fee that her sittings brought.

"Here is a new career that presents itself to those who love strange occupations. Who wants to be a laryngologic manikin?" —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

THIS name is given by *Popular Mechanics* to compressed briquettes of peat. One-seventh of the area of Ireland, it says, consists of peat bog, at present unprofitable, but soon to be worth as much as so many coal-mines, owing to improved and cheapened



OPEN AIR DRYING RACKS AT THE WORKS OF THE SCOTLAND PEAT INDUSTRIES.

Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

methods of collecting, drying, and preparing peat for fuel. Even now Sweden uses 2,000,000 tons of peat briquettes yearly, while within fifty miles of Chicago are unused fields of the substance containing enough to supply that city for a century. Of a new method of preparation the writer says:

"In this new process the peat is excavated from the bog by machinery and conveyed directly to the plant without the long delay of air-drying. Here it is packed into rotary cylinders, which are revolved at great speed, the peat being beaten by an interior heating device while the cylinders rotate. The centrifugal force expels the moisture so that it is a very low percentage. Then, by means of electrodes connected by conductors with a dynamo, the centrifugally dried peat is included in an electric circuit; the resistance of the peat generates heat and it is carbonized. A mass of black globules represents the results and retains all the valuable properties of the raw material. It then passes to kneading machines, and after being well kneaded it is either molded into briquettes or left to dry and harden, in which latter case it is afterward broken, screened, and graded.

"As has been stated, the value of this process lies greatly in the fact that in climates where the drying season is short it can be prepared despite the weather conditions. In Alaska a supply could hardly be prepared after other methods, and what a boon prepared peat fuel would be in that climate! It is a fact that the peat supply increases proportionately with the distance from the equator, and, under the eternal law of compensation, there must be some means by which it can be utilized in those cold countries where it abounds. Again, in the electrical process there is no loss, no escaping of valuable elements in the form of gases. One ton can be produced at the almost incredible cost of $1.21.

"Prepared peat is an almost smokeless fuel. It burns to the last vestige, leaves a clean, white ash and no clinker."

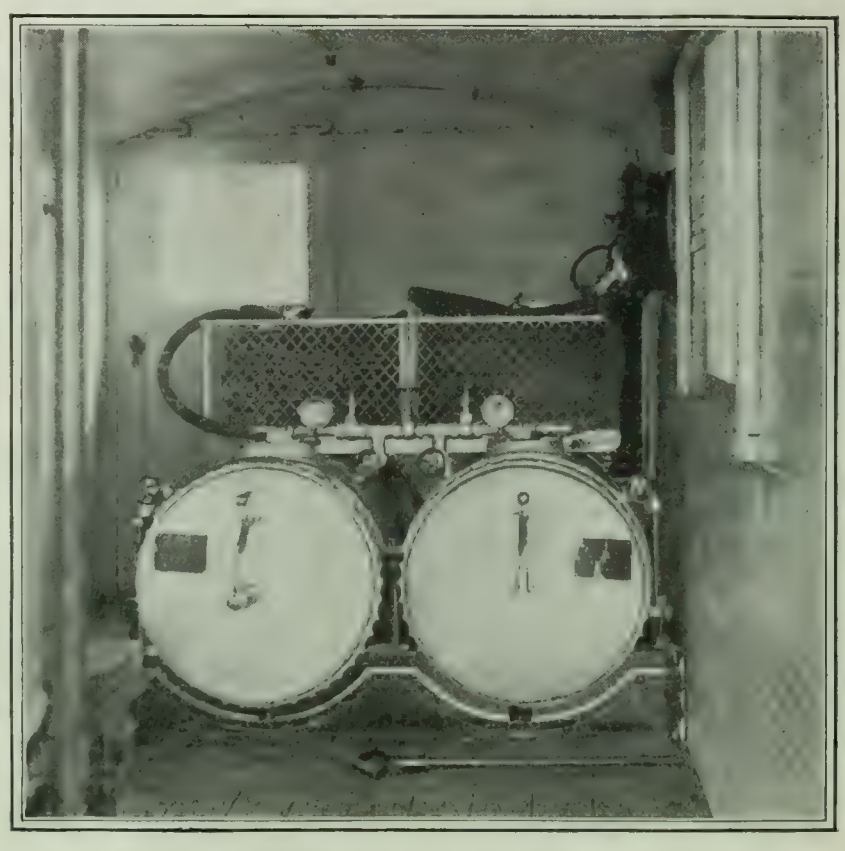
Ashes as an Asset.—Under this title, a writer in *The Lancet* points out that smokers are throwing away annually about 8,000 tons of valuable material—the same being the ashes of the tobacco that they consume. He says:

"As everybody knows, the ash left on burning tobacco is considerable and, as a matter of fact, the mineral matter of the tobacco leaf frequently amounts to as much as a fifth part of its weight. Thus, a ton of tobacco leaf would yield four hundredweights of ash which represents valuable mineral constituents withdrawn from the soil which have to be replaced by abundant manuring. It has been calculated that a ton of tobacco withdraws over a hundredweight of mineral constituents per acre of land. In 1901 the home consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom was at the rate of two pounds per head, or a total of about 40,000 tons, which represents, at what is now a probably low computation, approximately 8,000 tons of ash annually committed to the winds or dissipated in some way or other. This would appear to be an astounding waste of material which must be of enormous value to the soil considering that 75 per cent. consists of calcium and potassium salts and 15 per cent. of magnesium and sodium salts, including nearly 5 per cent. of the essential constituent to all plants—phosphoric acid. On the face of it there would seem to be a fortune in store for that individual who could devise a successful means for the collection of tobacco ash, and it is great pity that so much valuable material should forever be lost to the soil without any attempt at direct restoration being made."

AN ELEVATED FIRE-ENGINE.

A NOVEL device for fire protection at terminals and yards, consisting of a fireproof car fitted with powerful chemical extinguishers, has recently been installed and tested by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, of Chicago. The illustrations, which, together with the accompanying description, are from *The Street Railway Journal*, give an idea of the car, which is built on the body frame and trucks of an old coal car. To condense the description:

The car is 30 feet long and 8 feet wide outside. The house is 20 feet long, extends clear across the car, and has two doors and two windows. The house is covered completely with corrugated iron, and the floor of the 5-foot platform at each end is of ¼-inch steel



APPARATUS IN INTERIOR OF CAR.

Courtesy of *The Street Railway Journal* (New York).

plate. The entire structure is very strong and intended to withstand the impact of falling bodies.

In the car, at one side near the end, two duplicate horizontal pressure tanks are mounted side by side on the floor. Through the center of each tank from end to end runs a shaft, carrying two

FIRE EXTINGUISHER CAR ON METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED, CHICAGO.
Courtesy of *The Street Railway Journal* (New York).

paddles, so bent and shaped as to form a cradle, wherein the acid solder or jar is set and held firmly while the whole shaft is rotated. This rotation of the shaft and paddles spills the acid out of its jar, and at the same time agitates the whole mixture, thus keeping up the pressure during the discharge.

On top of each tank is permanently fastened a heavy wire hose basket. Each basket holds 150 feet of 1-inch chemical hose, and each hose line has a 250-pound pressure gage mounted near its controlling valve.

In the opposite corner stands an upright water-supply tank of 250 gallons capacity, mounted high enough off the floor to give a gravity flow into the pressure tanks opposite.

To put the apparatus into operation, one man leads out the hose and the other gives the crank a few swings and opens the proper valves. But one tank is discharged at a time, the second tank being reserved, to be discharged when the first is exhausted and is being refilled, thus maintaining a continuous stream—a priceless advantage in checking incipient conflagrations. One tank will run 7 minutes when supplying both hose lines simultaneously at 150 pounds pressure, and the recharging of a tank only requires 4 minutes to complete.

This car has no motor, and is intended for use at a yard or terminal, where it will be kept upon a short island in the main lead, next to the night despatcher's office, so that any motor car will be instantly available to move it. The Metropolitan Company is building four more similar cars, as this one has been demonstrated to be a great success.

A clear track will be kept through the middle of each yard, and the fire car can be run on this track and within reach of any car in a yard as soon as it arrives at a yard.

Danger in Warts and Moles.—That an ordinary harmless wart or mole, after years of existence, may suddenly be caused to develop into a malignant growth, was asserted by Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, in a paper read on June 7, before the American Academy of Medicine. He compared a wart to "a match that could produce a great conflagration," and recommended that all such growths should be removed during the harmless stage. Says *The Medical Record* in its report of the paper:

"He [Dr. Keen] pointed out that many of these moles and warts were congenital, or else, having arisen later, had persisted in apparent harmlessness for many years, and then, in consequence of injury, friction of the clothing, frequent scratching or other irritant, they began to increase in size, and were then already malignant. To wait until they began to grow would be waiting too long. He advocated that they should be removed with the skin in which they grow *before* any malignant change occurred—that is, during the period of quiescence. Twenty-five cases were reported, arising on almost all portions of the body. Of the twenty-five, eleven were known to have died, sometimes even in spite of multiple operations, or even amputation, and several others probably died."

In the discussion that followed, Dr. W. L. Rodman, of Philadelphia, said he felt Dr. Keen had rendered a great service in calling attention to this matter, and that his experience had been very similar to the author's. Dr. Robert F. Weir, of New York, stated his belief that every mole and wart had better be destroyed at once, while Dr. Ernest Laplace, of Philadelphia, considered that these cases usually occur in tissues of diminished resistance and believed old age to be a prominent predisposing factor. Altogether there was a disposition to regret the popular belief that these so-called "harmless" growths may safely be neglected.

WHERE DOES RADIUM COME FROM?

THE discovery that radium is continually disintegrating and passing into other forms makes it reasonably certain, independently of all theories on the subject, that the world's stock of that substance, which is apparently very small, must be continually recruited in some way. It has been suggested, as already noted in these columns, that radium itself is a temporary product of disintegration, perhaps of uranium or some other related metal. But a year's investigation of the matter by Frederick Soddy, one of the indefatigable workers along this line, apparently negatives this theory. Says *The Electrical Review*:

"The conclusions arrived at are that, if uranium changes into radium, less than one ten-thousandth part of the theoretical quantity is produced during the first year's accumulation. This result may be explained by assuming the existence of intermediate forms between uranium and radium; but, from a general consideration of the whole question from the point of view of the disintegration theory, several such hypothetical forms, each with an extended life, must be assumed. This is not justifiable at present, and the evidence may be taken as indicating that uranium is not the parent element of radium. The question of the life of radium is discussed also by Mr. J. Joly. The decay of radium, as shown by Ramsay and Soddy, renders it out of the question to assume that the radium now existing on the earth is the residue of a larger quantity, reduced by decay to its present amount. If we carry backward so great a rate of change, we arrive at the existence of such large amounts, quite a few thousand years ago, as to postulate a red-hot earth almost within historical times. We are thus either compelled to assume that the rate of transformation observed does not

apply generally to terrestrial radium, but only to radium separated by chemical treatment from pitchblende; or that the existing store of radium is derived by a steady supply from some substance of greater atomic weight. Assuming that uranium breaks down to form radium, and assuming as an approximation that from one-thousand kilograms of uranium the yield of radium, under most favorable conditions, would be one decigram, this, at the rate of decay of radium, would produce one-tenth milligram of substances of less atomic weight per year. In other words, the uranium breaks down at the rate of $\frac{1}{10,000,000,000}$ part of its mass per year, and its average life is, according to this, ten thousand million years. On these assumptions, an interval of time is indicated which may be considered as a minor limit to the antiquity of matter in our part of the universe. As compared with this, geological time—as we guess it—is but little more than a moment in the being of so great an era, as thirty-six seconds is to an hour. It is interesting to note that the rate of change of thorium to thorium X affords the same average longevity for the atom of thorium."

ANIMAL AND RACIAL ODORS.

THAT every human being and every animal possesses an individual odor we know, altho generally our own sense of smell can not distinguish one from another, for the more sensitive scent of the dog does this with ease from the slightest traces. That the personal odor of an entire race has a character of its own we also know. In most cases this odor is displeasing to members of different races. The odor of the negro is often spoken of by white races as offensive, but it will be news to most of us that the odor of Europeans is quite as objectionable to the Japanese. A Japanese physician, Dr. Burtaro Adacki, has recently published some remarkable observations on this subject, we are told by a writer in *The American Inventor*, from whom we quote the following paragraphs:

"This physician states that 'it is certain that the Western peoples possess a natural odor which is not perceived by them, but which is clearly perceptible to the yellow race.' After a certain length of time, however, both Japanese and Chinese who have taken up their residence in Europe become habituated to this odor, it being the experience of these European residents that the odor of Europeans, which at first was intolerable, after several weeks' residence becomes supportable.

"Every living animal possesses in general a characteristic odor—horses, dogs, cats, etc., man himself having an emanation which is a part of the race and which may be individual and variable with age and condition of health. The sudoriparous glands produce the emanation perceived by the sense of smell, altho it is true that the Chinese and Japanese have little or no odorous emanation. When these races perspire, their perspiration has no odor, a fact which is doubtless chiefly a question of race, altho also probably one of alimentary régime. In the white races observers who possess an acute sense of smell can distinguish solely by this means those persons who follow a vegetarian régime and those who eat meat, at times the difference between these two classes of persons being very pronounced. The individuals who nourish themselves on meat exhale, under the influence of the fermentation of cutaneous secretions, a much stronger odor than vegetarians. Experimenters in ethnography know that there exist provincial odors, the odor of Brunswick being different from that of Bavaria, that of Savoy different from that of Normandy.

"The Japanese are chiefly vegetarians, and for this reason their skin exhales odors which are scarcely perceptible; but here clothing plays its rôle, for if we superimpose many layers of tissue closely around the body, perspiration is produced, and with it the odor of disassimilation. The race and individual color also have a certain influence, since brunettes, blondes, and red-haired people all exhale very different odors of the body."

The Speed of a Landslide.—Photographs accompanying a recent report of the Canadian Geological Survey on the great landslide of last year at Turtle Mountain in the Canadian Rockies show some features of remarkable interest. Says *The Sun* (New York), in a note on the report:

"One photograph shows the whole width of the valley, across which the rock débris was heaped up as a cartman dumps a load of coal. The boundary wall on the left is Turtle Mountain, rising black above the plain; but the entire center of this eastern face from top to bottom is gouged out to a width of perhaps an eighth of a mile, and the broad scar shows perfectly white, for the rock is limestone. But what seems most astonishing of all is the stream of white rock fragments and dust piled up on the comparatively level floor of the valley and stretching for two miles eastward from the foot of Turtle Mountain. Like a wave, it may be said to have broken against the sides of the opposite mountain wall, dashing up against the obstacle and throwing thousands of tons of débris 400 feet up the slope of the eastward mountain. This broad band of white, stretching across the valley plain, otherwise somber in tone, gives a most impressive idea of the mighty force of the propulsive power which in the twinkling of an eye piled up this wall across the valley. It is not difficult to understand it, however, when we consider the fact. The area of the rock on the mountainside which broke away measures 1.03 square miles, of an average thickness of 45 feet. The weight of the mass which was precipitated down the mountain is estimated at 90,796 tons. Rock slides of this magnitude have not been recorded in the Alps, and none so large is known to have occurred in the Canadian Rockies. When we remember that a large part of this rock fell from a height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the valley, it is not astonishing that the débris was shot across the lowland almost as a projectile leaves a cannon. The estimates as to the time occupied by the movement range from twenty seconds to two minutes. From all the evidence it is probable that the time which elapsed between the first crash and complete rest did not exceed 100 seconds, and may have been somewhat less. The distance from the summit of Turtle Mountain to the end of the slide is about two and a half miles; and those awakened by the roar had scarcely time to do more than to rise from their beds before all was over. The European geologist Heim estimates that the blocks in the great slide at Elm traveled a mile and a half in from ten to thirty seconds. The material leaped from a projecting shelf, right across the valley; and on this account the movement was probably more rapid than in the case of the Turtle Mountain slide."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE distinction of being the only European country without a railroad, which is at present enjoyed by Iceland, is soon to be taken from her, according to a contributor to *The Railway Age*, who writes: "The first track, it is stated, will probably soon be begun by an English company recently formed for the purpose of working the sulfur-mines at Theisstareykir, in the north of Iceland. The mines are about seventeen miles from Huavik, the nearest harbor to which the proposed railway will run."

AN account of Prof. W. G. Atwater's recent visit to Paris, published in *L'Abstinence*, states that when M. Duclause and a small number of physicians who had defended his theory of the food value of alcohol welcomed him warmly and praised his courage in stating facts that were opposed by the public, he said in reply that the elementary properties of alcohol were very circumscribed and that alcohol, after all, was an evil aliment, which it is difficult to employ without danger. Later he said: "We affirm that alcohol is an aliment, but M. Duclause affirms that it is a good aliment, an excellent aliment, while I say it is an evil aliment, a detestable aliment." His French defenders finally concluded that he had been forced to retract his earlier opinions which they had accepted and defended as final. The incident, we are told, "destroyed their faith in American science and American teachers."

"DID you know this telephone business has resulted in a telephone-ear?" said a clerk whose work called him constantly to the telephone, according to *The Tribune*, New York. "I don't mean that our hearing is injured, but that the left ear becomes more keen than the right. If you'll notice, all the telephones are left-handed. That is, the instruments are so placed that we hold the receiver with the left hand, so that we may have the right hand free to use in taking notes of messages, I presume. Of course, one naturally claps the receiver to his left ear, as it would be almost impossible to twist it around to his right ear. Consequently the left ear gradually becomes much sharper in catching sounds than the right ear. If you don't believe it, just try holding the receiver in your right hand some time and use your right ear. You'll find that conversation which was perfectly distinct to the left ear sounds confused and muffled to the right, and there is a distinct effort to understand. It is simply that the left ear is a trained telephone ear, while the right ear is not."

"AN interesting phase of the excellent service rendered by wireless telegraphy in reporting the military and naval operations of the war in the Far East is indicated in the report published in the New York *Times* on the morning of May 16," says *The Electrical Review*. "It will be remembered that the London *Times* has equipped a land station and a vessel with the De Forest system. The report to which we refer, after explaining why the service had been interrupted, to some extent, for several days, due to the wishes of the Japanese commanders and to a storm, goes on to say: 'at present, however, it is inadvisable to disclose our position.' The reason for this secrecy is not given, but this does not detract from the interest with which we may read the despatches, knowing that they come from a reliable source, giving as accurately as possible the latest news, altho we can only speculate regarding the location of the correspondent. It is not even necessary for those who receive his messages to know where he is. He merely throws his report upon the air, as it were, knowing that the receiving-station will catch it."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL FORM OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.

IT seems to be the function of Professor Harnack, of the University of Berlin, to supply the theological world periodically with subjects of sensational discussion. It is about ten years since his advice to his students to ask the church authorities to drop the Apostles' Creed from the ordination vow, on the ground that the church of to-day no longer believes some of the teachings of this confession, aroused a storm of indignation that shook Protestant Germany from center to circumference. Only about four years ago Harnack's "Essence of Christianity" (Wesen des Christentums) had practically the same effect, being eclipsed only for a short time by the Babel-Bibel address of Delitzsch. Now Harnack brings out something new in the reconstruction of the Lord's Prayer. His discussion, entitled "Die Ursprüngliche Gestalt des Vaterunsere," appears in the *Sitzungsberichte* of the Prussian Academy of Sciences (No. V. of the current year). From this we condense as follows:

It is well known that the Lord's Prayer has been transmitted to us in two shapes, a shorter form in Luke xi. 1-4, and a longer in Matt. vi. 9-13. An investigation of the original sources shows that Luke, in the place of the first three petitions of the Lord's Prayer, probably prayed in this way: "Thy Holy Spirit come and cleanse us"; so that, so far, the only thing in common between the two forms is the address "Our Father." The fourth, fifth, and sixth petitions of the Prayer were undoubtedly the same in both reports. The additions in Matthew, consisting mainly of the doxology, have been taken from the liturgical prayer of the Jews, but with some consideration of the teachings of Christ. The addition made by Luke was for the purpose of making this a distinctively Christian prayer, distinct from the prayers of the disciples of John the Baptist, and is one of the results of the experiences of the apostolic church. A summary of all the data in the matter justifies the conclusion that the Lord's Prayer read originally as follows:

"Father! the bread for the coming day give us this day, and forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation."

These conclusions are based chiefly on certain reports by the church Fathers concerning the Lord's Prayer, but not on any variant readings in the manuscripts. In this way Gregory, who was Bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, from 371 to 394, and is one of the most famous and influential among the fathers, in his explanation of this prayer expressly says, in dealing with the petition "Thy Kingdom come," that Luke corroborates the correctness of his interpretation, since this Evangelist in this place reads as follows: "May thy Holy Spirit come over us and cleanse us!" And as late as the seventh century, Maximus Confessor says: What Matthew here calls "Kingdom," another of the Evangelists calls "Holy Ghost"; and says "May thy Holy Ghost cleanse us."

This reading, however, is not found in any of the New-Testament manuscripts that have come down to us, nor in any of the older versions which have any critical value. In two of the manuscripts, dating from the eleventh and the twelfth centuries, the words "over us" again appear; but it is not impossible that the influence of Gregory's statement may have put these words into these writings; just as it is certain that peculiar readings of Origen and Jerome found their way into later New-Testament manuscripts.

But an important witness in favor of this proposed reconstruction is the gnostic heretic Marcion, of the second century, his testimony dating about 140 A.D. In his version of the Lord's Prayer, as also in the book directed against him by Tertullian, a prayer for the "Holy Ghost" appears in the first petition instead of the prayer for the sanctification of God's name. Marcion's text accordingly must have read in this way, nor does Tertullian accuse him of having corrupted the text.

The best explanation of these facts is that what is now found in the first three petitions was originally, in the text of Luke, only one, and that Gregory in all probability had the correct tradition on this subject. For many reasons it is clear that this petition could not have been originally a part of the prayer that Christ taught His disciples, and this shows that the last three petitions, as found in Luke, must have constituted the original Lord's Prayer.

Harnack's hypothesis has naturally called forth "replies." The most notable comes from his own colleague, in the Berlin faculty, Professor von Soden, who in a lengthy discussion of the subject in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipzig, No. 10), while accepting the data taken from patristic sources, thinks that these demand a different conclusion. Especially does it appear that there are no good reasons to claim that the prayer for the Holy Spirit was ever found in the Luke text, and that an entirely different explanation must be found for its appearance in Marcion and in Gregory of Nyssa. On the other hand, the best sources go to show that at least the first two petitions belonged to the original prayer as it came from the lips of the Lord, as these are found in each and every version, and in the very best Lukean manuscripts. The character of the opening petitions is such that they are eminently appropriate for the Lord's Prayer, and this prayer, Professor von Soden concludes, was originally substantially as it has been handed down to us.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOMILETICAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE STAGE.

THE announcement that Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is to be dramatized next season under the direction of Mr. Frohman, and the fact that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Congregational Church, Washington, D.C., recently engaged Mr. Greet's company to play for it as a means of raising funds for the spreading of the Gospel, have led the editor of *Harper's Weekly* to review some of the anomalies evident in the relations between the church and the stage. He writes:

"Bunyan, the tinker of Bedford, never dreamed that his great work of the imagination, written to conserve the individualistic Puritan type of religion, would be put on the stage in London of a later time, and the Puritan settlers of New England and their missionary-supporting descendants who founded the American Board of Foreign Missions never imagined that the time would come at the national capital when a medieval morality play, acted by the English actors, would be sanctioned by the church as a legitimate mode of education both in receiving spiritual truth from the play itself and in gaining funds with which to do missionary work.

"No one who has read 'Pilgrim's Progress' will be surprised that it has been seized upon for its scenic possibilities, and for its adaptation to the ingenious devices of modern stage managers. Of anything like dramatic unity it is wanting, but its cast of characters are as lifelike to-day as they were when Bunyan wrote, and its homilies touch on universal and ever-constant foibles and sins, and these will afford opportunity for subtle interpretation and effective modern preachment; and if otherwise unobjectionable, the presentation will appeal to that ever-increasing number of religious people who realize that the church and the stage have so much in common that they can not afford longer to be enemies.

"It is interesting to note how now and again through all the generations that the church's adherents in this country have been under the domination of the Puritan hatred of the stage, there have been individuals here and there high placed in the church who have realized the common homiletical ideals of preaching and acting at their highest. Thus the famous Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover Seminary, wrote: 'The Greek drama was oral in its form of communication; so is the pulpit. The Greek drama discussed the profoundest problems of human destiny; so does the pulpit. The Greek drama expressed the ideas which lay deepest in the most enlightened theology of the day; so does the pulpit. Above all, the Greek drama existed for the people; and so does the pulpit.'"

We are reminded, however, that the old Puritan tradition still lingers:

"It found expression in Spurgeon's dictum that a church-member who attended the theater thereby, without any judicial decree of the church, cut himself off from membership. It more recently has found expression in the dictum of Dr. J. M. Buckley, of the

New York *Christian Advocate*, a leading expositor of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, that the church's objection to the theater is 'by no means altogether based upon the words of any particular play, or upon all the words of even the worst of plays. It is based upon the general effect, the general character, the general associations, and the relation of the whole institution to the progress of Christianity.' It has been this point of view which has shaped the formal discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church for so many years. But discipline is not enforced. The Iroquois Theater disaster in Chicago revealed Methodist clergymen and eminent laymen prominent in Christian work as attendants on the theater. Disparity between the traditional ideal and present practise by a minority in the church whom the ecclesiastical authorities dare not discipline, led an influential minority to go before the General Conference in Los Angeles, Cal., asking for such modification of the rules as would bring the legislation of the church up to present-day standards, which are year by year ceasing to be Puritan, not only with respect to theater-going, but also as to many other customs and practises formerly classed as offspring of the devil."

It may often be, this writer urges, that the theater is ahead of the church with its preachment on social evils. For instance:

"Wendell Philips contended, in his address on the Abolition Movement's Philosophy, that the theater of the North was ahead of the church of the North in its welcoming of antislavery views. Ibsen long since pointed out what the practical effects of the dominant spirit of the age—individualism—is to be on the institution of the family. Fourteen of the leading denominations of the country have just issued an appeal to the Christian public to awake to the meaning of tendencies in this country which Ibsen since saw in Europe."

The religious person of to-day who believes in the homiletical possibilities of the dramatic art, concludes the writer, need not and does not shut his eyes to evils that exist, evils that are hoary. But he refuses to believe that because they have existed they must necessarily exist, or "to boycott by wholesale and then hold up his hands in horror because of the evils that are due to his undiscriminating condemnation quite as much as to anything intrinsic."

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

"IN any attempt to forecast the spiritual future of mankind, surely we ought to discard all expectation of the ultimate survival of either supernatural religion or materialism." Such is the introductory sentence of a work called "The Religion of the Universe," lately published by J. Allanson Picton. The *tertium quid* which he offers is a pantheistic system based on the late Herbert Spencer's reconciliation of science and religion in his book of "First Principles." He states that "our justification for doubt and more than doubt as to the permanence of supernatural creeds," does not need any long argument. "For not only scientific method but also the spiritual atmosphere has quite changed its character during the last two centuries; and the clouds which lent themselves to imagination in the old days have disappeared in a drier light." Commenting on the changed habit of religious thought since the days of Milton, he says:

"It is easy for some, tho they are a lessening number, to persuade themselves that the plan of salvation picturesquely set forth in 'Paradise Lost and Regained' is a real scheme of God, tho they can not fit it into human history as aptly as Milton did. But others, and they are an increasing number, feel painfully the discord jarring at every point between the portentous procession of miracles attributed to the past and the ordinary work-a-day world as we know it. They have no prejudices—these of whom we speak. They are not vain enough to pit their notions of possibility against genuine and sufficient evidence. But they note a habit cherished by their former teachers of filling up gaps in evidence by assumptions that the world of old was somehow different from our own in its moral needs, in its demand for miracle, in the divine response to that demand, and in the frequent occurrence of rents in the veil between the seen and the unseen. During the last half century, however, the earth has given up her dead in a manner never anticipated by seers; and from Egyptian, Chaldean, and Mycenæan graves the 'kings of the nations' that 'lay in glory, every one in his own house,' have come forth with their records and their proclamations, and have made the world of their day almost as familiar as London streets. Was then that world so much different from our own as the fond faith in ages of miracle would have us suppose? . . . The picture presented to us by the Assyrian or Egyptian chronicles, by the laws and business transactions recovered from history, is one of ordinary routine life, such as we ourselves lead, and of patient submission to natural order. Into such a setting it is as difficult to fit the plagues of Egypt and the passage of the Red Sea and the overthrow of Jericho's walls by a blast of rams' horns as it is to fit the adventures of Baron Munchausen into the life of modern Europe."

Turning to the other rejected postulate, Mr. Picton replies to the query as to whether materialism will take the place of supernatural religion:

"It is forbidden by philosophy, by metaphysics, and by the constitution of human nature. For, according to materialism, everything in the universe can be explained by molecular mechanics. We are nearer to reality when we have increased the powers of the microscope, because the ultimate reality lies in the vibrating atoms. The inner world of spirit is to be explained by matter and force; and tho we are a long way from it yet, we need not despair of some eventual deduction of consciousness and will from the subtle interplay of still cryptic forces and infinitesimal corpuscles. But against any such view of the universe and of life there has been, during the present generation, a marked and persistent reaction, which shows no signs of any cessation, but rather of final and unchallengeable triumph. Indeed, materialism has never been anything but a morbid concomitant of the wonder excited from time to time by fresh glimpses into the maze of natural phenomena."

The author claims to detect in the religious thought of the day a general tendency or movement, and this tendency, he believes, "can have no finality except in the realization of God as the only Being and of the universe as His revelation in consciousness." The argument of the book is summarized by its author in the following words:

"I have endeavored to justify the assertion . . . that both religious emotion and the certain reality of its Object survive the disintegration of ancient creeds. Acknowledging that God transcends human thought, I have yet urged that He does not escape human thought, but is immanent therein. And in the interpretation of 'what may be known of God,' I have regarded experience as the only revelation, and the world order as greater than miracle. In particular, I have offered suggestions toward developing in a practical form the late Herbert Spencer's brief and general statement of the only possible reconciliation of religion and science. And that reconciliation I have understood to consist in a common recognition by men of devotion and by men of knowledge that religion and science are each stimulated and brought to self-consciousness by finite phases of a universe, unknowable in its totality, which surrounds, interpenetrates, and overwhelms both alike. At the same time I have accepted and tried to apply practically Spencer's prophecy that 'very likely there will ever remain a need to give shape to that indefinite sense of an ultimate existence which forms the basis of our intelligence.' I have dwelt also upon his evidently heartfelt warning that, in satisfying this need, it is an erroneous assumption 'that the choice is between personality and something lower than personality; whereas the choice is between personality and something that may be higher.' Incidentally I have ventured to regret the philosopher's apparent indorsement of the necessity for a 'First Cause' in a universe where cause and effect in their largest generalization are obviously identical. But I have followed him gladly in maintaining that what he terms the Unknowable, but which I would rather call the Eternal, is not negative, but the one supreme fact.

"Therefore, while entirely acquiescing in the acknowledgment that the Eternal Being is in his totality unknowable, I have given reasons for retaining the holy name of God. For tho its history, like that of the creature who 'calls on the name of the Lord,' goes back to embryo conditions, which at our present stage of evolution seems grossly incongruous, yet the name has been transmuted by the long process of experience and thought into a symbolic expres-

sion of ineffable life, power, goodness, and love; so that to contemplative souls it has become as Dante's spaceless point of unapproachable light, representing the oneness of all that is. I have further suggested that while holding to Spencer's 'Reconciliation,' we may consistently learn from St. Augustine, who held that the unknowableness of God as the Infinite and Eternal does not exclude the possibility of our apprehending what he is to us. Indeed to say that because we can not comprehend in its totality all that is, therefore we can in no sense know anything is as great a mistake in religion as it would be in science. True it is that in neither can we know any experience or any object in the infinite sense of knowing. That is, we can not know it through and through, and all round, in all its relations, because those relations are endless. But if we are content in science to regard, as relative knowledge of Nature, a partial but classified and ordered conception of physical appearances and successions, we may also be content to regard as a relative knowledge of God a partial but ordered conception of experiential spiritual phenomena in the soul of humanity. At the same time we must always be on our guard against splitting the unity of God and Nature. And we must also beware of the erroneous assumption that sentiment or emotion can prove the reality of alleged historical events."

It is the author's contention that "everything in the great religions of the world which is genuinely spiritual and devotional, as distinguished from what is claimed as historic or quasi-scientific, is practically untouched by the disintegrating processes of modern criticism and research." He says:

"Not that we should undervalue the service rendered to the essential life of religion by the recorded experience of mankind, by prophetic utterance, by poetic dreams, or even priestly rites. Nor should we disregard parables, or ecstatic visions, or consider even imagined portents to be always worthless. But the important thing about such helps to religion is not the alleged miraculous indorsement of some, or the objective reality of any events associated with them in the traditions of the church. The essential matter for consideration is their spiritual suggestiveness; and if this be retained, the alleged objective occasion of it matters nothing. At the same time the recognition of this truth does not cancel the value of historical religions as such. For the whole religious evolution of man has been energized by the divine spirit through the infinite experience of the creature. And in this experience illusions, myths, and imagined portents have had a real place. Finally I have pleaded that for us of the Western world, Christianity is far the most important of historical religions, while the experiences of its saints come nearest to us and are most susceptible of realization in our own inner life. Yet it can only be as a phase of the religion of the universe, and not as the universal religion itself, that Christianity can reign even in the West."

Poets as Spiritual Teachers.—In the course of a paper treating of the religious significance of Wordsworth's poetry, Mr. Maurice G. Hering diverts to a general consideration of poets as spiritual teachers. There is nothing new, he reminds us, in the selection of poetry as a means of moral and religious instruction; and he advances the idea that it is probably to the poets that we must look for "the highest expression, in literature, of religious truths." Writing in *The Westminster Review* (London), he goes on to say:

"It is the poetry of the Bible, and especially the unpremeditated outpourings of the Psalms, which have had the greatest personal and consolatory influence on men. The reader of the more intense and exalted of such passages must himself share something of the glow and fervor of the writer—that is, must himself become a poet, before the real significance of the language can be understood. It is by poetic intuition and not by learning and study that we become at all times conscious of the meaning of the deeper realities of life.

"This function of the poets as instructors in the highest truths has never been formally admitted by our professional moral teachers, the clergy, whose theory of inspiration is based on the opinions expressed by semipolitical councils of the church on this subject more than a thousand years ago. The clergy are still expected by the regulations under which they take up their duties to believe that the only inspired books that have been written are those contained in the canons of the Old and New Testaments. Of course the result of the higher criticism will in time be seen in the disappearance of such superstitions, and some of the more enlightened of the clergy have already ventured to state from their pulpits their belief in a continuous revelation in human life and history. Nor is it improbable that some of us may live to see the day when the noblest passages of Shakespeare, Milton, Cowper, Wordsworth, and others, shall be read aloud in our churches and chapels, as is already the case in theistic churches and at meetings of the ethical and positivist societies. For such a purpose the writings of Wordsworth are especially suitable, owing to their depth of religious feeling and high moral aims."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

IT is one of the standing charges against the Roman Catholic Church that it is opposed to the spread and general use of the Bible; and this is constantly denied by the representatives of the church. On some new phases of this old problem, the *Chronik* (Leipsic), a leading Protestant journal that aims particularly at furnishing impartial and official data from all churches, has this in substance to say:

In recent years the Catholic Church has changed its tactics in regard to the Bible societies. It no longer contents itself merely with the negative policy of condemning the work of these associations, but seeks in a positive manner to meet them in their own field by issuing translations of the Scriptures that have been made with the approval of the church. It is especially interesting to note that it is the Latin races of Southern Europe who are taking the lead in this matter. The *Osservatore Romana*, which is the official journal of the Vatican, has repeatedly published articles on this subject. In No. 107 this paper reports that the Vatican press is now publishing an edition of the gospels and acts in Italian, with notes, and that a committee is busily engaged in preparing this book, the purpose being gradually to accustom the people to the reading of the Bible and to make it "just as popular as it is among the peoples of Northern Europe."

In the course of the same article in the Vatican organ the reading of the Scriptures is strongly urged. The writer says:

"In recent times there is a good deal of discussion on a religious exercise that really ought not to need any agitation—namely, the exercise of reading the gospel at home. Is it really true that Christians are not acquainted with this divine book, the handbook, so to say, of their faith and their morals, and do they not know the fountainhead of their earliest history? That this is not only possible, but is a sad fact, is unfortunately true. But now the times have completely changed in this respect. The fundamental principles of public order, of justice, of righteousness, are subjected to the dangerous attacks of innovative and radical revolutionists. These protagonists of evil make use of the ignorance and weaknesses of the common people in matters pertaining to religion and morals in order to further their nefarious propaganda. In view of this, the spread of the gospels is timely as never before. The reading of the Scriptures is the best means for the support of the true and only real apostolic church, and can awaken among the people as nothing else can a true and pure conscience that can resist the attacks of the new errors and errorists. Just imagine what great blessings would result if the general custom were introduced of reading the Scriptures once each day in every family. Unconsciously the divine language of the book, so simple and yet so grand, in its portrayal of the picture of Christ, would become the property of the soul and the heart of the people. The children would especially be benefited by being taught the word of the Lord, and would be embued with the spirit of the gospel. The whole would result in a solid and substantial kind of an education, and this would be the most powerful antidote against the ignorance and wickedness rampant in our day and generation."

In France, too, the *Chronik* reminds us, a Roman Catholic organization or "league" has been at work for several years to spread popular and approved Roman Catholic translations of the Bible. Of this organization, Abbés Garnier and Weber are the leaders. Some months ago a Roman Catholic Gospel Congress was held in

Paris in the interests of this propaganda. The friends of the cause succeeded in their project of spreading this propaganda in all dioceses, and are asking for a revision of the Missal, so that the Sunday readings may be had in the language of the country. A petition to this effect was to be sent in to the Pope, as also a request for an "evangelical" catechism; but this proposal failed of adoption. A special communication from the Archbishop of Paris was read, reminding the congress that not only the simple texts of the gospels, but also the teachings and the traditions of the church were not to be lost sight of. The congress declared that only the church has the right to interpret the Holy Scripture; but the congress decided to recommend to the families the reading of the gospels and to invite the clergy to make the people acquainted with the contents of the Scriptures, and at first communions, marriages, and similar occasions to present copies of the Scriptures to their people. Now the Roman Catholic papers report that the Pope himself has approved of this movement. The *Reichsbote* (No. 300) states that the Roman Catholic journals of Germany have received with great delight the news that the Pope received in special audience the committee that has in preparation a new translation of the gospels. The *Westfälischer Volksblatt*, a Roman Catholic periodical, reports that a new and cheap popular edition of the New Testament, published by Huttler, of Augsburg, has received church sanction through a letter of the Papal Secretary of State.

The *Chronik* closes its discussion with these words: "Whether the Vatican is willing or not to break with its traditional policy of forbidding the general use of the Bible and to recall its commands made in other times on this subject, or, at any rate, to ignore these, can not yet be determined."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A PROTESTANT?

MR. CHURTON COLLINS, in his recent volume of Shakespearian studies, brackets together Montaigne and Shakespeare in the following sentence: "Both are practically theistical agnostics, but both reverence, for the same formal reason, Christianity: the one as embodied in Roman Catholicism, the other as embodied in Protestantism." Elsewhere in his book Mr. Collins refers to the "orthodox Christian Protestantism of Shakespeare." These phrases lead Mr. W. S. Lilly, in *The Fortnightly Review* (June), to inquire whether there is any sufficient reason for attributing to Shakespeare sympathy with or reverence for "orthodox Protestantism." The evidence either way, it appears, is inconclusive. Shakespeare was born in the same year in which the Thirty-nine Articles were imposed. In the poet's day, according to Mr. Lilly, Protestantism meant in England "a Puritan scholasticism of the most arid and arbitrary kind . . . void of philosophy, void of poetry, void of profundity." That Shakespeare outwardly conformed to it, at all events occasionally, is most probable. But were his sympathies, asks Mr. Lilly, with the old religion or with the new? For answer he turns to the plays. Of these "King John," "Henry VI.," and "Henry VIII." have been cited as affording evidence of their author's Protestantism. But John's anti-Roman Catholic speeches, we are reminded, "no more prove Shakespeare a Protestant than the fool's saying in his heart, 'there is no God,' makes David a skeptic." Nor are the evidences in "Henry VI." and "Henry VIII.," with one exception, any more conclusive. This exceptional evidence, "the only piece of unquestionable Protestantism in Shakespeare's plays," occurs in the fifth act of "King Henry VIII.," where Cranmer is made to prophesy at the baptism of Elizabeth:

> "In her days every man shall eat in safety
> Under his own vine what he plants; and sing
> The merry songs of peace to all his neighbors:
> God shall be truly known —"

But the fifth act of this play, says Mr. Lilly, is, in the opinion of the most authoritative critics, not Shakespeare's at all, but Fletcher's. "Anti-Catholic bitterness," the writer reminds us, "abundantly appears in the works of the English dramatists contemporary with Shakespeare"; and he argues that "this surely renders the absence from Shakespeare's writings of abuse and ridicule of the ancient faith all the more remarkable and significant."

For further indications of Shakespeare's attitude toward Roman Catholicism, Mr. Lilly turns to yet other plays. We read:

"In 'Henry V.' he gives us a well-nigh perfect type of a Catholic hero, all whose public acts bear a religious impress, 'who believes in Purgatory; in alms-deed, prayer, fasting, pious foundations, as satisfactory works for the souls detained there'; and 'whose Catholic faith and worship appear like the flowers of true devotion, not the weeds of superstition.' In Friar Lawrence we have 'one of his kindliest creations.' 'In "Much Ado About Nothing,"' writes Mr. Knight, 'it is the friar who, when Hero is accused, vindicates her reputation with as much sagacity as charitable zeal. . . . In "Measure for Measure" the whole plot is carried on by the Duke assuming the reverend manners and professing the active benevolence of a friar. In an age when the prejudices of the multitude were flattered and stimulated by abuse and ridicule of the ancient ecclesiastical character, Shakespeare always exhibits it so as to command respect and affection.' In 'As You Like It,' 'an old religious man,' a hermit, it is, by whom the usurping Duke

> 'was converted,
> Both from his enterprise, and from the world.'

"In 'All's Well that Ends Well' we find—more daring still—a tribute to one of the most beautiful and touching doctrines of Catholicism in the recognition of the power of the Blessed Virgin's intercession.

> 'What angel shall
> Bless this unworthy husband? he can not thrive,
> Unless her prayers, whom Heaven delights to hear,
> And loves to grant, reprieve him from the wrath
> Of greatest justice.'"

Turning for further evidence from Shakespeare's works to the little that is known of his life, Mr. Lilly writes:

"It is certain that his youth was passed amid Catholic influences, for there seems no room for reasonable doubt that his father was 'a Popish recusant,' and suffered many things as such. In Mr. Gillow's 'Bibliographical Dictionary' mention is made of a very ancient Catholic tradition that he was 'reared up' by an old Benedictine monk, Dom Thomas Combe, or Coombes, from 1572. This is the more probable as it would account for the knowledge which he possessed of things Catholic, and especially of Catholic philosophy. That he was married in a Protestant church, that his children were baptized in a Protestant church, and that he was buried in a Protestant church, proves nothing about his religions opinions or practises. There can be no question that those who welcomed the change in religion and those who detested it, earnest Protestants and zealous Catholics, resorted alike to the clergy of the Anglican establishment, during many years after the accession of Elizabeth, for baptism, marriage, and burial. Nor is this surprising. Baptism is held by Catholics to be valid, if the matter and form are duly applied, whether administered by lay or cleric, Protestant or Paptist. In marriage the parties themselves are the ministers of the sacrament. The burial of the dead is one of the corporal works of mercy, which may be performed by any one. There is no evidence that Shakespeare practised the Catholic religion during his lifetime. Whatever may have been his private leanings toward it, I think it probable that he occasionally attended the Protestant services prescribed by law."

Mr. W. L. Alden, commenting on Mr. Lilly's paper, reduces the latter's argument to this: "that Shakespeare had an esthetic soul, and hence must have belonged to the Roman Catholic Church," The same argument, he remarks, would lead us to believe that nearly every poet, of whatever nationality, must be a Roman Catholic; and he suggests that evidence could probably be found in a similar way in Shakespeare's works to indicate that he was a follower of Mohammed or a Morman.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ALL STAKED ON PORT ARTHUR.

JAPAN has admonished her generals in the field that Port Arthur must be taken without more ado. This is the well-nigh unanimous verdict of the English press, as set forth not only in the London *Times* and *Mail*, but in the provincial papers, including the Manchester *Guardian*. The London *Spectator* is so sure on this point that its predictions would lead one to expect the news that Port Arthur has fallen to come any day. Our English contemporaries further agree that the place can not be taken without assault, unless the operations are to be indefinitely delayed. The London *Standard*, however, is not alone in entertaining serious doubts regarding an immediate assault upon Port Arthur:

"The question is being anxiously discussed in Japan whether the investment of Port Arthur is to take its place among the great sieges of history, or be terminated by a rapid *coup de main*. The answer might no doubt be supplied by the Japanese general staff, if that very competent body chose to reveal its plans. It depends in the main on one of those terrible calculations which it is sometimes the duty of military commanders to make. What is the price, in terms of human life and suffering, of wounds and death, which it is worth while to pay for abbreviating the delay and suspense in the Liao-Tung peninsula? . . . There may be no special reason for the Japanese to be in a hurry, since it is tolerably certain that Port Arthur can not be relieved by land; and as for the Baltic fleet, it can not arrive, if it arrives at all, soon enough to be of any practical service. Nevertheless, the Japanese must be anxious to get rid of the entanglement of Port Arthur, so as to be relieved of all further apprehension as to the maritime position, and in order to set free their entire army for the advance in force into central Manchuria. They may decide to storm the place after shaking it to pieces by a series of bombardments; and in that case they are very likely to succeed, tho no doubt not without paying a heavy toll in the lives of their men."

Turning now to the French newspapers, we find them substantially agreed that the prospect of a Japanese assault upon Port Arthur grows more and more probable. What, they ask, is Russia to do about it? The Paris *Gaulois*, *Temps*, and *Figaro* urge the Russians to leave the place to its fate, arguing that an attempt on the part of Kuropatkin to relieve it would be a waste of time and of effort. Nevertheless, they add, Admiral Alexeieff has made up his mind that an attempt ought to be made to relieve Port Arthur. General Kuropatkin is opposed to any such undertaking. Their differences were referred to the Czar and his war council in St. Petersburg, and it is suspected that Nicholas II. ordered Kuropatkin to send aid to the besieged fortress. The Russian general sent a force southward from Liao-Yang, but he was acting against his better judgment, thinks the *Temps*. The *Figaro* thinks Kuropatkin will never make more than a show of relieving Port Arthur, since he does not believe in the efficacy of a Russian army of relief. If he weakens his army by sending troops to Port Arthur, adds the *Gaulois*, his own plan of campaign will be compromised. If Port Arthur should fall, Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki would at once unite their armies and march to Liao-Yang. Kuropatkin would be caught at a disadvantage. The expert of the *Gaulois* tells us:

"The Japanese want to capture Port Arthur at all costs. This is an established fact evident to all observers. If they have to lose 45,000 or 100,000 men in front of the fortress, they will do so. So, it seems, the Mikado has decided, and that is a sufficient reason.

"A fresh body of troops has left Japan, it would seem, and has proceeded to the Liao-Tung peninsula. Its object, according to all reports, is to further the siege operations and to form a connecting-link between the armies of Oku and Kuroki, and also to protect the rear of the investing forces, while the first army attempts a diversion in the direction of Motien-Ling for the purpose of holding Kuropatkin in check. As for the decisive battle, it will be offered by the Japanese only after the fall of Port Arthur.

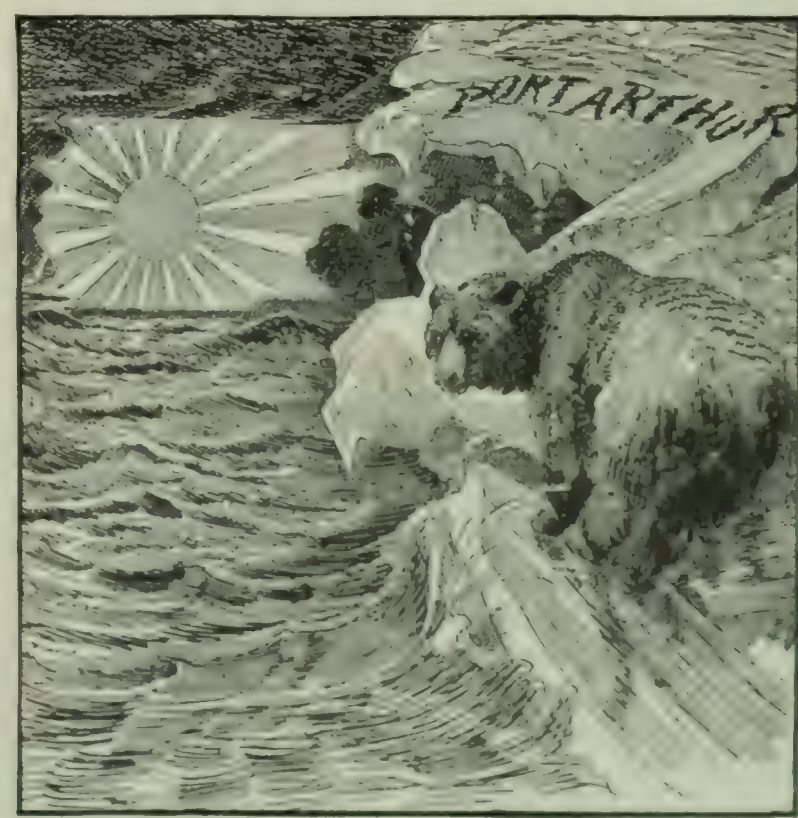
"Such are the present plans as discernible in all recent correspondence from the front. There is nothing improbable in them, and they harmonize tolerably well with the military situation as it now exists as well as with the character of the Japanese. We may, therefore, until some new aspect is given to affairs, accept this hypothesis as conforming to the facts. . . . . .

"The most serious circumstance is that grave dissension exists between Admiral Alexeieff and Kuropatkin. The former desires that Port Arthur be relieved. The latter, on the contrary, would save all his forces for the field campaign and husband them carefully for a great battle, decisive of the struggle. He is right. . . .

"Admiral Alexeieff is, therefore, a sort of evil adviser. It is said the Czar's ministers incline to support him. So much the worse. But, if this be so, it is to be hoped that Kuropatkin will

NO CHANGE IN THE WAR SITUATION.

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).



MELTING.

—*Punch* (London).

GRIN AND BEAR.

GENERAL OYAMA.

His selection for supreme command at the front is interpreted in London to portend a speedy assault upon Port Arthur.

GENERAL NODZU.

His name is sometimes written "Nozu" and he commands the so-called "third army" sent to support both Kuroki and Oku.

GENERAL KUROKI.

Still in command of the "first army," it seems, and as yet the greatest land fighter produced by the Russo-Japanese war.

GENERAL OKU.

The army he commands was at first supposed to have undertaken the capture of Port Arthur by assault, and it may yet do so.

GENERAL NOGHI.

He commands the "fourth army" (about 50,000 men), but just where he is now with his force seems known only to himself and his superiors.

JAPAN'S ARMY COMMANDERS AND THEIR NEW CHIEF.

be inspired by the example of Pelissier, whot hreatened to cut the telegraph line in order to interrupt communication with Paris."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN GERMANY.

UNIVERSAL suffrage is now too persistently and too systematically attacked in Germany to leave any doubt in the mind of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) that the Prussian Conservatives mean to effect a fundamental change in the electoral basis of the Reichstag. German newspapers appear to have reached a similar conclusion. The *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), having access to the best sources of information, believes that some Prussian Conservatives contemplate dissolution of the empire itself and its immediate reconstitution with universal suffrage eliminated. The Berlin periodical names some influential members of the Prussian parliament, one of whom holds office in the Emperor's household, as leaders of the attack upon the existing suffrage basis of the Reichstag. The Bismarckian *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), and the Protestant *Reichsbote* (Berlin) have made themselves conspicuous by their support of the developing campaign. Says the *Reichsbote:*

"All intelligent men are saying to themselves that the prevailing Reichstag suffrage will lead to the destruction of the empire, because it hands the Reichstag over more and more to the Socialists and the Ultramontanes. But dread inspired by the still current superstition of liberal theory prevents many from saying openly what they reveal in confidence as their conviction. Everything, even the most sacred, is criticized, but the Reichstag suffrage is not to be criticized. In fact, a more democratic form of it than ever is demanded, as was seen in the passage of the voting-booth law. How could serious, politically capable men thus range themselves on the side of the radical party, which even now stands close to the Social-Democrats?"

This and many passages from other German organs of various political affiliations are cited by the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) to prove that there is a "conspiracy" to make an end of the democratic feature in the national Government. National Liberal organs profess no sympathy with the anti-democratic suffrage movement. The Liberal *Nation* (Berlin), a weekly organ in close touch with a certain element of the Reichstag, accuses Chancellor von Bülow of "coquetting with the idea of restricting the suffrage." Thus it interprets a recent statement of his in the Prussian parliament to the effect that a suffrage, "if not rightly used," should be suppressed. "What is the value of a right or a freedom," asks this periodical, "if its duration is to depend upon the interpretation of its right use by a political opponent?" The Leipsic *Neueste Nachrichten*, on the other hand, declares that universal suffrage was originally accepted for the Reichstag by Bismarck as "a weapon against Austria and the foreigner generally in the struggle for German unity." "When this hastily seized weapon turns against the duration of the empire, the logical conclusion follows."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S MILITARY SENSATION.

LORD DUNDONALD, summarily dismissed by the Canadian Government from the post of General Officer Commanding the Militia, which he came out from England to assume some two years ago, has retaliated with an unsparing denunciation of the military system of the Dominion, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, invigorates the whole controversy by referring to his lordship as "a foreigner." But this was a slip of the tongue, we are told by the prime minister's organ, the *Presse* (Montreal) and by *Canada* (Quebec). Sir Wilfrid was but thinking of the French word "etranger," meaning foreigner as well as stranger. Now, this explanation, asserts the Winnipeg *Telegram*, is "evidently only one of those ready expedients" which it believes Sir Wilfrid resorts to for "extricating himself from a dangerous situation."

The whole trouble was precipitated some weeks ago when Lord Dundonald, still in office, made a speech accusing the Minister of Agriculture, Sydney Arthur Fisher, of erasing for political reasons a certain name from a list of newly appointed officers. Lord Dundonald had approved the list, and he says he was not consulted before the erasure. In his speech revealing all this he observed:

"I feel certain that had Mr. Fisher's life led him to soldiery instead of to agriculture he would feel annoyed—perhaps on personal grounds—on the extraordinary lack of etiquette involved in scratching the name of a gentleman put forward by a man whose business it is to find sufficient officers for the militia. But on personal grounds, gentlemen, I don't in the least mind. Lack of etiquette affects me little. I have been two years in Ottawa, gentlemen. It is not on personal grounds that I inform you of this; but it is

on national grounds. I feel, gentlemen, anxious, profoundly anxious, that the militia of Canada may be kept free from party politics."

This ushered in the initial stage of Canada's present military sensation. "The sneer at Ottawa was uncalled for," thinks *Events*, published in that city. "Lord Dundonald has the satisfaction of knowing that he did his duty," replies the Ottawa *Citizen*, "picayune politicians to the contrary notwithstanding." But the Laurier cabinet stood by their colleague, and the next stage of the sensation was the appearance of an order in council dismissing Lord Dundonald, who a few days later came out with a public statement informing all Canadians that, "tho they may be indebted for the integrity of their territory—and, indeed, for their national existence—to the forbearance of others, they are, as regards their preparation for war and their state of readiness to successfully resist aggression, living in a fool's paradise." Reviewing everything up to this point, Canada's army organ, *The Military Gazette* (Ottawa), thinks "Dundonald took the proper course," but the Ottawa *Free Press* insists that "he had all the prejudice of his race and class against constitutional authority, and his work was done with an eye to the approval of the War Office rather than the Government and people of Canada." Goldwin Smith writes in the Toronto *Sun* that "six millions of tolerably intelligent people must undertake in respect to military administration, as in other respects, to govern or misgovern themselves," while the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* says

"The Dundonald affair is one of those incidents which, to borrow an expression from Thackeray, sink a shaft into the country and reveal a lot of snob ore. . . . . .

"The flunkeys are in full cry against the Government because it taught Lord Dundonald that he was the servant of the Canadian people, not the master.

"In their self-abasement they argue that Canadians are unfit to manage their own affairs; and the suggestion that a Canadian officer should be placed in command of the Canadian militia fills them with toadyish horror. The idea, too, of a farmer, like Fisher, presuming to cross a lord!

"This sickening lordolatry is responsible for much of the fuss over Lord Dundonald's dismissal, tho in the main the motives are purely political."

But the Toronto *News* thinks the dismissal of his lordship shows "bad manners" on the part of the Laurier cabinet, and as regards the "foreigner" remark by the premier we read in the Toronto *Mail and Empire*:

"Instead of promoting the narrow notion that a British subject is a stranger or a foreigner outside of that part of the empire in which he was born, we ought to cultivate the larger idea of citizenship. We clamor for recognition in all the branches of the British service. We insist that we shall have the same opportunities in the army and in the navy as the subject born in the British isles enjoys. At the coronation conference our ministers even suggested that we should have contracts for the navy. Much has been done to meet our views and give expression to the doctrine of equality. How can we expect to receive what we regard as justice if we invite a distinguished British general to come among us and then insult him by kicking him out of the country as a stranger or a foreigner?"

BEHIND THE SCENES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A FEATURE of Russian statesmanship, made more and more conspicuous by European newspaper comment, is the alleged increasing tendency to strained relations between individuals filling exalted posts, not only at the seat of war, but in the capital of the empire itself. General Kuropatkin, say those who should know, is not on a friendly footing with Admiral Alexeieff. Alexeieff is said to be scarcely on speaking terms with Admiral Skrydloff. Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg, according to newspapers which speak with authority, is so hampered by the opposition, not to say insubordination, of one or two Russian ambassadors in certain capitals, that the Czar's diplomacy is going into eclipse. Other personal particulars are furnished by foreign newspapers in a way to suggest an advanced stage of national disorganization.

Russia's faithful friend, the Paris *Figaro*, advises the world to reserve its judgment on this point. It marvels at the malice behind current gossip, and it reminds us of the pariotism which is a bond between even such discordant spirits as Admiral Alexeieff and Admiral Skrydloff. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is less friendly, but more specific. It shows the Russian court rent in two by factions surrounding the Czar's mother and the Czar's wife.

THE ALMIGHTIES.

"How shall France be punished, Cardinal, for recalling her ambassador from the Vatican?"

"We shall recall God from France." (*Ulk* (Berlin).

"The pert thing refuses me reverence."

"Oh, why did I shoot?"

A PONTIFICAL PROTEST.

(*Der Wahre Jacob*, Stuttgart.)

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CLERICALISM.

These ladies have great influence over Nicholas II., but they use it, evidently, in furtherance of conflicting objects. Should the Czar's mother prevail, we may expect to see Count Lamsdorff superseded. Should the "Darmstadt clique" prevail, Count Lamsdorff will still have to go, but his successor would be an individual equally obnoxious to the dowager Czarina. The grand dukes are likewise at loggerheads, we are informed by our authority, the tension being due to efforts to fix responsibility for Russia's present embarrassments. As the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) views the

CHARACTERISTIC OF RUSSIA.
"Are you bringing me ammunition?"
"No—holy pictures." *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

situation, there is only one point upon which all parties are agreed: "Count Lamsdorff is not fitted for his post." Everybody wants him to go, but agreement upon his successor seems impossible. Our contemporary adds:

"To all appearances, Count Lamsdorff will not be deprived of his post or voluntarily relinquish it immediately. But a thick cloud involves the relations subsisting between his imperial master and himself. The Czar has long since realized that Count Lamsdorff is ill-informed on matters connected with the Far East. The Czar wanted peace at any price, and Lamsdorff's inept policy led to war.

"To repeat, an immediate change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not seem likely. Nevertheless, it is only too well understood by leading personages in Russia that, look where one may, the empire has no success to its credit. Not only is the policy in the Far East made the subject of criticism, but in the Balkans the course pursued is censured, especially by those elements which, altho not in sympathy with Panslavism, yet feel that the Panslavs ought not to be ignored altogether. In these circles the idea prevails that Russia is carrying out a Balkan policy that commends itself, indeed, to the Austro-Hungarian standpoint, but that is neglectful of Russian interests. It is felt that a moment has come when Russian prestige in the Balkans is beginning to wane.

"Hence the thought is put into the head of the Czar by many persons that a change should be effected in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These influences must sooner or later carry the day, altho, perhaps, not until the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, which is filling the Czar with uneasiness. Count Lamsdorff by no means clings to his post. He is and wishes to be nothing but a conscientious official. Altho the diplomatists do not find him impressive or interesting, they still admit that they can work well with him, as his word is to be depended upon.

"Lamsdorff is in no sense an oversubtle diplomatist, he has no ruse whatever, as some Russian diplomatists of the old school are supposed to have. Rather, does a strain of candor run through his demeanor and his whole nature. This straightforwardness was the foundation of his hold upon the Czar. He never put in an appearance to make a report redounding to his own personal advantage. Like a fixture in the ministry, he had been handed on from one incumbent of the Foreign Office to another. He had won the reputation of carrying on the traditions of Russia through the ministries of De Giers and Muravieff. Long before he became minister himself, he had been afforded occasions to gain the Czar's confidence in the course of personal conversation and verbal reports.

"That Count Lamsdorff is no first-rate man in the matter of statesmanship, as De Witte is, need scarcely be said in view of what has gone before. The envious and the traducers find it an easy matter to represent him as easily dispensed with. The German and somewhat foreign-sounding name of Lamsdorff is a little repellant and unpalatable to certain zealots of the Czar's court, who have state chapels adorned with golden images of saints and with Byzantine symbols. If, therefore, the Czar fails to stand by his faithful servitor, the latter will soon be a lost man.

"The chief expectants for the succession are believed to be the ambassador to the Danish court, the imperial councillor, Isvolsky, for some two years now in Copenhagen as successor to Count Benckendorff, and the Senator and Councillor Count Peter Kapnist, who for nine years has been ambassador in Vienna, where he succeeded Prince Lobanoff. Isvolsky, before being sent to Copenhagen, was minister in Tokyo. Diplomatists who at that time were in close touch with him say that his criticism of Russian policy in China was severe in those days. He warmly opposed any occupation of Manchuria. Least of all was he in sympathy with the policy which with one hand concluded treaties with China and with the other hand took such a firm grip of Manchuria that there seemed no prospect of ever letting go. 'If Manchuria is to be retained,' said Isvolsky then, 'at least China is not to be dealt with as if we were soon to depart. Even if we do treat China in such a fashion, let us not deal with Europe so disingenuously, for we would be putting ourselves in the wrong before Europe. Europe would then be made the moral ally of China if China some day asked us to leave Manchuria in accordance with our promise.' Isvolsky, in his reports to St. Petersburg, laid emphasis upon the unpopularity of Russian policy in Japan and upon the perils in store for Russia from the occupation of Manchuria.

"Events have only too well justified the assertions of this far-seeing diplomatist. Isvolsky's influence at court may have grown great because the present unwelcome and unexpected war has been the result of the occupation of Manchuria. But he has his enemies, who are now busily working against] him. But to the Czar and to the Czar's mother Isvolsky is an agreeable personality, largely because he is in touch with the Danish court, so closely allied with the Russian court, both royal families being in constant and close contact.

"Isvolsky, who is now about fifty, will evidently soon be called to a higher post. Copenhagen has latterly become a stepping-stone to higher things. Isvolsky's predecessor, Count Benckendorff, was transferred to London as ambassador there, and Benckendorff's own predecessor, Muravieff, became Minister of Foreign Affairs. Isvolsky is a man of most agreeable manners and at the same time of immense subtlety. He is very active, of immense ambition, and knows how to conceal it. He is usually in apparent accord with Lamsdorff's policy. In his official reports he keeps his own inner thought as much as possible in the background. He thus commends himself to Count Lamsdorff, who, when the hour comes for him to depart, will feel little hesitation in welcoming Isvolsky as his successor.

"Quite different is Count Kapnist. In his reports from Vienna he often seems to be criticizing Count Lamsdorff. Of course Count Kapnist's reports have nothing to do with events in the Far East; but for that reason they have the more to do with Balkan policy. He does not confine himself to reporting Vienna opinion, but gives the Minister of Foreign Affairs bits of advice that can not always be welcome. The initiated say that Count Kapnist does not sufficiently dissemble his ambition to take the conduct of Russian policy into his own hands."

Since the outbreak of unrest in the dominions of the Turkish Sultan there has been nevertheless a disposition in the European press to discredit stories of Lamsdorff's impending retirement. The *Nation* (Berlin) understands that Nicholas II. has assured Lamsdorff of his regard and confidence.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A LIGHT DRAFT OF FELLOW FEELING.

THE SINGULAR MISS SMITH. By Florence Morse Kingsley. Cloth, 208 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THERE is no doubt that Anne Smith *was* singular. Any Boston girl who has millions and who "is mistress of the great Smith mansion on Beacon Street" would be entitled to a more forcible adjective if she were to act as Anne acted. Yet her heart was terribly right. She couldn't bear to be so rich and "comfy" while the lot of the servant-girl was what it is. Her own servants had sitting-rooms and private baths, and even a New England conscience might have let it go at that. But Anne was very "singular." To find out just how the servants are treated, she buys a simple suit ($9.85, at a "bargain") and takes a $12 a month job. She is discharged the second day, but tries it again. She stays longer here; in fact, you do not learn clearly why she leaves, for she "got a place" with a dear little newly wedded couple and it was smooth sailing. She essays another "place" and becomes a waiting-on-the-table girl in a boarding-house. If the salesladies and commercial "gents" in Boston are as bad as she found them, the author ought to try the New York brand. But there is a "foundry-man" whom Anne really becomes "interested" in. She is discovered while attending a lecture for the working classes with him. Her own maid happened to be there with her young man and knew it was Anne from the way her hair was "done."

FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY.

So Anne rather throws up her hands, doubles her servants wages, and goes abroad with her worldly old aunt. On the way back, a man in the steerage is hurt. A wave whacked him up against some hard iron thing on the ship as he was rescuing a child from being washed overboard. Anne must know the hero's name, and—it is the foundry-man! She doesn't even wait until the boat docks before she—but the story-interest shall not be destroyed by saying what, or by telling who the "foundry-man" really was. Miss Kingsley has done better work than this; but it has elements of popularity.

A FANTASY OF TRUTH.

FOUR ROADS TO PARADISE. By Maude Wilder Goodwin. Cloth, 347 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THIS is one of the most charming books imaginable. "Charming" is an overworked word, but it means here that "Four Roads to Paradise" is like a flawless summer day in the Berkshires, with its clover-scented air, joyance of birds, vistas mellowing into dim distances, and, through all, the joy of living and the calming sense that God is good and Man not so bad.

Mrs. Goodwin's touch is as sure as it is light. Her characters ring right. There is no exaggeration, and despite the finished art there is the substance of reality through it all. It is in the dainty class: an Ariel that makes "The Lady Paramounts" seem drab and heavy-footed citizens. There is a prologue: "Four men," says the Talmud, "entered Paradise: one beheld and died, one lost his senses, one destroyed the young plants, one only entered in Peace." The story is a sort of exegesis of this.

Anne Blythe is the Eve. Her husband is dead and her father-in-law dies and leaves her millions. She frankly tells the young curate who is paying her a visit of condolence that she had married for luxury. "I knew I was marrying for money, but I did not know what it meant. For four years we lived together as man and wife. I never look back upon that time—I can not. It was hell! . . . It is over now and I mean to lead my own life. . . . I have had enough of vice and misery. The corners of my soul are full of their germs; I want a great wave of happiness to wash it clean."

There is the elegant lawyer, Blair Fleming, a club bachelor, already crystallized, so you think, into refined selfishness. There is the eager emotional young curate of St. Simeon's, who has a holy craving to fill Father Damien's place with the Molokai lepers. There is Tom Yates, stoutish, florid, nervy Wall Street man, with the up-town tastes of his kind. Then there is Newton, the scientist, who is keen for the early things in being, and would let an atom brush the individual away. They all wind up with a tag from the Talmud text, which suits their several individual aspirations.

And good Anne Blythe! In the first breath of perfect freedom what nice, selfish comfort she defiantly elected for herself! "Duty! I detest doing my duty. It means making myself unhappy to make some one else happy, and there's no philosophy in it; for really if only one can be happy, it might as well be I as the other one." As a parting grace, her father-in-law left a condition with his millions. If Anne married again, they were to revert to a nephew whom the old man hated, and she was to have only a paltry hundred thousand. You get to know Anne better, as well as all the others, as the story grows, and some of them improve with acquaintance.

Mrs. Goodwin's telling of her story is well-nigh perfect. She is felicitous rather than pungent, subtly expressive rather than stingingly epigrammatic. But she is permeated with humor. The atmosphere is good, too. People are really well-bred, not acquisitively so, as if they kept a book on etiquette.

In the garden at Villa Piacerole, in Florence, which Anne occupied, there was a sun-dial with a lovely verse from Dante interwoven among little cupids: "L'amor che muove il sol e l' altre stelle." If the Talmud supplies the text, this "Love who moves the sun and the other stars" is the motif of the "Four Roads to Paradise." And how beautifully Anne and one of the Paradise pilgrims are moved by it!

SIMPLICITY OF NAPOLEONIC WAR.

NAPOLEON. A History of the Art of War, from the Beginning of the French Revolution to the End of the Eighteenth Century, with a Detailed Account of the Wars of the French Revolution. With 202 Charts, Maps, Plans of Battles and Tactical Maneuvers, Portraits, Cuts of Uniforms, Arms and Weapons. By Lieut.-Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, U. S. A. In Four Volumes. Price, $4 net per vol. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE whole Napoleonic art of war, as Colonel Dodge outlines it for our benefit in these fascinating pages, is simplicity itself. It is nothing more nor less than superiority in numbers at the point of fighting contact. The great captain unites his fire against one point. Even with an inferior force he can, by rapidity and skill, hurl the greater force on the enemy—at the point of contact, that is—and by successive attacks on different points always retain the advantage of numbers. This is all the secret of the Napoleonic mass theory as opposed to the old cordon system. It looks simple enough on paper. Napoleon, nevertheless, won many a battle before that mass theory of his was beaten into the heads of continental commanders, trained, as they were, in the old cordon system. The cordon system, stated in general terms adapted to the lay mind, required you to move on the enemy from different points of the compass with the idea of crushing him in a vice. Napoleon met this by drawing all his forces together and falling upon the isolated detachments of the foe one by one. The glorious Italian campaign with which he inaugurated his career of conquest was the first demonstration of the superiority of the mass theory over the pedantic, cumbersome, eighteenth-century strategy of concentration.

LIEUT.-COL. THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE.

If we are made to understand this so clearly, it is because of Colonel Dodge's genius as a military historian. No living man, we dare say, is better fitted for the task of describing Napoleon's campaigns. He has studied and written of all the great captains, from Alexander to Grant. He has given years of his time, not merely to the perusal of documents and maps, but to gaining at first hand the vivid impressions which result from personal contact with the first soldiers of the world. He has breathed the military atmosphere of Germany, looked at the French army with the eyes of the French soldier, and trod the battle-fields of which he writes so well. And when to these qualifications we see added the capacity to write clear, undefiled, simple and absorbing English, there is nothing to wonder at in the merit of this, his latest performance.

Let us consider, by way of illustration, Colonel Dodge's treatment of Marengo. Our author first inquires whether that battle was fought by Napoleon in accordance with the mass theory which constituted the basis of his art of war. "For the first and last time we see our great captain wandering from his mass theory." He had indulged in that division of forces for which in later years he severely reproved one of his marshals. The enemy attacked at the right time. The battle, as first fought, ended with the defeat of Napoleon; but it was a short-lived defeat. The enemy, in organizing the pursuit, fell into the same error with which Napoleon had gone into the battle. Barely in time, belated French troops came up, a fresh line was formed, and the mass theory vindicated itself.

The mass theory explains Austerlitz, but in another way. The tactical explanation of that battle is that the allies, in turning Napoleon's right, opened a wide chasm right through their own center. This amounted to just that division of forces against which Napoleonic war

is a victorious protest. The Corsican grimly waited until his enemy had accomplished the false maneuver and then beat him.

Colonel Dodge's second volume—the concluding volumes will come speedily, we hope—brings us to the peace of Tilsit, and we shall attempt no minute analysis of all his compact chapters. He is compiling a military history, not a biography, and for that reason he summarizes all events of a purely political kind. The summaries, however, are of a character to show how well Colonel Dodge knows Napoleon's career. Nor is the treatment so technical as to be above the head of the layman.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FEMALE THIEF.

In the Bishop's Carriage. By Miriam Michelson. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. Cloth 280 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs Merrill Company.

THE moral attitude of this story, to put the case mildly, is naughty to a degree, yet few readers are likely to escape its racy good nature or drollery of situation. Here is a girl whose parentage is unknown even to herself, brought up by the S. P. C. C.—which, whenever referred to in the story, she invariably shortens into the "Cruelty." Pretty, plucky, crafty, mendacious, and dishonest, she lays her case before the reader with a frank abandon and light-hearted irresponsibility which wins one's liking willy nilly. Throughout is felt her latent capacity, even desire, for something better than she has been taught or has known.

MIRIAM MICHELSON.

Everything is told as if the narrator were talking to or writing to an intimate who fully understood inference as well as fact. First, the confidences are addressed to "Tom," the crook lover for whose sake she went astray. After Tom is caught and imprisoned and "Nancy" outgrows him and ponders in wonderment over her whilom infatuation, her autobiography is continued to one Mag Monahan, another of the "Cruelty" children.

The interest of this curious tale begins with "Nance's" entrance into the bishop's carriage (empty and awaiting its owner at a railway station) to escape arrest for stealing the very suit she had on. From that exciting moment on, the sustained interest never relaxes for a moment. The kindly bishop is the medium through whom Nance catches her first glimpse of people in higher life, and the discovery the audacious waif makes of the real nearness in moral kinship between herself and some of them furnishes a sort of humor not unmixed with latent sadness. From this opening episode on, until Nance's final development into some semblance of the sort of woman nature intended her to be under different auspices, the reader is treated to divers sorts of crooked dealings as seen from the viewpoint of a feminine crook who is endowed with a larger sense of humor and a more impersonal outlook than commonly falls to the lot of one of her sex good or bad.

It is not a story that carries conviction to a critical mind. Oue feels that the halo of romance and optimism cast about Nan's achievements is something other than that naturally belonging to the reality surrounding a thief's real existence; and yet the latent human goodness is felt to be not altogether inseparable from the queer experiences of a creature of circumstance.

ANOTHER KAILYARD STORY.

Strong Mac. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth, 399 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead Company.

IT would appear that certain countries like certain persons have acquired such a reputation as "interesting" that anything at all they may say or do is looked upon by their friends as of sufficient moment to be given to the public. Scotland is one of these fortunate lands, if we may judge by the number of mediocre stories put forth for the delectation of an admiring public.

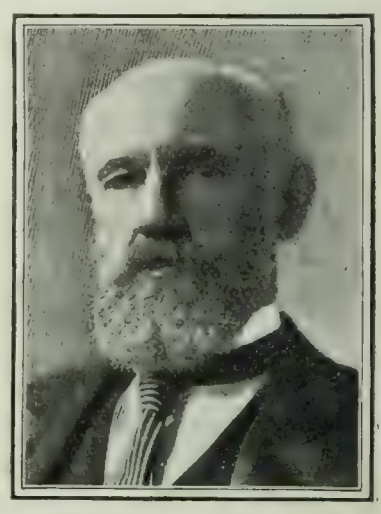
This, certainly, is one of the stories that make one wish Mr. Crockett's pen were not quite so facile, that it might abate its industry till he had something more special to say, or discovered some new or distinctive human note to set forth. The people of this story are of the type now well worn in fiction. Strong Mac himself is remarkable chiefly for his physical prowess, canny, pugnacious, honest enough where smuggling and poaching are not concerned, rude in manner, semibarbarian in outlook, honorable in his way toward women, but not altogether chivalrous even toward the woman he loves,—a fair type of the modern Scot of fiction in whom the burry virility of the Northern "Scand" overrides the plausible social instinct of the Celt.

The scholar and ought-to-be gentleman ruined by drink is also to the fore, and so is the aboriginal creature from the hill, but little removed from the original cave man in moral perceptions, or in action when driven to bay. The heroine, beloved by Strong Mac, is a rather fine and loyal creature, tho there is nothing shown which quite informs us why so many men should fight for her. She is not beautiful and her attractions seem to be latent or inferred rather than depicted. Then there is the other type of Scotch lassie—she who will have a lover at any cost. Taken all in all, Mr. Crockett's Scotch people are not attractive and only half civilized. His very best people in this story, tho educated, are far away from being cultured. He lately gave us a delightful book, the result of his wanderings in Spain. Why not try his hand at other peoples of an older civilization than that of his own land? He has shown himself capable of appreciating their best points—a not very common talent with Northern writers.

INFLUENCE OF SEX ON MIND.

Adolescence: Its Psychology and its Relations to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex, Crime, Religion, and Education. By G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D. Cloth, 2 vols., pp. xxi.+589, 784. Price, $7.50 net per set. D. Appleton & Co.

NO one can deny the importance of the topic which President Hall has selected for that of his first independent work. If he had been more in the habit of speaking his thought in plainer language, he would probably have entitled his work "The Influence of Sex on Mind," for that is the main topic of these two bulky volumes. The first of these is devoted to the actual facts of sex development as shown in body, mind, and social tendencies. Here Professor Hall is especially illuminating on growth of motor power and function, in which almost for the first time in modern psychological literature the significance of the muscles is brought out with due prominence. The tendency of modern psychology to regard conation or willing as the fundamental factor in mind-life is here made the basis of treatment.



G. STANLEY HALL.

Yet in his second volume President Hall seems more inclined to lay stress upon feeling as the fundamental characteristic of mental development, and he devotes this volume to what he calls adolescent love, adolescent feeling toward nature, adolescent psychology of conversion, and so on. Here, while there is much that is instructive and interesting, the total result appears to be rather shadowy and unsubstantial. If this is all that psychology can teach on this important but obscure subject, it can not be said that it has yet attained any scientific accuracy or trustworthiness. Yet every science must have a beginning, and the rather vague impressions left from these chapters must be put down to the immaturity of the subject rather than to want of research on the part of the author. Every page of this book gives evidence of the widest possible erudition, and the list of authorities given at the end of the volume runs to nearly two thousand names. The book in this way is little less than an encyclopedia giving the views of almost all the authors on the very multifarious topics dealt with by President Hall. Among the most striking of these are two chapters, one on savage pubic initiations, and the other on savage races regarded as adolescent human beings, which constitute somewhat novel applications of folklore to psychology. On the other hand, extracts at the end of the first volume from a certain number of well-known autobiographies like those of Marie Bashkirtseff and Anthony Trollope scarcely deserve the name of science properly so-called.

The topics dealt with by President Hall are often of great delicacy and require considerable tact in handling. On the whole, he has succeeded in evading offensive topics, and when they have been treated he has discussed them in language which is obscure in the extreme. He scatters words like "disequilibrate," "banausic," "preparoxysmal," "phobias," and the like without much regard to the intelligibility of his sentences. Generally speaking, Professor Hall has been content to summarize the very extensive literature dealing with his subject, and rarely lets the reader know what side of a disputed topic his own view tends toward. This may be possibly due to the general attitude toward philosophy which he develops in his preface and in the tenth chapter on "Feelings." He is inclined to think that psychology has suffered from being mixed up with other philosophical questions, and he is determined to keep it as far as possible to its physiological basis; this attitude will cause his own treatise on psychology to be expected with the greatest interest. Meanwhile this first instalment of it will become a necessary storehouse for all serious studies of educational problems, not for its theories as much as for its facts, and perhaps still more for the first systematic presentation of some of the most obscure and profound problems of education as yet brought before the Anglo-Saxon world.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The New Star Chamber."—Edgar Lee Masters. (Hammersmark Publishing Company, $1.)

"The White Canoe." — Elizabeth Monckton. (Broadway Publishing Company, $1.)

"The Puritan Maid."—A poem by George T. Lee. (Broadway Publishing Company, $1.)

"Shakspere."—Col. John A. Joyce. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Let the World Judge."—Charles E. M. Brock. (Broadway Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"The Lantern Man." — George W. Hamilton. (Broadway Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Zebadiah Sartwell." — Dr. S. Paige Johnson. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Anarchism in Art."—E. Wake Cook. (Cassell & Co.)

"The Philippine Islands—1493-1898."—Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. xiv., 1605-1609. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"Early Western Travels—1748-1846."—Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaite. Vol. iii. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"Comforting Thoughts."—Rosa F. Huyler. (Brentanos, New York.)

"Whistler as I Knew Him."—Mortimer Menpes. (134 full page illustrations. The Macmillian Company.)

"The Shape of Fear."—Elia W. Peattie. (The Macmillan Company, $0.75.)

"Daphne and her Lad."—M. J. Lagen and Cally Ryland. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"The Medieval Town Series: London."—H. B. Wheatley. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75.)

"The Woman Errant."—By the author of "People of the Whirlpool." (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Two Plays of Israel": "David of Bethlehem" and "Mary Magdalen." — Florence Wilkinson. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Wellesley Stories."—Grace Louise Cook. (E. H. Bacon & Co., Boston.)

"North America."—Israel Cook Russell. (435 pp.; $2.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Legends of Parsifal."—Mary Hanford Ford. (H. M. Caldwell Company.)

"Strenuous Epigrams."—Theodore Roosevelt. (H. M. Caldwell Company.)

"The Christian Athlete." — Aquilla Webb, Los Angeles, Cal.)

"Little Sketches of Famous Beef Cattle."—Prof. Charles S. Plumb, of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, $0.60.

"The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century."—Herbert L. Osgood. (The Macmillan Company, 2 vols., $5 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

At the Grave of Samuel Adams.

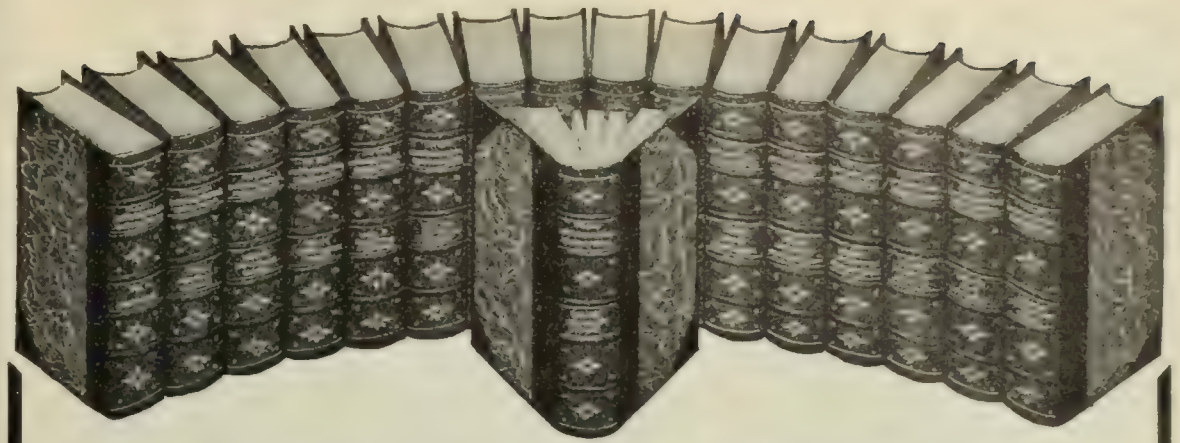
OLD GRANARY BURYING-GROUND, BOSTON.

By WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

They knew the patriot rebel's soul,
Who set his grave upon the verge
Of Boston's busy street, where roll
The vans of traffic and the surge
Of hasting footsteps: not for him
A cedar'd churchyard's blank repose,
Nor tomb in some cathedral dim
Where no bird flies nor free wind blows.

Sam Adams never ask'd to rest:
I can not think he slumbers here,
But watches with unjaded zest
The stream rush on and disappear;
He longs to rise and join the strife,
As in the seasons when his breath
Kindled a nation into life;
He scorns the palsying sloth of death.

Fain would he hear which faction rules,
What men precede in town and State,



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"You hurry by—what errands call?
Service to heart, or head, or purse?
Shed you a freeman's boon on all,
Or shape a subtler tyrant's curse?
We number'd but a little clan
Beside your million-teeming press,
Yet wrought the general good of Man,—
Wo be your meed, if you do less!"

—*From The Atlantic Monthly.*

Forgiveness.

By Alfred Austin.

Poet Laureate of England.

Now bury with the dead years conflicts dead,
And with fresh days let all begin anew.
Why longer amid shriveled leaf-drifts tread,
When buds are swelling, flower-sheaths peeping through?
Seen through the vista of the vanished years,
How trivial seem the struggle and the crown,
How vain past feuds, when reconciling tears
Course down the channel worn by vanished frown.
How few mean half the bitterness they speak!
Words more than feelings keep us still apart,
And, in the heat of passion and of pique,
The tongue is far more cruel than the heart,
Since love alone makes it worth while to live,
Let all be now forgiven and forgive.

—*From The Independent.*

Pan on 'Change.

By Walter Prichard Eaton.

Here to this roaring street,
Shut in by granite walls that dwarf the day,
Where thousands meet
With secret weapons for the open fray,
Came, singing songs and piping dances wild,
A minstrel child,
They heard him not who hurried on so fast,
Or hearing had no time to understand;
But he shall pipe triumphant at the last—
When bare about him lies the wasted land.

—*From The Reader.*

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 20.—Generals Oku and Kuroki are reported to be making a joint movement against Hai-Cheng or Tashi-Chiao, and the Russian War Office expects news of a fight soon. A sharp skirmish, in which fifty Russians are killed, is reported thirty-five miles west of Sio-Yen. A general engagement, according to a despatch from Liao-Yang, is going on at Kai-Ping. The Vladivostok squadron is officially reported safe in the harbor of that place. The Russian losses at Wafang-Kao are estimated by the Japanese at 10,000 men, and by the Russians at 6,500.

June 21.—The Japanese advance toward Hai-Cheng continues. Advices from Wonsan say that a Russian detachment is moving in the direction of Ping-Yang.

June 22.—Constant skirmishes are occurring between Kuroki's advancing army and the Russian rear guard. The Russian squadron at Vladivostok is said to have made another sortie from the harbor.

June 23.—Marshall Oyama is appointed to take command of the Japanese armies in Manchuria. The Japanese advance northward continues; General Oku occupies Senuchen.

June 24.—Four thousand Russians attack Ai-Yang-Pien-Men, but are driven off. The entire Japanese line is still advancing northward toward the Russian position.

June 25.—It is reported that six Russian battleships, five cruisers, and fourteen destroyers, apparently planning a dash southward, were attacked on June 23, as they lay under the shelter of Port Arthur's forts, by a fleet of Japanese destroyers; one Russian battle-ship being sunk, the *Sevastopol* disabled, and a cruiser badly damaged; the Japanese loss was trifling.

June 26.—A Russian defeat is reported near Tashi-Chiao, where it was said that 40,000 Russians were intrenched. The Japanese Government may ask the kindly offices of America to secure from Russia reports of prisoners; such reports are volunteered to Russia by Japan.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 20.—The American minister to Turkey is negotiating for the removal of discriminations against United States citizens; American warships will be ordered to Turkish waters, if necessary, to stop the discrimination.

June 22.—Secretary Hay sends instructions to United States consul-general at Tangier to demand of the Moorish Government either Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead.

The first through train on the Cape to Cairo Railroad leaves Cape Town.

June 23.—Thirty persons are killed in a train wreck on the Jiloca River, Spain.

The French and German ministers to Haiti are stoned in the streets of Port au Prince by soldiers of the palace guard.

June 24.—Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley arrive in Tangier, having been released by the bandit Raisuli.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

June 21.—The Republican national convention meets in Chicago. Elihu Root makes a campaign key-note speech.

June 22.—The Republican national convention adopts a platform, declaring for the maintenance of a protective tariff, rates to be "readjusted" by its friends when business conditions demand it.

The Democrats of Texas instruct their delegates to the national convention at St. Louis to vote for Judge Parker.

THE "SLOCUM" INQUEST.

June 20.—Testimony is given at the coroner's inquest in New York that there had never been fire drills on the *General Slocum;* that there was no attempt to fight the fire after the one line of hose burst, and that the firehose had not been inspected since 1891.

June 21. The President names a commission to inquire into the *Slocum* disaster. A United States steamboat inspector refuses to answer questions at the coroner's inquest on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

June 22.—Owners of the burned steamboat admit that no new life-preservers had been placed on the boat for nine years.

June 25. It is shown as the result of a house-to-house investigation by New York policemen that 938 bodies of victims of the *General Slocum* disaster have been recovered; 93 persons known to have been aboard are still unaccounted for.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 20.—The joint American and Panama commission recommends that the gold currency of

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KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

the United States shall be the legal tender in Panama, and that the money of Panama shall be legal tender in the canal zone.

June 21.—A large and handsome vase is presented to the New York Stock Exchange by the Russian consul-general on behalf of the Czar.

June 24.—President Roosevelt appoints William H. Moody, now Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General; Paul Morton, of Illinois, Secretary of the Navy, and Victor H. Metcalf, of California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The President orders the Dingley tariff rates extended to the Panama Canal zone.

CHESS.

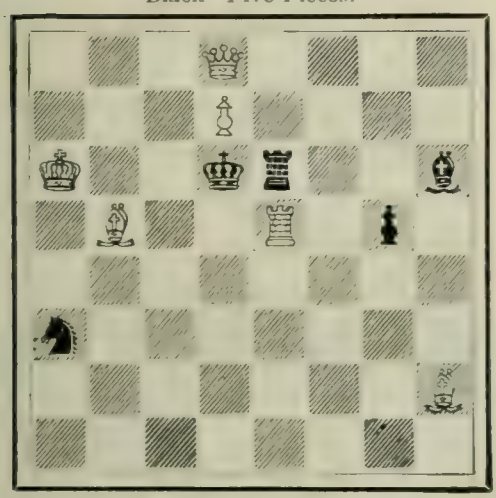
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 948.

By J. JESPERSEN.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung*.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

3 Q 4; 3 P 4; K 2 k r 2 b; 1 B 2 R 1 p 1; 8; s 7; 7 B; 8.

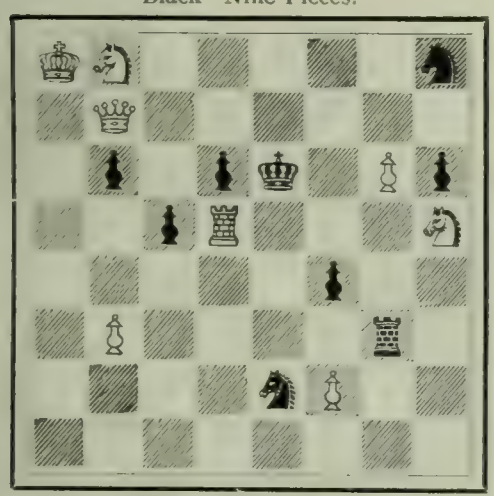
White mates in two moves.

Problem 949.

MOTTO: "*La vida es sueño.*"

First and Second Prize (*ex æquo*) Tidschrift Problem Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

K S 5 s; 1 Q 6; 1 p 1 p k 1 P p; 2 p R 3 S; 5 p 2; 1 P 4 r 1; 4 s P 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Hammer the Hammer

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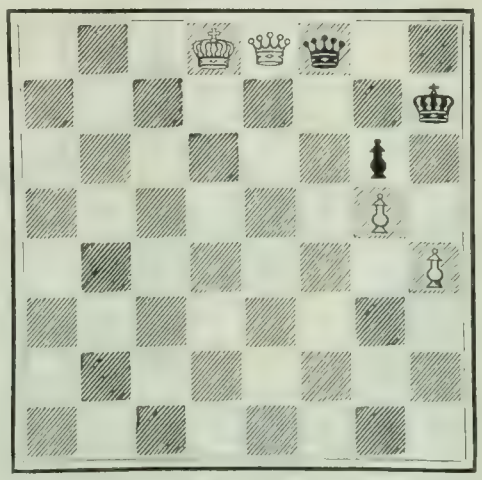
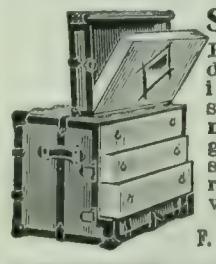
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	66	K—Q 3	Q—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	67	Q—B 2 ch	K—R 4
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	68	Q x R P	P—B 5
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3	69	Q—B 2	P—Q 4
5	Castles	B—K 2	70	Q—B 3	P x P ch
6	R—K sq	P—Q 3	71	K x P	Q x P ch
7	B x Kt ch	P x B	72	K—Q 4	K—Kt 3
8	P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2	73	Q—Q 5	Q—Kt 7 ch
9	Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	74	K—Q 3	K—B 2
10	P x P	P x P	75	Q—B 7 ch	K—Q sq
11	Kt—Q B 4	P—B 3	76	Q—Q 5 ch	K—K 2
12	Kt—R 5	Kt—Kt sq	77	Q—K 4 ch	K—B 2
13	Q—K 2	B—K 3	78	Q x B P ch	K—Kt sq
14	B—K 3	Q—K sq	79	Q—B 4 ch	K—R 2
15	Kt—Kt 3	Kt—Q 2	80	Q—R 4 ch	K—Kt sq
16	Kt—R 4	B—Q 3	81	Q—Q 8 ch	K—R 2
17	Q R—Q sq	P—Q R 4	82	Q—Q 7 ch	K—R 3
18	Kt—K B 5	P—R 5	83	Q—Kt 4	Q—Kt 8 ch
19	Kt—Q 2	P—K Kt 3	84	K—Q 2	Q—R 7 ch
20	Kt x B	P x Kt	85	K—K 3	Q—Kt 6 ch
21	B—R 6	R—B 2	86	K—B 2	Q—Kt 7 ch
22	Kt—B 4	B x Kt	87	K—Kt 3	Q—B 6 ch
23	Q x B	Kt—Kt 3	88	K—R 2	Q—B 2 ch
24	Q—Kt 4	Kt—B sq	89	Q—Kt 3	Q—B 8
25	P—K B 4	Q—K 3	90	Q—K 5	Q—R 6
26	P x P	Q x K P	91	Q—R 8 ch	K—Kt 5
27	R—K B sq	R—R 4	92	P—R 4 ch	K—B 4
28	R—Q 5	R x R	93	Q—Q 4	K—K 3
29	Q—Kt 8	Q—K sq	94	Q—K B 4	Q—Q 6
30	P x R	P—K B 4	95	Q—Kt 3	Q—K 5
31	P x P	Q x P	96	K—R 3	K—B 3
32	Q—Kt 4	R—K 2	97	Q—Kt 5 ch	K—B 2
33	Q—Q 4	R—K 4	98	Q—Kt 4	Q—K 4
34	R—Q sq	K—B 2	99	Q—Q 7 ch	K—Kt sq
35	R—Q 2	K—K 3	100	Q—Q 8 ch	K—Kt 2
36	B—Kt 7	R—K 8 ch	101	Q—Q 3	Q—K 3 ch
37	K—B 2	R—K 5	102	P—Kt 4	Q—Q B 3
38	Q—Q 3	Kt—Kt 3	103	Q—Q 4 ch	K—R 2
39	R—K 2	R x R ch	104	K—Kt 3	Q—B 2 ch
40	Q x R ch	K—B 2	105	K—B 3	Q—B 2 ch
41	B—Q 4	Kt—Q 2	106	Q—K B 4	Q—Kt 6 ch
42	P—B 4	Kt—B 4	107	K—Kt 2	Q—B 7 ch
43	B x Kt	Q x B ch	108	Q—B 2	Q—B 3 ch
44	K—B sq	Q—Q 5	109	Q—B 3	Q—B 7 ch
45	P—K R 3	P—K R 4	110	K—R 3	Q—B 2
46	P—Q Kt 4	P x P *e.p.*	111	Q—Q 3	K—Kt 2
47	P x P	P—R 5	112	Q—Q 4 ch	K—R 2
48	Q—Q B 2	K—B 3	113	P—Kt 5	Q—B sq ch
49	P—Q Kt 4	K—K 3	114	K—Kt 3	Q—B 2 ch
50	P—Kt 5	K—Q 2	115	K—B 3	Q—Kt 2 ch
51	K—K 2	K—B 2	116	K—B 2	Q—K 2
52	Q—Q 3	Q—B 5	117	Q—Q 5	K—Kt 2
53	K—Q sq	Q—B 7	118	K—B 3	K—R 2
54	Q—Q 5	Q—B 8 ch	119	K—B 4	Q—Q B 2 ch
55	K—Q 2	Q—B 5 ch	120	K—K 4	Q—K 2 ch
56	K—B 2	Q—B 7 ch	121	K—Q 4	Q—R 2 ch
57	K—Kt 3	Q—K 6 ch	122	K—K 5	Q—K 6 ch
58	K—R 4	Q—K sq	123	Q—K 4	Q—Kt 3
59	Q—B 3	K—Kt 3	124	Q—Q 4	Q—B 2 ch
60	Q—B 2 ch	K—Kt 2	125	K—K 6	Q—K B 2 ch
61	K—R 5	Q—R sq ch	126	K—Q 6	Q—B sq ch
62	K—Kt 4	Q—K sq	127	K—B 7	Q—B 2 ch
63	Q—B 3 ch	K—Kt 3	128	Q—Q 7	K—R sq
64	K—Kt 3	K—B 2	129	K—Q 8	Q—B sq ch
65	K—B 2	K—Kt 3	130	Q—K 8	K—R 2

Position after Black's 130th move.



White can not capture the Q, for that would be stalemate; so Pillsbury played Q—K 7 ch with the purpose of forcing the K to Kt sq, exchanging



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Queens, and winning by the "Opposition." It is reported that Schlechter did not at the time see that Pillsbury had placed his own King in check. The German, however, before he moved his Queen saw that the American had violated a law of the game, and Pillsbury was compelled to move his K.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
131 K—Q 7	Q—B 4 ch	140 Q—B 6 ch	K—R 2
132 Q—K 6	K—Kt 2	141 K—K 8	Q—Q R 5 ch
133 K—Q 6	Q—K B 7	142 K—B 8	Q—R sq ch
134 Q—K 5 ch	K—Kt sq	143 K—B 7	Q—K B sq ch
135 Q—K 4	K—Kt 2	144 K—K 6	Q—B sq ch
136 Q—K 7 ch	K—Kt sq	145 K—K 7	Q—Kt 2 ch
137 K—Q 7	Q x P	146 K—K 8	Q—Kt 4 ch
138 Q—K 6 ch	K—R 2	Drawn.	
139 Q—B 7 ch	K—R sq		

Pillsbury, 4 hours, 45 minutes; Schlechter, 9 hours, 15 minutes.

PILLSBURY DEFEATED.

LAWRENCE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	LAWRENCE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	17 Q R—B sq	B—B sq
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 Q—B 2	Kt—K 5
3 P—K Kt 3 (a)	P—K 3	19 Q—Kt 3	Kt—R 4
		20 Q—R 4	Kt x B
4 B—Kt 2	P—K R 4 (b)	21 R x Kt	Q—Kt 5
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	22 Q—B 2	P—K Kt 3 (e)
6 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23 Kt—Kt 5	Q R—Q sq
7 P x Q P	K P x P	24 B—K 4 (f)	Q—Q 3
8 P x P	P—Q 5	25 P—Q Kt 4	Q—K B 3
9 Kt—K 4	B—B 4	26 Kt x P (g)	R—Q 5
10 Q—K 2	B x Kt	27 B x P	B x P
11 Q x B	Kt—B 3	28 Kt—R 6 (ch)	K—B sq
12 Q—K 2	Q—R 4 (ch)	29 B x R	B x R
13 B—Q 2	Q x B P	30 Q x B	K x B
14 Castles	Castles (c)	31 Q x Kt	
15 P—B 3 (d)	P x P	And Black resigns.	
16 B x P	K R—K sq		

Notes by Mr. Lawrence.

(a) A good continuation having the advantage of avoiding the book-variations.

(b) Suspiciously like a Chinese shield.

(c) Interesting complications would result from 14.., Q x P, as follows: 15 R—Q B sq, Q x P; 16 R—K sq, Q—R 3; 17 Kt—K 5, etc.

(d) The Black Pawn cramped White's game unpleasantly.

(e) This is doubtful. But, if 22.., B—K 2; 23 P—Q R 3, Q—Kt 3; 24 Kt—K 5, with an excellent game.

(f) Intending to sacrifice the Bishop at Kt 6. For example: if 24.., B—Kt 2; 25 B x Kt P, R—K 2; 26 B x B P (ch), R x B; 27 Q—R 7 (ch), K—B sq; 28 Kt x R, etc.

(g) Apparently a sound sacrifice. If 26.., R x B; 27 Q x R, etc.

MARSHALL AND SHOWALTER.

MARSHALL. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20 Q—B sq	R x R
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	21 Q x R	R—Q sq (a)
3 P x K P	P—Q 5	22 Q x P	R—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 Q x Kt	B—Q 2
5 P—Q R 3	P—Q R 4	24 Q—B 5	R x Kt
6 P—R 3	B—Q B 4	25 P—B 3	P—Kt 3
7 B—Kt 5	K Kt—K 2	26 Q—B 2	B—B 3
8 Q Kt—Q 2	P—R 3	27 B—Q 3	R x K P
9 B—R 4	P—R 5	28 B x R	Kt x B
10 P—K Kt 4	B—K 3	29 R—K sq	Q—Q sq
11 Q—B 2	Q—Q 2	30 R—Q sq	Kt x B
12 Kt—K 4	B—Kt 3	31 Q—K 3	Q—R 5
13 Castles	Kt—Kt 3	32 R x Kt	K—R 2
14 B—Kt 3	Castles	33 Q—K 5	P—Kt 3
15 P—K 3	K R—Q sq	34 Q x B P	Q—K 8 ch
16 K—Kt sq	Q—K sq	35 K—R 2	Q—K 3
17 P x P	B x Q P	36 Q—B 4	P—Q Kt 4
18 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	37 R—Q 6	Q—K sq
19 Q—B 3	Kt—Kt 4	38 Q—Q 4	Resigns.

(a) A fatal oversight. Showalter thought Q—B 3, instead, would have given him the superior game, but Marshall contends that this could have been fully met by Q—Q 3.

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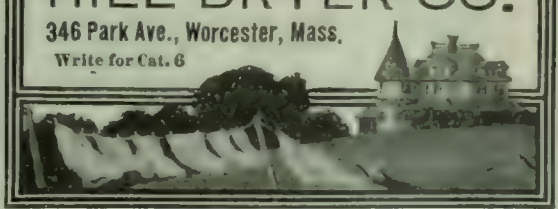

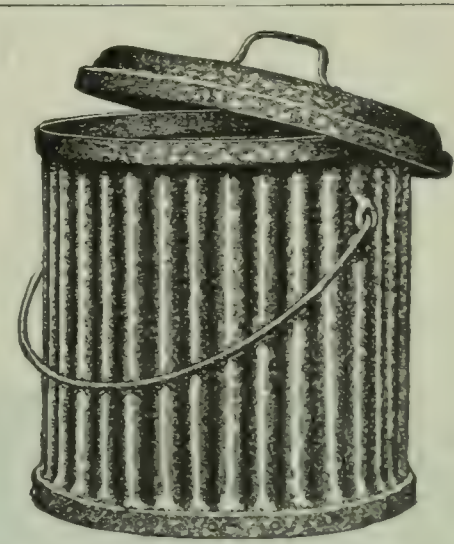

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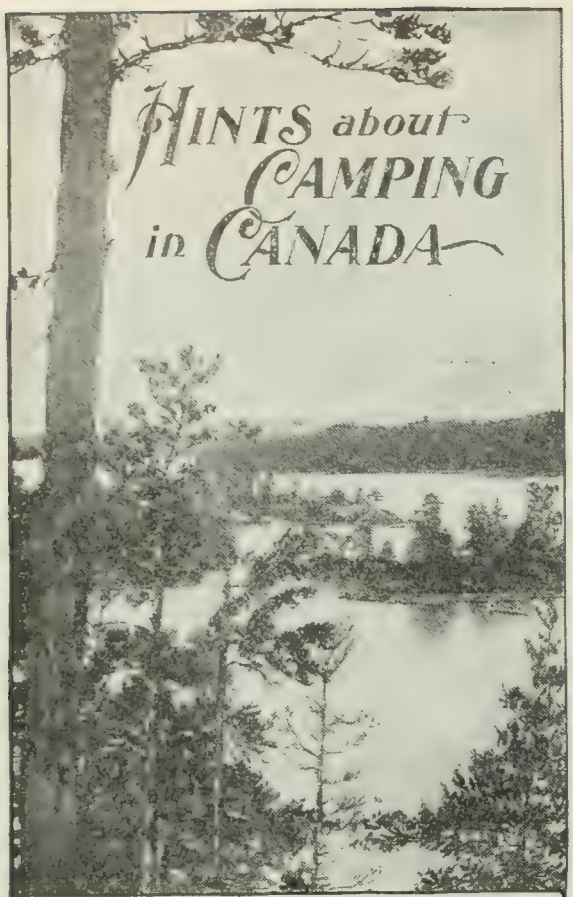

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. K. M.," Providence, R. I.—"It seems to me odd that the word 'osteopathy' and its derivatives can not be found in Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary and Addenda. Kindly explain the reason for this."

It would be odd if the words were omitted, but such is not the case. See page 2164 (edition 1903), column 1, under "osteo-" combining form, where they are all defined. In previous editions see p. 2100 i.

"H. D. C.," Edgewood Park, Pa.—"Was it a slip of memory that caused you to say that 'me' is used only with either a transitive verb or a preposition governing the objective case? Is not this rule modified by another, that the substantive verb takes the same case after it as before it? So we say, 'He supposed it to be me'."

We do not know of any rule that bears directly on the case. Goold Brown states that many teachers of English grammar adhere to the principle of the Latin and Greek grammarians, which refers the accusative or objective to the latter verb, and supposes the former to be intransitive or to govern only the infinitive. Nixon, in his "English Parser" (page 34), says "the objective case is frequently put before the infinitive mood as its subject as, Suffer *me* to depart. When an objective case stands before an infinitive mood, as, I understood *it* to be him; suffer *me* to depart, such objective should be parsed not as governed by the preceding verb, but as the objective case before the infinitive; that is, *the subject* of it." The reason of this is the former verb can govern one object only, and that is (in such sentences) the infinitive mood; the intervening objective being the subject of the infinitive following, and not governed by the former verb, as, in that instance, it *would be governing* two objectives. A slight change in the construction of the sentence given by "H. D. C." will show clearly its proper form; "He supposed it [that is, "It was supposed by him"] to be I."

Before the nineteenth century the objectives "me," "him," "her," etc., were somewhat commoner in literary usage than "I," "he," "she," etc. The objective forms are still common in colloquial use, owing probably to the fact that most of our sentences are so formed that they require the pronoun at the end of a sentence to be in the objective case, and that case is accordingly the more natural one in that place. Present literary and educated use tends toward the grammatically correct locution, although Dean Alford pleaded for "It's me," citing Dr. Latham as authority. But Latham does not advocate the analogous forms "It's her"; "It's them"; "That's him," etc.

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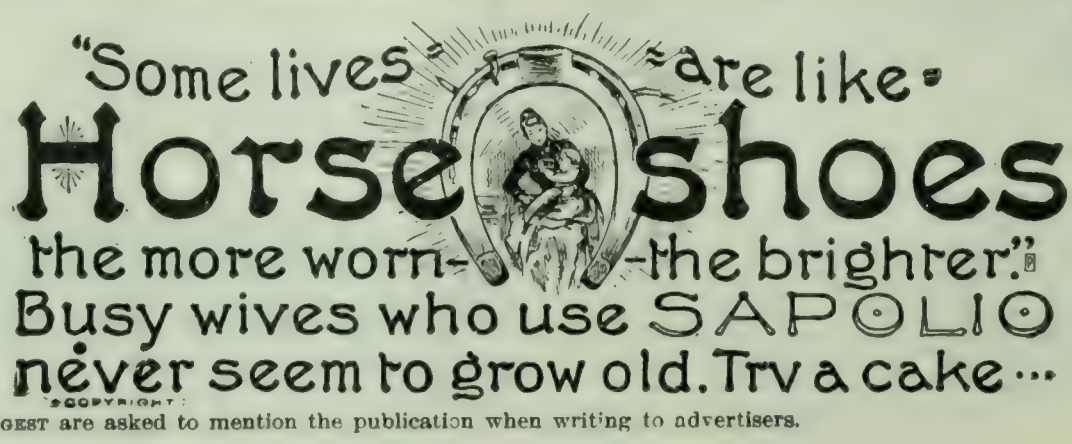

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 2 New York, July 9, 1904 Whole Number, 742

Published Weekly by
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Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN SUFFRAGE-PLANK IS RECEIVED BY THE SOUTH.

THE Southern journals are divided in opinion concerning the threat in the Republican platform to reduce Southern representation in Congress and the Electoral College to correspond with the reduction of the Southern vote, due to negro disfranchisement. Some regard the threat as malicious; some think it merely hypocritical. Here is the troublesome plank:

"We favor such Congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited, and, if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and in the Electoral College shall be proportionally reduced as directed by the Constitution of the United States."

The second section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, upon which this plank is based, provides as follows:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.), the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), and the Savannah *News* (Dem.) think the threat is not meant seriously. "It is merely an appeal for the negro vote in close Northern States—simply that and nothing more," says *The Post;* and *The Telegraph* agrees that "the Republicans will not execute their threat." "When the election is over," adds the latter paper, "if they retain control of the Government, they will continue to let the Southern negro shift for himself, because they will want to hold a grip on Southern trade, and they will be afraid to attempt to humiliate the South."

Others, however, see the hand of President Roosevelt in the matter, and infer from his record that this is no idle threat. During his first term, President Roosevelt has felt more or less bound by his pledge to continue the McKinley policies, but "from that pledge his election as President, if he is elected, will free him," reasons the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), "and it is natural to expect that a man of his temperament and views will join the Crumpackerites in their attack on the Southern representation." The South should "use every effort to defeat this plot against them," adds the same paper, for—

"With the South reduced one-third in electoral votes, there would be little difficulty in electing a Republican President for the next twenty years to come. It would take a political tidal-wave to restore the Democrats to office; and in the twenty years of Republican ascendancy they would probably be able to so fortify themselves in power that it would be impossible ever to oust them. An attack on the South from the standpoint of Crumpacker would give the Republicans not only the Electoral College and the Presidency, but the lower house of Congress as well."

This plank "shows that the Republican party is still the enemy of the Southern people," thinks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.); and the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) agrees that "it looks like a determination to wage war upon the South." Well, exclaims the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), "better that the South should go without any representation whatever in Congress, or any participation whatever in the affairs of the national Government than that the negro should be permitted to prevail in this part of the country!" And the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.) says similarly:

"Rather than be subjected to the control or the dominant influence, even, of the negro, these Southern States could well afford to surrender not only a part, but all representation in Congress and the Electoral College. By a supreme necessity we must govern our own lives when it comes to the negro. We can not and will not tolerate any effort to resubject us to him. If this is treason, then the most that can be made of it must be made of it.

"Nevertheless, the South will appeal to its brethren of the North not to go one step in the direction these real Republican revolutionists have pointed out. There is absolutely no way whatever to determine how many men, white and black, are disfranchised by our laws, how many of those qualified voluntarily remain away from the polls. And yet on the flimsy, sandy foundation of knowing precisely the number of male adults who are restrained by law from voting in Alabama, it is proposed to penalize the State by cutting down its proportion of representation in choosing a President and in enacting laws. We have no fear that this will ever be done. It shows, tho, that we have before us in the Republican

party, as we have always had, a determined enemy of the South and its institutions."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) would make this the paramount issue of the campaign. It says:

"If the President is honest and sincere, and is actuated by a sole desire to elevate the negro, then he is to be feared and pitied for his erring judgment, which has led him to disturb the peace of a nation and revive sectional discontent, distrust, and hatred. If he is using the negro as a political asset, he is too unscrupulous to be again entrusted with the Presidency. . . . . .

"The time has come to call a halt. If the Democratic party, whose only assured strength lies in the South, does not take up this challenge, it will be recreant to its duty. It owes that much to us. The delegates who will assemble at St. Louis could well afford to make this the paramount issue. If Roosevelt is reelected, his course is thereby indorsed, and a servile Congress will speedily do his bidding. We shudder to think what will be the result. The South will not tamely submit to coercion and the loss of its representation in Congress. The Democracy throughout the republic will not submit to such a thing. The white men of the nation will not submit to it.

"Down South it has been the wont of many to designate the Republican party as the 'nigger' party. There was a good deal of contempt in the term, but now what was a suggestion has become a fact. The Republicans have affirmed their intention to negrocratize the South, and it is white man against black man. When the issue is squarely drawn, there can be but one result. The white man never has submitted to the dominion of an inferior race, and he never will. Self-preservation will draw them together, and North and South the whites will be united to prevent this republic from being converted into another Santo Domingo."

GOV. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,

Around whom the Wisconsin battle is raging. "His worst enemies," says Albert Shaw in *The Review of Reviews*, "will not deny that he has courage of a high order; the tenacity of a bulldog; an almost fanatical belief in himself and in the value to the State of his principles and projects; superb gifts as a manager and organizer; a talent for political strategy unequaled by any of his opponents, and the sheer force of a man of destiny who throws prudence to the winds, burns bridges behind him, and stakes everything without regret or misgiving."

THE WISCONSIN SPLIT AND THE RESULT.

THE Wisconsin Republican fight has grown so bitter that many of the Republican papers express fears of Republican defeat, while the Democratic papers feel certain of it. Robert M. La Follette, twice governor of Wisconsin and candidate for a third term, leads one of the factions, and Senators Spooner and Quarles, Congressman Babcock, and other old-line leaders head the other faction. Both sides have made earnest efforts to get President Roosevelt to interfere, but he has declined to do so, and an agreement is thought improbable. Against La Follette are arraigned all the great railway and corporation interests of the State, and most of the "machine" politicians, as well as the Senators and Congressmen. The state papers, with few exceptions, have also left him. In spite of this opposition, the governor seems to have a powerful personal organization behind him. The national convention, by seating a Spooner delegation, gave that faction the stamp of party approval.

Governor La Follette does not intend giving up the fight by any means. He said in an interview recently:

"The action of the national committee in Chicago has made the Wisconsin fight a national issue. Sooner or later other States will fall in line with Wisconsin, and there will be a new alinement in national politics. The States of the Northwest will take up this fight. We will join hands to rid the Republican party of corporation control and again make it the party that it was in the days of Lincoln. The action in defeating the regularly chosen delegates from Wisconsin will act only as a stimulant for our work this fall. We are for Roosevelt, and we fight the men and the forces that would have defeated him in Chicago had they dared. We will elect our Roosevelt electors, notwithstanding the opposition and indifference of the Stalwarts."

The La Follette Republicans demand, in their platform, the direct primary, the *ad valorem* taxation of railroads, an inheritance tax, and a constitutional amendment allowing the enactment of a graduated income tax; they oppose the practise of giving railroad passes to public officials, and would confer power upon the Railroad Commission "to fix and enforce reasonable transportation charges, so far as the same may be subject to state control." The "Stalwarts" indicate that they are opposed to La Follette on all these points.

The Plymouth (Wis.) *Review* (for La Follette) declares that the "act of displacing the regularly elected representatives of the Republicans of Wisconsin to the national convention by a quartet of corporation tools . . . does not make anything the committee can do binding upon the conscience of honest men." And the Milwaukee *Free Press*, leading organ of La Follette, says:

"We do not believe that the bolters represent twenty-five per cent. of the Republican voters of the State. Probably that estimate is too high. If the thirty thousand railroad voters of the State had not been coerced into voting for Baensch delegates in the caucuses, the majority in the state convention for La Follette would have been overwhelming. If delegates to county conventions after they were elected had not been bought, or persuaded to give proxies, or to stay away from conventions, the majority for La Follette in the state convention would have been much larger than it was. But, in spite of all these things, there was a majority for La Follette in the convention, and if anarchy is not to be substituted for popular government, the Republicans of the State will insist that that majority must and shall prevail.

"If Mr. Spooner and Mr. Babcock, as it appears, desire to turn the electoral vote of the State over to the Democrats, they may possibly be able to do this; but no matter what they do, they can not prevent the election in November of the state ticket which was regularly nominated at Madison and which stands for principles, regardless of candidates, which are as sure to prevail as that popular government, rather than government by corporations and federal office-holders, is sure to prevail in this State and in this country. Otherwise popular government must give way to an odious despotism, which never will and never can exist in the United States."

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Stalwart) remarks that "the mad desire of the Madison coterie to give La Follette a third term as governor is a violation of precedent, usage, and equity. In spite of all their efforts, the facts are against the La Follette faction." The Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* thinks that the Republicans will carry the State in spite of the factions. It remarks: "Popular sentiment in Wisconsin is not in favor of Democratic success, and even tho La Follette and his followers may decide to break away from the Republican party and run an independent state ticket of their own it will not help the Democrats to win. There will still be enough honest, conscientious members of the Republican party who will show their loyalty to the party that has always proved true to the confidence they have placed in its leaders." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Stalwart) believes that the decision of the national convention "is the beginning of the end of La Follette's rule in Wisconsin. The La Follette administration will pass into history with its scandals, incompetency, dishonesty, official greed, and Cæsarism." The same paper says in another editorial:

"The position of Governor La Follette and those who continue

to support him is one of direct opposition to and defiance of the authority of the national convention of the Republican party. He defied the convention when he asserted that he would not be given a fair hearing by that body. His determination to run as a candidate for governor in the face of the decision . . . is a defiance of the highest party tribunal. La Follette and his political organization are outside and independent of the Republican party, and they will receive no recognition from the new national committee. They are bolters.

"Thousands of Republicans have followed Governor La Follette in the past because he was, up to the time he bolted the national convention, a Republican in regular standing, recognized as such by the national committee and the press of the country. By his own acts he has forfeited his position in the party, and no man who considers principles above men, who believes the State and nation will be better governed by Republicans than by Democrats, can afford to follow him another step."

COMMERCIAL JOURNALS ON THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

AN air of mild optimism pervades the comment of the financial and commercial papers on the business situation. The present dragging condition of trade can not outlast the Presidential campaign, even if it endures that long, thinks *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), an authority of the first rank; and *The Iron Age* (New York), another high authority, reports that whereas the general feeling of business men six months ago was tinged with pessimism and doubt, "now an approach to confidence is distinctly visible," and "the outlook is undoubtedly much more favorable than it was six months since, and very much more so than at this time last year." "Good crop prospects make for hope of a much more satisfactory half-year than has just closed," says *Bradstreet's;* and *Dun's Review* observes that "there is much encouragement in the evidences of returning confidence, and statistics for the past six months indicate that there is no little reason for anticipating better things in the last half of the year." *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston) similarly finds a general impression abroad that "altho a quiet summer may naturally be looked for, there is to be a substantial improvement in trade in the fall." The same paper adds:

"The situation is being helped also by the increasing belief that general business is not to be disturbed by political developments, in view of the character of the Republican national platform and the assurance, which is almost equivalent to a certainty, with many leading financial and commercial interests, that the chief executive of the nation is to be his own successor."

The Presidential campaign often has an evil effect upon business, but the New York *Financial Age* looks for little damage from that source this year. It says:

"If there were really any danger of an immediate and radical change in the tariff it would doubtless have a depressing effect upon business generally during the next four months; merchants and manufacturers would be inclined to dispose of their present stocks at a sacrifice, and would hesitate to buy and to manufacture under the present schedules. But we do not think that there is a likelihood of a radical tariff revision sufficient to cause an unsettlement of existing conditions. Complete control by the Democracy, not only of the executive, but also the legislative branch of the Government, would be but the initial step toward revising the schedules. After that had been assured it is safe to state that a large majority of the Democratic Senators and Congressmen, no matter how ardent may be their belief in the principle of a tariff for revenue only, would insist on the maintenance of a semblance of protection for their local industries. This was strikingly shown by their attitude toward the Wilson bill, and with the recent industrial development in the South, it is not unreasonable to assume that this attitude will be maintained.

"It must not be taken for granted, however, that the possibility of a tariff revision, no matter how remote, will be without influence upon sentiment. The consequences of a change are so far-reaching that they are bound to cause business to pause until the question is decided one way or the other. This sentimental influence is one of uncertainty rather than fear, but it is, nevertheless, entitled to consideration by those who would weigh the consequences of the campaign.

"As we have intimated in the preceding paragraphs, the issues of the campaign will not be such as to paralyze the financial community as in 1896 and 1900. They will be purely economic, and as such their influence will be toward slowing down rather than stopping the wheels of commerce. It is our belief that hopes of increased activity in commercial and industrial circles, or in the stock market, will not be realized until after election. We base the opinion not alone on the facts that have been herein set forth, but likewise on the teachings of precedent. The latter point to a restful summer and a quiet fall, which, when the ballots have been cast, may—yea, should, be followed by a busy winter."

But while the North and East are watching and waiting for prosperity, the South and West are experiencing and enjoying

WHEN CORTELYOU COMES TO WALL STREET.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

ROOSEVELT'S PUZZLE.
PROBLEM—To get at the Trust without disturbing the Tariff.
—Bengough in the Chicago *Public*.

GETTING AT THE TRUSTS.

it. And, furthermore, they have attained a commercial independence of the East that promises prosperity's continuance. The New York *Financier* says on this point:

"The West and South are inclined to smile at the pessimism which pervades Eastern financial centers. Visiting bankers from the other side of the Mississippi and from south of the Ohio report no depression in their sections. On the contrary they are unanimous in their stories of prosperity. Their customers are doing an excellent business, and people generally are satisfied with existing conditions. Such statements are to be accepted as true in large degree. The West is prosperous, and the South is not behind in this particular. As a matter of fact, the West has worked out its financial independence, and with another year or two of good crops the South will have achieved the same comfortable position. The depth of depression, so far as the West was concerned, was reached, or culminated rather, in the 1893 panic, and the effects were still so much in evidence in 1896 that the campaign for cheap money found that section a ready listener to the fallacious theories of the 16 to 1 party. The farmers were in debt, business was bad, and stagnation, rather than progress, was the rule. What has

THE FULL HAND OF THE "STANDPATTER."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

occurred since then to change the situation is a matter of history. The farmer is a capitalist, with money in the bank; trade has revived and a period of development has set in which bids fair to continue without interruption. Now, all these factors are for the good of the East, quite as much as other sections, but the East attempted to take advantage of them too early. Before the West realized its own good fortune the East was discounting it in all the marts of exchange. It was intoxicated with the mania of speculation, and mad with the fever of piling up wealth without effort. In the natural course of things the fever ran its course and reaction in a form which still survives followed. The East is pessimistic after its debauch, but the West and the South, never having entered into the mad struggle to increase wealth without work, were unaffected. Hence we are witnessing a confirmation of the beautiful law of moderation, as applied to those sections. The West still has the wealth it won. Money is being used legitimately in every direction. . . . . .

"The greater portion of our present railway construction is going forward in the Southwest, and much of it without the assistance of New York. In fact, the greatest piece of railway building now under way in the world—the Orient line, between Kansas City and the Pacific—has progressed rapidly without a dollar of New York money. Interurban electric lines are financed by home capital, and local bond issues are sold in Western centers. It was only a few days since that a Kansas City banker startled the conservative East by taking away from its own bankers the entire issue of Philippine bonds sold by the Government.

"All these facts are not meaningless. They are worthy of thought, showing, as they do, not only the rapid distribution of wealth over a magnificent territory, but a shifting of financial centers—in part at least—to localities nearer the centers of production. New York City will always be the metropolis of the country, but it will not hold its trade, either in banking or mercantile lines, by reason of size alone. The competition of the future will call for the best efforts of the most expert talent to maintain metropolitan preeminence. And incidentally it may prove a rude awakening to many of our stock exchange financiers to learn that the entire United States refuses to tremble because exchange trading here has fallen to a minimum. The prosperity of the United States, as is being demonstrated very forcibly and effectually just now, does not originate in the New York Stock Exchange."

THE TAFT PHILIPPINE POLICY.

WHILE the newspaper discussion of Philippine affairs is largely a reiteration of familiar arguments, Secretary Taft's exposition of his policy, in various speeches here and there, is of fresh interest as showing what lines his administration of the islands' affairs is intended to follow, and what end it is expected to reach. When he was governor of the archipelago, he began his policy of "the Philippines for the Filipinos," thereby incurring the criticism of the Manila (American) press and the displeasure of Americans who were there to exploit the islands. As governor he was under the authority of Secretary Root, of the War Department, who has recently declared in favor of treating the Philippines as we treated Cuba; but Secretary Taft prefers to bring the archipelago into some such relation to this country as Canada bears to Great Britain. Mr. Root said in the course of his speech as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention:

"None can foretell the future; but there seems no reasonable cause to doubt that under the policy already effectively inaugurated, the institutions already implanted, and the processes already begun, in the Philippine Islands, if these be not expressed and interrupted, the Philippine people will follow in the footsteps of the people of Cuba; that more slowly indeed, because they are not as advanced; yet as surely they will grow in capacity for self-government, and receiving power as they grow in capacity, will come to bear substantially such relations to the people of the United States as do now the people of Cuba, differing in details as conditions and needs differ, but the same in principle and the same in beneficial results."

Secretary Taft said in his speech at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet on the evening of June 17:

"If the time comes when the Philippine people are prepared for independent self-government, and desire it, God knows I want to give it to them.

"I am not in favor of keeping them, when they are fit for self-government, from having independence. But what I say is that the present important thing is to make them fit for self-government, to make them fit for independence, and that by projecting into every political issue that you send out to the islands the question of independence you are robbing those people, who are there attempting to build up a popular government, of the opportunity to get the attention of all the people of those islands in the building up of that Government. . . . . .

"What I cherish in my soul as a hope is that they will become so attached to America that they will consent that the same light bond which connects Canada with England may always remain to remind them of the great good which association with the United States has done for them."

The Secretary thinks that the Filipinos might be led to a desire for this relation by bringing them in behind the tariff wall. He said in his address at the Harvard Law School commencement on Tuesday of last week:

"Our policy in the Philippines must be 'The Philippines for the Filipinos.' This duty we have assumed, and it is the duty which we shall doubtless discharge. It is fortunate that this policy is also the best policy from a selfish standpoint, for thus we have additional assurance of its being maintained. The more we de-

velop the islands the more we teach the Filipinos the methods of maintaining well-ordered government; the more tranquillity succeeds in the islands the better the business, the greater the products, and the more profitable the association with those islands in a business way. If we ultimately take the Philippines in behind the tariff wall, as I hope and pray we may, and give them the benefit for their peculiar products of the markets of the United States, it will have a tendency to develop that whole country, of inviting the capital of the United States into the islands, and of creating a trade between the islands and this country which can not but be beneficial to both. Now, under these circumstances, is it impracticable, is it wild to suppose that the people of the islands will understand the benefit that they derive from such association with the United States and will prefer to maintain some sort of bond so that they may be within the tariff wall and enjoy the markets rather than separate themselves and become independent and lose the valuable business which our guardianship of them and our obligation to look after them has brought to them?"

The Taft program is criticized as follows by the anti-imperialist Springfield *Republican*:

"It is the refusal to treat the Philippines as we have treated Cuba that keeps this issue alive. And Mr. Taft himself only adds fuel to the flame of agitation when he reveals the reason for his opposition to a public declaration of the national policy as contemplating ultimate Philippine independence. His Harvard Law School address shows why he can not be trusted by any of those who seek to have a true Filipino nationality developed. A Filipino nationality is the last thing that Mr. Taft wishes to see grow to maturity. He is anxious that they be kept not only for 'generations' under American tutelage, but also forever an American dependency. That is the real secret of the Taft policy. Even in the matter of the tariff, he said at Harvard that if ultimately the Filipinos were taken in 'behind the tariff wall, as I hope and pray they may,' it would tend to develop the islands in such a way that the Filipinos might prefer to maintain 'some sort of bond so that they may be within the tariff wall and enjoy the markets rather than separate themselves and become independent.'

"It was time that Mr. Taft revealed himself in his true light on this question. He has hitherto opposed a promise of independence on insufficient grounds. In his New York speech he was fearful lest such a promise be so construed by the more violent element in the islands that they would plunge into 'immediate agitation' for premature recognition of independence. Mr. Taft was chiefly solicitous, it seemed, for 'tranquillity of the public mind' and 'generations' of time for the development of the power of self-government. He really hopes, however—and for this he is working—to hold the islands so long and to bind them to us by so many material ties of self-interest that they can never be separated from the United States. This policy may succeed in its primary object, but in fastening the Filipino people to our rule it will be idle to expect them to develop the unique Oriental nationality for which nature has designed them."

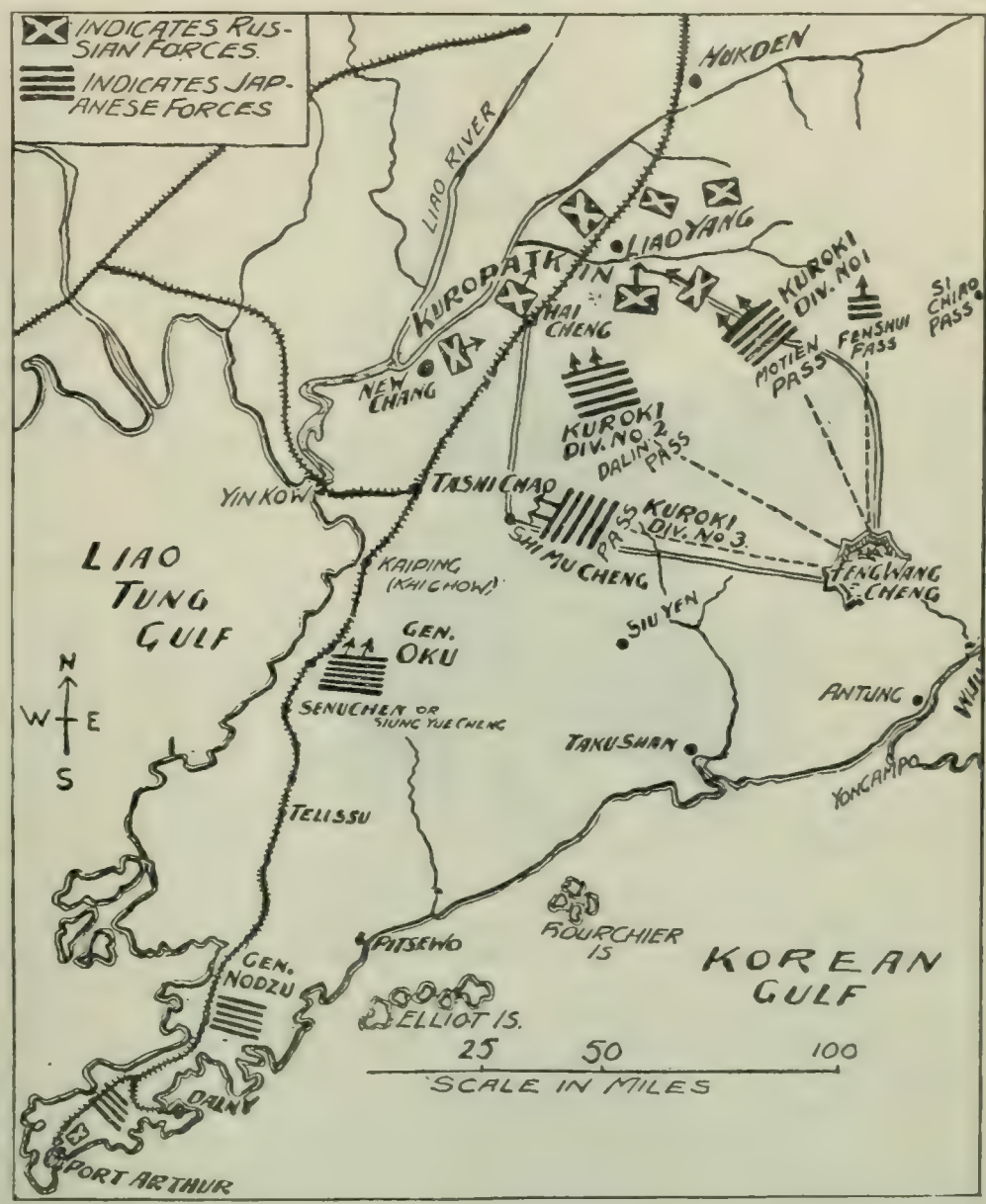
The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), however, indorses the Taft policy. It says:

"The old saying against looking backward once you have put your hands to the plow is as applicable to our work in the Philippines as to any of our continental employments. Let us look forward as Secretary Taft recommends. The more we look forward the clearer it becomes that we are progressing not toward a 'despotism' for the Filipinos, but toward a system of government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Our administration in the Philippines is already the freest they have ever known.

"The distinction between our conquest of the Philippines and our acquisition of California is not so marked as some orators would have us think. Mexico was a weak nation from whom we wrested some of her most valuable territory, paying her a solatium, but no one to-day will advocate restoring what we took. That was almost sixty years ago, a fact which causes us to doubt whether the changes in our Constitution have been so radical as some critics would have us believe. The distinction of one conquest from the other seems to turn not on constitutional lines, but on those of expediency."

KUROPATKIN IN A "MASTERLY RETREAT."

"THE simple explanation of Kuropatkin's move northward," remarks the Philadelphia *Press* paragrapher, "is that his health requires a cooler climate—it is too hot for him where he is." He is "conducting one of those masterly retreats," explains the Washington *Times*. Our newspapers seem to agree that it is in time of retreat that the Russians display their highest type of wisdom, and the only fault found in Kuropatkin's program is the delay in beginning the northward movement. All last week our newspapers were expecting word that Kuroki had thrust a column across Kuropatkin's line of communications, cut off his retreat, and made him the victim of another Sedan. But on Thursday General Kuropatkin wired the Czar that "torrential rains" had set in, inundating the roads; and another despatch said that "testimony from all sources at the front shows that the rainy season has set in in southern Manchuria, which may bring the military operations to an abrupt close without a general engagement." As the rainy season lasts two months, it is thought that Kuropatkin may be able to extricate himself from the trap while the Japanese are impeded by mud. The siege of Port Arthur, however, is expected to continue.



HOW THE JAPANESE COLUMNS ARE PUSHING THE RUSSIANS NORTHWARD.
—From the Philadelphia *Press*.

The Chicago *Evening Post* says of Kuropatkin's elusive tactics:

"The alleged determination to avoid a decisive engagement at Kaiping means two things—first, that the southward movement, which has been so disastrous and futile, is recognized as a blunder,

and, second, that the whole Liao-Tung peninsula is to be abandoned by the Russians, with the evacuation of New-Chwang as a necessary corollary. While this course can not be viewed with satisfaction in Russia, it is doubtless wiser than the alternative one of risking the issue of this campaign in one great battle. Kuropatkin has not secured the physical and numerical preponderance he has steadily aimed at, and his policy must perforce continue to be one of delay and patience. The rainy season will soon compel a suspension of all active hostilities until fall, and for the present the advantage is distinctly with Japan, even tho her progress has not been as rapid as the paper warriors and strategists have predicted it would be."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* says:

"How far the Japanese will care to push their columns for the present is a question. They may conclude that, in view of the beginning of the rainy season, it will be wisest to consolidate their forces around and in Mukden, leaving until next spring, if peace

LOOK OUT! SOMETHING'S GOING TO DROP!
THE CZAR—"Let 'er go; I guess I'm perfectly numb."
—Ding in the Sioux City *Journal*.

has not been restored, the task of expelling their enemy from northern Manchuria, combining with this work, meanwhile, the reduction of Port Arthur and the occupancy of New-Chwang, and the general settling up of affairs throughout the lower peninsula. In any event, it is no longer open to doubt that they have been successful thus far beyond the limits of reasonable expectation, and that there is not the least reason left for fearing that any change in the condition of the contending armies will render it possible for the Russians to make good their boast that they would dictate the terms of peace in Tokyo.

"The collapse of the Russian forces is even more impressive than that of France in the presence of Germany, after the world had been invited to look on while the tricolor was borne forward to the Prussian capital. The Japanese will not, indeed, march to St. Petersburg, but they have shown to the satisfaction of the other nations that Russian military prestige was almost as baseless as that of France under the Third Napoleon, and the consequences may be even more momentous.

"As to Port Arthur, the outcome is not uncertain. The Japanese can carry it by assault if they think the prize worth the sacrifice, or by proceeding more leisurely they can starve it into submission. It is completely hemmed in, and that the fleet in the harbor is doomed was proved by the recent failure of the attempt to escape."

The Atlanta *Constitution* thinks that now is the time for Russian sympathizers to get large quantities of sympathy ready. It remarks:

"The appointment of the Marquis Oyama to the supreme command of the Japanese armies in the field is accompanied by the announcement that this 'indicates that the months of preparation are ended, and the real war is about to begin.'

"Now is the appropriate time to extend your sympathy to the Czar of all the Russias.

"If what has been happening to the Russian troops up to this time is nothing but a part of the preliminary skirmishing; if it is regarded by the Japanese as the sham and not the real thing, then, indeed, will the Czar need all the sympathy that can be headed his way.

"Great events are impending in that portion of Manchuria which is the seat of war. There is every indication that the Japanese commanders, having passed through their period of preparations, are endeavoring to bring on a conflict with General Kuropatkin's main force, and that such a conflict will come in the very near future, if it is not already on. The Russian commander is compelled to meet the issue at a time when he is illy prepared. The responsibility for this lack of preparation lies at St. Petersburg, not with this brave old veteran who must bear the brunt of the attack, for plotters among the Czar's counselors have forced him to abandon his original plan of campaign—which was to fall back upon Mukden, avoiding a serious conflict until he had his army in good shape—and now he must fight an enemy stronger in point of numbers and far better equipped than any force he could hope to have before the first of September. The Japanese generals deserve much credit for the skill with which they have mobilized their three armies in Manchuria and have gradually forced the Russians into disadvantageous position, but they have had material and valuable assistants at St. Petersburg.

"Russia has lost steadily in all the preliminary skirmishes that have been incidental to the Japanese preparation; what hope can she have of retrieving the lost ground in the 'real war' which Tokyo gavely announces is about to begin?"

WRECK OF THE DANISH STEAMER "NORGE."

WHAT is described as "one of the world's greatest marine disasters" occurred off the coast of Scotland on June 28, when the Danish steamer *Norge*, bound for New York, foundered on the Rockall Reef. The vessel carried 703 passengers and a crew of 71 men—774 souls in all—the majority of whom perished. The magnitude of the disaster is indicated by the New York *Tribune* in these words:

"The summer of 1904 will long remain memorable in marine history for the proportions of its disasters. In less than a month from the burning of the *General Slocum* a transatlantic steamship has been sunk at sea, and the great majority of her passengers—emigrants bound from Copenhagen to New York—appear to have been drowned. Considerably more than a hundred of the persons who embarked on this vessel, the *Norge*, have been picked up by other craft, and it may be hoped that additional rescues will be reported in the next few days. Unless such should be the case, the loss of life will probably be greater than ever attended the destruction of a single ship when fire played no part in the tragedy. It is doubtful if the mortality which resulted from the sinking of the *Princess Alice* on the Thames in 1898, after collision with another steamer, has ever been exceeded up to the present time. About six hundred people perished then. Not less than six hundred and fifty are to be accounted for now."

The Philadelphia *Press* comments as follows:

"Rockall Reef, now that it has cost 700 lives, will probably have a lighthouse. The absence of one is an international scandal. For its lack the Scotch Lighthouse Board must be held responsible. This desolate rock rises 134 miles west of St. Kilda's Island. It is only 125 miles or so southeast of the westward steamship route to our ports from Pentland Firth, taken by Baltic boats. The current carries in, and a steamship captain is always liable to yield to the temptation of saving time by running close to the rock. The *Norge* doubtless had no business to be where she was, but a like fate has been possible for any steamer on this course, and the Baltic travel has so increased that the rock should have been lighted. . . . . .

"The *Norge* was an old boat. Built in 1881, she was constructed before sound bulkheads were required. Bulkheads put in then were worth little. They will not stand the pressure of water filling

a compartment. When the truth is known, it will probably be found that the Danish law is less strict than the English, and that the *Norge* could not have run under the English flag. Continental law is notoriously less strict in protecting life at sea than English.

"Butting head on, if but one compartment filled, the *Norge* should have floated, as she came clear. Had she been built in the last ten years she would probably have made a port. As it was, she sank as the *Rio de Janeiro* sank in 1901 off San Francisco, when a like 'pinnacle' rock tore out the bow compartment.

"Foundering in deep water, the loss of life was inevitable. No Atlantic steamship carries boats enough for all its complement of steerage. This is particularly true of boats under European flags which come here with twice the complement our laws allow. Steamers enter New York harbor with 3,000 passengers on board which can clear under our law with only 1,200.

"The real responsibility is not at this point, but in the absence of a light, in the error of dead reckoning which carried the *Norge* too far east, when her course was 125 miles away, and in a hull whose bulkheads broke and filled one compartment after another."

The New York *Herald* says:

"This terrible catastrophe apparently emphasizes the necessity for a change of the regular transatlantic summer route now followed by steamers running between Norway and the United States. This route in summer skirts the north coast of Scotland, passing in a nearly west course to longitude 14 degrees west in latitude 59 degrees north, and steamers keeping on it must steer about sixty miles north of Rockall. But in traversing these cold high latitudes vessels bound to America are far from the tracks of all other transatlantic liners until they have reached longitude 47 degrees in latitude 42 degrees, a position just 150 miles from the southern extreme edge of the Newfoundland Banks.

"This lonely and perilous route, in which a disabled steamer far from land has little chance of sighting a friendly sail, is open to further grave objections, especially in the seasons when ice and fog enhance the dangers of navigation. The outflow of polar waters from the Arctic Ocean in some years carries massive drift ice far south into the seas north and west of the Scottish coast, through which this route is projected. Scoresby and Sir James Clark Ross long ago showed that at different times ice drifts occur from the vicinity of Iceland down toward the latitudes of the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and the proximity of the opposing warm and cold ocean currents in this region is obviously conducive to the formation over the sea of dense fog banks and veils of heavy mist.

"For these and other reasons it would appear very desirable to modify the route of steamers from Scandinavian ports to America, so as to avoid the risks of passing near Rockall and to avoid as far as possible the ocean area most subject occasionally to drifting ice and heavy fog."

Captain Gundell, the late commander of the *Norge*, went down with his ship, but was subsequently rescued. In a published statement he declares that the accident took place in the early morning about eighteen miles south of Rockall, and that the *Norge* was afloat only twenty minutes after striking.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is conceded that Senator Fairbanks would make a very tall Vice-President.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

NOW look out for shut-downs from "fear of possible Democratic success."—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF President Roosevelt could continue to make cabinets indefinitely, hardly any one would remain unknown.—*The Detroit News.*

MR. PERDICARIS may not be one of our most valuable citizens, but he is certainly one of the most expensive.—*The Detroit News.*

IT was very thoughtful on the part of the Czar to send a vase to the New York Stock Exchange. A vase holds water.—*The New York World.*

A JAPANESE magazine has been started. This will give the Jap generals and admirals something to do after the war is over.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SECRETARY SHAW says that high prices are a sign of prosperity, and the beef trust has promptly responded by giving the prosperity sign.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Republican party has put tariff revision in its platform. The party seems willing enough to put tariff revision everywhere except into operation.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

LILY White Republicans have been given to understand that they are just as good as negroes so long as they behave themselves and vote the ticket.—*The Washington Post.*

A GREAT many Americans would be better pleased if it were as hard to get immigrants into this country as it is to get art works through the customs-house.—*The Washington Star.*

THE Japanese desire to cut off the retreat of General Stakelberg. It's real mean in the Japs to wish to deprive Stakelberg of the only thing that he really cares for.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

OF course there will be a vigorous "investigation" of the *General Slocum* horror. There is never anything the matter with the investigations that come after a catastrophe.—*The Chicago News.*

IF Mr. Roosevelt can only manage the campaign as effectively as he has managed the Republican National Convention it will be hardly worth while to have an election.—*The New York World.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN does not agree with Uncle Russell Sage on the subject of vacations. He has vacated quite a number of places this spring and isn't through yet.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IN MANCHURIA.—American War Correspondent: "I wish I were back in New York." English War Correspondent: "Why?" American War Correspondent: "I'd be able to learn something about what they're doing here."—*Puck.*

BUSTED!
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

THE POLITICAL CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
—Berryman in the Washington Post.

CARTOON RAPS AT DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE EDUCATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTHURIAN EPIC.

THE utilization for educative purposes of the Anglo-Saxon epic as against that of the classical epic seems likely to receive a filip from the statements contained in the monumental work by Dr. G. Stanley Hall on "The Psychology of Adolescence." The author of this work gives his adherence to the dictum of Quintilian, that "the simple reading of great works, such as national epics, will contribute more to the unfoldment of students than all the treatises of all the rhetoricians that ever wrote." As to the choice of a national epic, Dr. Hall writes:

"At the dawn of adolescence I am convinced that there is nothing more wholesome for the material of English study than that of the early mythic period in Western Europe. I refer to the literature of the Arthuriad and the Sangrail, the stories of Parsifal, Tristram, Isolde, Galahad, Gawain, Geraint, Siegfried, Brunhilde, Roland, the Cid, Orlando, Lancelot, Tannhäuser, Beowulf, Lohengrin, Robin Hood, and Rolando. This material is more or less closely connected in itself, altho falling into larger groups. Much of it bottoms on the Niebelungen, and is connected with the old Teutonic mythology, running back to the gods of Asgard. We have here a vast body of ethical material, characters that are almost colossal in their proportions, incidents that are thrilling and dramatic to a degree that stirs the blood and thrills the nerves. It is a quarry where Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Scott, Tennyson, Wagner, Ibsen, and scores of artists in various lines have found subject-matter. The value of this material makes it almost Biblical for the early and middle teens, and is increased, from whatever point of view we scrutinize it, for this purpose. In a sense it is a kind of secular New Testament of classical myths. Lancelot's quarrel with Arthur parallels in more modern form that between Achilles and Agamemnon. The skalds, bards, troubadours meistersingers, and old chroniclers and romancers compare with the Homeridæ; the quest of the Grail with the Argonautic expedition for the golden fleece; Vivian with Circe; Merlin with Nestor; Asgard with Olympus. The northern myths are more sublime and less beautiful; content predominates more over form; there is more of the best spirit of modern romance, and woman's position is higher. This rich field represents perhaps the brightest spot of the dark ages and the best expression of feudalism. It teaches the highest reverence for womanhood, piety, valor, loyalty, courtesy, munificence, justice, and obedience. The very life-blood of chivalry is heroism. Here we find the origin of most of the modern ideas of a gentleman, who is tender, generous, and helpful, as well as brave; the spirit which has given us Bayard and Sidney, as well as the pure, spotless, ideal knight, Sir Galahad. These stories are not mechanically manufactured, but they grew slowly and naturally in the soul of the race. They, too, shape and direct fear, love, pity, anger, essentially aright. The Anglo-Saxon writer never legislates more wisely for the feelings or for the imagination than when he is inspired by and uses this material well. It stirs those subtle perceptions, where deep truths sleep in the youthful soul before they come to full consciousness. Altho they have no very definite geography or date, so that such events and persons existed nowhere, they might be realized anywhere. To the mind at this stage of growth nothing seems quite complete or quite actual. The air whispers secrets of something about to happen, because to nascent faculties the whole world seems a little mystic, tho very friendly. It is this kind of *muthos* that is the mother of poetry, religion, art, and, to some extent, of morals, philosophy, and science. It is not very examinable material, for it works too deeply and unconsciously, and the best and largest objects of the soul have not yet come to consciousness at this age, but the great lines of cleavage between right and wrong, beauty and ugliness, truth and falsehood, are being controlled, and the spiritual faculties developed. Morals and esthetics, which are never so inseparable as at this period, are here found in normal union.

"This material educates the heart at an age when sentiment is predominant. The very mingling of some of the best pagan with some of the more rudimentary Christian elements gives it added power. The spirit of fealty and piety in it is very akin to that which animates the best religious organizations of young men. It stimulates what the French praise in *gloire* and the Germans in *Gemüth*, combines esthetic and ethical enthusiasm in a wholesome way, ideally subordinates form to content, and is the best expression of the adolescent stage of our race. If we have anywhere the material for an ethnic Bible left at the most interesting and promising stages of incompleteness by the advent of the alien culture material brought to the Teutonic races by the advent of Christianity, it is here."

This subject-matter, either in its original or in its present edited condition, is not available for educational uses. Dr. Hall is evidently not a partizan of the "unexpurgated" classic for the use of students; but he finds no editions of the Arthurian romances that at present come up to his standard of presentation. To quote his words:

"I have looked over eight of the best-known popular digests of all or principal parts of this matter and many lesser paraphrases, but I do not find quite the right treatment, and I believe that a great duty is laid upon high-school teachers now—namely, that of reediting this matter into form that shall be no less than canonical for their pupils. Pedagogic art is often, as Walter Pater says of art in general, the removal of rubbish. Excrescences must be eliminated, the gold refined, its culture power brought out, till, if the ideal were fully realized, the teacher would almost become a bard of these heroic tales, with a mind saturated with all available literature, pictures, and even music bearing on it, requiring written and oral reproductions from pupils to see what sinks deepest. Some would measure the progress of culture by the work of reinterpreting on even higher planes the mythic traditions of a race, and how this is done for youth is a good criterion of pedagogic progress."

As corroborative of the value of such educational uses of the legends as this plan suggests, the author quotes the experiment of William B. Forbush in the organization of the Knights of King Arthur, a unique order of Christian knighthood for boys, "based upon the romantic hero-loving, play-constructive, and imaginative instincts which ripen at about fourteen":

"Its purpose is to bring back to the world, and especially to its youth, the spirit of chivalry, courtesy, deference to womanhood, recognition of the *noblesse oblige* and Christian daring of that kingdom of knightliness which King Arthur promised that he would bring back when he returned from Avalon. In this order he appears again. It is formed on the model of a college Greek letter fraternity, with satisfaction for the love of ritual, mystery, and parade. The boys march into their hall in conclave and sit in a circle in imitation of the Round Table, with a king at their head, with Merlin, an adult leader, at his side, and the various functionaries of the castle in their places. There is a constant rotation in office. Each boy takes the name of a hero, either an ancient knight or a modern man of noble life, whose history he must know and whose virtues he must emulate. The initiation is brief but impressive, with the grades of page, esquire, and knight, and room for the constructive instinct in making regalia, banners, swords, spears, throne, etc. Hero-worship is developed by a rôle of noble deeds, a castle album of portraits of heroes, the reading together of heroic books, the offering of ranks in the peerage, and the sacred honor of the siege perilous for athletic, scholarly, or self sacrificing attainments. The higher ranks can be attained after probation by those who voluntarily accept a simple covenant of purity, temperance, or reverence. The instinct of roaming and adventure is in part gratified by excursions to historic sites and deeds of kindness. In the summer-camp the environs are the lands of Paynims, to be protected and not ravaged. The ball team is the castle army, and its victories are celebrated by a mild wassail."

The University and Free Speech.—President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, states that every college president is constantly receiving appeals to restrict freedom of teaching. If he is a wise man, says President Hadley, he will disregard the great majority of these appeals. "A place which tries to avoid error at the sacrifice of the development of independent strength

should not be called a university, or even a college." But he goes on to say (in *Collier's Weekly*, June 18):

"This freedom on the part of professors and students carries heavy responsibilities with it. Any president or board of trustees charged with the administration of a university is bound to exercise the utmost care in appointing men who will accept these responsibilities. The professors should be, and in a place with proper traditions will be, careful to use their power of teaching what they believe to be the truth in such a way that their teaching prepares their students for what they are to meet in after-life, instead of making them prejudge life's problems. Occasionally a man will abuse this freedom. Then the board is face to face with a choice of evils. If it lets such a man continue his teaching unimpeded, it may give well-grounded cause of offense to the parents of the students and to the friends and benefactors of the institution. If it tries to repress his utterances, it interferes with that feeling of independence in the pursuit of truth for its own sake which is so essential an element in the atmosphere of a really great university. No absolute rule can be laid down to decide which of these considerations is the more important. We are face to face with a problem which requires the exercise of administrative tact rather than the application of formulas. In doubtful cases the probabilities are on the side of freedom rather than of repression—because the arguments in favor of repression are the tangible ones, and those in favor of freedom are the intangible ones; so that we are likely to over-estimate the former and to under-estimate the latter. But the man who goes further than this, and claims that freedom of teaching is an absolute and unlimited right, claims something which no educational institution, public or private, has ever yet been able to allow."

RODIN AND SOME SCULPTURE PROBLEMS.

THE work of M. Rodin, remarks Mr. E. Wake Cook, in "Anarchism in Art," a volume of criticism recently from the press, has had abundance of both praise and blame, but it has yet to be explained. The explanation Mr. Cook undertakes to supply. It is impossible to do this, he says, without first gaging the bias of the time and recognizing that jading of the esthetic faculties by the democratization of art which has left critics and artists alike somewhat *blasé*. He reminds us, further, that a thing of beauty is not a joy forever, but has its own special moments. "Beauty is the spiritual response to the outer excitations of sense; it is the result for feeling and imagination of the two factors. When the responsive faculties are dead or tired, the beautiful object appeals in vain; when they are fresh or active the creative power of the mind may form a panorama of beauty from mere suggestions, from the minimum of outer stimuli." Thus for a work of art to evoke the inner response some people will require of the artist a more complete realization than will others. In Mr. Cook's opinion, "the highest esthetic pleasure is received only when there is some cooperation between artist and spectator; the latter must have the delightful feeling of being cocreator with the artist by fully realizing in imagination what was only suggested." Having prepared the way by these general statements, Mr. Cook proceeds to the consideration of sculpture and M. Rodin:

RODIN'S STATUE "LE PENSEUR."

Its appearance at the Salon was the event of the artistic year in France.

M. AUGUSTE RODIN.

"Now in a perfect statue, which is actual form in three dimensions, in a good light there is a sort of commanding tyranny which dictates to the eye exactly what it shall see. . . . Thus perfected sculpture lacks an element of suggestiveness which has high esthetic value. We may worship the perfection of form and finish for a time, but the moment we become *blasé*—the malaise of the time—we rebel against this tyrannical ordering of what we shall see, and we hunger for more freedom, for a playground for the imagination wherein it may be cocreator, and have something to do in forming the beautiful image. . . . . .

"Here we have the secret of part of M. Rodin's charm for some people. His efforts are really a protest against the limitations of his art, and are an attempt to impart an element of *sketchiness* into sculpture. To this end he only partly disengages some of his figures from the block, as if the man were emerging from the stone. Other forms show the process of building up from the clay with the tool-marks everywhere in evidence. This, I venture to think, tries to satisfy a wholesome need in the most unwholesome way. Take the torso of St. John at the New Gallery. This does not look like a statue with the arms broken or cut off, but like a dissecting-room body from which they have been torn with horrible laceration. . . . Then look at the group called 'La Défense.' The legs of the flying figure are little more than lumps of clay, or bronze, as much like human legs as the contents of an addled egg are like a chicken. If we saw any person with such rudimental limbs, we should turn shudderingly away, and we ought to do so from the statue; and should do so if we were not suffering from the prevalent malaise. The need partly satisfied in this unwholesome way is the need for a certain sketchiness so as to leave the imagination something to do; and the rough tool-marks suggest a veined and mottled play of color which is a characteristic of real flesh. But by this means a desirable end is obtained by a falsifi-

cation of form, which is shocking to all people of good and healthy taste."

Mr. Cook's conclusion is that the difficult problem of sketchy suggestiveness for sculpture should be solved on more scientific lines than those of M. Rodin. While the latter "has a spark of the Promethean fire which redeems his manifold shortcomings and absurdities," in the hands of lesser men "these rough, rocky, malformed, or half-formed figures will permit the ignorant and incompetent to pose as masters and lead to abysmal depths of decadence."

ENGLAND'S PLAGUE OF NOVELS.

EXCLUSIVE of reprints and of English editions of foreign works of fiction, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine novels—something over five novels a day—were published in England last year. These figures have led Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden to a disheartened contemplation of "the plague of novels" and its causes. Even by the most ardent lover of fiction, says Mr. Hadden (in *The Fortnightly Review*, June), it will hardly be contended that this enormous output of so-called "light literature" is a commendable thing. One might look at the figures with a certain equanimity, he admits, if every one of the eighteen hundred was even a passably good novel—"tho the effect upon serious literature of such a preponderance of the fiction element would still give rise to disquieting reflections." But the situation is aggravated, according to Mr. Hadden, by the fact that "the great bulk of our current fiction is distressingly and appallingly bad." Not more than five, he estimates, out of every hundred novels published are artistically satisfying. Many are not even written in decent English. Further, "the plots are incoherent when they are not hackneyed, the characterization is limp and feeble, the dialogue is imbecile and superficial—in short, the whole perforamance is not worth the ink and paper expended on it."

In answer to the pertinent question, Why are so many novels published? Mr. Hadden suggests three causes. These are: (1) The growing custom among publishers of bringing out books at the author's expense; (2) the prevailing idea that the public will not look at a book unless it is cast in fiction form; and (3) the delusion that the art of fiction can be taught. Of the first of these causes he writes as follows:

"It is easy enough to say that the publisher should accept only such novels as his advisers know to be thoroughly good; that he should accept no novel upon which he would not risk his own money. But this is an unattainable ideal; and, moreover, supposing it were attainable, it would always involve the possible chance of the public's losing a good thing, whose merit had not struck the publisher's reader. . . . It is one of the pet contentions of the Authors' Society that publishers should in no case encourage authors to publish at their own expense. In principle the society is right. But publishers are business men; and even a publisher can not restrain an author who has faith in himself, as every author has. . . . There are a dozen or more publishing firms whose existence is practically dependent on the author's cheque. They never decline anything unless it is outrageously bad. They will not risk their own money, but they will risk the author's; and when the author sends the stipulated sum 'to cover cost of production,' they will 'at once place the manuscript in the printer's hands.' Of course provision is always made in the agreement for profits, 'if any.' The author is to have, as a rule, two-thirds, the publisher one-third. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, the author gets nothing. The publisher has already paid himself out of the author's cheque, and the spider-and-fly business goes on as before.

"So long as these commission firms continue their operations it can hardly be expected that the more reputable firms will refuse the author's money. There was a time not so long ago when no reputable firm would have accepted a novel for the production of which the firm were not prepared to spend their own capital. Few houses of that kind can be in existence now."

Of the second cause of the overproduction of fiction Mr. Hadden says:

"A writer may have something to say about popery, or pauperism, or prison reform, about the immortality of the soul, or the theory of population, about army reform, or the tyranny of the marriage laws. What then? He knows that nobody will read him if he writes a serious book on his pet theme. Therefore he clothes his pet theme in the garb of romance. A good third of the novels published every year ought really to have been issued as tracts. Not long ago a well-known critic wrote that whosoever picks up the most popular romances of the day and opens them at hazard will light at every dip on such phrases as 'The Church,' 'The Method of Christianity,' 'Heaven, Earth, and the Soul,' 'The True Modernity in Woman,' 'Occidental Religion,' and so forth. Speculations on ether and atoms abound, the romancers being evidently persuaded that you can see an atom under a microscope. Even archæology and the spirit of antiquity may be made to form the groundwork of a novel."

Of the third cause, the idea that fiction can be taught, Mr. Hadden writes:

"At no period in the history of literature were novelists so well looked after as they are to-day. The number of critics ever watching for an opportunity to tender advice to them is rapidly increasing, and whole volumes are produced for the guidance and instruction of the story-teller. 'How to become a novelist' is made the subject of symposia in the magazines, and 'How to Write Fiction' finds a place among the literature of the railway bookstalls. . . . The truth is, of course, that novel-writing can not be taught. As that already defunct heroine, Isabel Carnaby, remarks: 'I always say that writing is like flirting: if you can't do it, nobody can teach you to do it; and if you can do it, nobody can keep you from doing it.' The pitiable thing is that those who can not do it are not kept from trying to do it—nay, that they are even deluded by interested persons into the notion that they can do it."

As to a remedy, Mr. Hadden finds none. A tax on novels, he says, has been seriously proposed. This, he predicts, would be quite ineffective:

"No tax would restrain a novelist who was assured of the ultimate success of his own work. As matters stand at present, the publisher may quote him a bill of £80 for the production of a six-shilling novel. Supposing that £20 more were to be added by way of tax, would that prevent the publication of the author's story? Not a bit of it. The £100 would be paid as cheerfully as the £80 by a writer who expects to get it all back, and something more, when the merits of his novel have at last dawned upon a generally undiscerning public."

The matter, he concludes, is in the hands of the public; and not until the public awakens to a sense of its shameful neglect of the higher and more serious forms of literature will the plague of novels be stayed.

AMERICA A MUSICAL NATION.

IN one important respect, writes Mr. Louis C. Elson, the United States leads the world in music. There is no other country where so much is being accomplished in the musical education of the masses.

While the transatlantic musical education is generally more thorough, ours, states Mr. Elson, is the more universal. There is not a single city of size in the country, he believes, that does not give its children free instruction in music up to a certain point. In New York Mr. Frank Damrosch trains the working-people in chorus singing, "so that they listen to classical compositions, and even participate in rendering them." In Boston and other large cities similar choruses have been organized. Nor has the musical message to the masses been wholly vocal. "In the train of the symphonic orchestras which have sprung up in all our great cities have come instrumental concerts for the working-people."

Contrasting the past and present state of musical composition in America, Mr. Elson reminds us that in 1876, when the great series of American world's fairs was inaugurated at Philadelphia, only two American compositions of note were obtainable, a choral work

by Dudley Buck, sung by a thousand voices, and a "Centennial Hymn," by John K. Paine. In the last generation, he says, all this has changed:

"In 1880, George W. Chadwick returned from his studies with Rheinberger in Munich. He was the first of a race of younger composers who were to revolutionize musical matters in this country, and Rheinberger subsequently sent back a number of other American graduates to bear him company—Henry Holden Huss, Horatio Parker, Louis A. Coerne, Arthur Whiting, F. F. Bullard, and several others. Before 1880 the American composer had been a rarity; after that time a competition began that was indicative of growth. To-day, when an American world's fair opens, there is no longer any thought of seeking musical aid from any foreign composer; the difficulty is rather how to choose representative native works without slighting any of the prominent American composers.

"A fair number of women composers also have come into notice since 1880. In this field, America, with England, has had a distinct advantage over continental Europe. The conservatism of Germany and France has been a barrier to women composers in those countries. If an Augusta Holmes, a Clara Schumann, or a Cecile Chaminade existed abroad, it was in defiance of the opinion of many musicians. Mendelssohn refused to allow his talented sister, Fanny, to print her works, and Rubinstein protested vehemently against Chaminade's successful career. In America, on the contrary, woman in music found not only no opposition, but a warm welcome. It was, nevertheless, as recently as the last decade of the last century that the American woman composer began to assert herself. The festival 'jubilate,' by Mrs. Beach, played at the opening of the Woman's Building at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, was, very appropriately, one of the first works of magnitude that had been achieved in music by an American woman."

It was within the last quarter-century, Mr. Elson continues, that Europe began to discover the charm of American voices. But the great vocalists of the last two decades have not been the only musical successes among our countrymen abroad. "To the names of such singers as Nordica, Eames, Thursby, Nevada, Russell, Van Zandt, Sanderson, and Suzanne Adams can be added a list of famous American violinists, such as Senkrah, Maud Powell, Leonora Jackson, Nettie Carpenter, and others."

Within the same period Mr. Elson notes the wonderful growth of conservatories of music:

"In 1880 there were only three important conservatories in America: The New England Conservatory, the Boston Conservatory, and the Cincinnati College of Music. In 1900 the National Conservatory had been established in New York; a great institution under Ziegfeld's direction in Chicago; a prominent institution under Miss Clara Baur in Cincinnati; and thorough music schools every city of even second rank throughout the United States. The eminent Bohemian just deceased, Antonin Dvorák, came to New York, and became an inspiration to a host of young composers. The colleges and universities began to imitate the early example set by Harvard, Vassar, and the University of Pennsylvania; and Yale, Columbia, the University of Michigan, and other great institutions of general education added music to their regular courses."

Of a field of music in which America easily leads, tho, as Mr. Elson remarks, "one may doubt whether it is a branch of the art that will please all musicians," we read:

"We are preeminent in manufacturing automatic musical machines. Our country has fairly driven the music-box out of existence, and has replaced it with something better. However strongly classical conservatives may denounce music produced by mere mechanism, the fact remains that such a device makes it possible for persons in small communities, or without technically trained associates, to hear masterpieces of which they might otherwise remain altogether ignorant. Lessons in listening to music are a neglected branch of popular musical study, which may be supplied by automatism if more artistic means are unavailable."

Mr. Elson concludes his survey of musical conditions in America with the following words:

"To sum up, I may say that, with a piano or a cabinet organ in almost every home, with a musical journal read in almost every family, with a band of ambitious composers, many of them young and radical, with orchestras in every large city, with musical libraries at hand to aid the student, with conservatories everywhere, there has been an uplift in musical matters during the last generation that promises a great future—when once we learn to copy German thoroughness and solidity in musical study."

On this same question of music in America we read in *The Spectator* (London):

"The debt of modern music to America, tho it may be hard to set down in terms of solid achievement, is none the less worthy of recognition. She has not yet produced a musical Sargent or Whitman or Henry James, tho critics are not wanting to claim for Mr. Macdowell a place among the immortals both as symphonist and song-writer; but the stimulating atmosphere of American life has already made its influence felt in a variety of ways on the cultivation of the art. The rapidity of progress which has marked the material development of the United States finds an analogy in the musical education of the cultivated classes. The tyranny of Italian opera lasted in England for more than a century and a half, while in America the history of its rise and decline—the first troupe visited America in 1825—is contained within a period of sixty years. No doubt the exceptionally large number of German immigrants has had a good deal to say to this; and to this day the leading members of the profession in America are, with few exceptions, Germans, or of German extraction. It is otherwise in the domain of vocal music, where American singers, and especially female singers, have for some time past occupied a distinguished position on the concert-platform and the lyric stage. Music now forms as large a part in the social life of the leisured Americans as it does with us, and in point of equipment and efficiency of performance there is little to choose between the great American cities and those of Europe."

What Russian Children Read.—A Russian periodical recently addressed a general letter to the pupils of the secondary schools, asking each child to name his or her favorite authors. A large number of replies were received. The results, as reported and summarized by Mr. William Lyon Phelps in *The Booklover's Magazine*, are in some respects surprising.

Writes Mr. Phelps:

"Foremost in patriotic preference is Tolstoy, with 691 votes; and the favorite book is 'Resurrection,' with 296 votes. Next, oddly enough, comes the dreary and dirty Gorki, with the large total of 586 votes. . . . The third and fourth choices seem more reasonable, for Dostoyevsky and the great Turgenef have 494 and 470 admirers. Tschechov—a magnificent sneeze—arrives with 458; and fifteen other Russian writers receive each over one hundred votes. Among those who gained less than one hundred are not only men like Alexei Tolstoy and Lermontov, but sadly enough Russia's first great poet, Pushkin, and her first great novelist, Gogol! . . . Of authors outside of Russia not one, ancient or modern, polled one hundred votes; but between fifty and one hundred choices arrived at the fateful number of thirteen. The name of Guy de Maupassant led all the rest, with the respectable total of 86 admirers; then followed Erckmann-Chatrian, Zola, Dickens, and Hugo; and just inside the breastworks fell Goethe and Schiller, with 52 votes apiece. Shakespeare and Cervantes, as well as Ibsen and Daudet, straggle along, hopelessly out of the race, with less than fifty to do them reverence."

The primacy of Maupassant, Mr. Phelps suggests, is due in part to the innate Russian love of realism, and in part to the warm praise bestowed by Tolstoy on the author of "Une Vie." Maupassant and Gorki are not milk for babes, and their extreme popularity among the boys and girls of Russia, concludes the writer, demonstrates a rather complete intellectual emancipation on the part of Russian youth.

THE article in THE LITERARY DIGEST June 25, on "Edwin Markham on the Poetry of Poe" was part of a much longer article which will be printed in full in the August *Arena*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NEW FORMS OF RADIATION.

NOT discouraged by the skeptical attitude of many scientists with regard to the *n*-rays, whose French discoverers regard them as filling a gap between radiant heat and electric waves, but whose existence is boldly denied in England, experimenters continue to announce the discovery of still newer forms or modes of radiation. The latest, which is closely connected with the phenomena of radium and its related substances, is described by a French scientist, M. Debierne, in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, in which he brings out some new phenomena in connection with radioactive bodies. Says *The Scientific American* (June 4):

"Previous experiments show that the induced radioactivity caused by radium and actinium is produced by particular centers of energy (active ions or a form of emanation from the substance), and these centers are given off continuously by the active body and form an atmosphere around it. It has been shown that two parallel plates which are placed in this atmosphere become active, the activity becoming greater as the distance which separates them increases. The effect is thus stronger as the number of ions included between the plates is greater. It may be concluded that the active centers do not act by direct contact with the plates. The phenomenon takes place as if the effect were produced by a special kind of radiation emitted by each of the centers, and that the induced activity of the plate is proportioned to the total radiated flux which is absorbs. . . . . .

"If the apparatus is placed in a magnetic field perpendicularly to the plane of the figure, one of the plates is more strongly affected, while the other becomes weaker in the same degree. The radiation from the ions thus seems to have been deflected by the field. This deflection occurs in the inverse sense from that of the cathode rays. The active ions are but slowly diffused. It is not probable that the magnetic field acts directly upon the ions, but that it is their radiation which is deflected. . . . . When the central part is placed in the magnetic field, leaving the plates outside, nothing is changed. The field, therefore, does not act upon the ions, but upon the radiation which proceeds from them. These experiments show that there exists a new form of radiation which is characterized by the property it possesses of rendering radioactive for a time the bodies which it strikes. This radiation is emitted by the active centers which are distributed in the neighborhood of the actinium. The new rays have the property of being deflected by the magnetic field."

As to the *n*-rays, while their existence, as noted above, is denied in England, experimenters in France continue to present evidence of their interesting character. An editorial writer in the paper from which we have just quoted believes that no one should now doubt their existence. He says:

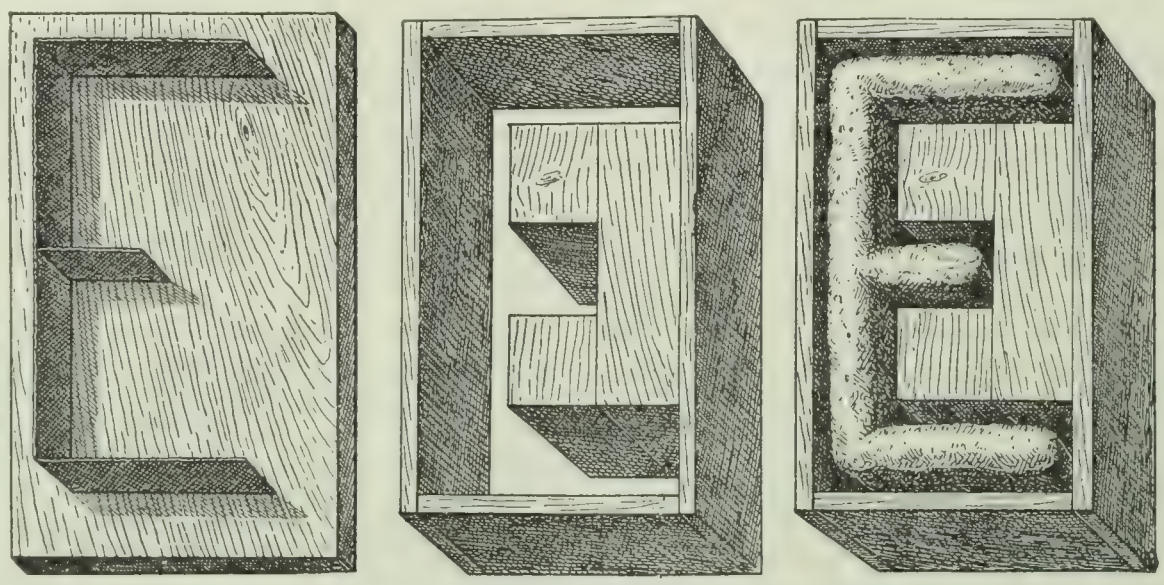
"Just why English and German scientists have been uniformly unsuccessful in detecting the strange emanations to which Professor Blondlot, their discoverer, has given the name '*n*'-rays, and why French physicists, on the other hand, furnish more convincing proof of their existence every day, is one of those scientific anomalies for which no adequate explanation can ever be offered. French eyes are certainly blessed with no greater clarity of vision than those of Englishmen; and yet the fact remains that Blondlot's rays, or at least the more important phenomena of which they are the cause, have never been observed by any but Blondlot, Charpentier, and a few French investigators. The prompt reply with which each objection to the existence of the *n*-rays is met by Blondlot in the form of experimental proof, and particularly the photographic evidence of *n*-ray activity that is now offered, would seem sufficient to dispel whatever doubts may still linger. . . . . .

"If the *n*-rays do exist, what are they? A satisfactory answer can not be given until we know more of radioactivity, and until the information thus gathered has been properly classified. The Roentgen-rays were discovered several years ago, and yet how much of their true nature do we know? Even the radioactive substances discovered long before radium burst upon us are still puzzles.

"If the *n*-rays are still but little understood, we may nevertheless attempt to classify them with other undulatory phenomena. It will be remembered that by means of the old periodic law of chemistry it was possible to tabulate the chemical elements according to their properties and their atomic weights in a sequence that brought out their relation to one another strikingly. Wherever gaps occurred, it was reasonable to infer that they would be filled by elements still to be discovered—an inference that was more than once justified. By a similar tabular arrangement, the *n*-rays may be shown to fill a gap in the series of undulatory rays. In rate of vibration and length of wave there is a difference so vast between the shortest electrical waves (0.60 millimeter) and the longest heat-waves (0.024 millimeter) that the *n*-rays with their average wave-length of 0.2 millimeter may well be assumed to fill the intervening gap.

THE BEE AS AN ARTIST.

HOW bee-keepers sometimes make their charges construct honeycombs in odd shapes—letters, designs, or symbols—is told in *La Nature* (Paris, June 11) by M. A. L. Clement, vice-president of the [French] Central Society of Apiculture. Says M. Clement:



A. Foundation. B. Guide. C. Completed mold with letter.

FIG. 1.—MOLD AND GUIDE TO DIRECT BEES IN FANTASTIC CONSTRUCTION.

"One of the attractions to which bee-keepers often have recourse consists of devices in honeycomb, generally letters spelling a name. The public sees these and, after looking at them for a minute, goes away asking, How was that done? Doubtless by some process of molding, as in the case of pastry.

"But a more attentive examination would show the visitor that the objects are formed of waxen cells full of honey, closed in the natural way, like those of honeycomb in the hive. The letters that form these inscriptions are really made entirely by the bees, and are filled with honey by them only. But they are no proof either of art or of intelligence, for the bees blindly followed the will of their master, to whom the entire credit is due. He understood how to choose the moment when they felt the imperative need of building cells to hold their precious product, and to oblige them by an adroit trick to give to their constructions the shape that he wished to impose. It is by the use of molded wax that this is done; but what is molded wax? It is wax in thin sheets, on which are stamped impressions having the shape of the bottoms of honeycomb cells [generally known as 'comb-foundation' or simply 'foundation']. . . . This wax has done much for the progress of modern apiculture. It was invented in 1857 after many trials by Jean Merhing, a Bavarian bee-keeper. . . . Since one of its greatest advantages is that it obliges the bee to build cells according to the indications that it gives, it may be used to make straight-edged and parallel combs that can easily be withdrawn

FIG. 2.—HONEY COMB LETTERS MADE BY BEES.

FIG. 3.—LETTERS MADE BY BEES, BY EMPTYING FILLED COMB.

from the hive and that may be emptied of their honey by a centrifugal machine. A pure and limpid honey is thus obtained with surprising rapidity and without breaking the combs, which are replaced in the hives to be filled anew by the bees. . . . . .

"It is sufficient, then, to suspend these sheets of wax in a hive to cause the bees to utilize them as a foundation for the lateral cell-walls. They must, however, be made of absolutely pure wax; if not, they are torn to pieces by the bees and thrown out of the hive. This custom of the bees, of following the bee-keeper's indications, is utilized to make them build their combs in all sorts of odd shapes. It is necessary only to fix strips of molded wax perpendicularly on a plank, fastening them with strong glue or melted wax. They are then surrounded with a sort of mold, which leaves just space enough for the bee to build its cells and move about. The most convenient size to give to this space is indicated by the usual space left between the combs in a beehive. The whole is placed in a hive upside down—that is, with the plank on top; and the bees go to work on it without delay. Fig. 1 *A* shows the plank with its strips of comb-foundation. In *B* we see the guide and at *C* the whole mold at the end of the bees' work. In Fig. 2 the letters, made thus separately, have been fastened together to form words. Generally the boards are covered with velvet to hide the joints. Fig. 3 represents an inscription made by the bees in a filled comb. It was obtained by covering the comb with a thin sheet of metal or paper, in which letters had been cut out. The bees empty the cells that are open, after which the guiding sheet is removed. Thus the bees, man's workmen, become artists in spite of themselves, and sometimes build their cakes of honeycomb in truly curious forms—crowns, stars, flowers, imitations of fruits—which are obtained by means of complicated molds, joined with great patience, for often the laborious insects are foiled by the difficulties, and it becomes necessary to make several trials."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

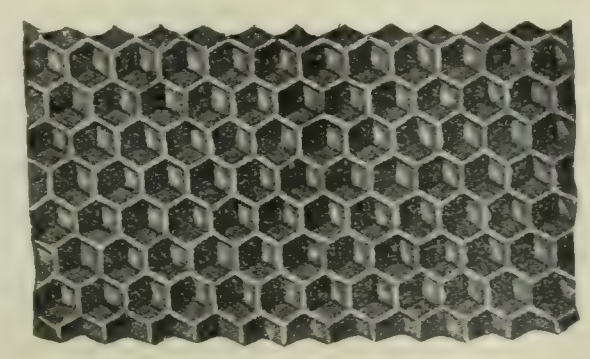


FIG. 4.—SHEET OF COMB-FOUNDATION.

THE RESULTS OF THE "POISON SQUAD" EXPERIMENTS.

THE public has lost sight of the "poison squad," otherwise known as "Professor Wiley's boarders," and yet the first official information regarding the experiment in which they took part in Washington last year has just been issued in a report of the Department of Agriculture. As will be remembered, the object of the experiment was to determine the influence of boric acid and borax on digestion and health. During six months twelve young men submitted themselves to the observation of experts and gave a test of the effect of natural and preserved foods upon the system. Says the New York *Tribune*, in a discussion of the report (June 23):

"The trial seems to have demonstrated that, while the human body can endure considerable quantities of boric acid in food without serious results, yet the steady absorption of the drug is unhealthful and especially likely to work injury to persons of a delicate constitution.

"The report shows that boric acid taken in food is eliminated from the system almost entirely by the kidneys, and that, as the maximum traces of it are found only three days after administration, the drug meanwhile is present in the circulation. It is not shown that the boric acid has any directly deleterious effect upon the kidneys, but anybody who realizes the prevalence of kidney disease under the unnatural strain upon those organs of the common mode of life, with its nervous tension and overeating, will feel it unwise to subject them unnecessarily to the work of eliminating from the body a chemical product which has no natural place there and with which they should not be called upon to deal. The department further finds that the continued use of boric acid, even in small quantities, which produce no immediate palpable effects and are not noticeable to the taste, results in loss of appetite, bad feeling, fulness in the head, and distress in the stomach. Persons regularly using borated food tend to lose weight, and analysis shows that a smaller proportion of borated than of natural food is digested and made available for the body's uses.

"The report is thoroughly conservative. It makes no sensational charges that food is poisoned by borax. It admits that articles of only occasional use may be preserved with the aid of boric acid without harm, and it concedes that meats shipped raw and not kept too long may without bad results receive an external coating of preservative which excludes germs of decomposition without penetrating far beneath the surface. Nevertheless, it is emphatic in its warning against the habitual use of preserved foods, and in its demand that such foods be honestly labelled that the consumer may know what he is getting. . . . . .

"It may be that for the preservation of some articles boric acid is necessary, or at least preferable to the chemical conditions which would be developed without it. The burden of proof on that point, however, rests upon the producer. He should be compelled to meet this obligation, to specify his use of boric acid and commend it to favor, and not allowed to sell goods under false pretenses. The report says: 'It is undoubtedly true that no patent effects may be produced in persons of good health by the occasional use of preservatives of this kind in small quantities; but the young, the debilitated, and the sick must not be forgotten, and the safe rule to follow is to exclude these preservatives from foods or general consumption.' This can only be done by compelling publicity in the use of the preservatives. Otherwise, in spite of all precaution, those who would be injured will unwittingly use them."

When Are Bananas Ripe?—Considering the proportions to which the use of the banana has attained, it is of importance to settle not only when it is in the best condition for consumption, but also when it has passed the stage at which it is fit for human food. Says *The British Medical Journal*, in a note on this subject:

"In their native countries bananas are seldom eaten before the skin is discolored and the pulp of so soft a consistence that it can be scooped out with a spoon. Under the artificial conditions in which they are placed in these climes they undergo somewhat rapid changes, and the times at which they are best suited for consumption may be short and difficult to predict with any degree of precision. Authorities, however, claim that they are habitually eaten here before they have reached their most suitable stage. Before they are thoroughly matured, moreover, they are apt to be insipid in flavor and to cause dyspepsia and other forms of intestinal disturbance. They should not be eaten before the skin is blackened in places, or when there is any reluctance in the skin to separate from the pulp. Housekeepers know how bananas will change in the course of a single night from a manifestly sound condition to one in which the skin is blackened and the pulp soft and slightly discolored. Now, children infinitely prefer these last bananas to those that are apparently sounder, altho their elders may hesitate to gratify their taste in this respect from a fear as to the wholesomeness of such

fruit. Attacks of gastric or intestinal disturbance from the use of unsound bananas are far from common, and it may well be that in this instance the natural inclination of the child covers more wisdom than the caution of its elders—in fact, experts say that the banana, like the medlar, can hardly be in too ripe a condition for eating. With the rapid changes the fruit undergoes it is hardly surprising that cases of friction between the sanitary authorities and the vendors should be of frequent occurrence as regards the fitness, or not, of the fruit for sale or consumption. . . . It would seem to us that in many such cases the importers and retail dealers have a possible grievance, and their contention that sanitary inspectors require a more thorough knowledge of the different phases bananas undergo is a valid one. The general public, too, would seem to need convincing that at present they habitually eat their bananas in far too hard and immature a condition."

THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

ICE may, of course, be obtained by any of the methods of artificial refrigeration. These methods, says S. H. Bunnell, who contributes an article on the subject to *The Engineering Magazine* (June), all depend on the fact that a compressed gas when allowed to expand absorbs heat, or, in other words, grows cold. Practically the processes work by the compression of a gas or vapor, the removal of the resulting heat by running water or some other method of cooling, and the subsequent expansion of the medium with consequent reduction of temperature. The various processes differ only in the kind of gas used and the pressures employed. Three of the most common gases in use are ammonia, carbonic acid, and sulfur dioxid. The writer commends carbonic anhydrid (dry carbonic-acid gas) highly on account of its freedom from disagreeable odor, lack of inflammability, and failure to corrode the metallic parts of the apparatus. On the manufacture of ice by refrigerating methods of this kind Mr. Bunnell says:

"There are now two principal systems, known as can and plate, the first freezing water contained in open cans of sheet iron floated in refrigerated brine, and the second forming ice in sheets on the sides of cooled metal plates immersed in water. Clear crystal ice being demanded by the market, the dissolved air which would form bubbles during freezing and make the ice white must be driven off, by simply agitating the water in cans or plate-ice tanks through the medium of compressed air jets or agitating wheels, rarely by continually rocking all the cans by mechanism, or by previously distilling all the water used for making ice. The latter process insures the purity of the water, and is regularly used with the can system, exhaust steam from the engine which operates the plant being condensed, filtered, and cooled for use in the ice cans. . . . . When naturally pure water is at hand, the plate system is preferred, steam being unnecessary for ice-making, so that the machinery can be operated by an economical steam engine or by water or other power. The 300-pound cake of can ice is frozen in about forty-eight hours, whereas plate ice eleven inches thick is from ten days to two weeks in forming; which means that in the plate plant more than five times the quantity of water is in process of treatment, and the space and first cost is much greater than for the other system.

"Ice cans are lifted one or more at a time by hand or power cranes, and either dipped or sprinkled with water until the ice cake slips out, in modern plants to slide without manual labor through an automatic door into the storage room, registering its passage on the way to tally the output of the plant. Plate ice is loosened by substituting either hot gas from the compressor for the liquid evaporating in the hollow metal plates . . . or by cutting the slabs of ice free by mechanical saws or by small steam pipes which melt their way through the cakes. The loosened plates, weighing five to ten tons each, are lifted by a crane and subdivided by saws or steam-cutters into marketable pieces. Plate ice is beautifully clear and transparent, while can ice, being formed of radiating crystals, is generally more or less translucent in the interior and has whatever air or impurities may be present concentrated at the center. The purifying apparatus of the can plant requires continual care to avoid rust, dirt, and defective operation, while the plate-plant engineer has the problem of freezing good corners and detaching the large brittle slabs without cracking them, and of managing to have the proper number of plates of full thickness ready each night for the next day's demand. With the best apparatus and competent workmen the cost of manufacturing ice is less with the plate than with the can system."

Most manufactured ice, we are told, is used in refrigerators, and could profitably be replaced in many of them by direct mechanical refrigeration. The use of small independent plants in markets, hotels, and saloons is rapidly increasing, while in some thickly settled districts companies circulate cold brine through underground pipes, doing a profitable business in spite of the necessary loss. To quote further:

"The cooling of refrigerator cars by ice at enormous expense and at the cost of valuable freight space is a wasteful and ineffectual method of preserving meat during transportation. Refrigerating machinery has been at last applied to this service, and lines of mechanically cooled cars will probably soon be in operation. The successful machine is carried under the car body, driven from one of the axles, and applied to freezing ice in narrow tanks by the carbonic-anhydrid system. The condensing devices used on these cars are highly ingenious in detail, tho the principle is the familiar one of evaporating on the surface of the condensing pipes part of the water from a small supply carried in a tank along the car roof.

"Refrigerating and ice-making machines have already taken their place with steam-engines as machines with well-known principles of design and construction, manufactured by various shops in nearly every state in the country. Their general sale and use has undoubtedly added very greatly to the general comfort and health, and decreased the cost of living, by providing means of preserving and transporting perishable food products."

ONE USE OF INDIA-RUBBER.

THAT imports of india-rubber into the United States in the fiscal year about to end will exceed $40,000,000 in value, being far in excess of those of any former year, is asserted by a writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*. He goes on to say:

"The demand for this article of exclusively foreign production for use in manufacturing has increased very rapidly in recent years, and the imports in the present fiscal year, as shown by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, will amount to about 60,000,000 pounds, valued, as already indicated, at fully $40,000,000. This rapid increase is apparently due, in a large degree, to the increasing use of this material for insulation as well as for tires of electric vehicles and automobiles of various classes, tho in other lines of manufacture the demand is also very great.

"The rapid growth in the use of this article of manufacture in the United States is illustrated in the fact that the total value of india-rubber and gutta-percha imported in 1870 was less than $3,500,000; in 1880, $9,500,000; in 1890, $15,000,000; in 1900, $31,000,000, and in 1904 will be fully $40,000,000. The increase in quantity has not been so rapid as the increase in value, owing to the fact that prices have advanced materially by reason of the greatly increased demand of the various manufacturing sections of the world, especially the United States.

"In 1880 the quantity of rubber imported into the United States amounted to 17,000,000 pounds, valued at $9,500,000, making the average price about 55 cents per pound. In 1890 the quantity imported was 34,000,000 pounds, valued at $15,000,000, or slightly less than 50 cents per pound. In 1900 the quantity imported was 49,000,000 pounds, valued at $31,000,000, or about 63 cents per pound; while in 1904 the record of the ten months for which figures are now available shows an average value for rubber imported of 68 cents per pound. In addition to this, however, large quantities of material utilized in conjunction with india-rubber are now imported.

"Importations of 'gutta-joolatong,' a product of India, which is used in certain industries as a substitute for india-rubber, now average more than 1,000,000 pounds a month, while importations of old and scrap india-rubber to be remanufactured amounted to over 15,000,000 pounds in the ten months of the fiscal year for

which a record is now at hand. These importations of old and scrap rubber for remanufacture and of gutta-joolatong as a substitute in certain lines of work are comparatively new and have only been reported by the Bureau of Statistics as a separate item during a very recent period."

A WEAK SPOT IN OUR PATENT SYSTEM.

THAT under our laws patents are granted without requiring that the patent devices be worked, "even in the most perfunctory fashion," is, in the editorial opinion of *The Electrical World and Engineer*, a "conspicuous defect" in our system. Of course we err, if at all, on the side of liberality to the inventor; but the writer questions whether in the long run this apparently benign provision works to the inventor's benefit. He says:

"At the present time almost every class in the Patent Office is rich numerically in inventions. An attempt to work up the state of the art in almost any line discloses large numbers of more or less conflicting patents running back over a long term of years. Of these very few are fundamental in their bearing upon the art. Most of them are interlinked with their predecessors in a more or less complicated fashion and belong in the category of improvements. But of the whole mass of patents, primary and secondary, only a very small percentage have any record of practical usefulness. The vast majority is composed of patents unsuccessful and entirely unworked, or of patents taken out for purely defensive purposes, and never seriously intended to be worked. The result is that the inventor honestly striving to produce an article of industrial importance continually finds his way blocked by prior patents touching his invention, more or less remotely, but still sufficiently in the way to hinder material improvements or to control them if made. Even if the way be not completely blocked, it is so far obstructed as to make it difficult to get proper claims, or even claims sufficient actually to protect the new invention. How to avert this trouble is a very serious problem.

"We are more than half inclined to the opinion that some requirements for working should be introduced in our patent system at the first opportunity for the purpose of giving the public and particularly inventors of improvements a fair show. The technical working required in some countries abroad is altogether insufficient, since it is only necessary to go through the motions without really doing anything by which the public can benefit. Something considerably more drastic in the way of a remedy is needed to really put the unused patents and those held up for litigious purposes finally out of action. . . . With the immense mass of patents that has been accumulating some sort of relief is absolutely necessary if the march of improvement is to continue unobstructed. The details of any proposed system of relief naturally require to be worked out with great care, and we are far from proposing a simple panacea to meet all cases. Yet some means ought to be provided for getting unused and unsalable patents out of the way without waiting seventeen years for them to die of old age."

The Telephone in Abyssinia.—Nearly eight hundred miles of telephone wire have already been put up in Abyssinia, and one thousand more are in process of construction, according to an American engineer who has been employed in that work, in an interview with the Washington *Post*. He says:

"The work is being done for the Abyssinian Government, and the contractor has had almost every imaginable trouble to contend with. Tremendous rainfalls were the first source of damage, washing out many miles of pole line. Scarcely had this damage been made good when the poles again began to fall. This time the cause was termites, or white ants. The destruction was stopped by erecting iron poles, but the latter proved very attractive to the natives, who tore them out and converted them into tools. To put a stop to this, messengers were sent throughout the country proclaiming that extreme punishment awaited any who touched the telephone lines. The principal trouble encountered now are elephants, who use the telephone poles as scratching-posts, thus knocking them down, and monkeys, who find the wires delightful swings. The rapid growth of the jungle also gives some trouble and makes it necessary to keep a party of men constantly employed cutting away the young growth."

The Baby's Weight.—That an infant ought to be weighed each week—or at least every fourteen days—whatever may be its mode of nourishment, we are told in a report by M. A. Pinard on "The Hygiene of Infancy," printed in *The Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine* (Paris, March 15). Says this writer:

"Weighing is the only exact means of verifying whether the growth of the infant is normal. The weight of a child who is well, drinks good milk in sufficient quantity, and digests it well ought not to vary sensibly from the averages given below. By indicating by the letter W the weight of the infant four days after its birth (an infant loses weight the first three days after its birth), . . . one may show the following averages:

First month	W + 1 lb. 10.5 oz.
Second month	W + 3 lbs. 5.5 oz.
Third month	W + 4 lbs. 11.0 oz.
Fourth month	W + 6 lbs. 1.0 oz.
Fifth month	W + 7 lbs. 5.5 oz.
Sixth month	W + 8 lbs. 8.5 oz.
Seventh month	W + 9 lbs. 10.0 oz.
Eighth month	W + 10 lbs. 10.0 oz.
Ninth month	W + 11 lbs. 8.5 oz.
Tenth month	W + 12 lbs. 5.5 oz.
Eleventh month	W + 13 lbs. 1.0 oz.
Twelfth month	W + 13 lbs. 11.0 oz.

"Hence, if an infant weighs seven pounds four days after its birth, it ought to weigh about twenty pounds at the age of one year. These figures are evidently not at all absolute; but if the infant grows normally, its weight ought not to vary greatly from that indicated above."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PROF. FRANK H. BIGELOW has advanced the theory," says *The American Inventor*, "that the sun is a binary star in process of formation, and suggests that it is possible that the flaming envelope of gas of the sun really conceals two disks, which may be entirely separated, or as yet connected in the form of the familiar dumb-bell figure. Considerable speculation has been aroused among astronomers by the publication of this theory."

"SCOUTING with the aid of the telephone has become one of the features of modern warfare and is now being made use of by the Japanese," says *The Western Electrician*. "Two scouts proceed from the lines toward the enemy: one, the observer, is a skilled army officer who makes the observations, which are transmitted back to headquarters through a telephone line paid out from a reel carried by an electrician of the signal corps. A ground return is used, the ground being made by thrusting a bayonet or hatchet into the earth and attaching one end of the line to it. The electrician carries a battery on his back. He also makes the connections and does the talking. A special conductor is used, which will stand the rough usage. In this manner a scout may be able to stay out a long time and give valuable information without being obliged to make a number of hazardous trips to the front."

"IN addition to the other surprising properties of *n*-rays," says *The Electrical Review*, "it is now stated by well-known scientific men that *n*-rays—or, rather, those substances which have the property of emitting these rays—are affected by anesthetics. A statement to this effect was made recently by Meyer, who found that plants subjected to chloroform lose their power of emitting *n*-rays. His work has been carried further by Becquerel, who has investigated the influence of anesthetics on other sources of this surprising form of radiation. He found that several inorganic sources of *n*-rays lose temporarily their power under the action of chloroform, ether, or nitrous oxide. These experiments raise the question, whether the emission of *n*-rays is a fundamental vital process. If so, where lies the dividing line between organic and inorganic bodies? In view of other investigations of a somewhat similar character, altho along an entirely different line of research, this topic is becoming of increasing interest."

"DR. JULES REHNS, of Paris, has been carrying out several experiments to ascertain the precise effects of radium burning upon the skin," says *The Scientific American*. "If the rays of one-sixteen-hundredth part of an ounce of radium bromide are applied, no pain is experienced nor is there any mark left at the time of application; but twenty-four hours later a red mark appears, remains for a fortnight, fades, and leaves behind a scar similar to that of a burn. If the application be continued for ten minutes instead of five, the mark becomes visible in eighteen hours. Ulceration does not occur unless the radium has been applied for at least an hour. If the spot thus caused is treated medically, suppuration may be prevented and the wound cured in six weeks or two months. But if it is not attended to, it gathers, becomes painful, and lasts an indefinite period. Some of these wounds or burns, caused three months ago by one hour's application of radium, still show no signs of healing. Moles can be destroyed by applying the radium for ten minutes."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ANALOGIES BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE TRADE-UNION.

IN the face of a pronounced tendency to misunderstanding between the churches and the labor-unions, the Rev. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, comes forward to remind us that there are nevertheless certain fundamental points of agreement between the two. The history of the unions, he says, is singularly near to the history of the churches. The only errors of the union concerning which he feels himself qualified to speak are those which he is able to understand "because they are equally the errors of the church." "For better and for worse," he concludes, "the church and the union stand together."

Mr. Hodges finds his first agreement in "the fact of variety." He writes (in *The Outlook*, June 18):

"People sometimes speak of the union as if that name stood for a single type of the organization of labor; but the truth is that the unions are as different as the churches. . . . There are unions which are disposed to go into politics; while there are others which oppose such an association with all their might. So it is in regard to Socialism; so in regard to industrial peace and war. There are unions which have a strike every few weeks; there are other unions which have not had a strike for forty years. Anybody who begins to talk about the church may properly be interrupted after the first sentence and asked, 'What church do you mean? Are you discussing the Catholics or the Congregationalists? Do you refer to the Presbyterians or to the Unitarians? Are you criticising the Methodists or the Mennonites?' Plainly there are differences. So there are among the unions."

As a result of this fact of variety, church and union are alike in "the reasonable demand to be judged by their best rather than by their worst, by their saints rather than by their sinners, by their ideals rather than by their blunders."

A second agreement he finds in a unity of purpose underlying this variety—the purpose to benefit the community. But the most interesting parallel that the writer draws is between the attitude of the union toward nonunion men and the attitude of the church toward the heretic and the schismatic. On this point he writes:

"The church, like the union, is certain of the righteousness of its own cause. It believes that the welfare of the whole community is involved in the Christian organization. And here it greatly exceeds the union, for while the union man claims that his society is necessary to the salvation of the laboring class in this present life, the churchman asserts that his society is essential to the salvation of all people, of all classes, both in this world and in the next. . . . . .

"But the heretic and the schismatic weaken the church. They attack and endanger the glorious cause. They bring into peril the immortal soul of man. They keep back the fulfilment of the will of God. I am trying to show the union man that the churchman is able to understand how he feels because he occupies the same position. The union has never in its moments of deepest anger spoken of the scab as the church has spoken of the heretic. Did you ever read the major excommunication? The union has never punished a man who is accused of stealing his neighbor's job as the church has punished the man who is accused of destroying his neighbor's soul. Our custom was to burn such persons over a slow fire.

"We have been through it all, from the least to the greatest and the worst. We have made use of the strike and the boycott to an extent which fills whole chapters of history. We have not hesitated, when we had a point to gain or an enemy to hurt, to lay a whole nation under an interdict, whereby the people were deprived of the necessaries of the spiritual life. When Mary was the Queen of England, you remember what we did. We got a law passed that nobody except an official of our union should baptize or confirm, or administer the sacrament of the altar, or marry, or even bury, in all the realm under pain first of fine, then of imprisonment, and then of death. Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burned at the stake as nonunion bishops. You know what we did as the Amalgamated Association of Congregationalists and Presbyterians. We cut off the head of a nonunion king. You remember how we behaved in Massachusetts in the matter of the open State. There is no difference in principle between the open State and the open shop. The question was, Shall we permit nonunionists to share with us in the government? And we said, No. Not a man shall hold a public office or even cast a vote unless he is a member of the church. And we whipped the nonunion Baptists and the nonunion Quakers, beating them with scourges through the streets of our chief cities.

"It never did us any good. It never brought our cause to victory. It led straight to defeat always. We have tried the policy of compulsion to the uttermost, and we assert as the total result of our experience that it is a policy of tragic blunder. We tried it in all honesty of purpose, for the general good, with a clear conscience, in the sight of God. It seemed to us, as it seems to-day to many a union, that it was the only thing to do. How can a man stand by in silence while a strike-breaker steals the bread out of the hands of his hungry children? How can a man be passive and peaceable while a heretic is poisoning the wells of truth? We did just what the union does: We struck the heretic, intending thereby to do right and serve heaven. But we have to say that every such blow damaged our own cause and helped heresy."

The writer believes that since God has implanted in our souls both the instinct of association and the instinct of independence, institutionalism and individualism are alike divinely ordained. "Both must be maintained," he concludes; "and in this nation both will be maintained, in spite of all protests of the unions or of the churches."

ST. PAUL THE POET.

"BEFORE and beyond everything else we regard St. Paul as a poet," writes Mr. E. E. Kellett. This follows the statements that "of all men that ever lived, Paul was perhaps the most bewilderingly manifold," and that "as an organizer the very constitution of the Christian church to-day is a testimony to his powers." But to lose sight of the fact that he was essentially a poet, says Mr. Kellett, is likely to lead to a fundamental misconception of his writings. His eloquence, his theology, his general view of the world, were all colored by his poetical nature. To quote further (from *The Expositor*, London):

"His speeches, so far as they have descended to us, are poetical in their very texture; his theology, as we hope to show, is that of a man who is poet first and theologian afterward; and his very conception of the possibility of a gospel for the Gentiles proves a width and power of imagination which, among Jews, is paralleled in Isaiah, and in Isaiah alone. The other apostles were Jews, and narrow: Paul, tho a Hebrew of the Hebrews, was a poet, and therefore the broadest of men. He had all the sublime daring of his compatriot Heine, together with a reverence the very conception of which was lacking to Heine. In a word, he who alone of the Jews looked forward to the time when there should be neither Jew nor Greek was himself that most amazing of combinations, Jew and Greek in one."

Mr. Kellett proceeds to a most unexpected comparison between St. Paul and Shakespeare. He writes:

"Like Shakespeare, Paul did not disdain a play upon words. In 'Richard the Second,' the sick Gaunt plays nicely with his name; in the Epistle to Philemon, Paul the aged plays upon the name Onesimus. The style of Paul, like that of Shakespeare, is a style in which the sense constantly breaks the bonds of the language, and in which strict grammar is always subordinated to vigor. The speeches of Prospero, with their anacoluthons, their daring distortions, their strength of meaning combined with laxity of syntax, are marvelously similar to the Epistles of Paul. That method of 'linked suggestion,' again, on which Shakespeare's sentences are constructed, is preeminently characteristic of Paul, and in Paul, as in Shakespeare, the latter end of a sentence, like that of Gonzalo's commonwealth, frequently forgets its beginning. In both, there is a sublime indifference to mere logical correctness, and in both

the supreme aim of style is attained, the expression of thoughts that breathe so that they seem actually to burn into the brain of the reader. Allowing for a few differences, the remarks of Abbott on the general character of Shakespearian grammar apply almost without alteration to the Pauline. Nor is it hard to believe that in substance also the two might have been found similar; that the Paul who wrote so discriminatingly to Timothy and to Titus had a conception of the niceties of human nature not much inferior to Shakespeare's; and that he who wrote the first chapter of Romans was not incapable of creating a Regan, a Goneril, or an Edmund."

Further, Mr. Kellett points out that Paul, of all the writers in the New Testament, is the one whose quotations are almost invariably from the poets. We read:

"If he wishes to inculcate the necessity of choosing good companions, he quotes Menander; if to assert the fatherhood of God, he quotes Aratus; if to summarize in an epigram the Cretan character, he quotes Epimenides. Still more significant are his allusions to Old-Testament writers. Of the seventy-eight references to these authors in the Epistle to the Romans, forty-one are from Isaiah or the Psalms; and even when dealing with the comparatively prosaic subject-matter of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, he draws his illustrations in astonishingly large quantity from the poetical books."

"Similarly, when he has recourse to history," we read, "he views it not like an antiquary, but like a poet." Nor do these facts exhaust the argument. We read further:

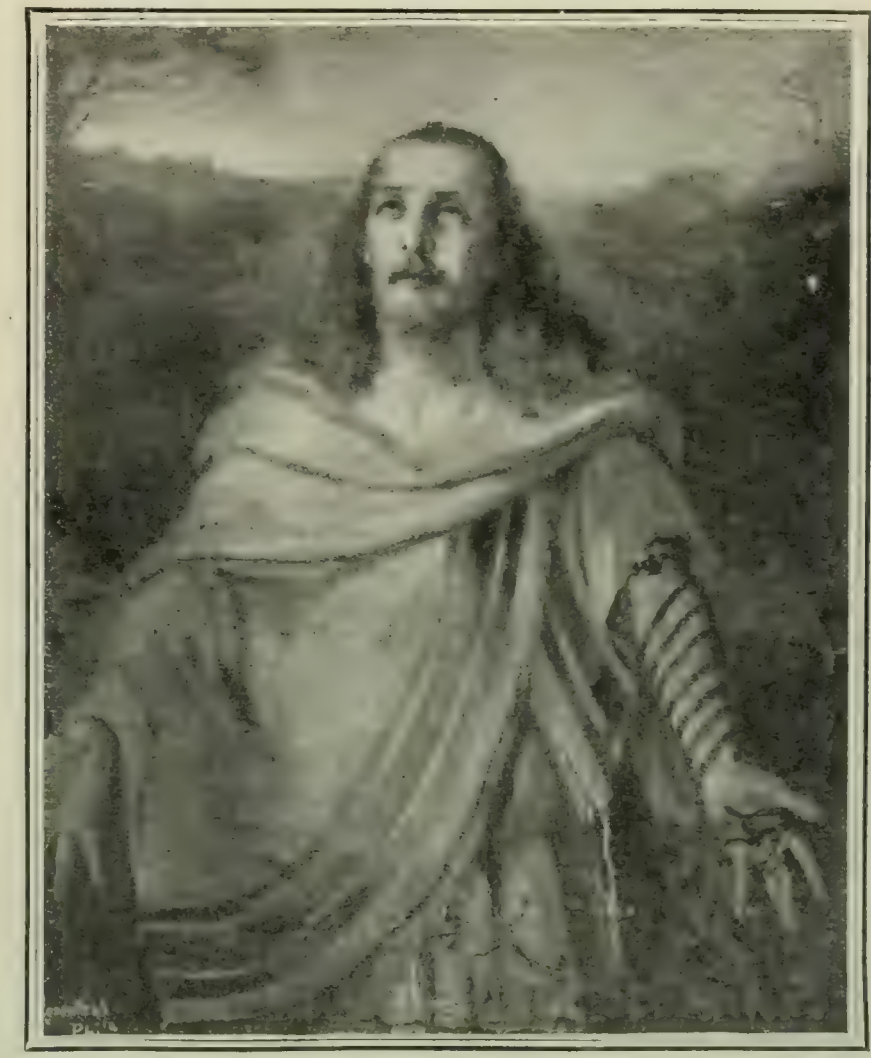
"The doxologies and fragments of church hymns with which his epistles are studded may or may not be his own, tho we incline to the view that, like Wesley, he contributed to the hymnology of his own services; but we are not left to conjectures like these for indications of his 'insuppressive poetic mettle.' In the Epistle to the Romans, after a lengthened and profound disquisition on the nature of faith and the doctrine of justification, he begins to exhort his readers: 'I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, *that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice.*' What a daring flight of poetry is this! It is a metaphor so deep that scores of sermons have not exhausted its meaning, and only our unfortunate familiarity with it prevents us from realizing how far removed from prose it is. It is followed by a series of practical maxims, in which we detect now the style of Theognis and now that of the Proverbs of Solomon. In the Epistle to the Ephesians, again, having occasion to urge watchfulness and courage upon his readers, he gives them a number of metaphors of which the extreme boldness and beauty have long been lost through use, but which must have roused the minds of his Ephesian readers, to whom they came fresh, like the strokes of a whip. 'Put on,' he says, in words for which his favorite Isaiah had given but the barest hint, 'the whole armor of God. Stand, having girded your loins with truth, and having put on the breastplate of righteousness, and having shod your feet with the preparation of the gospel of peace; withal taking the shield of faith; and take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God.' If this is not poetry, then Spenser's 'Faerie Queene' itself, that most poetical of poems, must be adjudged to be prose, for what is the 'Faerie Queene' but an expansion of these few verses? . . . .

"Of all Paul's poems none is more intensely lyrical than the Epistle to the Colossians: and few, as we might have expected, have been subjected to more unmerciful dissection. It is full, almost throughout, of a Shelleyan, impalpable, ethereal imagination, whose meaning is only to be grasped by those who approach it *as* poesy. The painful grammarian, the textual critic, the strict and logical theologian, have no place here. . . . Not staying to calculate or refine, heedless whether he may be found guilty of self-contradiction or not, Paul here yields himself to a rushing tide of enthusiasm that bears him into regions of which it is hardly lawful for man to speak. Whether he is in the body or out of the body he knows not; suffice it that he is under the inspiration of the Spirit of God. His words, indeed, do not fall into metrical lengths; his lines do not always begin with capital letters; but their imagery, their passion, their fine frenzy, glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, seem literally to body forth the forms of things unknown, and to give a local habitation and a name to the most airy and impalpable of spiritual things. The poetic strain begins early. 'The hope' of the Colossians is 'laid up for them in the heavens.' Not only is the phrase absolutely original—parallels to it having been sought in vain—but the metaphor of hope as a treasure laid up for future use is one that could only have occurred to a poet."

Mr. Kellett regards it as a calamity that St. Paul, "the most passionate and poetical of men," should have been treated by the commentors as tho he were "a compiler of a theological compendium." Few men, he concludes, would repay more the sort of study which Coleridge or Dowden has given to Shakespeare.

A JEWISH PAINTER'S IDEA OF JESUS.

IT has often been remarked that of all the famous pictorial conceptions of Christ none emphasizes the fact that he was a Jew. Now Mr. Max Rosenthal, a Jewish painter, in his "Jesus at Prayer," has portrayed Jesus standing erect in the customary



JESUS AT PRAYER.
From the painting by Max Rosenthal.

Jewish attitude of prayer, and wearing the talith, phylacteries, and praying-shawl. In defense of this conception we read (in *The New Era Illustrated Magazine*) as follows:

"His [Mr. Rosenthal's] readings in the New Testament have given him no reason to believe that all the Jewish customs in regard to prayer were not observed by Jesus. In fact, the words, 'He fell on his face and prayed,' would indicate that in the supreme moment of his life he sought the attitude which all Jews take on the Day of Atonement. Mr. Rosenthal has, therefore, painted Jesus standing erect and open-eyed, instead of kneeling with bowed head, as Christian painters have been accustomed to represent him, an attitude unknown among Jews, and therefore unlikely to have been assumed by Jesus. Even the painters who have attempted some Orientalism have not dared to go very far, and when Mr. Rosenthal adds to the erect figure the praying-shawl, with the required fringes, and the phylacteries, he puts his picture in a class by itself."

This Jewish painter takes exception also to the effeminate type of features too often attributed to Jesus by Christian artists. Says the writer in *The New Era*:

"The man who lived the arduous life of Jesus, who had the

courage to sourge money changers from the Temple and to defy the scribes and Pharisees on their own ground, was no weakling and must have had a face which showed his strength and power. Mr. Rosenthal has, therefore, pictured Jesus as a strongly built man of Jewish features, idealistic, but far from any suggestion of effeminacy. He stands in Mr. Rosenthal's picture with his face turned to heaven and eyes open, praying like a Jew 'in the open and frank communion of the son who speaks to his father.'"

JAPAN AND CHRISTIANITY.

THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 18 quoted from the comment of religious and secular papers on the rumored possibility of Japan's assuming, by an imperial edict, the rôle of a Christian nation. *The Spectator* (London) adds a later word to the effect that as Christianity, the nominal creed of all first-class Powers, is the *lingua franca* of the West, by means of which those Powers are able to understand one another's highest thoughts, and also to know—at least approximately—the probable limits of one another's lowest actions, its adoption by Japan would establish between Japan and those Powers an important medium of moral communication. But Mr. Harold Bolce attributes to Japanese statesmanship a different ideal. Japan's most diplomatic statesmen, he says (in *The Booklover's Magazine*, June) can not conceal the conviction that the propaganda of agnosticism, with which Japan confidently expects to rejuvenate Asia, is vastly superior to anything that has come out of the West. Mr. Bolce quotes a Japanese university professor, who said to him:

"Our empire has salted all the seas that have flowed into it. The West can not hope to Christianize Japan when our ambition is to Japanize Christianity, and to carry the new doctrines, the gospel of rational ethics, to the millions of Asia, and, in time, to all the world. We shall go to China—in fact, we are already there—with a harmonious blending of the best precepts in Buddhism, Confucianism, Bushido, Brahminism, Herbert Spencer, Christianity, and other systems of thought, and we shall, I think, have little trouble in awakening the naturally agnostic mind of the Chinese to the enlightenment of modern free thought. What the Far East needs is a religion as modern as machinery. We have had more gods than were good for us. We believe that a cosmopolitan gospel, tolerating the existence but minimizing the potency of prayers, offerings, shrines, temples, churches, litanies, and gods, and dwelling more on the time that now is and the relation of man to man, will create a wonderful reformation in Asia. We confidently believe that it has been assigned to Japan to lead the world in this new intellectual era in the progress of mankind."

Mr. Bolce himself goes on to say:

"And the conviction that fate's imperative mandate to Japan is to carry modern rationalism into Asia gains additional inspiration through the realization that, by so doing, not only will that continent be emancipated from superstition, but will be saved from coming under intellectual subjugation to Western Powers.

"Altho Japan is building temples and shrines and sustaining ancient ceremonials, they are more an expression of estheticism than religion. Pilgrimages to altars, instead of assuming the gloom of funereal fanaticism, take on the merriment of holiday affairs. It is a pious festival which bears all the visible delights of a successful picnic.

"Religious intolerance is not one of the demerits of Japan. A Buddhist devotee is perfectly content to pause and pay devotions at a Shinto shrine. Christianity is rejected, the Japanese contend, not because it conflicts with the ancient creeds of Asia, but because it is itself a faith—Oriental in origin—which the Orient has finally outgrown.

"Believing, therefore, that Japan has developed philosophically far beyond Christian Powers, and that it is that country's duty to bring rational salvation to the Celestial Empire, the Japanese people contend that ultimately they will be justified in establishing their sway in Asia.

"This belief in Japan's mission to carry the gospel of rationality to the whole yellow race, and finally to the world, forms a large part of the conviction that the military movement of Japan toward the West is the genesis of an advance which shall make Japan the most conspicuously progressive nation among the Powers."

Bearing in a general way upon this subject is a paper on "The Religious Nature of the Japanese," by Prof. George William Knox, at one time of the Imperial University, Tokyo. Professor Knox states that, primarily, religion to the Japanese is the worship of the wonderful. They are hero-worshipers and marvel-worshipers. But at its highest, he tells us (in *The Homiletic Review*, June), the religious nature of the Japanese is far more than this. He writes:

"We remember the often-quoted passage in the writings of Kant, in which he describes how the starry heavens above and the voice of conscience within alike call forth the deepest feelings of his soul; and in some such thought we would combine the worship of the marvelous in the Japanese with their unhesitating loyalty to men and to principles. It is often said in our day that loyalty is the religion of the Japanese; but in the past as well the hero has been the man who has put righteousness before life. Righteousness had, of course, its peculiar Japanese meaning—not the righteousness of the respectable, peaceful, middle-class European or American, but the righteousness of the gentleman of feudal times, to whom honor and loyalty were the great commandments of the law. To sacrifice oneself unhesitatingly, to cast aside everything one holds dear, and to endure to the uttermost for parent or lord or native land—this has seemed to the Japanese the highest expression of the divinities. Such a hero is to be worshiped, and, more, he is to be the godlike guide of life."

This element, dominant in the Japanese to-day, says Professor Knox, more than anything else explains the history of the fifty years past. For them the religion of the future must embody "a great ethical ideal, for which men may die and by which they shall live—an ideal greater than man and more worthy of labor and desire than life."

TOLSTOY'S ARRAIGNMENT OF MODERN IRRELIGION.

"WHAT is Religion?" asks Count Tolstoy in an essay excluded from the Russian edition of his collected works, but printed in a volume of his "Essays and Letters," translated and edited by Aylmer Maude. He arrives at a characteristic answer after an examination of present-day social and religious conditions, in the course of which he accuses the people of the present age of living without any faith. The educated wealthy minority, he says, have "freed themselves from the church hypnotism, believe in nothing at all, and look upon every faith as an absurdity, or as merely a useful means of keeping the masses in subjection." On the other hand, "the immense, poor, uneducated majority—consisting of people who, with few exceptions, are really sincere—being still under the hypnotism of the church, think they believe in what is suggested to them as a faith, altho it is not really a faith, for instead of elucidating to man his position in the world it only darkens it." He writes further:

"Never at any period of religious decline has the neglect and forgetfulness of the chief characteristic of all religion and of Christianity in particular—the principle of human equality—fallen to so low a level as it has descended to in our time.

"A chief cause in our time of the terrible cruelty of man to man—besides the complete absence of religion—is the refined complexity of life, which hides from men the consequences of their actions. However cruel the Attilas and Genghis Khans and their followers may have been, the process of personally killing people face to face must have been unpleasant to them, and the consequences of the slaughter must have been still more unpleasant: the lamentations of the kindred of the slain, and the presence of the corpses. So that the consequences of their cruelty tended to diminish it. But to-day we kill people by so complex a transmission, and the consequences of our cruelty are so carefully removed and hidden from us that there are no effects tending to restrain cruelty; and the cruelty of one set of men toward another is ever

increasing and increasing, till it has reached dimensions it never attained before."

Two reasons he advances why at the present day "the destruction of millions of human lives for the convenience of a ruling minority is considered a most usual and necessary event, and is continually going on." The first is that the fundamental principle of all religion—the equality of men—is "forgotten, neglected, and buried under all sorts of absurd dogmas in the religion now professed"; and the second is that in science "this same inequality (in the theory of the struggle for existence and survival of the fittest) is acknowledged to be a necessary condition of life." To continue:

"Men of to-day do not know how to express sufficient delight over the splendid, unprecedented, colossal progress achieved by technical science during the nineteenth century.

"There is no doubt that never in history was such material progress made in mastering the powers of nature as during the nineteenth century. But also there is no doubt that never in history was there such an example of immoral life, freed from any force restraining man's animal inclinations, as that given by our ever-increasingly bestialized, Christian humanity. The material progress achieved in the nineteenth century has really been great; but that progress has been bought by such neglect of the most elementary demands of morality as humanity never before was guilty of, even in the days of Genghis Khan, Attila, or Nero.

"There is no doubt that the ironclads, railroads, printing-presses, tunnels, phonographs, Roentgen rays, and so forth, are very good. They are all very good; but what are also good—good, as Ruskin says, beyond comparison with anything else—are human lives, such as those of which millions are now mercilessly ruined for the acquisition of ironclads, railways, and tunnels, which instead of beautifying life disfigure it. To those the usual reply is that appliances are already being invented, and will with time be invented, to check such destruction of human life as is now going on; but this is untrue. As long as men do not consider all men their brothers and do not consider human lives the most sacred of all things—on no account to be sacrificed; since to support them is the very first and most immediate of duties—that is, as long as men do not treat each other religiously, they will always, for the sake of personal advantage, ruin one another's lives. No one will be so silly as to agree to spend thousands of pounds if he can attain the same ends by spending a hundred pounds—with a few human lives that are at his disposal thrown in. On the railroads in Chicago about the same number of people are crushed each year. And the owners of the railroads, quite naturally, do not adopt appliances which would prevent these people from being crushed, for they have calculated that the annual payments to the injured and to their families come to less than the interest on the cost of such appliances. . . . . .

"Christian nations have conquered and subdued the American Indians, Hindus, and Africans, and are now conquering and subduing the Chinese, and are proud of doing so. But really these conquests and subjugations do not result from the Christian nations being spiritually superior to those conquered, but, contrariwise, from their being spiritually far inferior to them. Leaving the Hindus and Chinese out of account, even among the Zulus there were, and still are, some sort of obligatory religious rules, prescribing certain actions and forbidding others; but among our Christian nations there are none at all. Rome conquered the world just when Rome had freed itself from every religion. The same, only in a greater degree, is the case now with the Christian nations. They are all in one and the same condition of having rejected religion; and therefore, notwithstanding dissensions among themselves, they are all united and form one confederate band of robbers, among whom theft, plunder, depravity, and murder, individually or collectively, go on without causing the least compunction of conscience, and even with the greatest self-complacency, as occurred the other day in China. Some believe in nothing, and are proud of it; others pretend to believe in what they for their own advantage hypnotize the common folk into accepting as a faith; while others, again—the great majority, the common people, as a whole—accept as a faith the hypnotic suggestions to which they are subjected, and slavishly submit to all that is demanded of them by the dominant and unbelieving hypnotizers.

THEOLOGY AND THE NATURAL SCIENCES.

ON the old but ever new topic, the possibility of a harmony between Christianity and the teachings of the natural sciences, comes a significant contribution from the pen of a leading German savant, E. G Steude. It is published in the oldest and most influential exponent of Christian apologetics published in Germany, the *Beweis des Glaubens* (vol. 40, No. 1), edited by Steude in conjunction with Professor Zöckler, of Greifswald. The trend of this paper, which bears the title "Auf Zum Kampfe!" (On to the Battle!) is as follows:

After long and bitter controversies, it seemed as tho finally a *modus vivendi* had been attained between the natural sciences and Christianity. Not a few have entered upon the twentieth century with the conviction that peace had been established, and that this object had been attained by concessions made by both sides. The crude atheistic materialism of a Vogt, Moleschott, and Büchner had been condemned by science itself, and the mechanical Darwinism, with its ambition to be the final philosophy, was regarded as dead. The "World-Riddle" book of Haeckel and his Monism had been rejected as unscientific and unphilosophical. On the other hand, theology had gone out of its way almost to please its opponent. The great majority of apologetical writers had ceased to claim the literal interpretation of the story of creation as given in Genesis, and were content to see in this account a gradual development in the work of creation that could be reconciled with the demands of science. Even in the question as to the possibility of miracles, methods of interpretation were adopted that were at least partially satisfactory to science. And to cap the climax, at none of the annual international conventions of scientists in Europe since 1877, when Haeckel had openly defied the church and Christianity, has a word been said against Christianity and its creed.

But all this has been changed as in the twinkling of an eye, and it has become apparent that the aggressive antagonism of the natural sciences to all positive Christian teachings has only been temporarily silent, not dead. This antagonism has broken out with redoubled fury, chiefly through the address made at the seventy-fifth convention of the German naturalists, held in Cassel, by the president, Professor Ladenburg [of which a report appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 5, 1903]. The contents of this address are such that it is the imperative duty of all those who maintain that the Scriptures properly interpreted are in full harmony with the real teachings of scientific research to take up arms in the defense of positive Biblical truth. The type of the antichristian views of Ladenburg is indeed not that crude species of unbelief which denies even the existence of a God; but it does claim that there are no evidences for the belief in the immortality of the soul, nor for other fundamental teachings of the Christian system. It is generally conceded that this is, on the whole, the position of the natural science of the day, especially as Laudenburg's position has not been opposed by a single journal of that department of research. In 1877, when Haeckel demanded that Darwinism should be taught in the public schools, Virchow, in the name of science, resisted this demand so vigorously that the convention almost to a man voted against Haeckel. The approval now shown, tacitly or openly, of the extreme position taken by the Cassel speaker, is evidence that on all essential points natural science has made no concessions, and is at heart as anti-Biblical as it ever was.

Other protagonists of a Christian form of science are in full agreement with Steude in this matter. Among these is Dr. Dennert, in his new apologetical journal, *Glaube und Wissen*, who regards the case of Ladenburg as typical. Bettex, the most brilliant and popular writer of this school, in the *Alte Glaube*, warns his readers against a false optimism, as tho there were now peace between faith and unfaith, drawing attention to such facts as the republication of Büchner's "Kraft und Stoff" (Power and Matter), of Strauss's "Der Alte und der Neue Glaube" (The Old and the New Faith), even in popular cheap editions, as evidences that the old opposition of science to Christianity is not dead. The enthusiasm for the writings of a Zola and an Ibsen are viewed as indications of the same tendency.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE THREE LEADING FACTORS AT THE FRONT.

PORT ARTHUR still to be captured, Kuropatkin not yet finally defeated, and a revival of Russia's capacity to take the offensive on the water give us the three factors at the front upon which European expert opinion is now fixed.

As regards Port Arthur, a series of tremendous bombardments will begin there in about a week, according to the timed predictions of the London *Mail*, *News*, and *Times*. The delay at that place, according to *The Mail*, has been occasioned by the labor of bringing up heavy siege guns and the immense quantities of ammunition needed to keep those guns in continuous action:

"When the final attack opens, the defenses of the beleaguered city will be searched by a rain of shells from the large number of ponderous howitzers and huge siege guns which the Japanese intend to bring into play. Experiments have shown that nothing can long resist such a fire, and so soon as the measure of destruction is complete the stormers will carry one or more of the heights which dominate the harbor and town, and will utilize these positions for a fresh attack. It is not to be expected that Port Arthur will be carried in a single day. Probably there will be a long series of attacks on various forts, till finally the Russian position becomes untenable and the garrison is forced to a surrender."

The Japanese movement against Kuropatkin, which now constitutes the second great feature of the campaign, may not develop fully until the new commander-in-chief of the land forces, Marquis Oyama, has had time to reach the scene. He is expected almost daily, and upon his arrival, according to London organs, the armies of Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, and Nogi must each hereafter be regarded as more or less a corps. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) gives Oku 70,000 men, Kuroki 60,000, Nodzu 50,000, and Nogi about the same number. This paper does not expect many more troops to go to the mainland from Japan. The advance of the Japanese will not in any case, it predicts, be beyond Mukden, if so far. Oyama wishes to end all possibility of a raid southward from Liao-Yang to relieve Port Arthur. In fact, all continental European papers incline to think that the advance of the Japanese northward is not to cut off Kuropatkin's retreat, or even to defeat him decisively, but to end all prospect of interference with the operations in front of Port Arthur when the heat of the struggle there has begun. The expert of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"The first part of the campaign having been consumed in preparations, on one side as well as on the other, the second part, which has scarcely begun, can hardly have any other objective than the capture—or the relief—of Port Arthur. It is about this city that operations will necessarily center until its assailants or defenders succumb. But it is proper to observe that if the fall of the place would by no means end the war, its relief, on the other hand, would be an event of the first importance in view of the conditions under which it would necessarily be effected. It is quite natural that the Japanese, not having found themselves in a position to execute opportunely the only maneuver capable of placing Port Arthur in their power—isolating it—that is, defeating and driving Kuropatkin back at first—should now put all their hopes in a siege energetically conducted and protected from all attempts externally. This is why the forward movement of General Kuroki, pompously hailed in all recent despatches as a resumption of the Japanese offensive, seems to have for its real object merely a better masking of the place and the more adequate protection of the rear of the besieging forces."

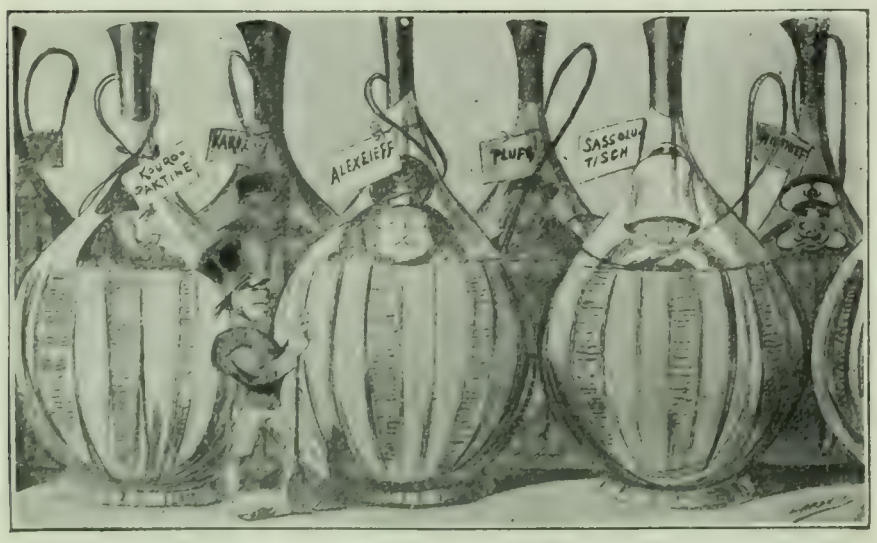
This conception of the Japanese strategy is directly opposed to the London *Mail's* idea that Kuropatkin has been practically surrounded and now has an army threatening his communications. This is nonsensical, according to the *Figaro*, which tells us that Kuropatkin can retreat in good order whenever he deems it advisable.

The last great factor, that of supremacy at sea, seems involved in some uncertainty. The London *Times* is greatly disappointed at Admiral Kamimura's failure to dispose of the Vladivostok squadron, and the expert of the London *Standard* warns Japan of the serious consequences should the Port Arthur fleet ever effect a junction with the Russian ships in the sea of Japan.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECT OF THE RAINY SEASON ON THE WAR.

UNTIL the end of next month all the land operations of the Russo-Japanese war will be materially influenced by the rainy season, say German experts. The *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin) and the *Militärzeitschrift* (Vienna) incline to the opinion that the rains will help rather than hinder General Kuropatkin's strategy, as he is still, on the whole, clinging to the defensive. The Japanese may be compelled to halt their forward movement, the militarist organ of Austria, the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), argues:

"These rains, which do not, of course, set in with absolute punc-



RUSSIA'S REAL YELLOW PERIL.
Her soldiers, sailors, and ports will be bottled.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

JAPAN.
In Russian eyes— In reality.
—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

SATIRICAL STRATEGY.

tuality, gradually increase in violence, and attain their maximum usually toward the end of July. They render the roads trackless, the paths indistinguishable, and the soil on either side of the roadway impassable. To what extent the rainy season has now set in it seems impossible to determine. . . . . .

"In the face of these facts, the question arises whether the Japanese will select this unfavorable season of the year to press forward with the risk that their movement may yet be brought to a halt by the effect of the rain, and that, too, at a time when their position, tactically and strategically, may be very disadvantageous. The offensive of the Japanese takes them over the wide face of mountain ranges, which in their higher reaches are crossed by few paths and afford no facilities for forage. The passage of such mountain heights is a very difficult thing in itself, and in the rainy season would involve the peril of having the communications of the army in the rear broken by floods and the like. Moreover, throughout the summer season in this portion of the theater of war, largely because of the great heat of the day and the coolness of the night, there is the liability to all sorts of epidemics, especially from lack of any supply of good drinking-water."

General Kodama.

"The brain of the Japanese army," until recently chief of the general staff in Tokyo and now understood to be chief of staff at the front.

In all this the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is inclined to concur, but it thinks the Japanese may be less impeded in many respects than the Russians:

"Because of their train organization the Japanese will not suffer so much from the effects of the rainy season as will the Russians. The Japanese train is composed of coolies as pack-carriers, and of cars drawn by three coolies each, all adapted to making progress along the worst roads, even when flooded by rains. Less adapted for this purpose are the Russian train equipments, hitched to horses or mules, in view of local Manchurian conditions, for it will be easy to get stuck in the bottomless roads. As in retreat the train is at the head of the column, the march of a whole army might be impeded. To be sure, in the transport rearward of their baggage and partly of their troops the Russians can make use of the railway running to the north, so far as that method of transport is available, and so long as the Japanese and their friends, the Chunchuses, do not wreck the line." —*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

IF PORT ARTHUR HOLDS OUT.

RUSSIAN ideas of Port Arthur's impregnable character are fantastic, in the light of much London press comment. English papers, in fact, almost imply that the Japanese are kept out of the citadel by their own self-restraint. The London *News* handed the place over to General Oku weeks ago. Even the Paris *Gaulois*, profoundly convinced that Kuropatkin is one of the few great captains since Napoleon, meditates surrender. St. Petersburg must contrive to send relief within a brief period or Port Arthur must fall, it solemnly admits. "Every besieged place is a captured place," we read. "It is merely an affair of time unless relief be sent." Relief from the land side is "very doubtful," because Kuropatkin has no troops to spare. "As for relief by sea, that can come only from Europe, and it is to be hoped that it will have time to arrive, thanks to the energy of the garrison." But the black cloud has a silver streak, for the Japanese will not try to capture the place by assault. "It is too formidable, too well equipped with rapid-fire batteries. Not a single regiment would reach the walls." Yielding to none in its admiration of Russian military capacity, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is far more hopeful. It assumes that Port Arthur can hold out "the indispensable minimum of time for the Manchurian army to go to its relief without risking anything," and adds:

Marquis Yamagata.

This hero of Japan's last war with China had been appointed to command all the armies on the mainland, but that appointment seems to have been cancelled, and he is now chief of the general staff in Tokyo.

"Whatever hopes the Japanese may base upon a sudden attack, we have a right to expect that they will find some one on hand to deal with them. The splendid and intelligent defense of the advanced position of Kinchau, which seems to have cooled their spirit of enterprise somewhat, is an excellent augury. After the first line of defense the Japanese will have to capture a second, and a glance at the map leads to the inference that they will next have to rush a third before giving the signal for an onslaught upon the citadel itself, which, in any event, promises to be terribly sanguinary."

But there can be no relief for Port Arthur from the land side, says the London *Speaker*, whose military expert has followed the war with great care and accuracy. And if Port Arthur can hold out, adds the English weekly, the following consequences will result:

"1. A large *and increasing* proportion of Japanese troops will be immobilized by the fortress: increasing, because a siege has to be fed copiously with new men during the whole of its progress.

"2. With every passing week the Japanese prestige will suffer: the moral value of their forces will fall.

"3. There can be no active union between the two sections of the Japanese army (that on the mainland and that on the peninsula).

"4. The Russian forces in the midland plain, which are increasing every week by at least 15,000 men, and probably by over 20,000, will be able to take the offensive.

"5. The Japanese fleet at sea, its *personnel*, and its artillery, will become more and more worn by service.

"6. The Russian naval force will sail from Europe, and within two months of its sailing the communications of the Japanese, which are wholly sea, will be hazardous in the extreme.

"In the light of these considerations it is obvious that at Port Arthur lies the center of the whole campaign."—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

PREMIER COMBES FACES HIS GREATEST CRISIS.

CHARTREUSE, the vinous stimulant deriving its name from the monks who exploit it, yields a larger revenue than any beer or spirit produced by a Roman Catholic religious order. In vouching for the accuracy of this assertion, the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) declares that the yearly profits of the Carthusians sometimes exceed a million dollars. To the financial consideration, at any rate, says the *Petit Dauphinois* (Grenoble), is due the Chartreuse scandal, now exciting France, for a jealous syndicate of distillers, it is alleged, forced the ministry at Paris to refuse "authori-

zation" to the ecclesiastical liquor dealers and expelled them from the land. Had the Chartreuse clergy been willing to bribe certain officials, they could, we are told by the same paper, have remained in their great monastery. All these details, as well as others, and the connection of Premier Combes with them, have been made the subject of investigation by a commission. A bribe of $200,000 figures in one story, and of twice that amount in another. The *Action* says it was the monks who tried to bribe Premier Combes, but the *Gaulois* (Paris), clerical, declares that a ministerial "group" attempted to levy blackmail upon the monastic distillery. The premier's son figures obscurely throughout.

"What was the attempt at corruption?" asks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "What was the 'higher influence' which suspended the course of justice?" "The forces of reaction are causing this Chartreuse scandal," asserts the anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris). "There remains the great riddle of the 'higher interest' which closed the mouths of so many persons in high places," remarks the *Aurore* (Paris), radically anticlerical. The revelation of the name of a capitalist once mentioned in connection with the old Panama affair inspires skepticism. He is named only to mask the 'higher interest' suppressing the truth, thinks the daily just named. "Find out the real scandal," urges *Gil Blas* (Paris), which suspects some mystification. The *Temps* (Paris) wonders if both the monks and the ministers may not be equally the victims of some political blackmailers. The *Humanité* (Paris), the new Socialist organ, seems convinced of the innocence of Premier Combes. In any event, according to the anticlerical organs, the retirement of the premier, if necessitated through any guilty complicity of his son, would not affect the present policy of the Government. Combes would be succeeded by a new agent of the dominant anticlerical combination, which, according to the *Petite République* (Paris), is carrying out a "policy of lay rule" to which France is devoted.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE RUSSIFICATION FOR FINLAND.

THE assassination of Governor-General Bobrikoff at Helsingfors proves to the satisfaction of the St. Petersburg press that the process of Russification has not been sufficiently vigorous in Finland. "The occurrence," remarks the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "demonstrates the abnormal state of things now prevailing in Finland. That state of affairs is the consequence of Russia's mistaken kindness." The policy of the late governor-general, adds this exponent of official opinion, was not his own. "It was the policy of Russia. If the purpose of the miscreant was to modify the political action of St. Petersburg with reference to Finland, it should be said once for all that Russia's political action there is not to be changed. The system introduced into Finland will remain what it has been." Every other organ in touch with Russian bureaucracy asserts practically the same. The successor of Bobrikoff, whether the reactionary Von Wahl, governor of Vilna, or another, will be selected for his capacity to adapt himself to the views of M. von Plehve, Minister of the Interior, who sanctioned all Bobrikoff's measures.

Such intimations give the Austrian press further occasion for those criticisms of Russia which are thought so significant. "Should the Czar fail to realize, after the patriotic deed of the noble Finn," says the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna), "that holy Russia is traveling the wrong road, a succession of disasters on the field of battle may yet impress the fact upon him." "A victim to the patriotic indignation of a people," declares the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), referring to Bobrikoff. "It is not murder," thinks the Socialist *Arbeiter Zeitung*; "it is but the taking off of the executioner of an entire people." The contrast between the outspoken character of these comments and the reserve of the more or less official Paris press is somewhat marked. In England the leading newspapers are inclined to look askance at assassination even under strong political provocation. "A terrible crime," says the London *Times*, which at the same time professes anxiety at the prospect of more Russification for Finland:

COUNT ALEXIS PAVLOVEFF IGNATIEFF.

Appointed to succeed Bobrikoff as governor-general of Finland, but declined, it is said.

"How profound is the change which has been wrought may be measured by a single fact, which is vividly called to mind by the great struggle in which the Russian Empire is engaged. When that empire had to confront the united forces of England, France, and Piedmont in the Crimea, to whom was the care of St. Petersburg entrusted? It was his loyal Finnish regiments whom Nicholas I.—no lover of constitutional liberties—chose for this duty, and faithfully and willingly did they perform their trust. Dare the Czar Nicholas II. employ them for such a purpose? Dare he appeal to the loyalty of the subjects whose chartered liberties he has sent General Bobrikoff to trample under foot, and against whose traditions, whose language, and whose laws he has conspired with M. de Plehve and all the forces of reaction?"

"Englishmen may at least be permitted to appeal to the Czar to be merciful to the Finnish people," thinks the London *News*, which has no tears to shed over a corpse of Bobrikoff's kidney, while to the Manchester *Guardian* "the interesting fact is the fact of an imperial tyranny and its total failure to achieve its own object—the consolidation of empire."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD VII. AND THE WORLD-POLITICS OF WILLIAM II.

IN the three years which have elapsed since he began to reign, Edward VII. has deftly reduced William II. to a position of subordination in world-politics and established his own supremacy as the grandmaster of diplomacy, says an anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris*. The unknown Frenchman who thus argues is vouched for by the London *Standard* as "a personage thoroughly posted in foreign affairs and well known in the French political world." The first few paragraphs of the article in the *Revue de Paris* remind us that when the King of England began his reign he seemed to play second fiddle to the German Emperor. "On departing from the ceremony at Windsor, an ambassador was heard to declare that amid the princely gathering William II. alone had the air of being at home. One would have sworn that he was the heir to the throne." What an immense change has taken place in the mean time:

"In the conflict of peoples and of races at which we now assist over there [in the Far East] and which so rightly concerns the whole civilized world, all eyes are turned to Edward VII. as to one of the most important factors in this heartrending problem. His mind is scrutinized, and it is sought to penetrate his intentions, for they are divined to be possibly final, and this still better shows us the rank held by the personality of this king. Without spectacularity, without ostentation, after a reign of three years, this figure has gradually imposed itself upon the attention of all. We have become aware that insensibly, almost without the knowledge of his own country, he has come to play in Europe a preponderating part. To-day he is regarded not only as the first and most accomplished diplomatist of his country, as a great constitutional sovereign, respected by his people, deferred to by his ministers;

but by the side and at the expense of the German Emperor he has won a place in the political world. We should look in vain now for the disparity and the contrast which so profoundly impressed every beholder at Queen Victoria's obsequies."

The French observer seems indeed to find satisfaction in the triumph of the uncle over the nephew, for the point is brought out once more by way of comparison:

"Edward VII. abuses neither pen nor language. He does not yield to the temptation of uttering oracles. He constructs no sermons, no courses in history, no theological definitions. He has never spoken of Hamurabi nor of Baruch. He says what is necessary, and he says it with moderation. His realistic sense would prevent him from recalling the Hohenstauffens to the memory of our epoch. If he had thought it necessary to mention Waterloo, he would have refrained from ascribing the whole credit of the victory to the heroic resistance of Wellington. His tact permits him to venture upon historical allusions without giving offense. Speaking once to the Portuguese, it pleased him to refer to an ancient brotherhood in arms. 'From the Peña palace I saw once again the famous lines of Torres Vedras where our armies found themselves side by side as allies in the defense of your native soil.' But he remembers that he will soon be in France, and he hastens to add: 'Happily, that state of things has passed, and the two nations have the good fortune to sustain the friendliest relations with their former foes.' In all circumstances he shows the same tactful spirit. He was once handling some Indian weapons when M. Cambon, to whom he had granted an audience, was announced. 'Quick! take these away!' he cried. 'I can not receive the French ambassador with all this warlike paraphernalia about me.'

"Edward VII. divines the susceptibilities of other nations, for he possesses a quality very rare in an Englishman: he has a knowledge, a practical acquaintance, an understanding, of other nations. He does not interpret everything instinctively, as do the majority of his countrymen, in accordance with his insular conceptions. This gift is precious at a time when England begins at last to perceive that most of her recent vexations must be attributed to her self-esteem, so disdainful of everything foreign. To-day we see in all England praiseworthy efforts to get rid of the insularity that is responsible for so much prejudice and routine. It is well known that at Magersfontein the English battalions allowed themselves to be decimated because the staff would not admit that the disposition of infantry for attack had been modified since Waterloo. So the English deem it an additional merit in their king that he has taken the trouble, which they will not take, of learning to understand Europe.

WILLIAM II. AS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.
Once he obscured his uncle, says a writer in the *Revue de Paris*, but his uncle now eclipses him.

"Hence it is not Edward VII. who would deserve the reproach formerly addressed by Metternich to English statesmen, whose worst defect, he said, was 'to be ignorant of all that is not English.' In his many journeys the King has been at pains to comprehend the spirit and the tendencies of the countries which he has studied by mingling in their life. In the midst of foreign courts, where he makes frequent stays, he has been enabled to study problems affecting international relations, which form the current course of conversation. No statesman anywhere can pretend to be more widely and more accurately informed than himself. No statesman can place at the service of national and international interests a wider range of personal acquaintanceship. It is not simply of his relatives, of his princely friendships, that he can make an appropriate use. In every capital his discrimination has put him into contact with notable men of the most varied shade of political opinion. For all these reasons, no one seems more expert in diplomacy."

The question that now suggests itself, according to our authority, is whether or not the King has a definite policy of his own:

"One can boldly answer Yes, in matters affecting foreign politics. The King knows that in a parliamentary monarchy he can not be at the same time general, admiral, financier, economist, and diplomat. Upon the world's stage, which he does not pretend to hold all to himself, he does not have any ambition to play the part of the Fregoli sovereigns, who every day in a new costume evolve a new idea, as if to produce upon dazzled eyes the effect of a cinematograph. To direct and to control the foreign policy of his country seems to him a sufficient occupation.

"Does he obey a guiding idea? Yes, in the English sense of the term—that is to say, without any of those theoretical and abstract conceptions of our scholastic formulas which terminate in a system. It should be noted that one of the things most alien to British habits is that which we call a plan. It is enough to glance at the monuments and the public places. Nowhere do we find the outcome of a general conception. Time has done its work. According to the needs or the necessities of the moment we see additions, modifications, levelings, removals. This means the absence of a comprehensive whole. In France, to change means first and foremost to destroy. Then come years of discussion as to detail, and no one ventures to attempt the execution of anything until the slightest features have been determined on paper. In the English mind we discover none of those methodical pigeon-holes, those impeccable classifications, into which we sort over our routine habits of action. England never proceeds to reorganization from top to bottom. Hence, in essentials as in outline, she produces few great works of proportion and harmony. But she likewise never consents to living indefinitely amid demolition and construction. We must not, therefore, ask of Edward VII. the profound calculations of matured policy after the pattern of a Bismarck. Able and farseeing as it may be, the King's policy retains the English character. One might say that it is good opportunism. This system, which is none at all, has least inconvenience in England. That country, because of its geographical position, has complete tranquillity in which to observe foreign events and to take advantage of them. Her resources are always available. She can employ them in one way or in another, calmly awaiting the favorable moment. If one clings to the worn comparison which likens the foreign policy of Great Britain to the manipulations of a banking house, it might be said that in the hands of King Edward English capital runs the minimum of risks.

"He will avoid hazardous speculations and will be content to find for his immense fortune the good investments of a father of a family. Here, again, his past, which has inspired so much fear, has served him well. His intimacy with great bankers has given him comprehensiveness of view and a practical sense of things. He will know how to utilize with precision the enormous resources of which he disposes."

It was Edward VII.'s tact which extricated Great Britain from the international difficulties of the Boer war, thinks this Frenchman, and it was the King who brought about the Anglo-French accord. He succeeded brilliantly in his series of visits to foreign capitals, and he now holds the threads of the European situation in his hands, completely ousting the German Emperor from a position of supremacy. Germany, in fact, was outwitted by Edward

VII. in Portugal, for William II. had designs upon the Portuguese colonies and those have come to nothing. It is in his future dealings with the German Emperor that Edward VII. will have need of all his tact and all his diplomacy. Then we are given a final glimpse of the attitude of Edward VII. in all that relates to the war in the Far East:

"The moderating influence of Edward VII. has again been discerned in the conflict at which we all look on in the Far East. We may rest assured that never did England think that her alliance with Japan would serve the purpose of the latter. We may, in fact, recall the unfortunate expression of Lord Cranborne [now Lord Salisbury] when replying to a question regarding the pact with Japan: 'The British Government does not solicit alliances. It grants them.' The view of the former permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs reveals the secret thought with which this pact and its obligations are regarded. Let us exaggerate nothing. Let us refrain from asking Edward VII. not to be an Englishman. Evidently, like all his fellow citizens, he is uneasy at the progress of Russia in Asia, and perhaps he is not sorry to see her halted for a considerable time. . . . In any event, we can now see how chimerical were the fears of a peaceful or warlike intervention on the part of Great Britain. The prudent wisdom of the King was a sure guarantee to ourselves. We have had evidence of his sentiments in the recent selection, as ambassador in St. Petersburg, of Sir Charles Hardinge, he whom the King selected to come with him to Paris. We may rest assured that Edward VII., through the medium of this ambassador selected by himself, wishes to allay the resentment of the Russian Government at the support supposed to be given by Great Britain to Japan and which must now be disavowed. If the idea of intervention exists in his mind, he entertains it evidently only in accord with ourselves when the opportune moment comes to terminate a struggle which he has always dreaded and of which his enlightened countrymen are now beginning to estimate the consequences."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUSTRALIA'S LABOR MINISTRY IN PERIL.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, the labor leader who became Prime Minister of Australia last April, is assured by nearly all Liberal, Conservative, and free-trade organs in the Commonwealth that, officially speaking, he will die young. These discouraging forecasts derive such plausibility as they possess from a coalition which the Melbourne *Argus* exultantly heralds between Former Prime Minister Alfred Deakin, whom Mr. Watson superseded, and Mr. G. H. Reid, the great free-trader of the antipodes. The labor ministry would have been voted to oblivion ere now, the Melbourne *Age* believes, but for "certain differences" between the parties to the projected coalition. The radical and sarcastic Sydney *Bulletin* thinks these differences would end at once if Mr. Reid and Mr. Deakin could be prime minister simultaneously, for each, it avers, wishes to head the projected coalition.

Mr. Watson's consciousness of being at the mercy of any hostile combination makes him proceed warily in behalf of labor, according to Australian dailies. They all ascribe to him a matured plan for the concealment of the full force and effulgence of his Socialistic policy, in order, later on, to flash it forth upon Australians with a more dazzling effect. "If it comes to the nationalization of industries," says Prime Minister Watson, according to the Hobart *Mercury*, "care will be taken to deal with the whole question on a commercial basis before we embark on the undertaking." To which he adds, as quoted in the labor organs, that "the cooperative commonwealth is alone worthy of this age of science and invention, and Socialism will transform the world." For the present, it appears from the Sydney *Bulletin*, the prime minister demands no more than a "white Australia," compulsory arbitration, old-age pensions, government ownership of monopolies, a navigation law enforcing the "Australian wage rate," and the application of labor-union principles to state railroads. "The new attitude of the Labor party, as defined by Mr. Watson," says the Sydney *Telegraph*, "will be viewed by the intelligent democracy of the Commonwealth with a feeling somewhat akin to stupefaction." The Melbourne *Argus* comforts itself with the reflection that "the constitution will prevent any wild flights into the realm of radical experiment," while the Melbourne *Life* comments:

"The evil system of 'groups,' which worked such long-enduring mischief in French politics, is, for the moment, reproduced in the Australian Parliament; and one of the groups—the Labor party—is of a very insoluble quality. It does not represent a political school fighting for an ideal; it is the organization of a class which aims to rule the state and to use parliamentary machinery for class ends. Its discipline is that of a Roman legion. Every member of the Labor party is a man who has signed a written pledge and surrendered his personal liberty. He can exercise a free judgment and vote as an individual only at the price of surrendering his seat. Now, His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's opposition have what may be called shifting boundaries; they differ violently, but they can, on occasion, lay aside their differences. But the Labor party represents what may be called 'contract' politics. It makes no concessions. It scorns the characteristic British habit of compromise."

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

TO the intense indignation of the Dublin *Freeman*, Prime Minister Balfour has promised to see what can be done to reduce the number of Irish members of Parliament. This is a step which should be taken without delay, thinks the London *Spectator*, which has repeatedly furnished statistics to sustain its contention that Ireland sends many more members to the House of Commons than her population entitles her to. At the same time the London weekly complains that Mr. Balfour's promise is very indefinite. This fact is explained by the London *Saturday Review* upon the hypothesis that the Prime Minister means to evade the subject indefinitely. The London *Times* does not share that view, and states the merits of the case in these terms:

"It was pointed out in *The Times*, after the result of the last census was known, that when Ireland, at the time of the union, got 100 members to represent her at Westminster she had nearly one-third of the population of the United Kingdom, and undertook, tho she never paid, a contribution of two-seventeenths of the total imperial charges. In 1901 her population was only a little more than one-tenth of that of the whole United Kingdom, and her net imperial contribution was something less than one-fortieth of the whole. Statisticians estimate that there has been a further decline since then in her relative importance in regard to population—due rather to the increase in England and Scotland than to the decrease, which has lately been to some extent checked, among the Irish themselves. The amount of her imperial contribution has diminished in a greater proportion, and will diminish still further with the increase of imperial expenditure and of the pecuniary concessions to Ireland in connection with agrarian legislation and with the further endeavors to promote the material prosperity of the country. Yet the Irish members are still 103 out of 670. They are proportionately stronger than they were a hundred years ago. Their privileged position is especially striking—even if we leave out of consideration altogether the question of contributory capacity—when we compare the parliamentary representation of Scotland with that of Ireland. To the House of Commons Scotland, with a population estimated to exceed at the present time by many thousands the population of Ireland, sends 72 members to Westminster, against 103 sent by Ireland. Applying a simple numerical test to the whole of the United Kingdom, Scotland has just her fair share of representation, while Ireland has more than thirty members too many. It is impossible to defend the illegitimate preponderance of power thus secured for the Irish vote, a factor in politics which Mr. Redmond has openly announced will be used, whether in dealing with the fiscal question or any other, entirely with a view to extorting from one party or another the concession of separatist principles and a substantial advance in the direction of home rule. We can not understand how any politicians, whether Liberals or Unionists, can be content to acquiesce in leaving in the hands of the Irish Nationalists a weapon which we are fairly warned is to be used for such a purpose."

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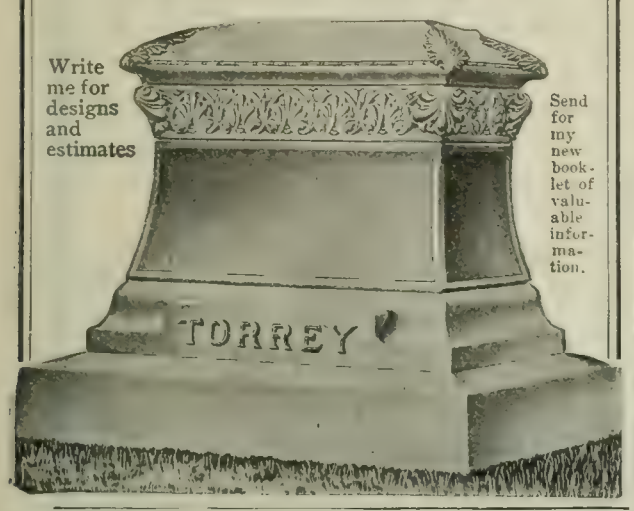

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THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Diary of a Musician."—Edited by Dolores M. Bacon. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50 net.)

"America, Asia and the Pacific."—Wolf von Shierbrand. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50 net.)

"A History of the Red Cross."—Clara Barton. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Crisis."—Winston Churchill. (Paper edition, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"That Sandhiller."—Malvina Sarah Waring. (Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"As a Chinaman Saw Us." (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Mother of Pauline."—L. Parry Truscott. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Ancient History." Philip Van Ness Myers. Revised edition. (Ginn & Co.)

"New England in Letters."—Rufus Rockwell Wilson. (A. Wessells & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Cambridge Modern History."—Planned by the late Lord Acton. Vol. VIII.: "The French Revolution." (The Macmillan Company, $4 net.)

"The Pride of Jennico."—Agnes and Egerton Castle. (Paper edition, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"Rand, McNally Economizer."—A guide to the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. (Paper. Rand, McNally.)

"Constitutional History of the United States."—Nelson Case. (Jennings & Pye, $1.50.)

"The Cost of Something for Nothing."—John P. Altgeld. (Hammermark Publishing Company.)

"A Forest Drama."—Louis Pendleton. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Sea Stories for Wonder Eyes."—Mrs. A. S. Hardy. (Ginn & Co.)

"Early Western Travels, 1748-1846.—Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. IV.: "Cumings's Tour."—(Arthur H. Clark Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

To an Obstructionist.

By HERBERT MÜLLER HOPKINS.

This would I say to you, dull brow of wo,
  Mourning our country's loss of noble aim,
  Framing a lengthy bill of surly blame
Against the stouter men who face the foe:
Not such as you, in that loved long ago,
  Rose in the might of their majestic scorn,
  And full of faith in us, as yet unborn,
Won us the country that you cherish so:
But such as you sat at the chimney-side,
  Cursing the folly of their fellow men,
Praising the "good old times," while others died
  That Liberty entombed might rise again,
And now their sons, with that same flag unfurl'd
March down the widening highways of the world!

From The Reader.

Nathan Hale.

By the Late EDGAR FAWCETT.

Washington wanted a man to serve
His country. Not in the martial way;
Not in the flurry and dash of fray,
But coolly and with metallic nerve,
Sapient shrewdness, lightning eye;
A spy, if you will, yet no common spy.

He found one Knowlton, of Congress' Own,
Stood with him there on Harlem plain,
While Howe and Clinton, adroit as guiles,
Thronged the green flatland monotone
Long Island spreads between stream and plain,
With bloodthirsty British, miles and miles.

Said Knowlton, Colonel of Congress' Own,
"Your Excellency, I know a man
Fit for the perilous task you plan,
A captain in my stanch Yankee clan,
Still young, yet a patriot to the bone."

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So, Nathan Hale, being chosen, went
By night through the foemen's drowsy ranks;
He thought of his home, where the deep-grassed banks
Of Connecticut lean to her sparkling flow.
He thought of the girl he longed to wed;
He thought of his mother, worn and bent
With years; of his youth's ambitious glow;
He thought of these, and with shuddering dread
For a weak brief minute bowed his head.
But he did not falter; he pressed right on;
His pluck had the old stern martyr ring;
He would do this covert and vulpine thing
For his bleeding land, as her loyal son.

A fox for cunning, a snake for stealth,
Rich were the knowledge he gained and stored,
Had fate but willed him to bear its wealth
Back to the Washington he adored.
Yet, no; with his triumph nearly scored,
With the sands of Long Island almost flung
Off his venturous feet, with the hope of bright
Rehabilitation in manful fight,
A passionate truth-lover, noble, young,
Scholarly, fresh from his books at Yale,
They caught him and killed him, Nathan Hale!

His was the felon's odious doom:
For they bound him and hanged him by the neck
In the early chill of an Autumn dawn,
On a tree of the Rutgers Orchard lawn,
Gathering round him with brutish gloom
While his brave soul fled . . . But they could not check
From his lips, ere the vile noose made them still,
Their beautiful, dauntless, defiant speech
That through echoing centuries will reach
The unborn heart it must pierce and thrill!

"I only regret," said Nathan Hale,
"That I have but one life to lose, like this,
In my country's cause."
How the bullet's hiss,
The neighing stallion, the sword's wild flail,
The cannon's thunder, the bugle's blare,
The glory and pageant, the pomp and glare
Of battle, are all turned cheap and tame
Beside this grand boy, who, in freedom's name,
With spirit untarnished, ideal so high,
For the sake of his country's pride and fame,
Did not shrink like a dog to die.

—*From The Reader.*

PERSONALS.

The Real Thing.—Miss Ethel Barrymore tells the following story of Sir Henry Irving, in whose support she appeared when he produced the play "Peter the Great." The incident is retold in *Lippincott's Magazine* (June):

It appears that at a rehearsal of the play in question at the Lyceum Theater, in London, a wonderful climax had been reached, which was to be heightened by the effective use of the usual thunder and lightning. The stage-carpenter was given the order. The words were spoken, and instantly a noise which resembled a succession of pistol-shots was heard off the wings. "What on earth are you doing, men?" shouted Sir Henry, rushing behind the scenes. "Do you call that thunder? It's not a bit like it."

"Awfully sorry, sir," responded the carpenter; "but the fact is, sir, I couldn't hear you because of the storm. That was real thunder, sir!"

Catching Both Sides.—William Redmond, M.P., once arose to speak in the House of Commons, according to the Boston *Evening Record*, and there came a question, hurled at him from the right side of the house:

"Will you vote for this bill if it comes up?"

Mr. Redmond looked from one side of the house to the other and slowly answered:

"I will—"

Immediately the right side of the house burst into a storm of applause. But Mr. Redmond continued, as soon as he could be heard:

"—not—"

Then the storm came from the left side, and as soon as it subsided for a moment he completed what he started:

"—answer that question."

And perfect silence reigned on both sides.

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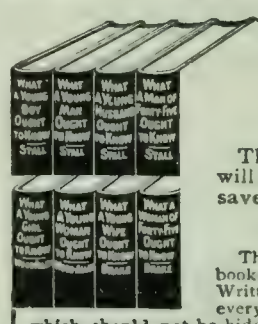

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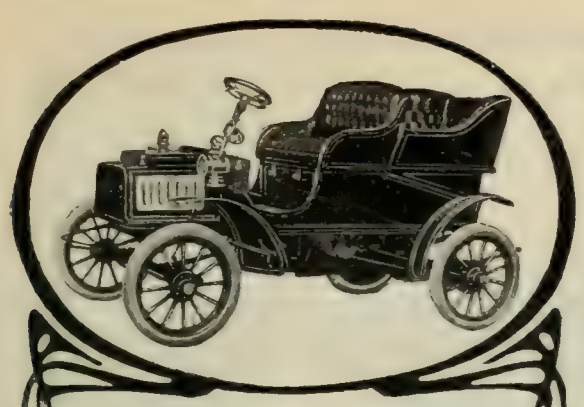

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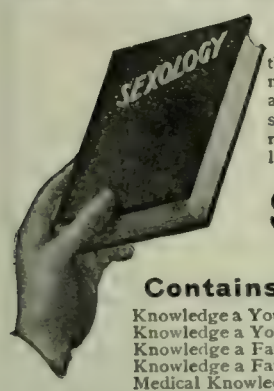

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Current Events.

Foreign.

Russo-Japanese War.

June 27.—General Kuroki's army is reported to be continuing its march west and northwest on Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng. The British steamer *Allanton*, captured by the Vladivostok squadron, is condemned by a prize court, and the vessel and cargo are confiscated.

June 28.—Kuroki's army captures the passes of Fen-Shui, Mao-Tien and Ta, fighting a six hours' engagement at the first-named place, and driving back a strong Russian force to Si-Mu-Cheng, about fifteen miles east of Hai-Cheng. The Vladivostok squadron again leaves port. Brigands attack a village two miles from New-Chwang, and there are fears that they will enter the town.

June 29.—Hai-Cheng advices say that General Kuroki's advance from Sin-Yen continues; Liao-Yang despatches declare that the Japanese had retreated, and that their operations north of Port Arthur were thought to be indefinitely postponed. Three forts, forming part of Port Arthur's eastern defenses, are reported to have been captured by the Japanese on June 26 after hard fighting. One officer and twenty men are drowned by the flooding of the Russian submarine boat *Delfin* in the Neva. It is said that the Russians have been defeated east of Hai-Cheng, and that the troops at Tashi-Chiao are retreating northward.

June 30.—The Vladivostok squadron, consisting of three cruisers and nine torpedo-boats, bombards Wonsan, and then enters the harbor and sinks two vessels.

July 1.—The Japanese army is reported to have advanced to within twenty miles of Liao-Yang. The Vladivostok squadron arrives safely in that port. General Zalinsky reports that on June 26 and 27 the Japanese captured three heights east of Port Arthur.

July 2.—Kuropatkin reported under date of June 30 that Kuroki was falling back on Sin-Yen and that Oku was advancing. A junk was blown up by a contact-mine in the Liao River and twenty Chinese were killed. The Vladivostok squadron was pursued by Kamimura, but escaped.

July 3.—Togo reports that he sank a Russian battleship or cruiser and a destroyer at Port Arthur on June 27. Word from Chefoo says the Japanese occupied Kai Ping on June 23.

Other Foreign News.

June 27.—Germany sends a war-ship to Haiti.

June 28.—President Amador signs a bill which practically establishes a gold standard in Panama.

United States Ambassador Porter presents a formal note of thanks to France for aid in securing the release of Perdicaris.

June 29.—The Tibetans ask for a truce pending the arrival of officials from Lhassa to confer with the British expedition.

June 30.—Two hundred persons are killed by a tornado at Moscow.

July 1.—The budget commitee of the Chamber of Deputies votes against an appropriation for the French Embassy at the Vatican.

George Frederick Watts, painter and member of the British Royal Academy, dies in London.

July 3.—Over 700 emigrants are drowned in the sinking of the Scandinavian-American steamer *Norge*, which ran on a rock west of Hebrides on June 28.

Domestic.

Political.

June 28.—General Miles practically declines to become the Prohibitionist candidate for President.

Senator Gorman issues a statement denying any part in anti-Parker coalition.

June 29.—The Prohibition national convention begins its sessions in Indianapolis.

June 30.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., is nominated for President by the Prohibition national convention at Indianapolis.

Other Domestic News.

June 27.—Judge Charles E. Magoon is appointed general counsel of the Panama Canal commission.

Prince George of Bavaria and his brother, Prince Conrad, visit the President at the White House.

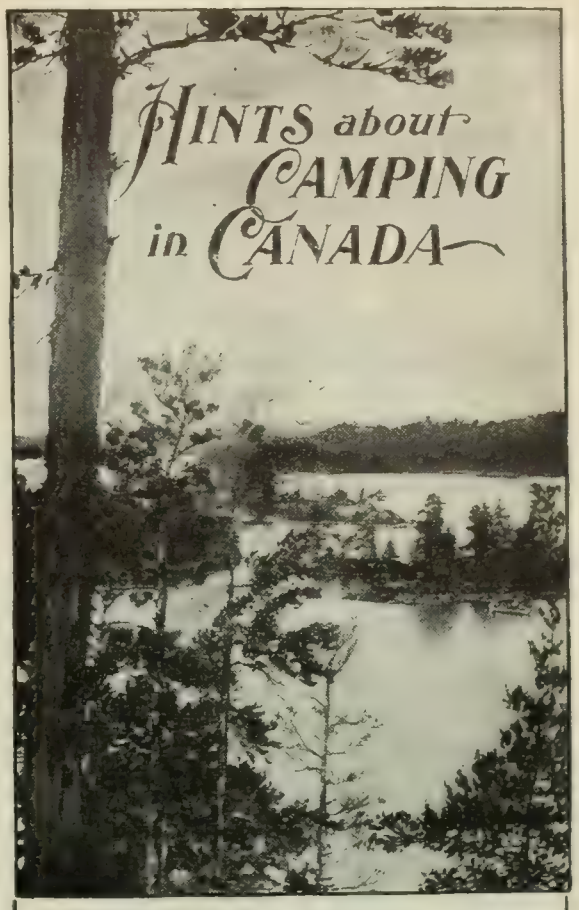
June 28.—One of the convicted St. Louis boodlers confesses to Circuit-Attorney Joseph W. Folk, giving the details of the bribery combine in the St. Louis House of Delegates; he estimates that the bribery had been going on for twenty-five years.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, is making an investigation into the Colorado labor troubles.

June 29.—President Roosevelt orders the immediate reinspection of all passenger-carrying steamboats in New York harbor.

June 30.—Secretary Shaw's report on the Treasury

TRAVEL



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finances for the fiscal year shows a surplus of $15,000,000, altho there is a deficit of $36,750,000.

Charles M. Schwab resigns from the United States steel trust.

July 1.—A census bulletin shows the negro population of the United States to be 9,204,531.

July 2.—President Roosevelt goes to Oyster Bay to spend his vacation.

Adolf F. Molitar, whose wife and three children were lost on the *General Slocum*, begins suit against the owners of the boat for $400,000 damages.

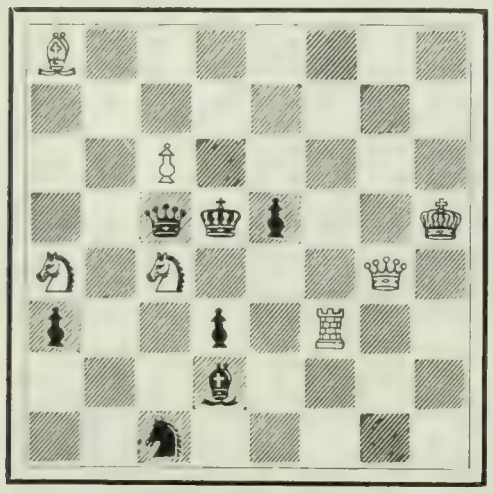
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 950.

By A. KELLAWAY.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

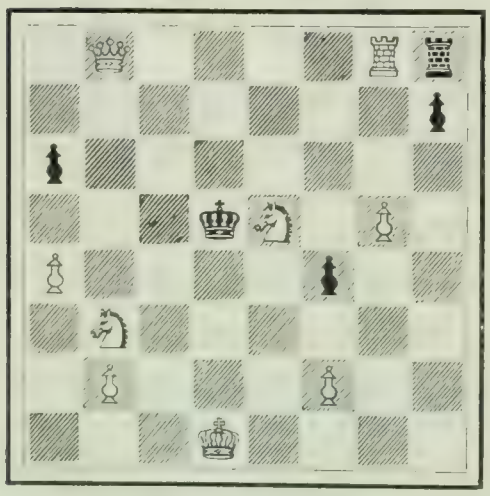
B 7: 8: 2 P 5; 2 q k p 2 K; S 1 S 3 Q 1; p 2 p 1 R 2; 3 b 4; 2 s 5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 951.

By "COLONIAL."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 Q 4 R r; 7 p; p 7; 3 k S 1 P 1; P 4 p 2; 1 S 6; 1 P 3 P 2; 3 K 4.

White mates in three moves.

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Solution of Problems

No. 940. Key-move: Q—Kt sq.

No. 941. Key-move: B—R sq.

No. 943. Key-move: R—Q 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; "Arata," New York City; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.

940: W. K. Greeley, Boston; C. E. Tilton, Fairmount, Ill.; A. Zinkin, New York City.

940 and 942: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. F. Court, New York City; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; J. G. Overholzer, Anamoose, N. D.; W. L. Moore, Anthony, Kans.

940 and 943: J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.

942: J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; C. A. Fisher, West Hartford, Conn.; F. von Schilling, Hampton, Va.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.

942 and 943: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

943: W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Comments (940): "Very fine"—G. D.; "Deserves the prize"—J. G. L.; "A pretty mate"—J. F. C.; "Very dainty and delightful"—J. H. C.; "Very fine position; key moderately difficult"—J. B. B.; "Interesting"—A. H.

942: "Ingenious, but hasn't many variations"—M. M.; "Only fair"—G. D.; "Fine work"—F. S. F.; "A tough little 2-er"—J. G. L.; "Key not easily discovered"—J. F. C.; "A little disappointing"—J. H. C.

943: "Excellent"—M. M.; "Beautifully constructed, in spite of minor duals"—G. D.; "Equal to the best"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful problem with difficult key"—J. B. B.; "I consider this the grandest 3-er published, since I started solving problems in your column."

Very many solvers missed 940 and 942. Q—K 7 will not solve 940, on account of R x Kt. One of our best solvers tried Q—B 2, stopped by P—K 8 (Q). Q—Q 3 was relied upon to solve 942. This is stopped by Kt—K 5, stopping Kt—B 4 mate, for B x Kt.

In addition to those reported, H. H., Hilo, Hawaii, got 930 and 931; W. S. Brown, Poplar Bluff, Mo., 932; W. T. St. Auburn, London, Eng., 934 and 935; W. L. M., 935.

Concerning 941, the connection of this problem was given in *The British Chess Magazine*; but this correction will not do. We have discovered the correction, which gives one of the best 3-ers we have published. Place white B on K R 7, and do not change position of black K on Q 4.

From the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

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2	Kt—K B 3 (a)	P—K B 4	27	Kt—Q 4	P—K 6
			28	R x P	Kt x P
3	B—Kt 5	B—K 2 (b)	29	R(K 2) B 3	Kt—K 2
4	B x B	Q x B	30	K—Kt sq	B x R
5	Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—K B 3	31	B x B	P—K R 4
6	P—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	32	R—K sq	P—R 5
7	B—K 2	B—Kt 2	33	Kt—K 6	Q—B 3
8	Castles	Castles	34	Kt—Kt 5	P x P
9	P—Q B 4	P—Q 3	35	P x P	R x Kt
10	P—Q Kt 4	Q Kt—Q 2	36	P x R	R x P
11	Kt—Kt 3	Kt—K 5	37	K—B 2	R—Kt 2
12	Q—B 2	P—K Kt 4 (c)	38	R—R sq ch	K—R 2
13	K Kt—Q 2	P—K 4	39	R x R ch	K x R
14	P—B 3	Kt x Kt	40	Q—K 3	Kt—B sq
15	Q x Kt	Q R—K sq	41	Q—B sq	Q—Q 5 ch
16	P—Q 5	Kt—B 3	42	K—Kt 2	Q—Kt 3
17	Q R—K sq	K—R sq	43	Q—Kt 5 (f)	Q x P
18	B—Q 3	B—B sq	44	P—Kt 4	Q—K 4
19	B—B 2	R—K Kt sq (d)	45	P x P	Kt—K 2
20	P—B 4	Kt P x P	46	B—Kt 4	Kt—Q 4
21	P x P	P—K 5	47	Q—B sq (g)	Q—K 5 ch
22	R—K 2	R—Kt 3	48	K—Kt 3 (h)	Q—K 6 ch
23	B—Q sq	Q R—Kt sq	49	Q x Q	Kt x Q
24	K—R sq	Q—Kt 2	50	K—B 3	
25	P—Kt 3	P—Kt 4 (e)		Drawn.	

Notes by Mr. Barry.

(a) Better of course would be P—K 4, tho Black was prepared to play the French Defense. The text per-

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mits Black to play P—K B 4 without being subjected to the harassing attack of P—K 4, which prevails against the Dutch Defense.

(b) Best, as rarely is there a use for the Bishop in this opening, and the exchange places the Queen on K 2 behind the eventual break at K 4.

(c) Black must counter-attack or be overwhelmed on the Queen-side, and it is quite evident from what followed that it turned the position simply because it was directed against the white King.

(d) Black should have played P—B 5 even as early as move 17; by neglecting so to do, he permits the position to develop an aspect not as favorable as it seems, by virtue of White's 20th move, which prevents P—B 5.

(e) This is not a good move; tho it wins the exchange it leaves White with the preferable position, and Black is forced to return the spoil. Better would have been the slower process of P—K R 4. With little time at my disposal to weigh these two propositions, I, of course, chose what seemed a material gain.

(f) P—R 4 was of course the proper move, but both Lasker and myself were sorely pressed for time and I imagine the game suffered in consequence of it.

(g) Necessary, for Black threatens to win the white Queen by Kt—B 5 check.

(h) If B—B 3, Q—B 7 ch, followed by Kt 6 ch, etc. The position is a drawn one now.

Janowski's Clever Win.

Janowski. *White.*	Barry. *Black.*	Janowski. *White.*	Barry. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23 R x R ch	R x R
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	24 R x R ch	B x R
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	25 B x P	Kt—R 5
4 Kt—B 3	P—Q B 4	26 B—Q 4	B—Kt 3
5 P—K 3	Kt—B 3	27 Q—K 3	Kt x P
6 B—Q 3	P—Q R 3	28 B x B	Kt—B 5
7 Castles	P x B P	29 Q—Q 4	Kt x B
8 B x P	P—Q Kt 4	30 Q—Q 8 ch	K—B 2
9 B—Kt 3	B—Kt 2	31 P—K R 4	Kt—B 5
10 Q—K 2	Q—Kt 3	32 Q—Q 3	Q—B 3
11 P—Q 5	P x P	33 Kt—Q 4	Q—Q 3
12 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	34 P—R 4	Q—R 6
13 B x Kt	B—K 2	35 Q—Q sq	Q x P
14 P—K 4	Castles	36 Q—R 5 ch	K—B sq
15 B—K B4	K R—Q sq	37 Q—B 5 ch	K—B 2
16 Q R—Q sq	Kt—Kt 5	38 Q—Q 5 ch	K—K sq
17 B x B	Q x B	39 Q—R 8 ch	K—Q 2
18 P—Q R 3	Kt—B 3	40 Q—Kt 7 ch	K—Q 3
19 R—Q 5	Kt—R 4	41 Q—B 6 ch	K—K 2
20 K R—Q sq	Kt—B 5	42 Q—B 7 ch	K—K sq
21 B—Kt 5	P—B 3	43 Q—B 8 ch	K—K B 2
22 B—K 3	Kt—Kt 3	44 Q—Q 7 ch	Resigns.

Fox's Great Victory.

Fox. *White.*	Janowski. *Black.*	Fox. *White.*	Janowski. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	34 R—K 3 ch	K—B 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	35 R—Q 3	P—R 4
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	36 P—Q B 4	K—Kt 2
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	37 B—B 4	R—Q sq
5 Castles	B—K 2	38 P—K R 4	K—B 2
6 R-K sq(a)	P—Q 3	39 K—Kt 2	K—K 3
7 P—B 3	B—Kt 5	40 K—B 3 (f)	P—R 5
8 P—Q 3	Castles	41 B x Kt	P x B
9 Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—Q 2	42 K—B 4	P x P
10 Kt—B sq	Kt—B 4	43 P x P	K—B 3
11 B—B 2	P—B 4	44 P—B 3	R—Q 2
12 P x P	B x P	45 R—Q 5	R—Q sq (g)
13 Kt—K 3	B—Kt 3	46 P—K Kt 4	P x P
14 P—Q 4	P—K 5	47 P x P	R—Q 2
15 P x Kt (b)	P x Kt	48 P—R 5	P x P
16 B x B	P x B	49 P x P	P—Kt 4 (h)
17 Kt—Q 5(c)	B—R 5	50 P x P	K—K 3
18 P—K Kt 3	Q—Q 2	51 R—K B 5	R—Q Kt 2
19 R—K 4(d)	B—B 3	52 P—R 6	R x P
20 Q—Kt 3	R—B 2	53 R—R 5	R—Kt sq
21 R—K B 4	Kt—R 4 (e)	54 P—R 7	R—K R sq
22 Kt x B ch	P x Kt	55 K—Kt 5	K—Q 4
23 Q—Q 5	P x P	56 K—B 6 ch	K—Q 5
24 Q x Q	R x Q	57 K—Kt 7(i)	R x P ch
25 B—K 3	K—B 2	58 K x R	P—Q 4
26 R x P	P—Kt 3	59 K—Kt 6	P—B 5
27 B—Kt 5	P—B 4	60 R—R 4 ch	K—B 6
28 R—K sq	Kt—B 5	61 R—R 3 ch (j)	K—Q 5
29 R—K 2	R—K sq	62 P—Kt 4	K—K 4
30 R x R	K x R	63 P—Kt 5	K—Q 3
31 P—Kt 3	Kt—Q 3	64 K—B 5	P—Q 5
32 R—K 3 ch	K—B 2	65 K—K 4	Resigns.
33 R—Q 3	K—K 3		

Notes by Mr. Fox.

(a) Recommended by Tarrasch and probably better than P—Q 3.

(b) If 15 Kt—Q 2; 16 Kt—Q 6, etc.

(c) Probably best.

(d) Janowski probably underrated the strength of this rejoinder. If 19 Q—R 6; 20 Q—B sq, Q x Q; 21 R x Q, B—Q sq; 22 P x P, P x P; 23 B—B 4, etc.

(e) Forced. White threatens R x B.

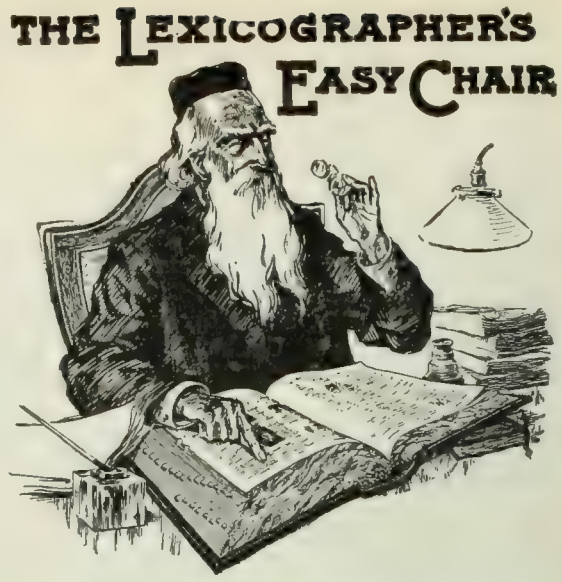
(f) This gives White a slight pull in the ending. B x Kt is now threatened, followed by K—B 4. If R—K sq, B x Kt, followed by R—K 3 ch, wins. If 40 R—Q Kt sq; 41 B x Kt, P x B; 42 K—B 4, P—Kt 5; 43 R—Kt 5, P x P; 44 P x P, R—Kt 5; 45 K x P, R x P; 46 P—K B 3 leads to a win.

(g) Black would now be well satisfied with a Draw.

(h) Janowski endeavors to leave two Pawns to one on the Queen's side to prevent a possibility of White securing his passed Pawn and winning on the Queen's side. The move, however, turns out badly.

(i) K—K 6 would have spared White considerable trouble.

(j) This cuts off Black's last forlorn hope for a Draw. White wins in every variation.



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"Blick," Cambridge, Mass.—"Kindly give the reason for the prevalent custom of using a plural verb with a singular collective noun."

Collective nouns are followed by verbs and pronouns in the singular or in the plural according as they are regarded collectively or distributively; that is, if anything suggests the idea of the component individuals, a plural verb should be used, as in the sentence "The congregation *were* not all of the same opinion." The choice of a singular or a plural verb in cases where either form would be proper is hence often influenced by the writer's way of looking at the subject.

"Subscriber," Mobile, Ala.—"Please inform me whether or not the following sentence is grammatical: 'Jones and myself are strongly in favor of the proposition.'"

The Standard Dictionary defines the word "myself" as being used sometimes as the emphatic form of "I" or "me"; the sentence is grammatical, though not best usage. The more usual form in all sentences of this kind is "Jones and *I* are strongly," etc.: "myself" in the nominative being almost invariably used with "I" in apposition; as "*I myself* will favor the proposition."

"S. R.," Staple Rock, New Mexico.—"The use of the word 'like' for 'as' or for 'as tho' is very common, and ought to be corrected. But I have seen but one grammar that calls special attention to the error. Would you favor me with a clear explanation of the matter, and state whether the sentence 'I must do *like* was done in the House of Representatives,' attributed to Speaker Cannon, is correct?"

The use of "like" as an adverb incorrectly substituted for "as" is common, as our correspondent states, and lexicographers aim to correct it. But the word being used often in this sense, and it being the province of a dictionary to record usage, that meaning of the word is to be found in the dictionary. The Standard Dictionary says, "not she thinks *like* I do, but *as* I do; not be brave *like* him, but *as* he is. Provincially and incorrectly "like" is used also for "somewhat," "as it were," as; "He breathed heavy like." It is probable that Speaker Cannon was not correctly reported, and said: "I must do *as* was done, etc."

"C. P. B.," Woodhaven, L. I.—"Kindly show by illustrative sentences the proper use of 'who' and 'whom.'"

"Who" is a relative and interrogative pronoun used in the nominative, as "*Who* did this?"; and in the objective, as "From *whom* did you hear it?" "Who" is always used substantively and as referring to one or more persons. In number, it is uninflected, being singular or plural as required by its antecedent. In case, it has "who" for its possessive and "whom" for its objective. Thus "who," being both singular and plural, may refer to an antecedent of any number or gender.

For further elucidation of the use of this pronoun see Fernald's "Connectives of English Speech," published by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"H. T. F.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"What is the meaning of the word 'banzai,' used in the newspaper reports of the Russo-Japanese War, and how is it pronounced?"

"Banzai" is Japanese for "ten thousand years." It is an exclamation of honor equivalent to "Long live the Emperor!" It is pronounced ban"za-ee'—both a's having the same sound as a in arm.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 3 New York, July 16, 1904 Whole Number, 743

Published Weekly by

Funk & Wagnalls Company.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A SITUATION that is declared to be without parallel in American politics developed at St. Louis on July 9, when Judge Alton B. Parker, the Presidential nominee, sent his already famous message to the Democratic convention, declaring his belief that the gold standard in this country is "firmly and irrevocably established," and practically compelling the convention to accept his leadership on this basis. The train of events which led to this startling *dénouement* is described in a New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) editorial as follows:

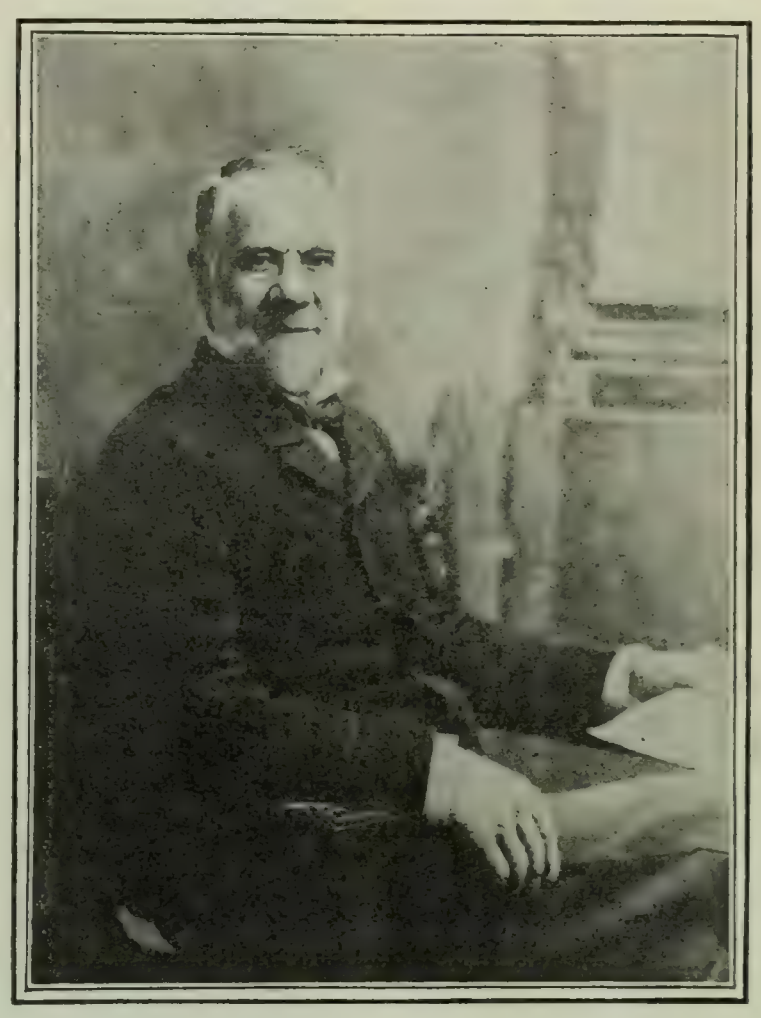
"A declaration recognizing the permanency of the gold standard and asserting that it was no longer open to question had been offered among the material submitted to the Committee on Resolutions. The subcommittee inserted this declaration in the provisional draft. Mr. Bryan, after an all-night struggle, was able to secure its rejection in the full committee by a vote of 35 to 15. The platform without this plank was then read to a bedraggled and weary convention anxious to get away from St. Louis, and it was adopted without debate. Thereupon Judge Parker sends to one of his representatives in St. Louis this telegram, which was read in the convention:

"'I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention today shall be ratified by the people.

"'As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment.

"'Alton B. Parker.'

"Senator Tillman denounced this as an attempt to dictate to the convention. Mr. Bryan, ill and feeble, was so startled by the news



EX-SENATOR HENRY G. DAVIS, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Democratic nominee for Vice-President.

of Judge Parker's telegram that against the orders of his physician he left his bed and uttered in the convention an angry protest against the statement that had been drafted to be sent to Judge Parker as the convention's reply to his declaration of principle. He declared that the sending of this telegram of reply to Judge Parker would be in act and effect a declaration on the gold-standard side, a matter as to which Mr. Bryan is certainly good authority. Yet the convention then and there, by a vote of 774 to a vote of 191, sanctioned this telegram to Judge Parker, and ordered it to be sent:

"'The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard, because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform.'"

The significance of the interchange of messages between Judge Parker and the convention is variously estimated by the press, but the opinion most generally voiced, by Republican as well as by Democratic organs, is that the omission of the "gold plank" from the Democratic platform, in the first place, was a grave political blunder, and that Judge Parker's subsequent action was inspired

by motives of political expediency as well as of personal integrity. Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The situation which confronted Judge Parker on Saturday was this: He had been nominated on a platform which, with a cowardly folly characteristic of the party in general and Hill in particular, made no allusion whatsoever to the financial question, and therefore left unrecanted the fatal heresy of 1896 and 1900. He knew that unless he did something to offset that omission the indispensable electoral votes of New York were lost in advance. If he took the bold step of declaring his personal adherence to the gold standard, there was a strong probability that a distracted and exhausted convention would consent to keep him as its candidate and let him convert a certainty of defeat into a remote possibility of victory. If, on the other hand, his opponents, in their resentment, should persuade the convention to drop him and make another nomination, he would escape all the burdens of a hopeless campaign and remain Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It seems to be necessary to say, as respectfully as may be, that Judge Parker played a shrewd game of politics. By mantaining his own silence and permitting his accredited agents to create an erroneous impression of perfect docility on his part, he secured an otherwise improbable, if not impossible, nomination, then made a spirited offer of withdrawal, which was virtually certain to be declined, and thus gained for himself an advantage of position which he could not do without, but which the convention never intended him to have."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Dem.), on the other hand, declares that the course pursued by Judge Parker brings him before the country as "a man of clear convictions, prompt action, and heroic courage"; and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) says:

"His integrity, promptitude, and courage sustain the conception which the party had of its nominee. Mr. Bryan's quibbling falls harmless at his feet. It can not now be said, as it would have been said, except for this incident, that the face of Parker is but a mask to conceal the features of Bryan. It can not be said that our nominee is any man's man.

"His stand for honor and truth will win him thousands of hearts among those men of the West and South who yet believe in free silver. It will win tens of thousands of the independent voters of the North and East, who stickle for gold. It will not cost him a State. It ought to enable him to carry the doubtful States. It ought, in a word, to insure the election of the ticket."

The New York *American* (Dem.), however, takes the view that the Democratic party was "needlessly humiliated" by Judge Parker's message. It says further:

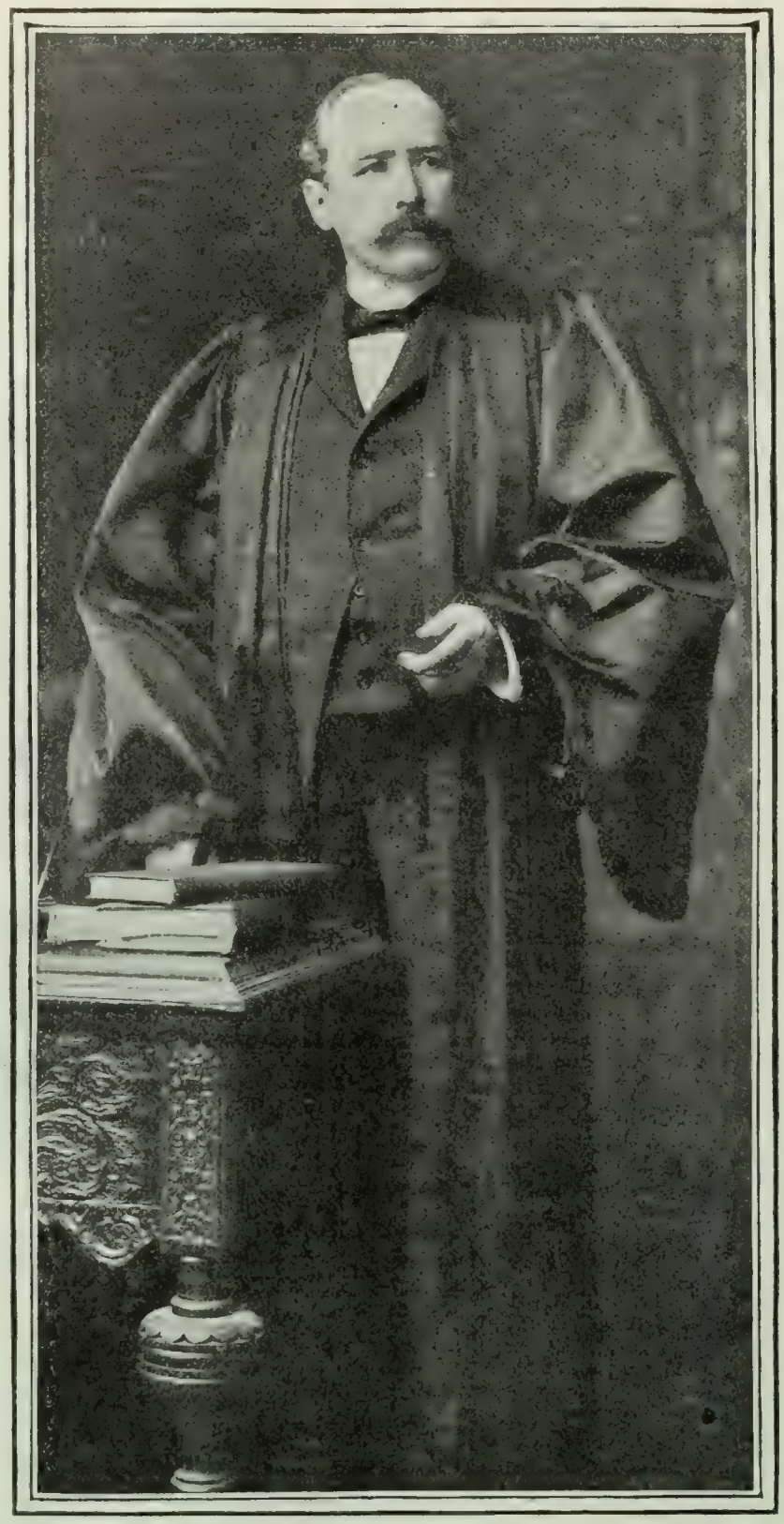
"The 'silver question' is dead, and everybody knows it quite as well as does Judge Parker. Practically, therefore, his sensational advocacy of the gold standard is not important, so far as the country's financial policy is concerned. Were he a silver man and in the President's chair he could do nothing to disturb the gold standard. He would have to face a hostile Senate.

"It was the manner and the circumstances of the declaration which were criticized.

"The Democratic candidate for President, unhappily, will be accused of having acted in pursuance of a bargain made with Wall Street by August Belmont. It will be said that Belmont engaged to secure the insertion of a gold plank in the platform, and that when he and his coworkers failed in this, Judge Parker was besought to do the next best thing and personally pledge himself.

"The silence of the platform on the monetary standard WAS NOT THE ONLY OMISSION of moment. The income-tax plank, proposed in committee, was likewise rejected. Judge Parker could have met in advance the insinuation that he is too friendly to the 'money power' had he accompanied his gold telegram with a plea for the income tax. . . . .

"Judge Parker missed a noble opportunity to do his party and himself great service when he did not join a declaration for this Democratic tax to his declaration for the gold standard. Let us hope that in his letter of acceptance he will not ignore it. He will be at perfect liberty to deal with it, for the convention, by its response to his gold telegram, virtually conceded to him the privilege of rewriting its platform."



CHIEF-JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER, OF THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.
Democratic nominee for President.

The much-discussed "gold plank" reads as follows: "The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding two thousand million dollars to the world's supply, of which seven hundred million falls to the share of the United States, have contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention." Its rejection was the result of an all-night's session of the Resolutions Committee, attended by many dramatic features. According to press despatches:

When this particular plank was reached, a vigorous assault was made upon it, which was maintained for hours. In the hope of preserving the plank, its advocates had it passed over several times for the consideration of other subjects, but instead of promoting the desired object this course increased the difficulties and raised issues that really strengthened the opposition.

The income tax, the coinage of subsidiary coins from the silver dollars stored in the treasury, and which can not be forced into circulation, governmental ownership of public utilities, and equally radical measures were brought forward and advocated by Mr. Bryan, ex-Senator Pettigrew, and others of the committee; and thus the struggle was maintained all through the night with no disposition on either side to yield.

An agreement was finally reached which involved a compromise

DAVID B. HILL. WILLIAM J. STONE. W. J. BRYAN. BENJ. R. TILLMAN. CHARLES F. MURPHY.

CARICATURES OF CONVENTION CELEBRITIES.

Courtesy of the Philadelphia *North American*.

on both sides. By a vote of 35 to 15 a resolution was passed providing for the elimination of the money plank and the abandonment of the income tax.

On the platform, as a whole, the New York *American* (Dem.) has this to say:

"The platform adopted by the St. Louis convention, in its main features, will be satisfactory to the Democracy—the real Democracy.

"It takes a straightforward position respecting the trusts—demanding the enforcement of the laws now upon the statute books and such further legislation for their control as experience shall show to be necessary. . . Carried into effect by a Democratic President and Attorney-General, the St. Louis declaration would put an end to the monopolies which prey upon the people, corrupt politics and government, and menace national prosperity.

"Upon the tariff the platform is satisfactory. It calls for revision 'by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses.' This revision, it is set forth, should not be hasty, but undertaken with consideration for existing conditions, 'however wrongfully, mistakenly, or unjustly brought about.' Nevertheless there should be such reduction upon trust-produced articles as will subject them to competition and end the outrage of charging less abroad than at home for American-made goods. The principle of a tariff for revenue, as the ideal, is adhered to.

"The pledge to construct the Panama Canal, while deploring and condemning the methods by which the route has been acquired; the demand for Congressional investigation of the departments; the indorsement of the new-lands irrigation act; the demand for the 'open door' without unnecessary entanglements in Oriental and European affairs; the condemnation of arbitrary government; the insistence upon equality of treatment of our citizens abroad without distinction of race or creed; the condemnation of ship subsidies—all these are Democratic.

"There are some serious omissions from the platform which are sure to receive sharp attention, but on the great issues it is a much better, a much more Democratic deliverance than it was feared, and with reason, could be got from the national convention of 1904."

FOR THE BELMONT STABLES.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

Judge Parker was nominated for President on the first ballot. He received 658 votes on the earliest roll-call, which resulted as follows:

Parker	658	Gorman	3
Hearst	200	McClellan	3
Cockrell	42	Miles	3
Olney	38	Towne	2
Wall	30	Coler	1
Gray	12		
Williams	8	Total	1,000

Idaho, Nevada, Delaware, and West Virginia transferred their votes to the winning candidate, who was thereupon nominated by acclamation.

Henry G. Davis, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, received 652 votes on the first ballot and was also nominated by acclamation. Says the New York *World* (Dem.):

"Vice-Presidential lightning rarely strikes in the expected place, and the nomination of former Senator Davis, of West Virginia, by the St. Louis convention must have been almost as much of a surprise to the delegates themselves as to the country.

"The chief criticism that will be urged against the action of the convention rests on the age of the candidate. Mr. Davis will be eighty-one years old on November 16. But this is less serious than it was before the Presidential succession was shifted to the cabinet.

"For all his years, however, Mr. Davis is a vigorous, active man, who has had a wide experience in public affairs and has won a brilliant industrial success by his own efforts.

"Mr. Davis has not only served with distinction in the West Virginia legislature, but he has served two terms in the United States Senate and declined a third. He has been a delegate to seven Democratic national conventions. He was a war Democrat. He has always been a good Democrat, and he lives in a doubtful State.

"These are qualifications that in the circumstances more than offset the disadvantage of exceptional age. And surely an octo-

genarian who could go through the St. Louis convention has reservoirs of vitality that are not in danger of immediate exhaustion."

Southern Influence at the Convention.—"The undeniable aptitude of Southern Democrats for an actual leadership in political work was again illustrated at the St. Louis convention. Altho the Southern States contribute so largely to the column of Democratic electoral votes that without their solid support the battle would be without chance of success, the Democratic vote of the South is, numerically, less than that of the States either of the West or the East. . . . . .

"Notwithstanding this numerical disparity, such is the aptitude for politics of Southern men that at the recent convention they took a front rank and practically dominated the work of the convention. It was called to order by Jones, of Arkansas. Williams, of Mississippi, was its temporary chairman. The important committee on resolutions had as its chairman Daniel, of Virginia. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, was chairman of the committee on permanent organization, and Head, of Tennessee, of the committee on credentials.

"When, on Friday, the work of the convention was delayed by the failure of the committee on resolutions to report, this was the committee sent by the convention to secure a report: James, of Kentucky, Bell, of Texas, and Clayton, of Alabama. The nominating speech for Judge Parker was made by Mr. Littleton, of this city [New York], but a native and former resident of Tennessee; and one of the strongest of Democrats in the convention in consistent advocacy of a sound and sane money plank in the platform was Ryan, of Virginia, now also a resident of New York."—*The New York Sun* (*Rep.*).

An Independent Tribute to Judge Parker.—"Mr. Parker is not the candidate that *The Republican* would have liked to have had nominated by the Democrats, and his policy of utter abstinence from the expression of his views on public questions did not commend itself as altogether wise. Yet the man is now to be considered as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. The absolute purity of his private life, his unblemished personal character, his simple, unaffected family and social relations—these reach the highest standards which the American people have set for their chief magistrates. Judge Parker is also, in many important respects, well fitted to be the head of the republic. But fifty-three years of age, he is in the full vigor of body and mind, entirely capable of sustaining the heavy physical burden of the Presidential office. His intellectual capacity, as tested by his career as chief justice of the New York Court of Appeals, is undoubted. No state court ranks higher than Judge Parker's, and it is the testimony of lawyers who know the facts that that court has been run in a highly efficient manner on its administrative side. The docket has been kept free from clogging, decisions have been handed down in due season. This reveals executive capacity on the part of the Chief Justice.

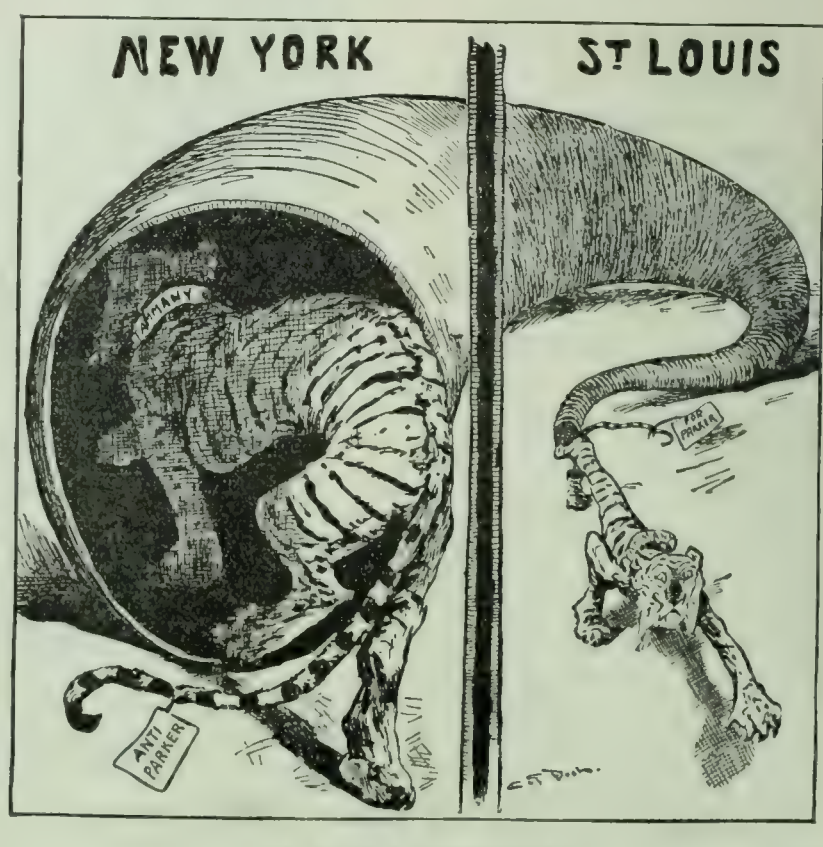
"In personal intercourse Judge Parker, according to all accounts, is a kindly, tactful man and well adapted to dealing with all sorts of men. Not the least valuable characteristic of the man as the Democratic candidate, moreover, is that in personality, judicial type of mind, and steady, well-poised intellectual processes, he stands as the antithesis of his formidable opponent."—*The Springfield Republican* (*Ind.*).

The Real Significance of the Nomination.—"Making all allowances for what has been done for Judge Parker, and what he has not, to all appearances, done for himself, the nomination is still a fact of great political significance. In the first place, it signifies that the Democrats have got together, and that the conservative element, tho it had to make concessions that will greatly weaken it before the country, succeeded in taking the radicals into camp. Secondly, it demonstrates that the majority of the Democrats of the country are turning again to the leadership which they threw off eight years ago, and are working for the reestablishment of that geographical alinement, the South, New York, and its dependent States with those of the Middle West, which was their strength in their days of power.

"The combination now accomplished includes in its activities both old leaders and new. David B. Hill and William J. Bryan working together is a spectacle the country generally, but a few years ago, looked upon as an impossibility. Such an alliance, if it augurs nothing else, augurs a strenuous opposition all along the line to President Roosevelt's election."—*The Boston Transcript* (*Rep.*).

A Financial View of the Campaign Issues.—"The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that the contest for the election of President this year involves no peril to the industrial and business interests of the people. . . . There is no menace in the Democratic declarations on the tariff, and there is little promise in those of the other party; but in both there is evidence of the progress of the sentiment of the country toward a more rational policy on this subject, one that shall not foster monopolies and abuses at home or restrict the opportunities of profitable trade with other countries. The two parties seem to be leaving the extremes and approaching each other, as the result of growing enlightenment and clearer convictions on the part of the people. On the subject of trusts there is not much to choose, so far as professions are concerned. There is little meaning in such phrases as 'the reduction of duties on trust-made articles' when combinations raise prices to American consumers above those charged to foreigners. Tariffs must be devised on definite lines and general

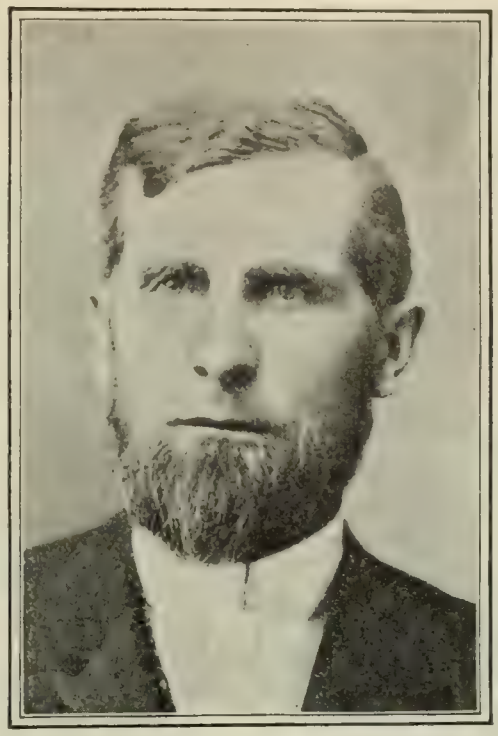
EXTINGUISHING BRYAN.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.



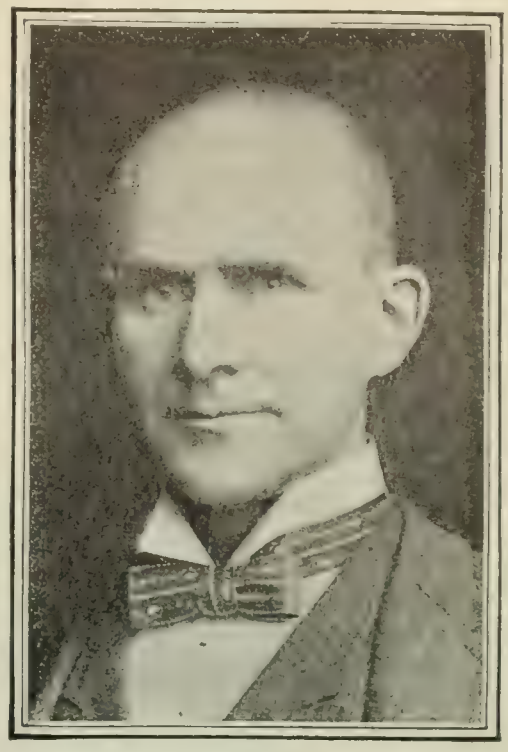
OH, WHAT A DIFFERENCE!
—Bush in the New York *World*.

CONVENTION EPISODES IN CARTOON.

THOMAS E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA.
The candidate of the Populist party.



SILAS C. SWALLOW, OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Prohibitionist nominee.



EUGENE V. DEBS, OF INDIANA.
The candidate of the Socialist party.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES OF THE MINOR PARTIES.

principles, and can not be adjusted in detail to meet varying exigencies. So far as large combinations of capital are concerned the St. Louis declarations are moderate, and there is no danger of violent or extreme measures whichever party prevails."—*The New York Journal of Commerce* (*Fin.*).

THIRD PARTY NOMINATIONS.

THE Prohibition and Populist conventions which met in Indianapolis and Springfield, Ill., respectively, a few days ago, were somewhat eclipsed by the more important gatherings of the Republicans and Democrats; but their platforms and candidates are recognized as possessing a certain significance and evoke scattering comment throughout the country. In advance of the sessions of the Prohibition convention, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles was freely mentioned as a possible candidate for President; but at the last moment he declined, and the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., was selected as the Prohibition standard-bearer. George W. Carroll, of Beaumont, Tex., was chosen as the candidate for Vice-President. Dr. Swallow has long been connected with Prohibition and Prohibitionists. Several years ago he became prominent as the writer of articles exposing Pennsylvania politicians, and soon afterward he himself became a candidate for office on the Prohibition ticket. He polled a large vote, over 100,000, for State Treasurer in 1897. The year following, Dr. Swallow ran for governor, and again polled a vote of over 100,000. In 1900 he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination on the Prohibition ticket, but was defeated by John G. Woolley, of Chicago. "The political record of the nominee," says the Chicago *News*, "indicates that his candidacy will impart unusual interest and energy to the Prohibitionist campaign."

The platform adopted by the Prohibitionists contains, in addition to its customary expression of unalterable hostility to the liquor traffic, several planks which are held in some quarters to betoken a broadening policy. The "compromise planks" declare in favor of placing the tariff question in the hands of a commission, of the election of United States Senators by the people, of the honest administration of the civil service laws, and of the recognition of the fact that the right of suffrage should depend upon the mental and moral qualifications of the citizen. The New York *Evening Post* is pleased with the platform because it "has outgrown the cause that brought the Prohibition party into being." It says further: "The party is to be congratulated upon seeing that the liquor question is not the only political issue. The next step, perhaps, will be to perceive that it is not even the most important issue, being, in fact, more a matter of personal habits than of national policy." And *The New Voice* (Chicago), the leading organ of the Prohibition party, remarks:

"The platform, on the whole, is an excellent one, and a partial return to that of 1892. This platform contained several additional planks, one against stock gambling; one declaring for Sunday legislation; one demanding limitation of corporate ownership of land; one against the use of public money for sectarian schools, and one favoring the public ownership of the means of communication and transportation.

"The present platform, therefore, covers only about one-half of the subjects of the platform of 1892 and lies about half-way between the demands of the old-time 'narrow-gage' and the 'broad-gage' elements.

"It was a very satisfactory feature of the gathering that the lines between the two factions of 1896 were entirely obliterated. The narrowest of the narrow-gage men were found at Indianapolis in the forefront of those urging a platform with as many declarations on public issues as could be agreed upon with practical unanimity."

The Washington *Post* expects the Prohibition party to dwindle into insignificance this year. It observes:

"The American people have made it impossible for the Prohibitionists to gain any considerable following as a national political organization. The most enthusiastic temperance workers are now confining their efforts to regulation rather than the prohibition of the liquor traffic, depending for ultimate triumph of their principles upon education rather than the enforcement of sumptuary laws. The farcical attempts to enforce prohibition in Kansas and Iowa are yet fresh in the minds of the temperance workers. While these earnest and honest persons are as enthusiastically as ever in favor of total abstinence, they are very wisely preferring to accomplish this through local option laws, as presenting a more practicable solution of the problem. As a result of the spread of this feeling the national prohibition movement, as a political organization, is confined very largely to overzealous cold-water advocates, whose enthusiasm is encouraged by shrewd persons who find comfortable support from the contributions secured for the maintenance of a political organization. The time that such a national organization can wield any considerable influence in Presidential elections seems to have been passed."

The Populist convention is made the text of many newspaper

editorials on the "passing" of a once powerful party. The convention, which represented both the "Middle-of-the-Road" and "Fusionist" factions, but mustered less than 200 delegates, nominated Thomas E. Watson, the well-known Georgia author and ex-Congressman, for President, and Thomas H. Tribbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President. The most important planks of the platform adopted are those demanding that the issuance of notes be taken from the banks; that the Government assume the entire and absolute charge of coining and printing of money; and that all, whether gold, silver, or paper, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private; abolition of the alien ownership of land, and government ownership of all utilities.

"Populism is dead, and there are few to mourn for it," says the New York *Sun*; "it wrought a great deal of mischief during its brief career, and it came perilously near bringing a catastrophe upon the country." The Chicago *Evening Post* remarks:

"There is instruction in the fate of this 'minor' party. It enjoyed a very brief period of prosperity. In 1902 it polled a million votes. It ruled States and carried legislatures. It elected governors, Senators, and judges. . . . But the Americans are a strenuously practical people. The Populists saw that as a separate force they would accomplish nothing. They 'fused' wherever an opportunity presented itself, for they were after tangible results. They sought to influence, invade, or capture the larger parties. We know what happened in the national campaigns of 1896 and 1900. The Democratic platforms of those Presidential years were so satisfactory to the Populists that they refrained from making independent nominations, with an exception hardly worth recalling.

"Now the Democrats are discarding Populistic doctrines and returning to their former paths. The Populists are scattered, homeless, partyless. Some of them will remain in the Democratic fold in spite of 'reorganization,' and some will knock at the Republican gate. We are bound to say that many so-called conservatives have more Populism in their creed than they suspect, and to this extent the movement has been successful—too successful, in fact."

In addition to the Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist, and Populist nominees, two Socialist candidates for the Presidency seek the suffrage of the American people—Eugene V. Debs and Charles H. Corregan. Mr. Debs was nominated by the Social Democrats in Chicago several weeks ago. Mr. Corregan, a New York printer, is the nominee of the Socialist Labor party.

FOURTH OF JULY CASUALTIES.

WHILE there are indications that the movement in favor of a "sane and safe" observance of the Fourth of July is meeting with some success, the casualties reported this year from the various cities of the country still make a formidable showing. "In the destructive Russo-Japanese war now in progress," observes the Kansas City *Star*, "there has been only one battle in which the casualty list has been larger than that of one day's celebration of American Independence." The Chicago *Tribune*, which prepares an annual list of deaths and accidents occurring on Independence Day, calculates that 52 persons were killed and 3,049 injured this year. The same paper continues:

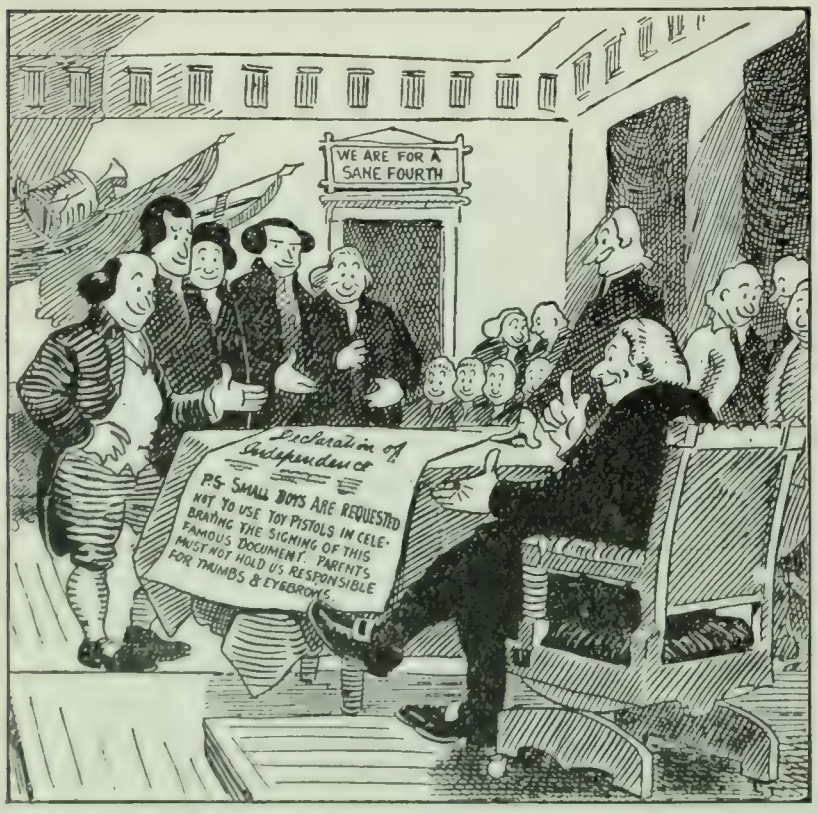
"Lockjaw in a few days will begin to reap its harvest. It may be counted on to more than double the number of fatalities, while the tripling of them would not be unprecedented. Physicians throughout the country, however, are treating blank-cartridge wounds more carefully this year than ever before, and in a number of cities lockjaw antitoxin has been distributed for their use.

"Tetanus bacilli usually require four days to develop, but the deaths from lockjaw last year began in Chicago two days after the celebration and continued during nearly two months. At the end of two weeks 16 Chicagoans had succumbed to the disease and 159 had died throughout the country, so far as reported. This tripled the death roll, and occasional fatalities were reported for several weeks.

"The death roll this year is one less than that of 1903, but the number injured is 616 smaller. Reports on July 6 last year showed that 3,665 persons had been hurt. Fireworks caused the injuries of 1,170, while skyrockets brought hurts to 206. This year the injuries from skyrockets are extremely small. Cannon in 1903 injured 319; firearms, 526, and toy pistols, 559—nearly 200 more than this year. The fire loss was $80,000 greater than that of this year."

These figures, in the opinion of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, are "an indictment of the whole country." To the Philadelphia *Record*, however, they mark "gratifying progress in the direction of a more sensible method of Independence Day jubilation." The Brooklyn *Eagle* comments:

"Savagery is only a step removed from some of us. And the authorities are at last beginning to realize that fact, and are taking measures to protect the civilized. Boston leads in these matters, and it began the reform of its Fourth yesterday. The head of the



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

They ought to have added a postscript while they were about it.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

OLD NERO WOULD HAVE ENJOYED IT.

NERO: "This beats the living torches."

Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

HUMORS OF THE "FOURTH."

Police Board was hanged in effigy by hoodlums, but that enmity ought to be a source of pride to him. There were parades, games, races, orations, music, decorations, official fireworks, and salutes; hence almost no accidents and burnings. Last year eight boys were killed in Toledo by pistols and crackers; this year the authorities put a stop to the business, and the day passed without a fire or an accident. In Pittsburg, too, the streets were made safe for all residents, and the official jubilee pleased the populace a good deal better than the private outbreaks. Baltimore, in memory of its losses last winter, barred the pistol and the cracker, hence the day passed pleasantly with games, music, and displays of bunting. In Biltmore the sale of explosives was stopped, and the people had a picnic in the Vanderbilt grounds, which most of them ought to realize was safer and pleasanter than blowing one another's eyes out. In Jersey City revolvers were prohibited, and the town got off with a few fires. As these other cities succeeded in saving themselves from destruction and annoyance, so it is not unlikely that the day will come, tho we may not live to see it, when even New York—the slowest city in the world in some respects, and the least advanced—will follow these examples and end forever a barbarian practise that has too long disgraced us."

INCREASE IN THE NEGRO POPULATION.

THE bulletin of negro statistics just issued by the census bureau is calculated to allay the apprehensions of those who think that the increase in the negro population is a menace to white supremacy. The figures show that while the negro population of the Southern States has increased 33.1 per cent., during the last twenty years, the white population increased 56.5 per cent. For fifty years, in fact, the whites have been steadily gaining on the negroes. This showing, says the Baltimore *Sun*, "promises a natural solution of the race problem in States where the population of colored to white is excessive."

According to the census report, there were, in 1900, 9,204,531 blacks in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, a larger number, it is estimated, than is found in any other country outside of Africa. About 90 per cent. of them are in the Southern States, three-tenths of these being in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The lower Mississippi Valley is the section most thickly populated by negroes, there being 15 colored men to one white, while in the North there is but one negro to 40 white men in the cities and one to 90 in the country. In 1900 the negroes in the South numbered 8,084,203, or 29.34 per cent. of the total population. In the decade 1890–1900 the negro population of the South increased 17.30 per cent., as against 24.72 per cent. for the whites. In 1890 there were 15,608,183 whites in the South and 6,892,125 negroes, while in 1900 the whites numbered 19,460,813 and the negroes 8.084,203. In 1850 there were but 6,222.418 whites and 3,442,238 colored persons in that section. The death-rate among the negroes is placed at 30 per cent., while that of the whites is 17 per cent.

While the figures "do not warrant any serious apprehension concerning the increase of the black race in the South," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "they strongly confirm the view that the negro race must be regarded as a permanent element in our population." The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* thinks the statistics show the folly of the people of the North, where there is but one negro to every 60 or 70 white men, undertaking to criticize and dictate to the South, where there is a negro to every two white men. "They are simply discussing a subject of which they know nothing." The Jacksonville *Times-Union* says:

"During the last half of the nineteenth century, the white population showed a gain of 212.85 per cent., while the negroes during the same period gained only 134.85 per cent. If during the last half a century the negro population had increased at as rapid a ratio as the white population increased, there would now be in the South 10,769,042 negroes—about one-third more than the present negro population.

"The birth-rate among the negroes is somewhat higher than among the whites, but the death-rate is also higher, and enough higher to give the whites a slight advantage in the increase of population. The birth-rate among the whites in the South is vastly higher than at the North. Families in the South are much larger than at the North. There are over 50 per cent. more children at the South in proportion to the number of mothers than at the North. If the population of the North were not kept up by immigration, the South in a few decades would become more populous than all the balance of the country. As it is, the South is holding its proportion of the total population in spite of the heavy immigration the North receives."

PORTO RICO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

THE inauguration of Judge Beekman Winthrop, of Manila, as the governor of Porto Rico, took place on July 4 in San Juan, amid scenes of enthusiasm. Mr. Winthrop, according to

JUDGE BEEKMAN WINTHROP, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).

press despatches, made an excellent impression, declaring that his governmental policy, so far as possible, would be one of non-interference, with a view to helping the natives to help themselves. *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) gives the following account of the new governor:

"The selection by President Roosevelt of Judge Beekman Winthrop to succeed William H. Hunt as governor of Porto Rico when the latter's term expired, July 1, assures for this island dependency of ours a continuation of the excellent administration of its affairs which it has enjoyed under American control. As an official under the Philippine commission from the beginning, later as a private secretary to Governor Taft, and later still as a judge on the Philippine bench, Mr. Winthrop has had a range of practical experience in colonial administration which gives him special qualifications for his new and still higher office. He was married in New York only a year ago to Miss Metza Riggs Wood. He is descended from Robert Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, and is a graduate of Harvard. He had just completed a course in the Harvard Law School when he accepted an appointment in the Philippines. He is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt, and was entertained by him at the White House when he was in this country last year. Judge Winthrop was

prominently mentioned as a successor to Gen. Luke Wright on the Philippine commission when the latter became governor."

Newspapers and the Courts.—A decision handed down by Judge Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court, in Asheville, N. C., affecting the right of newspapers to criticize the official conduct of judges on the bench, possesses more than local interest. It appears that the editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer* was recently fined $2,000 by District Judge Purnell for printing a criticism of the court's action. An appeal was made from this decision, and the judgment of the lower court is now declared null and void by Judge Pritchard, who says, in part:

"That newspapers sometimes engage in unwarranted criticism of the courts can not be denied. In some instances they construe the liberty of the press as a license to authorize them to engage in wholesale abuse of the court; but these instances are rare and do not warrant a departure from the well-settled principles of the law as declared by Congress and construed by the courts. If judges charged with the administration of the law are not to be criticized on account of their official conduct, the liberty of the press is abridged and the rights of individuals are imperiled."

On this the Chicago *Evening Post* comments:

"It must be admitted that sometimes superficial or reckless newspapers indulge in criticism that is as unfair as it is stupid; but it is by no means certain that the evils of freedom are graver than the evils of irresponsible and arbitrary power in those jurisdictions where the doctrine of constructive contempt has not been modified by legislation. Publicity is so wholesome and beneficial that we can well afford to overlook occasional abuses, especially as malicious and ignorant criticism defeats its own ends and utterly fails of the effect intended. Tyranny in the name of justice is an unmixed evil, on the other hand, and the dignity of the courts requires no such protection as the ancient notion of constructive contempt is supposed to furnish."

Opening of the Rosebud Reservation.—An event that is described by the New York *Tribune* as "of scarcely secondary importance" to that of the assembling of the Democratic delegates in St. Louis is taking place in the great Northwest. On July 5 the tract of land in South Dakota known as the Rosebud Indian Reservation was made accessible to the public. From now until July 23 the entry lists will be open, and on July 28 2,600 "quarter sections" will be apportioned by lottery. Says *The Tribune*:

"More than 8,500,000 acres of fine land will, under the Kinkaid bill, be allotted to eager claimants, who have for weeks been gathering at Broken Bow, Sidney, O'Neill, Alliance, and Bonesteel to participate in the rush for homesteads. The intending settlers come from all parts of the Union, and embrace nearly all sorts and conditions of men, but all are animated, for the present, with the one earnest desire of obtaining a section of Uncle Sam's rapidly diminishing public lands at the nominal price of $14 per section of 640 acres. Some of these are intent upon obtaining and holding the land with a view to the actual founding of homes, and others may have speculative purposes in view, strictly guarded against as the latter are by the terms of settlement; but all of them possess the adventurous spirit of the American pioneer who has made the prairies blossom as a rose and fashioned homes out of the wilderness.

"The features attending the present opening are not so spectacular as those of a few decades ago, when long lines of the 'ships of the prairies' tracked their way across the prairies to lands and new homes toward the setting sun. In 1895 the last herd of buffaloes was rounded up in Texas, and the last Indian tribe on a reservation will soon see the settlers at the doors of its wigwams. The ceded lands of Devil's Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, will be the next to be opened, and on August 24 the drawings for its 550 homestead entries of about 88,000 acres of land will take place. The Indian is not retreating; he is simply being absorbed. This land must be made to yield its quota to civilization, either by cultivation or grazing under his own auspices or at the hands of thousands of homesteaders already anxious to claim the last acres reserved for the aborigines."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JAPAN is taking Port Arthur a little at a time, thus prolonging the excitement. —*The Chicago News.*

THAT Vladivostok squadron should be reminded that accidents are likely to attend summer excursionists at sea.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Russian character has been much misjudged. Instead of being hard and aggressive as generally believed, the Russians have proved themselves of an exceedingly retiring nature!—*The Baltimore American.*

THE NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.
Sung to the tune of "I regret to report."
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

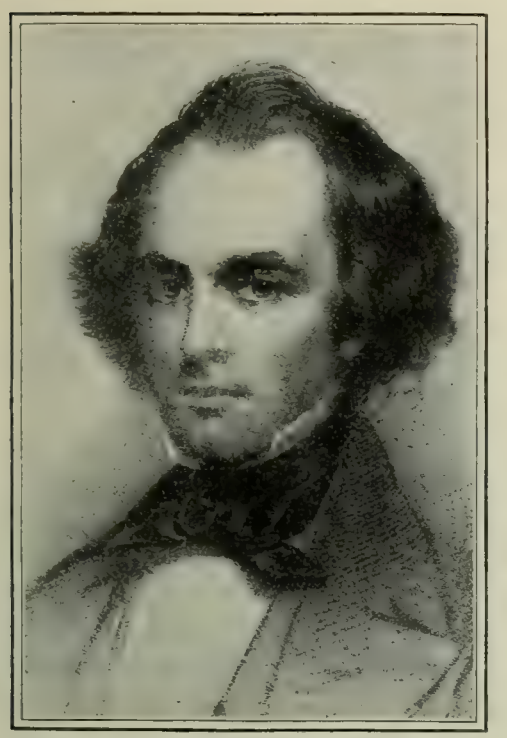
HE'S NOT SO HANDSOME AS HE WAS, BUT HE KNOWS A GOOD DEAL MORE.
—Taylor in the Denver *News.*

CARTOONS OF THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME ESTIMATES OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

ON the Fourth of July this year the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne was commemorated at Salem, Mass. Altho the magazines have given space to critiques, appreciations, and reminiscences dealing with Hawthorne's genius and personality, on the whole this centenary seems to have attracted less attention than did that of Emerson, celebrated last year. Yet one critic, writing in one of our most prominent monthlies, claims that "Hawthorne will be remembered when Emerson is only a name"; and Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, in *Success* (July), writes that "Hawthorne is the greatest literary artist—not forgetting Poe—that America has produced." Moreover, says Mr. Le Gallienne, "he, is unquestionably an indigenous product, a genuine American writer." Hawthorne's style, at its best, according to this last-named critic, "is one of the most perfect media employed by any writer using the English language." Of this style we read further:



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
At the age of twenty-six.

"Dealing, as it usually does, with an immaterial subject-matter, with dream-like impressions, and fantastic products of the imagination, it is concrete without being opaque,—luminously concrete, one might say. No other writer that I know of has the power of making his fancies visible and tangible without impairing their delicate immateriality. If any writer can put the rainbow into words, and yet leave it a rainbow, surely it is Hawthorne. . . . No matter how subtle or volatile is the matter to be expressed, his imagination is so patiently observant, and his literary skill so answerable to his imagination, that he is able really to write so close to the spiritual fact as to leave nothing to be done by the reader—except to read. Often, as one reads him, and anticipates some approaching matter peculiarly fine and difficult, he wonders how the author can possibly put this into concrete words."

Hawthorne's limitations, says Mr. Le Gallienne, were revealed by his dependence upon his material. To quote further:

"It is not a little interesting, even surprising, to note how ineffectual is this delicately powerful artistic equipment when employed upon material which, so to say, has not been ancestrally prepared for its use. There are whole stretches of Hawthorne not merely flat and uninspired, but positively amateurish. In this respect he reminds one of Wordsworth, who, at one moment, is a master, and the next—an absurdity. The artist's dependence upon his material was for a while scouted by a certain school of critics, but every real artist gives it proof. One might almost say that a man's artistic material is no less born with him than his artistic gift. No amount of conscious study will take the place of that natal, and pre-natal, relation to certain corners and aspects of the world to the appreciation and expression of which an artist is destined. . . . . .

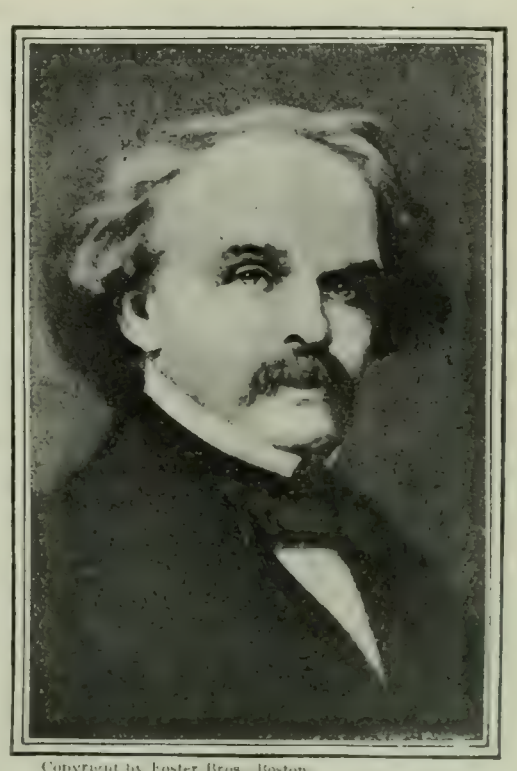
"Hawthorne's style, while uncommonly 'central' and free from affectation, was also, as his note-books show, the product of considerable practise in the use of words. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the whole interest of his note-books lies in their being exercise books for his gift of expression. There is so much in them of unimportant observation, observation so impersonal and so lacking either in personal or general interest, that they are to be explained on no other ground than that of a man using his pen for mere exercise upon anything it came across, however trivial.

"This theory of the note-books, however, may be a little too euphemistic, too generously adapted to cover what really does seem to have been a certain poverty and narrowness in Hawthorne's intellectual interest—a certain New England barrenness of the soil. His was certainly not a rich mind, exuberantly creative. On the contrary, he made the most of his inspiration to the uttermost farthing, and the manner in which his gift died before him, of premature decay—as illustrated by his pathetic realization of his inability to finish 'The Dolliver Romance' or 'Septimius Felton'—seems to point to a constitutional *anæmia* in his nature."

After speaking of certain small masterpieces among Hawthorne's short stories, masterpieces which, he claims, surpass Poe's tales in their quality of essential mystery, Mr. Le Gallienne states that the two really great books this author produced are "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of the Seven Gables." "The Marble Faun," by some considered the author's masterpiece, this critic describes as "the monument of what Hawthorne could not do."

Mr. Benjamin de Casseres, in the *Critic* (July), a special Hawthorne number, writes of our author as an "emperor of shadows." We read:

"Hawthorne drank from the beaker of inexhaustible shadows; his soul sought instinctively the obscure and the crepuscular; the shadow-glozed figures of his brain were never mockeries of the real, but phantasms of the dead—beings called out of the endless night of the tomb to sport, at his will, in the shadow of crypts and catacombs, or to languish in half-lights, or to be the pawns in some moral problem that vexed his sensitive heart. He dallied in byways and roamed strange, blighted heaths, and preferred to listen to the sibilant murmurs that came from the brackish tarn than to stand beside the gay, tumbling waterfall in the full light of the sun. He was an emperor—but an emperor of elves—an Oberon whose reign began at the twilight hour and who abdicated at the first cockcrow. He was a giant—but a giant leashed in cobwebs. He was a thinker whose thoughts were always at half-mast for the sorrows that sucked at his heart. He was exquisitely aware of a conscience. He knew that the supernormal could alone explain the normal, that the exceptional housed all the laws that governed ordinary occurrences plus an explanation, which, if it did not explain, gave us something better—another mystery. 'The Scarlet Letter' is the romance of pain; 'The House of the Seven Gables' is the romance of crime: 'The Marble Faun' the romance of penitential despair. . . . . .



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NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
In middle life.

"Our imaginations—and Hawthorne was an imaginative seer—are unplumbed, immeasurable. Fancy is the mirror that gives us back the real. Life is a progressive dream, a languorous, painful unwinding. We pace the decks, withered gods, the definite shrunk to a hint, a puzzle to ourselves, a puzzle to the beasts below and the inhabitants of the fourth dimension above. Hawthorne nowhere formulates this sense of mystery, but it stands shadowlike behind each sentence. It is the breath of his literary body."

In the same magazine Mr. Francis Gribble, writing of "Hawthorne from an English Point of View," takes exception to the

term "provincial" as once applied by an eminent critic to Hawthorne's work. Says Mr. Gribble:

"Your true 'provincial' is a man of the world—but of a small world: obviously belonging to his environment—such as it is. Nathaniel Hawthorne, just as obviously, never really belonged to any one of the many environments in which he successively found himself. He had, from time to time, a certain professional contact with the external world, as a weigher and gauger, as a customs-house official, as a consul; but socially he never was in touch with it. He belonged to Salem, or Concord, or Brook Farm, as little as to Liverpool, or London, or Rome. Wherever he went, his real life was somewhere else, in some remote and invisible cloudland. His position in every social circle in turn suggests not the provincial, but rather the mysterious stranger. There is hardly any period or circumstance of his life in which that phrase is not a fair superficial description of his relations with his *milieu*."

While Hawthorne did not despise the external world, says Mr. Gribble, he in a sense avoided it. Consequently, his novels are not to be thought of as novels of real life. "They symbolize life instead of depicting it." Yet if one seeks, says this critic, for any profound and definite truth which Hawthorne may have sought to symbolize, one is disappointed. He continues:

"In cloudland, no less than in real life, he seems to have been fumbling and feeling his way. He symbolized sentiments rather than thoughts, sentiments, too, which were probably incapable of exact definition. A French critic has spoken of him as a pessimist; but that is wrong. Pessimism implies a doctrine, and Hawthorne had none. Moreover, Hawthorne lacked another great qualification for pessimism. He was in his way a happy man. His fortunate marriage insured his happiness, and his letters bear witness to it. But it was a somber happiness into which gaiety did not enter. His humor, which is considerable, is the humor of a lonely man—an unsociable kind of humor. One is often conscious of it, but seldom, if ever, moved to laughter by it; and one is always more conscious of the deep autumnal tone of melancholy."

We can not call Hawthorne's a morbid genius, says Edith Baker Brown (in *Harper's Weekly*), "for it does not deal with the eccentricities of temperament, or the morbid emotions, like so much modern decadent art, but rather with the great normal realities of the soul's life."

IS BERLIOZ REPRESENTATIVE OF FRENCH MUSIC?

"IN reality there is no French music, and in a general way we might say that music has no nationality," answered M. Vincent d'Indy, the French composer, when asked if the work of Hector Berlioz is representative of French music. There are a few national qualities revealed in the works of some composers, he added, but it would be difficult to ascertain which *genre* of musical beauty could be considered particularly French. While a certain accuracy of dramatic color has been named as characteristic of French music, has it not also belonged, he asks, to the Italian Monteverde, and to the German Glück, as well as to the French Rameau?

These expressions of opinion were given in answer to questions put by M. P. Landormy, who reports the interview in the *Revue Bleue*. Said M. Landormy, "Can it be that in our musical past we do not find a single genius to be compared to Palestrina, Bach, Mozart, or Beethoven? Can it be that in the domain of music Berlioz stands as our only great man?" To which M. d'Indy replied:

"First of all, Berlioz does not appear to me as a musician; he is too much of a literary genius. Furthermore, he is as little French as possible. Note with what ease the Germans have adopted him. If he has had imitators, it has been in Germany; and the young German school, of which Richard Strauss is the most brilliant representative, proceeds directly from Berlioz. All that can be said is that Berlioz brought back the public's attention to symphonic music."

M. d'Indy held that, beside the influence of César Franck, that of Berlioz is almost nil. French music, however, does not submit passively to even César Franck:

"We are tending toward something new. We desire, more or less consciously, to rest from overcomplex music, to return to simplicity, which does not necessarily mean poverty. We are in the position of the men who at the end of the sixteenth century became wearied to death of the use—and sometimes abuse—of counterpoint."

M. Landormy himself characterizes the influence of Berlioz in the following words:

"I have the impression that a new spirit animates him [Berlioz]; that his music is unique—his own—without being French, German, or Italian. French composers no doubt will profit by his creations, and the methods of orchestration which he so ably adopted will be employed; symphonic poems will be written. We will become literary and romantic. But his style will not be imitated, no inspiration will resemble his, and the French musicians of the nineteenth century—be they César Franck, Saint-Saens, Massenet, d'Indy, or Dubussy—will seem to belong to a category of minds entirely different from his."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REMARKABLE "AUTHORS' TRUST."

THE United States will have to renounce the glory of possessing the oldest and most perfectly organized trust in the world, says M. Louis Forest (in *La Revue*), for France has one of her own of whose existence the public at large is barely aware, but which is so old and well-organized, so exclusive and omnipotent that the American tobacco and match trusts sink into insignificance beside it. It is called the Society of Authors and Dramatic Composers. We quote from M. Forest's article:

"This venerable institution was founded in 1829 by dramatic authors who were weary of being morally and financially at the mercy of the managers. It prospered so that very soon some sort of equilibrium was established in the relation between the managers and the playwrights. To-day the scales show a decided tendency to tip on the latter's side, and the tables being turned, the authors are beginning to tyrannize the managers very successfully. . . . . This society constitutes a powerful monopolizing association which governs the market of dramatic production from the *chef d'œuvre* down to the meanest parody of the *café-concerts* with an iron hand. No theatrical manager dares to break away from its rule, under pain of never being able to get hold of a modern play to put upon the boards, and of being, therefore, condemned to die of inanition. No author can work independently of it, under pain of never having his piece produced. He would find no manager willing to even glance at the manuscript of a writer not enrolled in the society—which would be but another way of dying. . . . . The authors who are compelled to deal with the society, be it ever so unwillingly, find themselves thereby bound to it for life, and under contract to submit to it all their dramatic productions, present and future, to yield passive obedience to its statutes, present and future, and to bow before the decisions of the commission appointed at general assemblies of the members. . . . In return the society guarantees the author his copyright, which it looks after very zealously. . . . Besides this, the members reap the benefit of a mutual aid fund, and after a membership of twenty-five years are retired with an annual pension of 1,000 francs."

So much for the authors. But, it seems, the managers do not come in for any of the benefits. They are held in an inexorable bondage, from which there appears to be no escape. The society has even provided for the possibility of a counter-monopoly which might be established in the form of a managers' syndicate, by imposing on the managers three conditions, to which they must live up in order to avoid being boycotted by the society: First, that no manager shall have any direct or indirect relations with any other managers; second, that he shall have no financial administration in common with any other manager; and thirdly, that he shall not draw any money from the same source that another manager may be getting his. The following is an amusing illustration

of the situation: M. Roy, a banker, desiring to buy the Bouffes-Parisiens Theater, which had failed, was refused the right to do so by the commission of authors, who alleged that he was already a silent partner in the Athenée and Folies-Dramatique theaters, and that in reality he was only acting as the representative of the managers of the above-mentioned playhouses. They subjected him to the following interrogatory before rendering the final judgment of "non possumus." This is M. Roy's own report:

"'Do you know MM. Deval and Richemond?' [theatrical managers].

"'Yes, very well.'

"At once ten voices were raised to impose all sorts of conditions on me, of which these are a few:

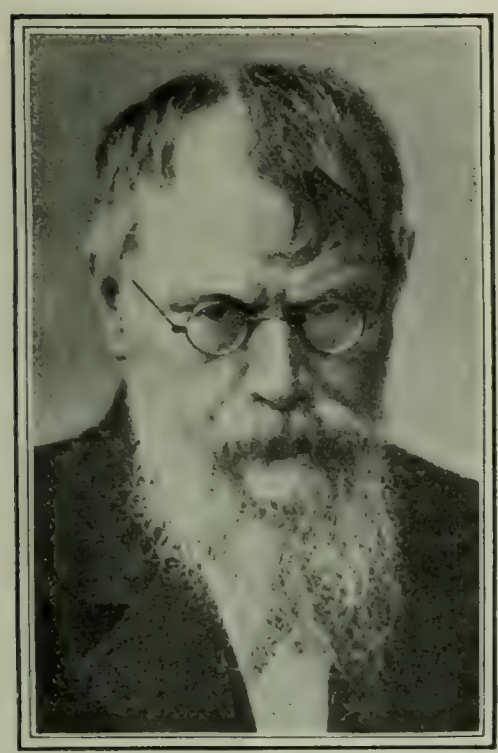
"'You will engage no artists from the Athenée or the Folies-Dramatique; you will not borrow any scenery from the said theaters. We forbid you to take counsel with either M. Deval or M. Richemond,' etc.

"When some order was restored, M. Pierre Wolff added: 'We however, do not object to your dining with your friends sometimes.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S GREATEST MODERN PORTRAIT-PAINTER.

A CRITIC recently expressed surprise at the limited knowledge of contemporary German art in this country. With German literature and German music, he said, we are comparatively familiar, but "only one name has stood with us for modern German art, and that name is Lenbach." Yet to the average reader, when he saw in his paper some months ago the announcement of Lenbach's death, it is doubtful if even that name had any very definite associations, except with certain portraits of Bismarck.

Mr. Sydney Whitman, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), stated that, in the opinion of many, Germany possessed in Franz von Lenbach "one of those rare artists who reflect the soul of an epoch," for his work will hand down to coming generations the dominant personalities of a glorious period in German history. The two mainsprings of Lenbach's artistic nature, says the writer, were his love of the characteristic in man and of the beautiful in woman. He quotes from an interview, in the course of which the artist said of his own work: "I think I may possibly have a chance of living; but *only* if Individualization or Characterization be deemed to constitute a quality of permanent value in a picture."



FRANZ VON LENBACH.
The great German exponent of "psychological portraiture."

Of Lenbach's numerous portraits and studies of Prince Bismarck, it has been said that they are as lighted candles by which the biographies of this great man can for the first time be read and a human interpretation be made of them.

Mr. Richard Whiteing, in *The Nineteenth Century* (June), tells us something about the characteristics and affinities of this artist's work We read:

"Lenbach's art, which ignores detail and rarely finishes any part of the portrait except the head, has nothing in common with the early branch of portraiture started by Van Eyck and developed by Quintin Matsys, Hans Memling, and others, until it reached its zenith in the perfect finish and elaboration of detail to be found in

ELEONORA DUSE AND LENBACH'S DAUGHTER, MARION.
From the painting by Franz von Lenbach.

works by Holbein the younger, who so powerfully influenced the British school of portraiture.

"He belongs exclusively to the other branch, sometimes called 'psychological portraiture,' introduced by Leonardo da Vinci, who, not content with the simple reproduction of the outward semblance of his sitter, strove to depict his inner life, and also, for the first time, displayed a consciousness that the artist should be the master, not the slave, of nature, and that it is for him to decide what shall be omitted and what brought into prominence.

"This style was continued by Titian, Velasquez, Rembrandt, and Franz Hals, and tho some of his admirers go rather far in asserting that in Lenbach it has reached its apogee, it is certainly true that his best work is equal to that of the old masters."

Mr. Whiteing points out that since Lenbach has depicted, besides its rulers and soldiers, almost all the people of note in the political, literary, artistic, and social circles of Germany, a complete collection of his works would be a most eloquent and convincing demonstration of the actuality of the renaissance which took place in his native country in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Says a writer in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome):

"He certainly had wonderful models in his sitters, heads of extraordinary power and living expression, such as those of Mommsen, Moltke, Wagner, Strauss, Gladstone, Virchow, Bismarck, Leo XIII., but he fully expressed the intensity of each of these physiognomies; he even set a stamp of concentration upon them, which shone especially in the eyes. These he made the point of attraction, even of fascination, looking forth as they did from a canvas full of shadows."

Mr. Harrison S. Morris, in *The Booklover's Magazine* (Philadelphia, July), tells us that Lenbach was "no colorist at all," but that what he sought in his portraits was "an instantaneous flash of character." Mr. Morris concludes his paper with this interesting coupling of names: "Lenbach and Richard Wagner, his friend, stand forth for German attainment in the art of our times. They express the same tendencies, the same aspirations; and even in details they show similarities of thought and purpose. I rarely

see the dramatic—I had almost said operatic—portraits of Lenbach, without recalling Wagner. By the men and women and the groups and scenes of Wagner I am constantly reminded of Lenbach."

FOLK-SONG OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEERS.

THE attempts of Dvorák and of certain American composers to find in negro themes and aboriginal Indian songs the material of a distinctively American music have resulted, in the opinion of Emma Bell Miles, in compositions which, with all their excellences, "are no expression of American life and character." But among the mountaineers of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas this writer claims to have discovered a folk-music which is not only peculiar, but, like the mountaineer himself, peculiarly American. Of the inner nature of these people, and especially of its musical expression, almost nothing has hitherto been made known. Of the characteristics of their music we now read (in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*) as follows:

"Prominent among the elements of this music is that leading American characteristic, humor; not the sparkling wit of the French, nor the broad, clumsy jollification of the Teuton; not sarcasm nor irony, but the keen, wholesome, freakish American love of a laugh pervades directly or indirectly almost every line. The music, too, while usually minor, is not of a plaintive tendency; there are few laments, no sobbing and wailing. In this it differs radically from that of savage peoples. Neither has it any martial throb or clang. It is reflective, meditative, with a vein of genial and sunny philosophy; the tunes chuckle, not merrily, but in amused contemplation. . . . . .

"Once touched by religious emotions, however, the mountaineer seems to lose his sense of the ridiculous entirely—the deeps of his nature are reached at last. The metaphors of Scripture, the natural expression of the Oriental mind, are taken with a literalness and seriousness against which one can not help thinking a touch of humor might be a saving grace.

"Here a feeling for the supernatural is uppermost. The oddly changing keys, the endings that leave the ear in expectation of something to follow, the quavers and falsettos, become in recurrence a haunting hint of the spirit world; neither beneficent nor maleficent, neither devil nor angel, but something—something not to be understood, yet to be certainly apprehended. It is to the singer as if he stood within a sorcerer's circle, crowded upon by an invisible throng. . . . . .

"Romantic love as a *motif* is almost altogether absent throughout the mountaineer's music. It is a subject of which he is very shy. His passion is not a thing to be proclaimed from the housetops. Once married, his affection is a beautiful thing, faithful to whatever end; but he does not sing of it."

Nearly all these mountaineers, we read, are singers. Their untrained voices are of good timbre, the women's being "sweet and high and tremulous, and their sense of pitch and tone and harmony remarkably true." The fiddler or the banjo-player is well-treated and beloved among them, like the minstrel of feudal days.

Some of the best instrumental music of these mountaineers is of a descriptive nature, reflecting vividly the incidents of every-day life. Says the writer:

"Peculiar fingerings of the strings, close harmonies, curious snaps and slides and twangs, and the accurate observations of an ear attuned to all the sounds of nature, enter largely into the composition of these. In the 'Cackling Hen' the cackle, hard, high, and cheerfully prosaic, is remarkably well rendered, as may be easily seen.

"'Big Jim' is a dance tune in which the major melody drops suddenly into a running repetition of two or three minor notes, beautifully like the drumming of rain on a cabin roof.

"In the 'Fox-Chase,' the baying of the hounds, from the eager start of the pack as they take up the trail to the last lingering yelp, after the quarry is treed, is given by the banjo accompaniment. The spoken 'patter' runs along irrespective of rhythm, interpolated irregularly with the hunting cry. It is almost impossible to reduce the effect to musical notation; the emphasis is all on the hound's deep note; the thumb-string, while almost imperceptible to the ear, still plays an important part in producing the rhythm. It begins with a regular movement, which grows more and more rapid and exciting as it progresses; then, as the fox is treed, the close comes, suddenly, with the baying of 'Old Sounder.'"

The writer regards the musical material she has discovered among these Southern mountaineers as "folk-song of a high order." "May it not one day," she concludes, "give birth to a music that shall take a high place among the world's great schools of expression?"

RELATION OF LITERATURE TO POLITICS.

IN an interesting article in the *Revue Bleu*, M. François Maury has gathered the opinions of those whom he calls "the intellectual élite"—M. Berthelot and Jules Lemaître of the French Academy, A. Touillée of the Institute, Maurice Barrès, and others—on the relations of the savant to the state. He contributes an interesting note of his own, in which he considers the influence that great men of letters have brought to bear on the politics of certain periods. From the time when Royer-Collard, Maine de Birau, Benjamin Constant, De Bonald, and Chateaubriand lent such an elevated tone to the ardent debates of the Restauration, followed later by Guizot, Lamartine, and Victor Hugo, he brings us to the last decade and the part played by E. Zola, Anatole France, Jules Lemaître, Donnay, Lecomte, Guinon, Fabre, and Mirbeau, whose political influence has been through their writings. Will the action of this élite become coordinate, more certain, stronger? Will politics and letters fraternize? asks M. Maury, and continues:

"Will M. Jules Lemaître become a member of the Chamber of Deputies and will M. Anatole France succeed that hard politician, M. Combes? Who can say? . . . During a solemn session of the French Academy on the 26th of November M. Thureau-Dangin, the historian, who usually effaces himself, affirmed that the *litterateur* had a more lasting title to speak in the name of French thought than the proscripters of a day—and in virtue of this right the *Revue Bleu* has undertaken to gather the following opinions:

"Asked if he thought that the scientist had political duties to fulfil in a democracy, M. Berthelot, the great popular savant, answered:

"'Assuredly he has . . . and this duty to the state is not apparent only at the times of national crises, but at all times. . . . In a republican state the duty of the savant is the same as that of any other citizen. He owes a part of his thought and his action to the direction of public affairs. He owes his own personal efforts to the progress of humanity. This duty is even more binding upon the savant than upon other citizens because of his intelligence and the superior gifts of which he owes his country an account.'

"M. J. Lemaître, in a mood of pessimistic retrospection, answers in this wise:

"'How can I know if it is the duty of the *litterateur* to take part in politics? Never was there so much talk of duty as at this period of our weakness and self-abandon. . . . Let us say, that it is the right of every writer—and it is his duty if he deems it such.'

"M. Maurice Barrès, the well-known *litterateur*, adds a pithy postscript to his answer, and says:

"'. . . If I had had time to be brief, I would have told you that it is the business of every writer to discuss the questions that occupy the public mind. Consequently, he should write of politics also. But properly speaking, one does not become a man of politics by the simple fact of writing discussions. The most brilliant of debaters remains but a man of theories, while the statesman, the true politician, is a man of practise. No doubt scientists and writers can become men of affairs, but neither literature nor science has anything to do with it.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

By an oversight, in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week, proper credit was not given to *The World's Work* (New York) from the July number of which magazine was condensed the article entitled "America a Musical Nation."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHY HAVE WE LOST THE POWER OF MOVING OUR EARS?

SOME people can move their ears slightly, but mankind, as a whole, seem to have nearly lost this power, which they apparently once possessed in common with many of the lower animals. That the loss of ability to move the ear results in certain disadvantages is certain; that its compensatory advantages are greater, and that, on the whole, we gain by having lost it, is the somewhat paradoxical position taken by Dr. Walter Smith in *The Popular Science Monthly* (July). Dr. Smith tells us that in the passing of this mobility we have doubtless lost the power of locating sounds and of obtaining through the ear an idea of space such as we now get through the eye. What have we gained? Dr. Smith tells us that it is the ability to attend to a succession of sounds. He says:

"Let us notice how distinct is our perception of succession. A sound comes suddenly and sharply and then it is gone, and another sound of distinct quality takes its place. Thus by its very nature sound lends itself easily to this kind of perception. And when we listen to a sounding object, our interest is in catching the sounds which come in sequence. This is illustrated most distinctly, as we shall see, in attention to discourse. We hear simultaneous sounds, but the predominant characteristic of our perception of sounds is that their variety is given in a succession. Hearing is a time-sense. If the ear had remained mobile, it would have been the organ of a space-sense, for it would have given a number of sounds as practically coexisting and as coexisting in definite relations to each other; the mobility being lost, hearing has become a time-sense.

"The immobility of the ear contributes to the perception of succession inasmuch as the mind, being unable to get in simultaneity, or what is practically such, all the sounds of the environment, finds it easier to attend to the series of sounds. If nature had intended to cultivate the power of attending to a successive series of sensations, would not her first steps have been to make the organ of these sensations stationary? Suppose the eye were to be trained to give special attention to the changes in objects before it, it would be essential that it should be prevented from making its usual excursions round the field open to it, and should be kept looking fixedly at one object. Not that this fixedness involves of necessity the inability to perceive a multiplicity of coexisting objects; it is found by experiment that when the eye is perfectly steady any one of the many points exposed to it can be attended to; and, moreover, the attention can be directed from point to point. In hearing, too, we know that we can, while remaining motionless, listen first to the sound from one quarter then to that from another. But this only shows that when the natural instruments for performing certain acts are withdrawn from us, we may make shift to supply their places. We can see an object with the periphery of the eye, but we can not see it so well as when we freely turn the fovea upon it. And tho we can direct our listening power from one point of the compass to another, it remains true that the ear, smitten with immobility, can best fulfil its perceptive function when there is attention to the successive stimulations forming from one object.

"It may seem that we have forgotten that such a sense as smell has an immobile organ, yet does not yield any special perception of succession. It is to be noted, however, that this sense is little developed in its perceptive aspect. We can not get the large number of discrete sensations from this sense than we can from hearing. We may by the ear distinguish five hundred sounds in the second. There is nothing in smell comparable to this. We need not wait to consider whether in its own undeveloped way smell does not, after all, remotely resemble hearing in the kind of perception it yields."

The special forms assumed by the succession of sounds perceived by the ear, according to the author, are two—*language* and *music*. He says of the former:

"When we consider how largely the intellectual life depends on language, we can see the enormous advantage of the development of the faculty of perceiving successive rather than simultaneous sounds. As every one is familiar with the importance of language, the greatness of the gain needs no further emphasis. Of less importance, tho its significance for primeval man may yet prove to have been very great, is the appreciation of music. The music that is referred to is that given in melody. There is, apart from the melody, an appeal of each note and complex of notes which does not mean succession at all. Much of the thrill of music is an immediate effect of the individual note. But the appreciation of melody depends on the perception of succession. The eye is appealed to by a spatial combination of colors, the ear by a series of sounds. . . . . .

"To sum up, the loss of the ear's mobility has resulted in the fuller appreciation of the succession of sounds, and thus has been in an important sense a condition of the social, intellectual, and esthetic development which has come with the use of language and music; and it is in a high degree probable, tho the data are insufficient for conclusive demonstration, that it is to the advantage given in the struggle for existence by the first stages of this development that we are to attribute the permanent alteration in the structure of the ear.

"We thus see that the sense organ, having originally the form best adapted to the conditions in which the organism lived, changed its form to meet the conditions of a higher stage of evolution. It may be that in this form it is most in accord with the special stimulations which appeal to it. It is certainly in this form that it can minister to the highest spiritual activities."

EUGENICS: THE SCIENCE OF RACIAL IMPROVEMENT.

THE nature, scope, and aims of the new science that deals with all the influences that improve and develop the inborn qualities of a race are discussed in a recent lecture by Prof. Francis Galton, the eminent English biologist. This is the science of "eugenics" (Greek εν, well, and γενος, race), which, altho its name will be found in the latest dictionaries, is not yet included in the curriculum of our universities. Those who study it, says Galton, must first ask, What is improvement? This question he answers as follows, to quote from an abstract of his lecture printed in *Nature* (London, May 26):

"We must leave morals as far as possible out of the discussion on account of the almost hopeless difficulties they raise as to whether a character, as a whole, is good or bad. The essentials of eugenics may, however, be easily defined. All would agree that it was better to be healthy than sick, vigorous than weak, well-fitted than ill-fitted for their part in life. In short, that it was better to be good rather than bad specimens of their kind, whatever that kind might be. There are a vast number of conflicting ideals, of alternative characters, of incompatible civilizations, which are wanted to give fulness and interest to life. The aim of eugenics is to represent each class or sect by its best specimens, causing them to contribute *more* than their proportion to the next generation; that done, to leave them to work out their common civilization in their own way."

What can a learned society do to further such a science? Professor Galton suggests the following course of procedure: (1) Dissemination of a knowledge of the laws of heredity so far as they are surely known, and promotion of their further study. (2) Historical inquiry into the rates with which the various classes of society have contributed to the population at various times. (3) Systematic collection of facts showing the circumstances in which large and thriving families have most frequently originated. (4) A study of the influences affecting marriage. (5) Persistence in setting forth the national importance of this kind of study. Says the writer in conclusion:

"There are three stages to be passed through before eugenics can be widely practised. First, it must be made familiar as an academic question, until its exact importance has been understood and accepted as a fact. Secondly, it must be recognized as a subject the practical development of which is in near prospect and requires serious consideration. Thirdly, it must be introduced into the national conscience, like a new religion. It has, indeed, strong

claims to become an orthodox religious tenet of the future, for eugenics cooperate with the workings of nature by securing that humanity shall be represented by the fittest races. What nature does blindly, slowly, and ruthlessly man may do providently, quickly, and kindly. As it lies within his power, so it becomes his duty to work in that direction, just as it is his duty to be charitable to those in misfortune. The improvement of our stock seems one of the highest objects that can be reasonably attempted. We are ignorant of the ultimate destinies of humanity, but feel perfectly sure that it is as noble a work to raise its level as it would be disgraceful to abase it. I see no impossibility in eugenics becoming a religious dogma among mankind, but its details must first be worked out sedulously in the study. Overzeal leading to hasty action would do harm by holding out expectations of a near golden age which would certainly be falsified and cause the science to be discredited. The first and main point is to secure the general intellectual acceptance of eugenics as a hopeful and most important study. Then let its principles work into the heart of the nation, which will gradually give practical effect to them in ways that we may not wholly foresee."

SIGNALING BY SUBMARINE SOUNDS.

EXPERIMENTS in the conductivity of sound through liquids were begun many years ago by Prof. Elisha Gray, and in 1901 a system of signals based thereon, designed by A. J. Mundy, was successfully tested in Boston harbor, as noted at the time in these columns. Since then improvements have been made that are believed to render the system complete and practically perfect. Steamships plying between Boston and New York have been equipped with the apparatus, and are said to use it very frequently in signaling. The principle on which the system works is thus described in *Harper's Weekly:*

"Electrical transmitters peculiarly sensitive to sounds which proceed through the water are placed in iron cases, one on the starboard and one on the port, inside the ship, below the water-line, and some distance back from the bow. They are wired to the wheel-house and connected there with a switchbox having two ordinary telephonic receivers. By a system of switches the observer is enabled instantly to compare the sound received on the starboard with the same sound received on the port side. If a more exact direction is desired, a slight swinging of the bow of the vessel will increase or diminish the sound received in either one of the transmitters to such an extent that the exact location of the submarine bell may be determined when the bow crosses the line.

"It is well known that a navigator in straining his eyes in the night for a light is tempted to believe that he sees a light at the point where he expects to see it, and many wrecks have occurred for this reason. The apparatus . . . is designed to eliminate the personal factor entirely. The captain at his window need not know whether he is listening to the starboard or the port receiver until he has ascertained which is the louder. Having done so he presses an electric button, which lights up a green or red light, according to whether the bell is on the starboard or port side."

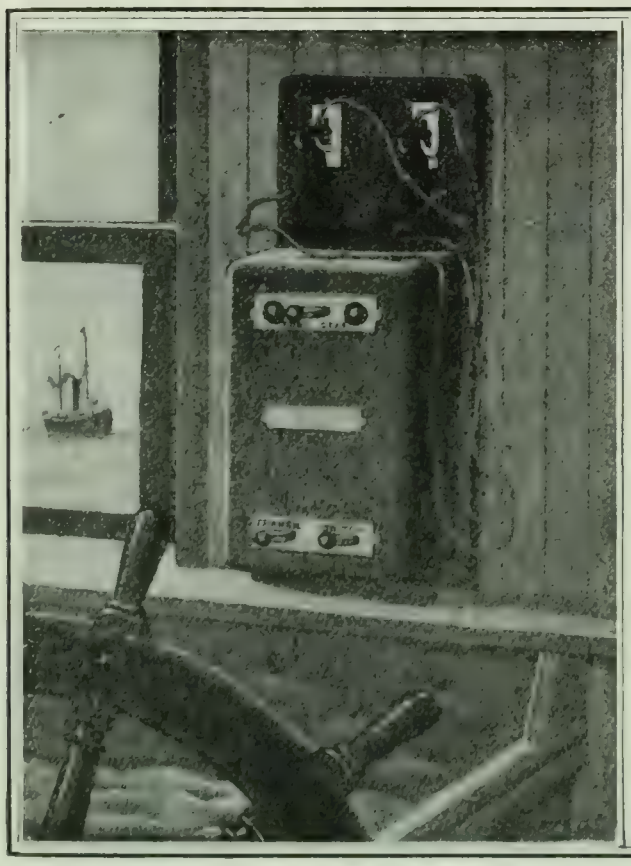
The practical use of the system in New York harbor is thus described by *The Scientific American:*

"Referring to the large illustration, the circular dotted lines shown in the larger vessel represent the position in the ship of the two sound receivers, one upon each side in the hold, located approximately twenty feet below the surface of the water. The lightship *Pollock Rip* has the sounding-bell hung through a well in the center of the ship, about twenty-five feet below the bottom. It also has a receiving-apparatus. Beyond, at the left, is observed a lighthouse and a buoy. Depending from the buoy is a bell, with a pipe leading to the shore to the compressed-air reservoir in the lighthouse. In the small illustration the manner of suspending the bell is shown. It is held by a main chain, while a second operating chain is attached at its lower end to the bell-crank of the hammer, and the upper end to a pneumatic piston, which is operated by compressed air either from the anchored lightship or the lighthouse, as the case may be, or it may be operated by a direct upward pull by manual power if desired.

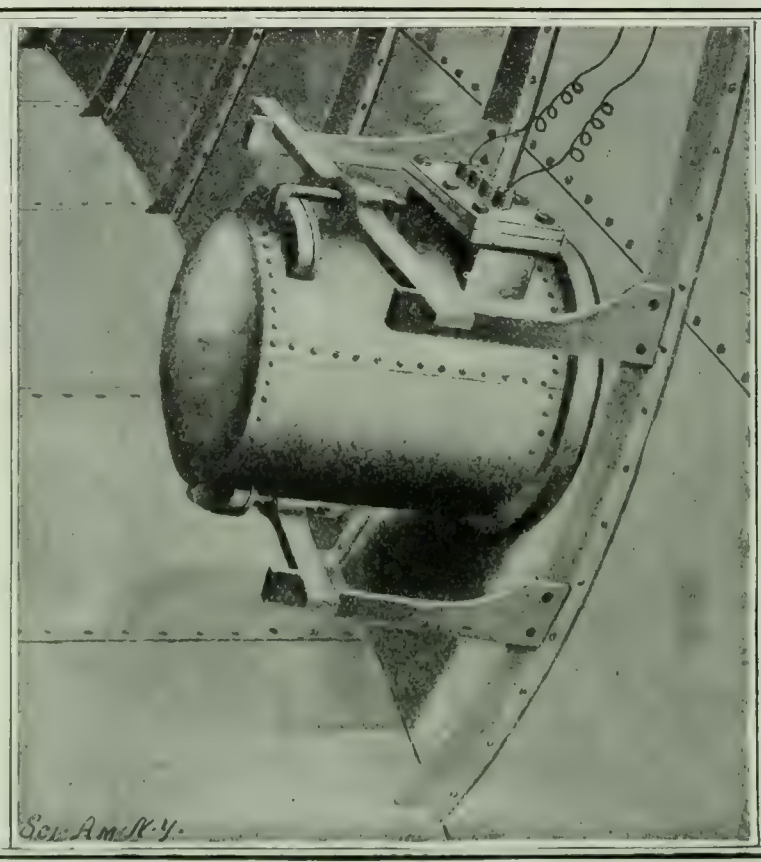
"It has been ascertained that the receiver for collecting the sound vibrations need not be located on the outside of the vessel, but operates as well when clamped on the inside against the inner surface of the outer hull, especially in iron ships. The sound vibration from the bell passing through the water is communicated to the side of the ship's hull, and that in turn to the liquid or water in the receiver. . . . . .

"Inserted in the top of the receiver is an electric transmitter, something on the order of a telephone-transmitter, from which wires are run to the pilot-house of the ship. . . . The wires are connected to a battery and the primary coil of an induction-coil in the usual way, and the telephone-receivers to the secondary coil.

"It is obvious that when a sound impulse is given to the liquid in the receiver in the hold of the ship, it will be transmitted electrically to the telephone-receiver in the pilot-house. As the sound travels through the water in every direction from its source, it is found that the impulse will be stronger and louder on the side of the ship nearest to the source. By this means the direction of the sounding-bell is ascertained, for by listening to the telephone-



TELEPHONE SOUND RECEIVERS.



SOUND HOLD-RECEIVER.

SIGNAL BELL.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

SYSTEM OF SUBMARINE SOUND SIGNALING.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

receiver attached to the starboard side water-receiver, and then switching over to the port side and listening to that telephone-receiver, the ear detects at once which is the louder sound of the two. This was determined experimentally by turning the ship around in a large circle, when the difference in the sound from one side to the other was very noticeable, according to which side was nearer or farther away from the sounding-bell. . . . . .

"Our representative, while on the *Herman Winter*, observed the perfect operation of the apparatus when approaching, passing, and leaving the *Pollock Rip* lightship. It had been prearranged that the signal should be the number 73, the number of the lightship. This locality was reached shortly before daylight, yet when the ship was seven miles from the lightship, tossed by tempestuous seas, the signal, seven strokes then three, was faintly but distinctly heard. Within two miles it was quite loud, and the peculiar A musical note of the bell was plainly noticeable. It is feasible to signal words with a special code, and no doubt such a system of communication will soon be perfected."

Fires Due to Electric Kindling of Benzin.—At establishments where benzin is used for cleaning clothes fires are apt to occur by spontaneous ignition of the fluid at the moment when woolen materials are pulled out of it. Such fires have been found to be due to electric sparks. They are frequent in very cold weather, and in dry, pure air. Says *The Electrical Review*, abstracting a note from *Engineering* (London):

"Twelve years ago M. Richter showed that electric sparks caused the trouble, and he found that with dry air and a temperature of minus 15° C., the danger was greatest. He discovered that when 0.02 per cent. of magnesium oleate was added to the benzin, no discharges took place and no explosion occurred."

The reason for this, we are told, has just been explained by G. Just, of the technical high school of Carlsruhe, who finds that it is due to the slight increase in electric conductivity caused by addition of the oleate, which is sufficient to prevent the accumulation of dangerous charges. An electroscope connected to electrodes immersed in pure benzin shows that a charge is retained for several minutes, but in the oleate solution it is impossible to impart a charge to them. Other preparations have been tried in place of magnesium oleate, but none are as satisfactory.

PORTABLE SUBMARINE SOUND SIGNALING APPARATUS.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

HOW BUSHES OPEN AND SHUT.

IT has been discovered that woody shrubs have a curious periodic movement of the branches, which close up like an umbrella in winter and open out again in summer. Of course this motion is very slight, so that the casual observer would not notice it; but it is said to be very evident when the shrubs are closely watched. This opening and closing motion has been studied by W. F. Ganong, whose conclusions regarding its cause and mechanism are set forth in a note in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 21) as follows:

"In winter the branches close up, their ends approaching the vertical axis of the plant. In summer they tend to incline outward, and their ends recede from the axis. We might perhaps be inclined to attribute these oscillations, which are very regular, to the weight of the leaves. It would, in fact, be natural that the branch, relieved from the weight of the leaves, should assume a more nearly vertical direction, and also that when weighted by them, it should become more horizontal. But the weight of the leaves, M. Ganong tells us, has nothing to do with it. In fact, by taking precise measurements at regular intervals on a certain number of shrubs, M. Ganong has found that the oscillation, which is of considerable amplitude, takes place from the exterior toward the interior, from the fall of the foliage to the middle of the winter, and before a single leaf exists up to the time of refoliation. The weight of the leaves is not the cause. Besides, in each of these large movements there are secondary oscillations, resting periods, or even backward movements. These are due to temperature, and to temperature also must be attributed the great movements of recoil and approach. The action, too, is indirect. It operates on the quantity of water included in the stem. This quantity increases with the heat and diminishes with the

cold. But we need not assume that the water acts by its weight: this influence exists, but it is feeble. The water acts on the cells of the bark and pith, which swell or empty as water comes to them in greater or less quantity. In hot weather the access of water is considerable; the branch then straightens out and inclines outward. The movement studied by Ganong is thus of purely mechanical, or rather of physical, origin. It has no other significance. Ganong gives the name 'thermometric' to this periodic oscillation of the branches."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO N-RAYS ACT ON THE SENSES?

AT the time of the discovery by M. Blondlot of the *n*-rays and the further announcement by Dr. Charpentier that they were identical with rays emitted by living organisms, especially from the nerves and muscles, it was remarked that the telepathists might take heart, especially if the emanation from one human body should be proved to have an effect on another body. This additional step now appears to have been made, if we may credit a recent announcement of Charpentier, who claims to have established the fact that *n*-rays exalt the sensitiveness of the different sense-organs when they fall either on those organs or on the brain-centers associated with them. It will be remembered that Charpentier has already asserted that the intensity of the radiation differs with the activity of the region from which it proceeds. If he can now prove that radiation from a particular part of the brain affects especially the corresponding part of another brain, a physiological mechanism for thought-transference will have been established. This step, however, would be a long one, and it certainly has not yet been taken. Dr. Charpentier's latest announcement is thus described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 4):

"A very distinct increase of the sensation of smell is observed when the source of *n*-rays acts on the upper part of the nose, in the neighborhood of the olfactive spots . . . or on the median and superior part of the skull. . . . Taste is also increased by the rays, either when the substance is placed on the surface of the tongue or when it is diffused through the mouth. The increase is manifested feebly, following the action of the source (tempered steel, for instance) on a parietal zone near that of gustation.

"The action on hearing is shown by a source placed opposite the auditive conduit, and the central action by a source placed above the ear opposite the brain-center of audition."

The author of the note in the *Revue* is somewhat skeptical about all this. He remarks:

"Certainly there is no theoretical objection to such an influence, but no psychologist who has devoted himself to the study of sense-perception would accept in their entirety the data indicated by the author without having details about the methods used, which have not yet been furnished. The chances of error are enormous, and suggestibility has such an influence, when it acts on small variations, that we should be sure that its influence has been eliminated. . . . . .

"It is to be feared that M. Charpentier has observed only variations or oscillations of attention excited by the approach of a body or provoked by the suggestibility of the subject, if forewarned. And it is always allowable to ask whether these influences on the centers would have been discovered if their localization were not already known.

"It is desirable that M. Charpentier should perform his experiments on a subject who has not been forewarned and with a rigorous technique. Besides this, the Academy of Sciences, in the case of many of the facts relating to *n*-rays, would do well to ask for experimental demonstration. In fact, altho the existences of the *n*-rays discovered by Blondlot would appear to be undeniable, it would be dangerous to accept—as authors, scientists, and the public are too apt to do—all the sometimes hasty results that are reported from all sides and that have not perhaps received the necessary confirmation. . . . Radium has prepared our minds in too great a degree to regard as true, even *a priori*, the most marvelous discoveries.

"In this particular case, and from the strictly psychologic point of view, we may ask whether the action of the *n* rays does not resemble that of the magnet on hysterical persons. Charpentier's conclusions are certainly possible. That is not perhaps a sufficient reason for concluding too quickly that they are true."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Vegetable Patchwork.—The curious fabric made by the leaf-cutting ants and bees is thus described in a recent article on "Tailoring Animals" in *Harper's Magazine* by Dr. Henry C. McCook. He says:

"In tailoring establishments the cutting department represents the highest trained skill. To plan a garment and then cut its various parts from the stuff is distinctly the work of a finer intelligence than to put the parts together. It may be forcing analogies too far, but at least it is a fancy that lies close to fact that the highest order of insects, the Hymenoptera, perhaps contain species that cut from the leaves of plants a covering for their young, which pieces they unite upon a fixed and traditional but apparently premeditated plan. The cutting or parasol ants may be grouped with these species, and the leaf-cutting bee has even a better claim to the first honors in the cutters' association of their gild. Her brooding-nest is a tapestried tube made in soft wood, in the pith of an elder-stock, the hollow of a tree, an opening in an old wall, the shelter of a cornice, or a hole in the ground. Having chosen and arranged her quarters, she proceeds to get material to drape its walls. You may see her then squat upon a rose-leaf, revolving upon her feet while she uses her jaws as scissors, thus clipping out a circular patch, which she carries to her quarters. The piece is thrust into the tube, with the serrated edge, it is alleged, habitually placed upon the outside. The elasticity of the cutting causes it to cling to the walls, and when a dozen pieces, more or less, are laid in and overlapped, a small thimble-shaped cell is formed. Into this the mother drops an egg, and puts a bit of bee-bread, and seals up the cell with a cutting or two. Like cells are added until they are lengthened out into a chamber two or three inches long. Other chambers follow, the mother placing half a dozen cells in every one, until her maternal zeal is satisfied, which at times is not until several separate rooms are tapestried. This feat, in the number of pieces cut and placed, rivals that of our grandams' patchwork quilts. For the bee may cut and carry and drape a thousand pieces ere her task is done."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

OF Professor Wilhelm His, the eminent German anatomist, who died on May last, at the age of seventy-three, *Nature* says that he altered and extended our knowledge of human anatomy more than any man of his time. "He introduced more accurate methods of studying the form and relationships of the various organs of the body. Pupils went to him from all parts of the earth and carried back to their native universities the quiet, honest spirit of investigation, the complete methods and the accurate technique His had introduced in his laboratory at Leipzig. His influence to-day is world-wide; it is especially evident in the remarkable progress in embryological research made recently in the United States.

THAT the abduction of Mr. Perdicaris may have an important effect on the status of Morocco as a health resort in several ways is pointed out by *The Lancet* (London), which says: "To the European Mr. Perdicaris has . . . been a constant friend and the leader in all practical useful works. It was Mrs. Perdicaris who organized the soup-kitchens when there was danger of cholera, so that the want of food should not prepare the way for the outbreak of the disease. In all public works that have contributed to render Tangier clean and healthy Mr. Perdicaris was the principal initiator and donor. The cause of public health has in him its first and most useful champion, while in regard to the cruel abuses practised under the *protégé* system he has been instrumental in bringing about reforms. We can not believe him in danger, but the episode is none the less disconcerting, as other Europeans not well known and respected may be similarly treated. What is so pleasant and health-restoring at Tangier is the facility for obtaining horses and mules, or even camels if preferred, and going for long rides over the hills and wild roadless country. With Raisuli and his men on the warpath this is evidently not possible now. If they do not respect even Mr. Perdicaris, certainly no one else is safe. In these circumstances, and in view of the treaty recently concluded between England and France, it may well be that this is the beginning of the end. The European intervention so long deferred may soon be at hand. It will not be an unmixed blessing. It may put an end to the special charm that Morocco possessed which was useful, not only to the artist in search of the original and beautiful, but also to the physician anxious to provide a complete mental change for his patient. On the other hand, it will be more easy to get the necessary sanitary works carried out and it is to hoped that brigandage will be suppressed."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ORTHODOX VIEWS OF GREAT SCIENTISTS.

DR. JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., Ph.D., protests against the prevailing impression that "science is practically always, and indeed almost inevitably, associated with unorthodoxy in religious views." Turning to the sciences of biology and electricity, he claims that the master minds in these fields have been "far from being unchristian or infidel in thinking." In biology he names Schwann, discoverer of the cellular constitution of all living things; Lamarck, "the great modern father of evolution"; Johann Mueller, "whom the Germans delight to call the father of modern medicine"; Claude Bernard, the great French physiologist; and Pasteur, "undoubtedly the greatest of modern biologists." All these great men, Dr. Walsh states, were faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church. "Besides these," he continues, "it must not be forgotten that many of the distinguished biologists who were not Catholics were yet faithful Christians, and believed not only in Revelation, but also in all that Christianity means for the solution of our great social problems, present and future."

It is not the history of modern biology alone, says Dr. Walsh, that furnishes an absolute contradiction to the notion that "great scientific attainments, and especially supreme success in scientific investigation, are incompatible with the most perfect intellectual submission to orthodox religious principles." The science of electricity, he states, offers almost more striking examples. We quote further (*The Catholic World*, June) as follows:

"It might well be thought that this department of physics, which has now come to be considered as an independent science, is so modern that it must furnish some striking examples in support of the idea that science leads men away from that attention to other worldly things which many seem fain to believe is characteristic only of the poet and dreamer, and takes from them faith and hope according to Christian teaching. As a matter of fact, however, the great discoverers in the science of electricity are all of them, practically, without exception, devout, faithful, practical Christians. Volta, to whom we owe the original discoveries that made the further investigation of the electrical current possible, and who thus opened the way for the industrial applications of electricity, was always a constant and devout member of the Catholic Church. Galvani, who first pointed out the existence of animal electricity, was almost quixotic in his devotions to Catholic principles and obedience to the dictates of conscience, even at material loss to himself. Ampère, the great French father of magnetic electricity, was quite as faithful a devotee to his religious practises of piety as he was to his scientific work in magnetism and electricity.

"It is not alone among the Latin nations that this combination of Christian faith and scientific attainments with successful investigation leading to great discoveries is found. Michael Faraday, the great English physicist, to whose discoveries in the department of electricity we owe so much, tho not a Catholic, was an eminently good Christian and a faithful believer in the care of Providence for the world. Of Sir Humphry Davy, Faraday's great predecessor, the same thing may be said with equal truth. Of the great Scandinavian discoverer in electricity, Oersted, whose work proved such a stimulus to investigators throughout the world, we have definite proof that he was not only a believer but a public advocate of all that Christianity meant for humanity and modern civilization. Of Ohm, whose name is enshrined in electrical terminology, we know that he was a pupil of the Jesuits, a teacher subsequently at one of their colleges, and a faithful member of the Catholic Church to the end of his life."

Among still more modern scientists Dr. Walsh cites Clerk Maxwell and Lord Kelvin. Of the latter he writes: "The present dean of the physical sciences, Lord Kelvin, is not only not in any sense an infidel, he is even something of a controversial Christian, who insists on the smallness of mind of those who fail to see God's handiwork in the things of nature."

"These are some of the greatest names at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century," says Dr. Walsh, "and rationalism has failed utterly to touch them."

After taking up each of these men individually, and supporting by the narratives of their lives and by quotation from their writings his contention that they were all faithful Christians, Dr. Walsh summarizes as follows:

"We have thus seen that the great scientific geniuses to whom we owe the foundations of electricity, the first important ground-breaking discoveries in the departments of animal electricity, voltaic electricity, the connection between electricity and chemistry, between electricity and certain physical manifestations, and also between electricity and magnetism, were all of them sincere, simple-minded believers in the great religious truths which have so influenced mankind, and were practical religious followers of their beliefs, proud of the name of Christians, and glad to be helpful to others in the matter of faith in religious mysteries."

It may be objected, he says, that these men lived before the modern skeptical spirit invaded science, or that perhaps it was the later logical deductions from their discoveries which led men into materialism. But in answer to this objection, he promises to show in a later paper that the "great electrical scientists who followed the founders, and who have led electrical science up to its modern acme of development, were practically all of them quite as firm believers in religious truth and quite as devoted adherents of religious principles as were their great predecessors in this department of physical science."

CHRISTIANITY'S MOST FORMIDABLE RIVAL.

MODERN Protestantism, says Prof. Thomas C. Hall, of Union Theological Seminary, is wofully ignorant of Marxian Socialism. Yet it is in Socialism, he argues, that organized Christianity has its most serious, determined, and formidable rival—a fact to which the Roman Catholic Church has been painfully awakened in France, Belgium, and Italy. Only Protestantism has failed to grasp the significance of this new force, which now musters over 3,000,000 voters in Germany, nearly 1,000,000 in Austria, more than 1,500,000 in France, 500,000 in Belgium, and probably about 250,000 in the United States, with strong entrenchments in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, and now even in Spain.

Socialism, as Professor Hall sees it, is not simply a political economy, nor a philosophy, nor a scheme of reform. It is, he says, "a religious faith, and is being embodied in a religious organization." "It is not a science, but a dogma; it is not a belief, but a profound trust." True it is, he says, that it is based upon a political economy far from contemptible; that it involves a philosophy of life cruder relatively than its political economy; and that it catches up and uses the phrases and conceptions of modern science "more thoroughly, if not more intelligently, than does modern Christianity." But it is because in it "a new hope and a new faith have found definite expression" that Socialism assumes the appearance of a rival of organized Christianity. In Germany the Socialist lecture-hall, we are told, already threatens, with the workingman, to take the place of the church. And what has gone so far in Germany, says Professor Hall, is going on all over Europe, and is beginning rapidly to take place in the United States. To quote further (from *The North American Review*, June):

"Indeed, the student of church history who wonders feebly over his books what was the power exercised by the early wandering prophet and the ecstatic dreamer of dreams, would do well to visit a Socialist meeting, stirred to enthusiasm by a visiting 'comrade' whose reputation as a speaker has preceded him. The burden of testimony at such a meeting is a more or less intelligent repetition of the catch-phrases of Marxianism; and, with that as a basis, ringing and confident assurances of a world conquest; and faces

worn with toil light up with the radiance of assured victory and final world-peace."

Here, the writer continues, begin some of the strange and striking analogies that should make every student of primitive Christianity an earnest student of Socialism. The dogmatisms and dreams of the two organizations, he states, deserve the most careful psychological comparison and analysis.

Moreover, he finds it highly suggestive that the economic world-conditions to-day reproduce, in many ways, those which so greatly furthered the spread of an organized and dogmatic Christianity. We read:

"Now, as in the days of Rome, the world is physically united, as it has not been since the fall of the empire. Since then, not until the last century was travel as safe and as frequent as in the days of Roman domination. Now, as then, the world is intellectually under the dominion of a common stock of ideas and methods. What Greece did for the Roman world, experimental science does for us. Now, as then, three tongues give any teacher the ears of the world's real leaders, and the wide extent of the world's dominion gives a freedom of utterance which the smaller conditions of life made impossible before, and which reminds the student of the really astonishing liberty of speech permitted by Rome. Moreover, now, as in the days of the empire, the land open to exploitation is rapidly passing into a few hands, and the urban population increases at the expense of the country, as it did in the days of Nero, and equally to the alarm of the responsible power-possessing class. . . . Under existing conditions, the primitive Christian Church was the only organization with sufficient strength among the proletariat to reorganize the bankrupt world. . . . In fact, the Christian Church fell heir to a mass of proletariat organizations in a manner only comparable to the way in which to-day Socialism is falling heir to trades-unions and reform agencies of even middle-class origin."

After emphasizing the proletarian and "possessionless" character of the early church, Professor Hall proceeds to draw another parallel:

"A possessionless class is not only a relatively unstable population, but one in which national feeling is weak. The Christian or Socialist group is bound to become cosmopolitan in sympathy. The group is no longer based on geographical considerations; the organizing conception is a common discontent and a common hope. The proletariat of the days of Jesus, like the proletariat of to-day, felt itself cut off from national ambitions, and class feeling became stronger than all national feeling."

And again:

"The conditions of the proletariat struggle are reproducing to-day, in another particular, the history of early Christianity. The power-possessing class press sees in the internal struggles of Socialism a sure indication of inherent weakness; and there is scarcely any exaggeration possible of the bitterness of these dissensions. Yet it must be remembered that they have never reached the heights and depths of the contests waged by the parties in the early church. The whole empire was shaken by the fierce feuds of warring monks, who fought in the streets and poisoned rival superiors, and used all the arts of blandishments, intrigues, bribes, and threats to secure the banishment or death of hated rivals. It is intense fanatical faith that makes such quarrels possible, and without that faith Socialism would be no danger to the existing order. Should a political Socialist party in the near future reach power, such contentions would be as serious a menace to the stability of society as were the desperate conflicts between Arian and orthodox parties in the old Roman world."

Socialism is doing under our eyes just what the Old Catholic Church did. It is hardening into a dogmatism. But its real strength, continues Professor Hall, is not its dogmas, but its faith in a supersensuous reality, a profound faith in a coming reign of its ideals of righteousness. He concludes with this double note of warning:

"The existing order is not challenged by a theory of political economy, nor by an academic philosophy of life; it has to deal with a religious faith, a new standard of values, a fighting ideal and a militant enthusiasm rapidly hardening into an aggressive dogmatism. The Roman Empire gave way to the Old Catholic Church because it was rotten economically. For genuine Christianity this was a grave misfortune, however dramatic the victory may seem to have been. Christianity was dogmatized and formalized and organized into a new paganism. The really vital question before the existing order to-day is: How far is it ready to meet the tremendous strain of changing economic conditions, or how far is it really rotten as Socialist enthusiasm proclaims it to be? If the Socialists are right, and to them fall the responsibilities of reorganizing a weary and outgrown civilization, then it is to be devoutly wished that they may become accurate students of the rise of the Old Catholic Church, and that they would more carefully guard themselves against the dangers that beset it in the hour of its victory. If the existing order is to maintain itself, then it must find some more zeal-inspiring dream than any yet on the horizon of either feudal Romanism or individualistic Protestantism. Perhaps we, too, might do well to learn again the lessons of success and failure written in the pages of the gradual transformation of primitive Christianity into the Old Catholic Church, as *securus judicavit orbis terrarum*."

IS JOHN'S GOSPEL AN ANTI-JEWISH POLEMICAL WRITING?

THE hostile attitude toward Christ, in which "the Jews" are represented throughout the fourth gospel, has done much to vex and perplex the interpreters in their efforts to determine exactly the purpose of this book. In recent months several attempts have been made to find in this very word "Jews" the key to the understanding of the whole book. In the Jewish mission journal founded by Delitzsch, *Soat auf Hoffnung* (Leipsic, No. 4), is found a lengthy discussion based on the book of Pastor Wuttig, "Das Johanneische Evangelium und seine Abfassungszeit" (The Gospel of John and the Time of Its Composition), in which the novel effort is made to prove that "Jews" is here equivalent to Judeans, and that the book merely reflects the standing antagonisms between the Galileeans, of whom Jesus was a representative, and the Jews of the southern province. The writer of the article, Pastor A. Wiegand, considers this the best solution of the enigma yet offered.

The most significant answer, however, to the fourth gospel sphinx's riddle is that furnished by Prof. Dr. W. Wrede, of the theological faculty of the University of Breslau, who in his latest work, entitled "Character und Tendenz des Johannesevangelium" (Character and Tendency of John's Gospel), maintains that this book is really an anti-Jewish "tendency" production and, accordingly, anything but an historical work. This is not the first attempt made to ascribe to John's Gospel a certain "tendency" in the polemical ups and downs of the apostolic age. Weigsäcker, in his famous "Apostolische Zeit Alter" (Age of the Apostles) saw in it a reflection of the anti-Jewish polemical spirit in the early church. Baldensperger emphasized still more decidedly the polemical character of the gospel, declaring that the prologue indicated hostility to the followers of John the Baptist; then Jülicher, in his "Einleitung" (Introduction to the New Testament) calls it an "apologetico-polemical" work directed against the Jews, and places it on a parallel with Justin's dialogue with Trypho, the Jew. Wrede has now in an aggressive manner developed this "tendency" idea, stating, among other things, the following:

"No book in the New Testament is more generally misunderstood by the people than is the case with John's Gospel. In this gospel the narrative is only a garment that is to cover certain doctrines and teachings. An author who simply narrates his story does not write as is done in this book. Indeed, the writer could not have been even a pupil of an eye-witness of the career of Christ. Not a few of the real events are grossly misunderstood. What was meant to be understood spiritually the writer has accepted in a literal sense. Such Jews as are here depicted really

never existed. A book that on principle depicts the Jews in this attitude of hostility to the Lord, mentioning the very arguments which they bring forth, must have originated in a writer who had close connection with the Jews. But the Jews could never have been as they are here described, any more than the Roman procurator could have deported himself in the manner in which Pilate is reported to have done. These and similar facts go to show that the book is the product of polemics, and purposes to employ polemics. It is an anti-Jewish tendency writing; it is an expression of the struggle of the church against the Judaistic tendencies in many circles during the early history of the church. At that time such problems as the miracles and prophecies of Christ, his origin and sufferings and death, his resurrection, his relation to the Baptist, were all in the foreground of discussion, and John's Gospel is written to meet the objections of Jews to these cardinal teachings of Christianity. Over against the old gospels it is a new production in kind and character, its contents being determined by the purposes the author had in view. The picture furnished is really unhistorical, but the apologetical and polemical tendency of the book does not thereby suffer. The contents of this gospel are theology and speculation, but not history; it is a Christology, but not a record of the historical Christ."

Professor Kunze, of the Protestant faculty of Vienna, subjects the booklet of Wrede to a close examination in the *Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, Nos. 8 and 9), and comes to the conclusion that this solution "does not solve the Johannean problem." Its extreme position is the exaggeration of a small germ of truth; its weakness is that it makes the gospel a purely subjective production with objective historical contents, and it has only the merit of having added one more hypothesis to the scores that have been advanced to deprive the church of "the finest gospel," as Luther was accustomed to term this book.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN SPIRIT AND MATTER.

IN a work called "The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena," the author, Isaac K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., states as his purpose to give greater currency to psychic phenomena and thus to "assist a little in rallying to the Society for Psychical Research the help needed." The help asked for is that which can be derived only from the trained scientist, and the author's belief seems to be that the already verified facts are sufficient to justify competent scientists to attempt the task of generalization. He asserts that as the result of the accumulation of physical facts and thousands of well-verified psychic facts the margin dividing spirit and matter is constantly narrowing. Thus:

"Many steps in the last few years have been taken upward toward the boundary line that separates the spirit from matter. The phonograph that photographs the voice, the long distance telephone which enable us to hear the voice of a friend tho the ocean intervenes, the wireless telegraph which by waves of ether is a prophecy of conversation with the inhabitants on other planets, the *x*-ray giving us power to look through solids, the kinetoscope that helps us to see events of the past in action—where is the end? Lord Kelvin has discovered that an atom of matter and an atom of ether may occupy the same space at the same time, and that an electron is so small that it will take one hundred thousand of them to make an atom; and Sir William Crookes tells us that there is such stupendous energy in the radiations of radium, the newly discovered element, that a few grains of it would suffice to lift the entire English navy two miles.

"It is in this 'new day' much easier to believe that there is an inner universe, that this inner universe is a stupendous vitalizing force through which run streams of individuality, and that he who fully *believes* has the intelligence and power and goodness of this universe to draw on—the inner universe, a network of psychic nerves, touch one, touch all. Thought and feeling vibrate everywhere. No man lives to himself nor thinks to himself; as waves of light are darting everywhere across the ocean of light-ether and nowhere get confused, each object standing out clearly revealed, so in that greater and far more refined ocean of thought-ether each thought is clear, distinct to the receiver-mind which is attuned to the transmitter-mind. We now know that we occupy but a minute corner of the universe, and that there easily may be a thousand laws and a thousand forces of which we have never as yet dreamed. In infinite space there is room for many, many things."

"What if it be true," asks the author, "that we are breaking through into the next stage of evolution?" If that be true, he continues, we ought not to expect to find it a simple world, but one vastly more complex than this. The difficulties of men in breaking into the intellectual world have not disappeared even after thousands of years of effort to gain the mastery of our reasoning faculties. "If the next stage of evolution is the mastery of faculties by which we shall be able to commune consciously with the spirit world, is it unreasonable to believe that the mastery of these higher faculties will prove a more complicated and difficult task than has proved the mastery of the reasoning faculties?" Such a reflection, he thinks, will make us tolerant of the many blunders of honest effort at the very inception of the new order.

All attempts at intelligent solution of the tens of thousands of psychic phenomena, says the author, now seem to lie in two directions—namely:

"1. The *subjective mind*—variously called *unconscious mind*, *subliminal self*, *subnormal self*, etc. . . . . .

"2. *Spiritualism*. By this is meant the theory that refers the explanation to intelligences outside of men living in the flesh, sometimes called *extramundane intelligences*. The advocates of this theory make the term cover good angels and bad angels, intelligences from any other part of the physical universe, and from human beings who previously existed in the flesh. . . . . .

"Formerly it was a very simple question when any psychic phenomena were encountered. They were considered the results of coincidence, or of fraud, or of spirits. Now, when we succeed in eliminating coincidence and fraud, we reach only the threshold of the difficulty.

"Immense progress has been made by the Society for Psychical Research and other psychologists in the exploration of the subjective mind. Marvels upon marvels have been revealed, with hints often of a far greater domain to be explored—a domain so great and marvelous as to make us stand still with amazement. It is easy to understand why Gladstone said, when accepting honorary membership in the Society for Psychical Research, speaking of the work of the society: 'It is the most important work which is being done in the world—by far the most important.' It appears that the conscious mind is only a small segment of our spirit selves; the greater part of the mind or soul is below the threshold of consciousness. As the solar spectrum reveals only a fragment of the forces in light—other forces are above the rays that make ultra-violet, and others below that make ultra-red, as all the heat-waves, the chemical waves, the Hertzian waves—so our spirit or mind spectrum as revealed in consciousness is limited. Who can tell how far below or above consciousness extend the powers of the soul?"

Turning to the second alternative presented in explanation of psychic phenomena, Dr. Funk says: "Spiritualism, so far as I have seen, is a great blundering attempt to utilize a colossal new force or rather a world of new forces." He does not go to the extent of giving credence to the conclusion of Frederick Myers that, "after deducting all that is fraudulent and misleading in spiritualistic phenomena, and attributing all possible to subjective faculties, there still remains sufficient to justify sure belief in actual communication with discarnate spirits." He does, however, express his willingness to reconcile himself to the spirit hypothesis "through thinking that we are entering a psychic field of investigation that is marvelously complex, and that what we are getting now is the babble of babes, not because of the lack of intellectual ability of spirits, but of the lack of ability on both the earth side and the spirit side to handle the forces that make communication possible." If any one should demonstrate the practicability of intramundane communication, he "will go down into history as a far greater discoverer than Columbus, than Newton, than Morse, than

Marconi—yes, than all combined." In looking to science to attempt the solution, he says:

"Science should move in this matter with great deliberation, but move. The subject is worthy of it. The phenomena should be subjected to the most severe critical tests, put through the furnace, heated seven times, of critical investigation—this by that class of scientists who have learned to do accurate thinking, accurate work along the lines of modern psychology. Scientists can never recall too frequently the fact that all beliefs, in their early history, were contradictory and ran wild: Astronomy ran to astrology, chemistry to alchemy and many other chimeras, hypnotism to every sort of humbuggery. Healing by suggestion is still in its chaotic crazy-quilt state. It is just what we might expect of Spiritualism, if it be true, that it also must pass its crazy-quilt period."

THE INSTINCT OF PRAYER.

SINCE the great majority of men, whatever may be their religious opinions, pray if they find themselves in sufficiently acute distress, argues a writer in *The Spectator* (London), belief in prayer is an instinct, "an instinct which neither argument nor disappointment is able to eradicate." But if occasional prayer, he goes on to say, is a spiritual instinct, it is no less certain that habitual prayer is a spiritual effort. We read further:

"When the disciples of our Lord said to him, 'Teach us to pray,' there is no doubt that they were referring to the habit of prayer, which they found difficult, and perhaps burdensome. Those who desire to be delivered from some sudden pain or peril do not ask to have words found for them in which they may express themselves, and the diurnal suggestion contained in the Lord's Prayer makes it evident that it was intended to serve as a pattern to those who wanted to put more vitality into their accustomed devotions. In reply to this request Christ, who sought to give men rest unto their souls, made no heavy demands upon the powers of worship of those whom he taught, realizing, no doubt, how exceedingly different those powers are. The form he offered them as a pattern of what prayer should be is very short and comprehensive. There is no value, he explains, in vain repetition, and no one is heard for his much speaking, neither is any great effort after expression necessary, since 'your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.' Times and seasons of prayer he leaves entirely to the individual conscience, only urging each man to maintain privacy in his personal devotions so far as he can, on the ground that it preserves sincerity."

This teaching, we read, coincides exactly with the modern religious spirit; but other sayings of Christ on the subject of prayer are more difficult to understand. Says the writer:

'Whatever allowance we may make for metaphorical language, it can not be denied that he asserted that all prayers made in a Christian spirit are answered, and that he reiterated the assertion with startling plainness: 'Whatsoever things ye desire, when ye pray believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.' It is not very easy to see what he meant. One meaning must obviously be set aside. The most spiritual teacher whom the world has ever seen did not offer to his disciples the wishing-cup of a children's tale. However the words as they have come down to us may appear to bear the interpretation that all who pray can get what they want, that is certainly not how they were understood by those who heard them. . . . The men to whom Christ spoke must constantly have prayed, as they felt, to no purpose, and it was, as we imagine, to remove this source of discouragement that our Lord set himself. He wanted to impress upon them that 'men ought always to pray, and not to faint.' It is characteristic of him that he almost never said the obvious thing, or told men that which went without saying. It would have been meaningless to say to those who had all their lives been harassed by the knowledge that prayer would not always bring the fulfilment of a wish. In the same way Christ told those who believed his teaching that they should never die, but should live forever. He was not denying the physical fact of a physical death, which all saw happening around them, but proclaiming as emphatically as possible the spiritual fact of a spiritual life."

Are we to suppose, then, the writer asks, that Christ meant us never to pray for a temporal blessing? He continues:

"That seems to us to be an impossible solution in the face of the facts. He suggested to all men to pray every day for the means of livelihood, and his followers, by their own account, prayed for temporal blessings. Our Lord himself—with the reservation of complete obedience to God's will—prayed fervently that the doom he foresaw might be averted. Again, it is almost impossible to distinguish between spiritual and temporal benefits, so complex is the world we live in. Most men in the present day simply could not pray for what seems to them a miracle. When the doctor tells us that life is extinct, we have not the power to pray that that life may return to the body; but who can tell how many calamities may have been avoided by a spiritual suggestion? To deny that instances of answers to prayer have occurred is, in the opinion of the present writer at least, to shut one's eyes to evidence.

"The explanation of the whole matter which commends itself to our mind is this—that prayer is a beneficent force to which our instinct bears witness. That which we so dimly realize, our Lord, with his infinitely greater spiritual sensitiveness, clearly saw—so clearly that he could hardly find words strong enough to express his meaning, or to impress it upon the minds of his followers. He speaks as tho those who pray put in motion some force whose working is as certain as that of any law of nature, and he teaches this as part of the Christian faith. But exactly how that law works we do not know, and he did not explain. Why he did not every man must decide for himself in accordance with the dogmatic medium through which he is able to receive the Christian verity. There are some people who get out of all these difficulties by piously begging the question. They say that all who pray in Christ's name should pray that God's will may be done more fervently than they pray for what they want, and that then they must obtain one or other of their petitions. But tho our Lord certainly taught men to try to resign themselves to the will of God, and did resign himself, we can not believe that he taught what seems to us of the nature of a pious quibble. Many—we might almost say most—good people never succeed in completely giving up their wills to God. Are we to say that such have never prayed in the spirit of Christ? We can not help thinking that when Christ said 'in my name' he meant something far simpler than this somewhat Jesuitical advice. The one condition which he insisted on a man's complying with before he could put in motion the power of prayer was benevolence. He must 'forgive' if he had 'aught against any.' He must bring his mind into harmony with the mind of God, not necessarily by emptying it of all desire, but by strenuously endeavoring to have a good will toward all men. He must not pray against his enemies."

That we may one day understand the law we have been discussing far better than we do at present, concludes the writer, seems to be well within the bounds of spiritual possibility. "Certain glimpses of its operation, even when the actual petition has been refused, have been vouchsafed to us from the beginning."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

SAYS *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal): "Just as the iconoclast in medicine, in law, and in meteorology is quite welcome to remain in the community, so is the similar iconoclast in the church welcome to the fellowship of lay communion. Only the teaching office is inconsistent with the convictions of those so constituted that they must teach primarily their own individualism, rather than the accepted position of the body in whose name and with whose authority they teach. Private thinkers and teachers have full authority to teach as they please; but ambassadors of a kingdom are rightly at liberty to speak in the name of the kingdom, only what the kingdom enunciates."

The Christian Work (New York) says: "The comparative statistics of religious denominations in England as compiled by Mr. Howard Evans from official sources show that the established church still counts more communicants than all the non-conformists together, tho the difference is not very great. Of churchmen there are 2,050,718. Of non-conformists there were 2,010,530. The so-called free churches exceed the establishment, however, in the number of their Sunday-school scholars, having 3,389,848 to compare with 2,919,413. But both totals show that the Sunday-school is much more effectively worked in England than with us, where last year there were only 434,555 Sunday-school scholars as against 773,261 communicants."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ONSLAUGHT IMPENDING AT PORT ARTHUR.

KUROKI, with his forces spread out for scores of miles, may be keeping in touch with Kuropatkin, but Port Arthur remains the vital factor to the Japanese. So sure of this are many experts in London, Paris, and Berlin that they pay but passing attention to the raids of the Vladivostok squadron and devote themselves to calculations of the period within which the Russian fortress may be expected to succumb. Prussian military men, writing in the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, argue that the place ought to fall this month if it is ever going to fall at all. Should it hold out until well beyond the middle of next month, they say, the defenses will have been proved sufficiently formidable to baffle the Japanese for a long time—perhaps long enough for Russian naval reinforcements to arrive. On the other hand, the Paris *Gaulois* calmly awaits Port Arthur's capture without stating just when that Russian calamity is to be looked for. "It would be an unfortunate event," says the Paris paper, "but it would be a negligible event so far as the campaign is concerned." The London *Speaker*, convinced that Japanese operations against Kuropatkin are of secondary importance, sensational despatches to the contrary notwithstanding, remarks:

CHAUFFEUR DEATH.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Some of the best critics in our press have wondered that the Japanese have not masked Port Arthur with a comparatively small force, and massed all their three armies against Kuropatkin; and one critic, perhaps the ablest of all, has suggested that the Japanese have deliberately abstained from attacking the main Russian army on account of diplomatic considerations! It is easier to believe that the Japanese understand the possibility, or rather probability, of the sailing of the Baltic fleet. The Japanese have no means of recruiting their navy; they have chosen to depend entirely upon the sea for their communications. It is, therefore, absolutely essential for them to destroy the only practicable naval base which Russia possesses in the Far East. They must destroy it within three months, and if they can do so in three weeks their advantage will be enormously increased.

"It can not be too often repeated: the resistance of Port Arthur sufficiently prolonged will insure, humanly speaking, the strategical success of Russia before the first snow falls; its fall will insure the occupation of all southern Manchuria by the Japanese.

"In the light of this theory, which we are convinced is the true one, all the rumors, guesses, and falsehoods about the second Japanese army and the main Russian force in the Manchurian plain lose their importance."

This shows a correct sense of the relative importance of the factors at the front, in the opinion of continental experts. "If, however," says the military expert of *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "the strength of the defenses and garrison is as great and complete as circumstances demand, then, despite the certainty of its ultimate fate, Port Arthur may offer a much more protracted resistance than is generally anticipated." He sketches in graphic detail a picture of the sanguinary onslaught about to be witnessed:

"Let us suppose that the defenders have been pushed back sufficiently far to allow the Japanese to bring up their siege artillery. The positions of the various batteries on such familiar ground have doubtless long been decided upon, but inasmuch as they will be within range of the fortress guns their preparation with parapets and heavy gun-platforms, traverses and magazines, will have to be effected as secretly as possible. For the Russians, if they have ammunition and men to spare, will be certain to do their utmost by gun-fire and sortie to prevent the establishment of the batteries which are being raised to demolish their defenses. This work the Japanese will do as much as possible by night, but the siege guns of to-day are of such enormous weight that much more labor is required before they can actually open fire, and it is during this period of preparation that the beleagured garrison can give most trouble, and must be held in check by the Japanese infantry.

"When all is ready, it will be a duel to the death between the biggest and most powerful artillery which has ever been used in the attack and defense of a beleaguered fortress. Japan's first task must be to crush and subdue the fire of the Russian redoubts, but even then their assault will be no easy matter, as we shall see if we examine more closely the nature of the defenses to be crossed.

"The permanent forts of Port Arthur enceinte are very different things from the redoubts of Kinchau. Occupying a broken chain of heights around the town like Portsmouth or Plymouth, the Russian defenses, designed by General Vernander, if held by a strong garrison, with ample supplies of food and ammunition, might well at first sight seem impregnable. So effectively are the works concealed, that looking from the Japanese side little is visible on the heights even to the practised eye except a straightening or swelling of the ridges here and there, which do not quite suggest their natural conformation. Let us, however, climb the heights themselves. We shall then be able to appreciate better the formidable task before the forces of the Mikado.

"Huge ramparts of earth zigzag away to right and left. The crests of these slope outward to allow of fire from the great ordnance behind to be directed downward. Further out the slope becomes steeper, and then descends sheer into a huge gulf-like ditch, which being out of reach of the guns above is fitted with defenses of its own in the shape of kuponiers as well as counterscarp and escarp galleries. These are built of masonry into both sides of the ditch, and provided with guns and loopholes, enabling the whole interior space to be swept with fire in case of its entrance by the enemy. Above the outer ridge of the ditch is another parapet whose long outer slope, called the glacis, barb-wired and mined, is an exact prolongation of the main ramparts behind, whose big guns are thus afforded an unobstructed field of fire. Within the ramparts the interior space is divided at intervals by huge mounds of earth, called traverses, to protect the men working the guns from enfilade fire from a flank; and beneath these traverses are large vaults, open on the safe side, in which both light guns and men can be placed under cover during an overpowering bombardment.

"The intervening space between these powerful works on the lower ground is defended by lines of trenches, ditches, and obstacles of every description; while even if these were penetrated the fortifications surmounting every hill on the land side are semi-enclosed works whose gorges are protected by masonry loopholed walls with the object of their defense as separate forts so that the defense may be protracted to the last, and the enemy, if possible, destroyed and driven out again. Communications from the various

works, which are visible from the land side, are very effective, and safe from enfilade by their trace. the prolongation of which calls upon other works or land positions considered inaccessible, altho the Japanese may contradict this assumption. The protection for guns and gunners is very good, and there is said to be no difficulty from smoke, as in the closed galleries of obsolete granite-faced forts, like those of Sheerness; nor can men be struck by splinters of stone, for the works are all of earth. Such are the general features of the defenses which the Japanese forces have to overcome, and every one must acknowledge they form a pretty hard nut to crack.

"But, despite the increased strength of the modern fortress, the attack has gained in power to an even greater extent. The enormously increased range and weight of modern artillery will enable the Japanese to place a large number of heavy batteries out of sight on a long outer circle, behind a chain of fortified posts, and while subjecting the defenses generally to an accurate high-angle fire they will be able to concentrate a steady rain of high-explosive shells upon the points selected for attack. These, which can be lobbed into the defenses from a number of widely scattered points incessantly day and night, must in conjunction with infantry fire—to which the ground in front of Port Arthur peculiarly lends itself—inevitably subdue the fire of the forts. These, too, it must be remembered, are under the additional disadvantage of being liable to be taken in reverse by the guns of the fleet, which is evidently ready to take a hand in the business when the proper moment arrives."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOUBTS OF THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

FIVE powerful modern battle-ships, three battle-ships of earlier date, two armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, two transports, and thirty torpedo-boats, which Admiral Rozhdestvensky is to take from the Baltic this month to redress the naval balance in the Far East, resolve themselves into thin air under the searching criticisms of the London *Times*. That unsympathetic student of the Baltic squadron demonstrates in two columns of expert analysis that the Russian admiral's undertaking—which it declines to believe he will even attempt for months—would be comparable only with the immortal tilt of Don Quixote. Editorially it adds:

"When news of the first attack upon Port Arthur and of the reduction of the Russian squadron there to a helpless condition reached Europe, we were at once assured that the balance of sea power would be turned in favor of Russia by the early despatch of the Baltic fleet. The time is now nearly at hand when, as we were told, the ships would start upon their voyage . . . . The date was first deferred until the middle of July; now we hear of the first week of August. We publish this morning a well-informed article which will go far to convince competent judges that in all likelihood the Baltic squadron will not leave home waters this year, if, indeed, it ever sails for the Far East at all. Many of the ships of which it is to be composed are yet unfinished, and there is the gravest reason to doubt if it is possible to finish them before the winter. Russia needed two years more to complete her naval preparations when she was surprised by the war, and she is unprovided with the equipment and appliances which are indispensable for the rapid construction of modern ships of war. The fact that the ships are described as 'launched' proves nothing. It is the habit of the Russians to launch them as 'shells' in such a state that it often takes two or even three years to make them ready for sea. It is even doubtful at this moment whether the *Imperator Alexander III.* and the *Borodino*, which were launched in August and September, 1901, are yet finished. Even if the ships could be got ready in time, the problem of coaling them on the voyage has to be faced. How formidable it is, is demonstrated by the coal consumption of the Japanese vessels which have recently sailed from England. It ranged from 5,700 tons in the case of the battle-ship *Asahi* to 3,400 tons in some of the armored cruisers. As Russia has herself proclaimed coal to be contraband of war, she has effectually precluded all nations who make any pretense of observing neutrality from allowing her to coal the Baltic fleet in their ports. She must, therefore, do all her coaling at sea; and few sailors, we imagine, will dissent from the view that to send out the ships on the assumption that they can be coaled in this way on such a voyage would be a mere tempting of Providence which could scarcely fail to bring its own punishment. It must be remembered, too, that, as the Cologne *Gazette* has pointed out, Vladivostok and its cruisers would be icebound before a fleet starting in the autumn could hope to reach Eastern waters, and that, with Vladivostok and Port Arthur both closed to them, the Baltic fleet would have no better course open to it than to retrace its course to Europe with all possible despatch."

All of which is in perfect accord with the views of the London *Mail*, *News*, and *Standard*, and in marked contrast with what is averred in the Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois*. These French dailies repeat with emphasis the Russian claim that the Baltic squadron will soon be ready to sail, upholding the contention with particulars elicited from an anonymous but exalted official in St. Petersburg, who enjoys the confidence of an unnamed grand duke.

RUSSIA'S DECLINE AS A GREAT POWER.

THE potential defeat of a European Power by an Oriental Power is a contingency which upsets all our previous experience, and which may in the long run lead to grave and unforeseen consequences, we are informed by Edward Dicey, who thus writes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London):

"Even if Russia should ultimately prove victorious, her prestige has already sustained a blow from which it will take long to recover. So far the small island kingdom has not only held her own against the vast empire of the North, but has defeated her enemy both by sea and by land. This result has completely upset all calculations made before the outbreak of the war. The vast majority of our public instructors were confident that Japan would never really venture to measure her puny strength against the might of Russia, and that if she did dare to do so she would meet with rapid and signal discomfiture. We are now for the most part forced to the conclusion that there is 'something rotten in the state' of Russia. It may be that her internal organization is paralyzed by corruption and incompetence; that beyond the sheer force of numbers she is not possessed of the qualities which command success in the battle-field; that her gigantic aggrandisement has been due to a mistaken belief in her manifest destiny, to her skill in intrigue, and to her vainglorious assertion of her own omnipotence. But whatever is the explanation of Russia's collapse, the fact remains that she has so far been worsted in a contest with an inferior Power, whom, up to the other day, she regarded with arrogant contempt. There is doubtless a good deal of exaggeration in the prevailing estimate of the day. But yet there is strong *prima facie* ground for the belief that Russia's strength for aggressive purposes is by no means so formidable as we had been led to imagine."

In a similar strain practically the whole British press, with the exception of a few organs like *The Saturday Review* (London), is harping upon the theme of Russia's effacement as a great Power. In a long article on "The War in the Far East and Russian Statesmanship," the London *Times* points out the recklessness of St. Petersburg diplomacy, spoiled by long success, as the occasion of the present disaster. "The might of Russia" is taken seriously, apparently, just now only in French dailies like the *Figaro*, *Temps*, and *Journal des Débats*. The tone of the radical and socialist papers like the *Action*, the *Petite République*, and the *Lanterne* implies gross contempt of the Muscovite colossus. In Germany the responsible papers are respectful, the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) maintaining, for instance, that Russia is one of the "greatest of the great Powers" still. But the Austrian press, formerly so deferential toward St. Petersburg, is apparently determined to write the epitaph of Russia. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) criticizes the Czar's Government, however, in a less contemptuous way. It predicts that "Russia will not lay aside the sword until she has conquered." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is far more outspoken. "The news of Russia's defeat will spread like wildfire all over Asia," it declares. "It will shatter the prestige of mighty Russia." In subsequent utterances the same daily tells us that the crash which

it foresees "is the outcome of a system of aristocratic, bureaucratic oligarchy," while, gloomiest of all prophets, the militarist *Reichswehr* (Vienna) thus imagines Nicholas II. raging impotently over the ruin of his empire:

"The Czar is filled with nervousness. Uneasiness and dismay possess him all hours of the day, and sleep will not come to him at night. The study of the Russian ruler resembles a central telegraph station. Despatches pour ceaselessly in, and they are opened and read. News from the front is not exactly hopeful, and it would seem to have happened more than once that the veins in the forehead of the Czar were swollen with rage. The messenger is not easily differentiated from his message, and whoever happens to be in the presence of his sovereign, be he diplomatist or lackey, has no easy time of it. Everything goes too slowly to suit the Czar. . . . . .

"In Russia there still prevails, as of yore, the old Potemkin system of corruption here, corruption there, corruption everywhere. The Czar knows it. That makes him anxious. He flies into a passion. But to amend matters he has no power. The ruble that bears his effigy is mightier than himself."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANTICLERICAL PLOTS AGAINST PREMIER COMBES.

PREMIER COMBES and his son have been exonerated by the investigating commission of the French parliament, so far as bribery in connection with the Carthusian monks is concerned. But this by no means ends the premier's embarrassments, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), antiministerial, which asserts that the "foes of clericalism" in the Chamber are really tired of M. Combes. "They want to be rid of him." A secret vote of the deputies, it adds, always results in a majority against the cabinet. Not only does the antiministerial *Figaro* (Paris) confirm these statements, but it adds that leaders of the various anticlerical parties recently held a meeting and formed a plan for the overthrow of the premier:

"It is said that a very eloquent Senator, who is at the same time a very eminent journalist, recently assembled some friends at his home. Among those who made themselves conspicuous were the editor of a journal of great influence in the southwest of France and a minister who, in the organization of colonial defense, has honorably distinguished himself from M. Pelletan. There were present other individuals of less importance. The circle thus composed examined the political situation and unanimously agreed that M. Combes had become impossible, and that if he would not retire his fall must be brought about, not by means of the scandalous affair now under discussion, but by means of some collateral issue.

"This first point decided, the very eloquent Senator present declared with his characteristic vigor that M. Combes's successor must necessarily be M. Brisson. . . . . .

"It was essential not to reopen the era of ministerial crises. Hence, there must be a great leader to head the cabinet, and this great leader was M. Brisson. Through him the Combes policy would be continued firmly. No surrender to the Pope need be feared from M. Brisson. All could rest assured that he would resolutely invigorate republican policy in the direction of separation of church and state. The majority would be faithful to M. Brisson as it had been faithful to M. Combes."

The friends of the "eloquent Senator" agreed with him, and separated with the intention of working for the program thus outlined, proceeds the *Figaro*. Its assertions have occasioned some sensation, especially as Senator Clemenceau, who is editor of the anticlerical *Aurore* (Paris), was at once assumed to be the eloquent journalist referred to. But Senator Clemenceau says in the *Aurore*:

"The flattering epithets liberally bestowed by the *Figaro* upon this journalist-Senator prevented me from recognizing myself. But as my friends assure me I am the person pointed at, I brave ridicule to say, without reservation or qualification, that I have taken part in no conference, no meeting, large or small, at my house or elsewhere, at which participated any men sufficiently ill-informed to believe in the fall of M. Combes or sufficiently foolish to waste their time in the construction of fantastic cabinets."

In reply to this, the *Figaro* insisted that its information was correct, altho Senator Clemenceau was not the person prominently referred to. The anticlerical organs in Paris have taken the alarm, and the *Action* renews its hints of "treason" while the antiministerial organs look for something important to come.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE YOUNG PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA.

LABOR leader Watson is still Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, for the efforts at a coalition of the Liberal and Conservative forces are proving abortive. This is a source of profound regret to the Melbourne *Age* and the Melbourne *Argus*, the great and influential organs of the old parties, but a source of rejoicing to the Sydney *Bulletin*, which refers to the opponents of Mr. Watson as "a stinking-fish crowd," and thus amplifies:

HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON.
Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

"Didn't their whole stinking-fish crowd advertise Australia as a country that wouldn't admit six English hatters—who had been admitted all the time? Didn't they advertise Australia as an uncivilized country whose Government held off a drowning crew with pitchforks — said crew having been decently and comfortably provided for all the time? Didn't the same stinking-fish crowd advertise Australia as a debased land, which rushed a German into jail simply because he couldn't read Greek — the fact being that the 'German' was a half-breed Egyptian and a criminal, who was merely detained until he could be shipped back home? And when the [Brisbane] *Courier's* stinking-fish friends have spread their little advertisements over the earth, they stand back and point to the fact that there isn't any great rush by immigration to these parts, and they say that the Labor party ought to be ashamed of itself."

The fact that Prime Minister Watson opposed the federal constitution under which the Australian Commonwealth is organized on the ground that it is undemocratic is noted by *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne), which nevertheless speaks of him in these terms of praise:

"The man who occupies the highest position in Australia is but thirty-seven years of age, and is a compositor by trade. There is no age-limit in the British Empire at which men may become eligible for the most important political posts. In the United States the President must be over thirty-five years of age, and must have been born in the States. Nationalization will not suffice.

"Mr. Watson has attained his present position because he is a born leader of men, and has rare tact. He would be the first to

admit that he does not owe his preeminent position either to his scholastic attainments or to his political experience. Yet he is a fine example of what ability to lead may do. He is not showy, but very thorough, and has a surprising grasp of detail. He is a personal friend of almost every member of his party, not being in any way harmed by his rapid rise to power. Mr. Watson was born in Valparaiso, where his parents were on a visit, but when he was a few months old they returned to New Zealand. There he received what education he could, and at a very early age began his apprenticeship as a compositor. He joined the Typographical Union before he left New Zealand, so, altho still young, he has had a long connection with labor associations. At the age of nineteen he came to Sydney as a journeyman, and joined the composing staff of *The Star*. His ability to lead soon discovered itself. . . . . .

"He stood for Young in 1894, rather a risky thing to do, as he was not much known in the constituency, having spent his time in Sydney. He was returned, however, and took a leading place among the labor members. In 1901 he was returned for Bland, and took his seat in the first federal Parliament. He was selected to lead the Labor party in the federal House, and has won golden opinions in that position. At first his youth caused much comment and apprehension, but that was soon dispelled. The young leader had to exercise great tact, and, above all, had to curb the extremists of his party so far as possible. Power came to him at once. He saw himself a third party between two opponents, and quickly grasped the significance of the situation. His level-headedness and common sense saved him from using the power he wielded unduly, and thereby losing it. He certainly squeezed the Government, but did it with tact and moderation. Still, there is no denying the fact that it was Mr. Watson rather than Sir Edmund Barton or Mr. Deakin [Prime Ministers of the day] who gave the final decision as to which measures should pass and which should not.

"Mr. Watson has read much, omnivorously, to use his own phrase, and is well informed on most subjects. He has never been to England, but admits that one of the few reasons why he would care to have wealth would be to enable him to travel. Altho no orator, the new Prime Minister is an effective speaker, being very clear and decisive."

RUSSIA ON DISLOYALTY AND PESSIMISM AT HOME.

REVERSES sustained by the Russian forces in the land operations throughout Manchuria have not yet been commented upon at any length in the leading newspapers of the Czar's empire. But indirectly they have received a good deal of attention in rather peculiar ways. Neither the Government nor the military and naval commanders have been criticized, but patriotic organs have attacked the nation itself, the educated elements especially, without reserve. Some of the indictments have provoked heated controversies. What is the matter with us Russians? ask the writers. Why are we so sullen, so pessimistic, so disheartened? Are we a degenerate race? Have we lost confidence in ourselves? Are we less courageous and determined and persistent than was France after the disasters of the war with Germany, or England during the Boer war, or the Northern States of America in the war for the Union and emancipation? Special importance is attached by the press to an article in the quasi-official organ of the ministry of foreign affairs, the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, which rebuked the "pessimism" now dominant in Russia. Here are some of the striking passages of this much-discussed article:

"Pessimism is Russia's deadly enemy. The spirit of distrust which causes us to see evil everywhere and at all times—this is the foe we should fight with the utmost effort. Does a reverse come to us? At once we hear on all sides that it is perfectly natural, and the reverse is even magnified and viewed as a presage of worse failures in the future. Does a success come to us? Instead of rejoicing in it, we begin to inquire how it happened. . . . Forgetting that the end, not the incident on the way, matters, we plunge into a despair as harmful as it is groundless. Such a people as ours has no right to doubt. For such a people dejection is not merely weak-mindedness; it is crime. It is a criminal insult to love of country, to nationality."

The papers complain of a new type developed by culture, a type incapable of rising to emergencies, of defying obstacles and welcoming great duties and trials. This type of men may perform routine work faithfully and efficiently, but it is weak, timid, even cowardly, and a great many people are unfortunately no better than cowards in their attitude toward the war. Agreeing with these views, M. Menshikoff, a leading publicist, writes in the *Novoye Vremya*:

"A keen, mature writer has confessed to me that he is greatly troubled by the awful thought that the Russian race is fundamentally inferior, and that our troubles may be due to this mental weakness. I told him that I, too, was harrowed by this fear, but that I could not justify it to myself. No, we are a gifted and capable race—only we have not learned to distribute properly and employ our resources of intellect and spirit. . . . We are too careless, too apathetic. The great danger is our material and moral unpreparedness. We need more strictness, more truth, more freedom."

The *Novoye Vremya* editorially makes a sweeping attack on the St. Petersburg Stock Exchange. The decline of Russian securities "under the influence of bad news from the theater of war," it says, is evidence of lack of faith in Russia, of miserable pessimism, of a poor quality of patriotism. Men of affairs, financiers, and investors are level-headed and practical, and they should know that Russia can not and will not be beaten by the Japanese. They should act upon this knowledge and thereby overcome the adverse influences of the foreign money markets. What has the Russian bourse done to counteract the manifestations of foreign distrust? it asks. Nothing, it answers. Neither patience nor courage has been exhibited by it.

In addition to these complaints of timidity, pessimism, and weakness, the editor of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* created a national sensation by charging the ancient capital of Russia, Moscow, with wholesale treason. Not only, he declared, were the bankers and merchants of Moscow indifferent to the war, but they were selfish, sordid, disloyal, and shameless enough to make heavy investments in Japanese bonds! They were thus giving aid to the enemy, betraying their country, and committing legal and moral treason. The editor asserted that ardent but disgruntled patriots had given him the information, but without the authority to use their names. This indictment was promptly resented by the Moscow press, especially by the *Viedomosti* of that city, and proof was demanded. In default of proof, the Government was urged to make a rigid investigation and punish the slanderers of the capital. Curiously enough, the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, the official organ already referred to and quoted from above, published a strong letter commending "the eloquent protest" and hinting that it was not wholly baseless. This was deemed more startling than the original accusation. So far, no proof of the allegation has been furnished, and the controversy is still raging.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

EXCORIATION.—"Our vile yellow press brought on this war," declares London *Truth*, "and now it seems determined to drag us into it."

HOW RUSSIA STOOD BY FRANCE.—When war between France and Great Britain seemed imminent over Fashoda about six years ago, Count Muravieff, then Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, called on the French President, Felix Faure, and said: "If you fight, we fight too." The count said he had been instructed to say this by the Czar himself, who was determined to support his ally against England. "Try to gain time," said the count to the President, "as we could just now only be useful to you by making a diversion toward India." Such is the story now told for the first time by the Paris *Figaro*, and it has elicited comment throughout France. The pro-Russian daily of the French capital says it has verified the incident from government archives. It is confirmed by the *Liberte* (Paris), which asserts that it got hold of the story at the time, but suppressed it at the urgent request of the Foreign Office. All this has caused a slight stir in English papers, which do not impugn the authenticity of the revelation.

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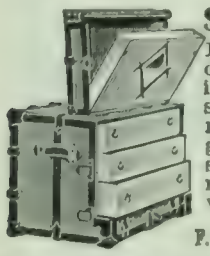

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Ideals of the East." Kakasu Okakura. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Studies in Shakespeare."—J. Churton Collins. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2 net.)

"Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research." (Scott-Thaw Company, New York.)

"Present College Questions."—Charles W. Eliot. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South, 1861-1865."—George Edmonds. (Paper, $0.50. A. R. Taylor & Co., Memphis.)

"Leonardo Da Vinci."—Edward McCurdy. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75)

"The English People."—Emile Boutmy. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions."—Sidney C. Tapp. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Grammar School Arithmetic." — David Eugene Smith. (Ginn & Co., $0.65 net.)

"A Medieval Princess."—Ruth Putnam. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Our Own and Other Worlds."—Joseph Hamilton. (Eaton & Mains, $1.)

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark."—Olin D. Wheeler. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes.)

"A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes.)

"Jonathan Edwards's Sermons." — Edited by H. Norman Gardiner. (The Macmillan Co., $0.25.)

"The Impending Crisis, or Prosperity Analyzed."—George Whichella. (The Neale Publishing Company, $1.)

"From the Old Faith to the New."—George Lowe. Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gedichte." — George Sylvester Viereck, 517 W. 124th St., New York City.

PERSONALS.

William Randolph Hearst. — An interesting description of William R. Hearst has appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, from a member of the staff of the Chicago *American*. The writer, Charles E. Russell, opens his account in the following manner:

About two o'clock of the hottest night of the famous hot summer of 1896, when all New York sweltered and the breathless air dripped with a rank humidity, a young man ran at fierce speed down the middle of Park Row. The panting wayfarers about the bridge entrance and the tired newspaper men homeward bound looked at the running figure with manifest discomposure; his hot haste and hard work seemed to raise the temperature. He was a good-looking young man, well-dressed, and, except for his exertions in such an atmosphere, apparently sane. He carried a straw hat in one hand and an open newspaper in the other, and, wholly oblivious of disparaging comment, he held his way to *The Tribune* building, up the steps of which he bounded three at a time, and disappeared.

I had never seen him before, but I knew from certain descriptions that this was W. R. Hearst, the new proprietor of the New York *Journal*. The next day Park Row buzzed with the cause of his feat of unseasonable athletics. It was so simple that it made men laugh and stare; yet nothing could have been more characteristic. Reading his paper on his

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way home from the office he had found something he did not like. With him there had been no time to waste in waiting for street-cars and cabs. From almost Chatham Square he had run to his office to have the error corrected in the next edition.

The incident had the true character color in more than one way. It was typical of the man's utter absorption in the work in hand, in which he was conscious of neither labor nor physical discomfort, typical of the indomitable resolution that is not balked by obstacles, because it does not stop to weigh them, and mostly typical of the tireless energy that, with very unusual gifts and capacity, have put Mr. Hearst in a position of unique and brilliant journalistic success.

Whether we like or dislike the success or whatever we may think of the means by which it has been achieved, as a fact it has passed beyond dispute. To be, at the age of forty-one years, the proprietor of eight prosperous daily newspapers, reaching in a chain from Boston by New York, Chicago, and San Francisco to Los Angeles, to have created these properties, sometimes from nothing, sometimes from the most unpromising materials, to address every day millions of attentive readers scattered over practically every State in the Union, may fairly be looked upon as a commercial and intellectual achievement without a parallel.

The writer gives this pen picture of Congressman Hearst:

If you were to go into his workroom in *The Journal* office any afternoon when he is not in Congress, you would see him bent over his desk intent on a bundle of proofs or a bunch of reports, and at the first glance he would seem to you too young and too inexperienced to have been the creator of enormous properties and the potential champion of new ideas. But presently, if your experience were like that of most other visitors, you would begin to have an odd sense of duality as you looked at him, an odd sense of observing two men in one, such a sense as you have when you study a composite photograph, for instance. The quiet manner, frank and genial glance, and mildly abstracted air are of one man; back of these, and apparently of no kin with them, you begin to notice the long, powerful jaw; the firm mouth, with lines that show how habitually it is clenched; the steady, cool blue eyes; the resolute expression, with its curious indications of old combats; the extraordinary distance from the point of the chin to the crown of the head, and the head itself well developed in the regions of reflection and firmness. All these are of the other man, whose essential characteristic is obviously power.

Mr. Russell goes on to give some incidents showing the strong development of the sympathetic and sentimental side of Mr. Hearst's career. He writes:

I once saw this even-poised, self-contained man thrash a Naples cabman for beating a horse, and once, with a dangerous glitter in his eyes, face down a crowd of Apulian peasants that he thought were maltreating an unfortunate man. Often I have seen him stop in the street and turn to watch out of sight a limping horse, a stray dog, or a man in trouble. These were the surface indications of a trait that will be clearly appreciable from a more conspicuous illustration. . . . .

Men that had been with him in San Francisco were reminded then of the night he came into *The Examiner* office and heard of a man that had been seen on a half-submerged rock in the bay, with the tide rising and certain to overwhelm him. In the office they were wondering how he got there.

"What difference does it make how he got there?" Mr. Hearst cut in. "Get him off first and find out afterward. Charter tugs, call for volunteers, and save his life—that's the main thing." They went out with the tugs (it was a wild night), and rescued the man just before the seas rose over the rock. The waves

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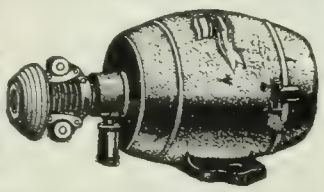

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had whipped the clothes from his back. He was a poor fisherman whose boat had been lost in the storm.

An anonymous writer in *The Independent* tells the following story as illustrating Mr. Hearst's belief that "money will buy the fruit of any man's work":

Some time ago a young writer applied to him for employment on his New York newspaper, and was engaged to fill a position which would become vacant at the end of a week, but in the interval the fact came to the attention of a university professor who had always taken an interest in his advancement.

"I am sorry," said the good man, "that you should have chosen that particular school of journalism for your professional start." And he proceeded to descant upon the responsibility a journalist owed to society, the influence of one educated youth's example upon others of his class, the tone a writer inevitably took from the character of the journals he worked for, etc. "And your untarnished sense of self-respect, my young friend," he concluded, "will be worth more to you, when you reach my time of life, than all the salaries an unprincipled employer can pour into your purse."

So impressed was the neophyte with this lecture in morals that he called upon Mr. Hearst the next morning and announced that he had changed his mind about accepting the proffered position. The editor scanned his face shrewdly, and then inquired the reason. After much hesitancy the young man told him the whole story, and started to leave.

"Ah!" said Mr. Hearst. "Be seated a moment, please." And, turning to his secretary, he added: "Write a letter at once to Professor X. Y., present my compliments, and say that I should be pleased to receive from him a signed article of five hundred words—subject and treatment to be of his own choosing—for the editorial page of next Sunday's paper. Inclose check for $250."

"Now," he remarked, with a cynical smile, as he bade his caller good-by, "you can see for yourself what comes of that."

He did. The Sunday issue contained a signed article, which gave the paper the reflection of a good man's fame, and spread the influence of his example among other university professors, and—did what to his self-respect?—all at the net rate of fifty cents per word!

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 4.—General Sakharoff reports a Japanese retreat from the Kai-Ping region, and the concentration of four divisions near Sui-Yen; Liao-Yang is still threatened by the Japanese. The submarine boat *Protector*, bought at Newport News by Russian agents, reaches Cronstadt. England sends a gunboat to New-Chwang to protect British interests there.

July 5.—The road to Liao-Yang is said to be open to the Japanese advance, but the latter is delayed by floods. The Japanese army besieging Port Arthur is reported to have advanced within a mile of the Russian forces, placing heavy guns on every hill. General Sakharoff, under date of July 4, tells of extensive fighting southeast of Liao-Yang and in the vicinity of Motien Pass, both ending in the retirement of the Russians; the aggregate Russian losses are stated as 400 killed and wounded.

July 6.—Four Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers attempt to force an entrance to Port Arthur, but are discovered; two destroyers are sunk by the shore batteries. Field-Marshal Oyama, Japan's commander-in-chief, with Generals Kodama and Fukushima, leaves Tokyo for the front.

July 7.—The Japanese advance to within five miles of Kai-Ping, compelling the Russians to fall back; one Japanese detachment is near Mukden. The Japanese gunboat *Kaimon* was blown up by a mine off Talienwan on July 5; her commander, two officers, and nineteen men are missing. The Japanese under General Nodzu are said to have drawn a cordon north of Port Arthur, occupying all the hills within a radius of seven miles. Reports from Vladivostok show that the Russian squadron, in repulsing the attack of the Japanese torpedo-boat flotilla, under Admiral Kamimura on July 3, sank two of the enemy's torpedo-boats.

July 8.—Reports of the Russian generals show that an immense Japanese army is advancing rapidly along an extended front, threatening Kai-Chow and Liao-Yang; the Russian advance posts are retiring everywhere before overwhelming numbers.

July 9.—The Japanese under General Oku capture Kai-Chow. A heavy force of Japanese attack the Russians near Fenshui Pass, the latter retiring after losing 300 men.

July 10.—Refugees from Port Arthur say that fight-

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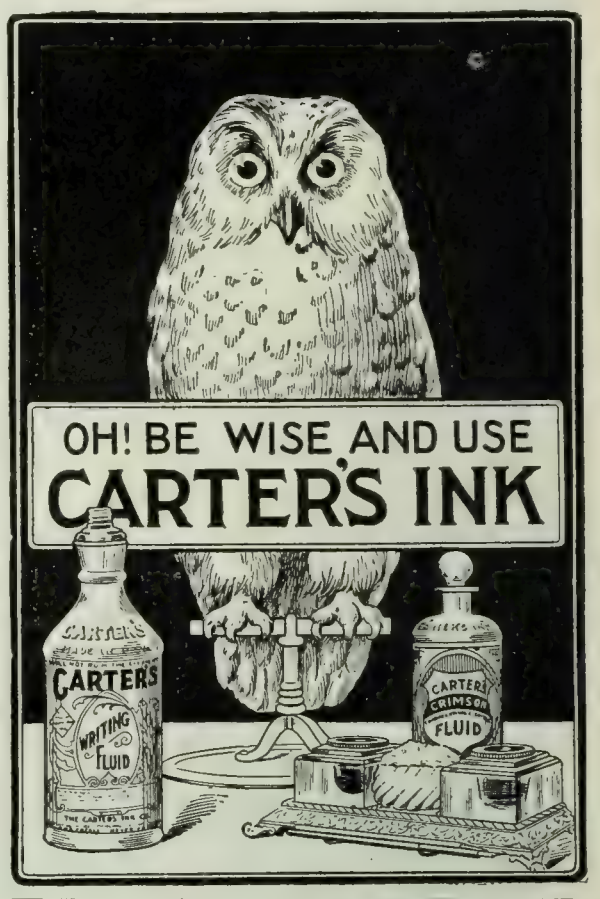

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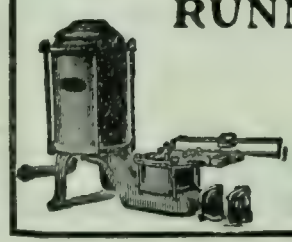

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ing east of the town is continuous; the Japanese capture another fort east of the town, and place a battery on the summit of Taku-Shan Mountain. General Sakharoff sends a report on the capture of Kai-Chow by General Oku; he says the Russians retired in good order, and that their losses were about 150 killed and wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 5.—The Czar, in appointing Prince Obolensky as governor of Finland, issues a rescript stating that the province must resign itself to Russian domination.

The armistice granted by the British at Gyangtse expires without any word being received from the Tibetans.

July 6.—A British force captures the Tibetan fort at Gyangtse.

July 7.—American inquiries as to the British plans in Tibet show that the British Government is disposed to withdraw its punitive expedition if the Tibetans will make certain concessions.

July 8.—Haiti declines to negotiate a trade treaty with Germany.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

July 5.—The Populist national convention nominates Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President, and Thomas H. Tribbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President.

July 6.—The Democratic national convention opens at St. Louis. John Sharp Williams, as temporary chairman, evokes the only enthusiasm of the day by a reference to Mr. Cleveland.

The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party is celebrated at Jackson, Mich.

Charles B. Corregan, of New York, is nominated for President by the Socialist Labor party at St. Louis.

July 8.—The Democratic convention adopts a platform, in which there is no mention of the money standard.

July 9.—Chief Judge Parker is nominated for President by the Democratic convention in St. Louis. A turmoil is caused by a message Judge Parker sent to the convention to the effect that he is for the gold standard, and that, if his views do not meet the indorsement of the convention, he asks the withdrawal of his name.

July 10.—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, is nominated for Vice-President by the Democrats.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 4.—The agitation for the sane celebration of the Fourth of July seems to have met with some success; as a result of celebrations throughout the country 52 persons are killed and 3,049 injured.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne is observed at Concord, Mass.

CHESS.

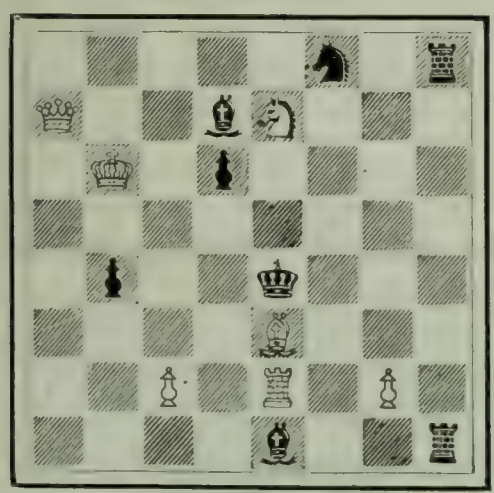
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 952.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*

MOTTO: "Scherzo," *Armeeblatt* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

5 s 1 r; Q 2 b S 3; 1 K 1 p 4; 8; 1 p 2 k 3; 4 B 3; 2 P 1 R 1 P 1; 4 b 2 r.

White mates in two moves.

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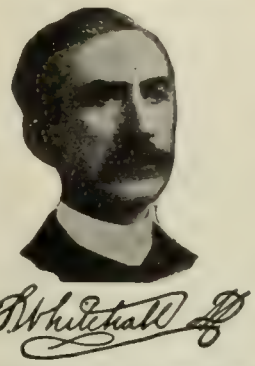

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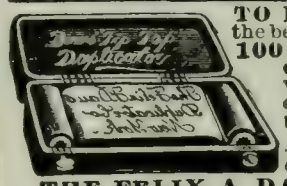

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THE PROPER THING

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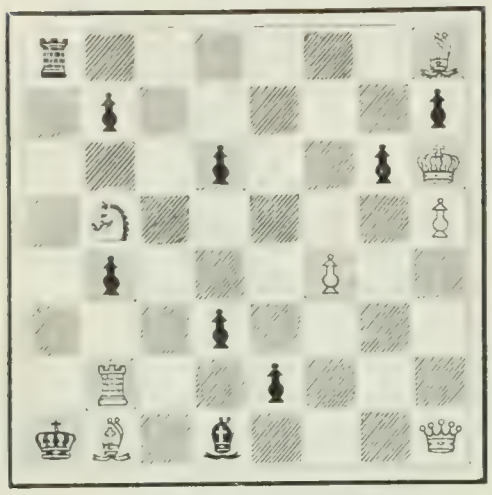
Problem 953.

By V. Marin.

A Wonderful Composition.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

r 6 B; 1 p 5 p; 3 p 2 p K; 1 S 5 P; 1 p 3 P 2; 3 p 4; 1 R 2 p 3; k B 1 b 3 Q.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 944. Key-move: K–Kt 5.

No. 945.

Principal variation:

1. Kt—Q 4 / K x Kt 2. Q x B ch / K x Q 3. Kt x P, mate

No. 946.

Principal variation:

1. Kt Kt 6 / K x R 2. Q–Q Kt 4 ch / K x Q 3. P—Q 4, mate

No. 947.

1. B Q 4 / K x B 2. Q—B 8 / K–K 5 3. Q–K B 8 / K–Q 5 4. Q—Kt 4, mate

..... 3. — / P—Q 5 4. B—Kt 2, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Philadelphia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

944: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.; Z. G., Detroit; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; T. E. N. Eaton, Oceansich, Cal.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; D. W. T., Cheyenne, O. T.

944, 945: Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

944, 945, 947: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.

945: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

Comments (944): "Fine setting of twentieth century theme"—M. M.; "Sweeps the field"—J. G. L.; "Ranks high and entitled to special consideration among prize-winners"—J. F. C.; "A beautiful situation, looks as if it might have occurred in actual play"—J. B. B.

945: "Beautiful"—M. M.; "Fine study"—J. G. L.; "The confined B. makes it apparent that the Kt must move; otherwise very good"—W. R.

946: "Splendid"—M. M.; "Admirable"—J. G. L.; "Very good, indeed"—W. R.; "Very fine"—R. H. R.

947: "An extremely neat 4-er"—M. M.; "Capital" J. G. L.; "Not difficult, but perfect. The masterhand is at all times manifest in this set"—W. R.

No. 941 as corrected: B instead of P on K R 7, is solved by Kt—R 5, and, as one solver writes, "Surely with all the trouble we had over it."

In addition to those reported, L. W. Anderson, Rocky Mount, Va., Z. G., and Dr. J. H. S., got 942; M. Almy, Chicago, 940; Dr. H. Hayes, Hilo, Hawaii, 932, 933, 934.

Games from the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

Marshall's Games.

Barry. White.	Marshall. Black.	Barry. White.	Marshall. Black.
1 P–K 4	P—K 4	15 B x P	R—K Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16 R—Q sq	R—Kt 5
3 B—Kt 5	P—B 4	17 B—R 3 (e)	R—K 5 ch
4 P—Q 4 (a)	P x K P	18 K—B sq	B—Q 2
5 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	19 P—K B 3	B—Kt 4 ch
6 P x Kt	P—B 3	20 K—B 2	R—K 7 ch
7 Kt—B 3 (b)	P x B	21 K—Kt 3	B—K R 3
8 Kt x K P	P—Q 4 (c)	22 P—B 3	Castles
9 P x P e.p.	Kt–B 3	23 K—R 3	B—Q 2 ch
10 B—Kt 5	Q—R 4 ch	24 P—Kt 4	R–B sq
11 B—Q 2	P—Kt 5 (d)	25 Q R–K B sq	B—B 5
12 Q—K 2	Q–K 4	26 R—K sq	R—K B 7
13 Kt x Kt ch	P x Kt	27 QR–K B sq	R—B 7
14 Q x Q ch	P x Q	Resigns.	

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) An indifferent continuation against this form of the Ruy Lopez.

(b) In a game with Marco at Monte Carlo, the latter Castled and defeated me, as the sacrifice was a novelty at that time.

(c) It is absolutely necessary to obtain freedom for Black's pieces and this sacrifice of a Pawn is a good investment.

(d) Barry had previously given this line a thorough examination, but failed to take the full strength of this move into account.

(e) Many of the bystanders here thought that White could win by P—Q 7 ch, but this is not so; for instance, 17.., B x P; 18 B x B, R—K 5 ch; 19 K—B sq, B—Kt 4 ch, saving the piece. Henceforth it's plain sailing for Black.

Schlechter. White.	Marshall. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Marshall. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 Q–Kt 4 ch	K—B sq
2 B—B 4	Kt–K B 3	21 Q—R 3 (b)	B x P ch (c)
3 P—Q 4	P x P	22 K x B (d)	Q—Kt 3 ch
4 Kt—K B 3	B–B 4	23 K—K 2	Q—R 3 ch
5 Castles	P—Q 3	24 K—B 2	Q–Kt 3 ch
6 P—B 3	P x P	25 K—K 2	Q R—Q sq
7 Kt x P	Castles.	26 Q x P ch	K—K sq
8 B–K Kt 5	B—K 3	27 Kt–Kt 7 ch	K—K 2
9 Q—Kt 3	B x B	28 Kt–B 5 ch	K—Q 2
10 Q x B	P—K R 3	29 Q–R 3	Q—K 3 ch
11 B—R 4	Q Kt–Q 2	30 K—B 2	K—Q 7 ch
12 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	31 K—Kt sq	Q—K 3
13 P—K 5 (a)	P x P	32 Q–Kt 4	K—B sq
14 Q R—Q sq	Q—K 2	33 P—K R 4	R (Q 7)—Q 5
15 R x Kt	Q x R	34 Q—K 2	R—K B 5 (e)
16 B x Kt	P x B	35 R x R	P x R
17 Kt—Q 5	Q–K 3	36 Q–Kt 4	R—Q 4
18 Kt—R 4	K R—Q sq	37 Kt–K 7 ch	K—Q sq
19 Kt—B 5	R x Kt	Resigns (f)	

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Evidently bent on winning at all hazards, White throws caution to the winds and makes ready for a battle royal. Inasmuch as he misses a Draw later, his position-judgment at this juncture would seem to have been correct.

(b) Q—R 5 was the proper move here, permitting White to take Bishop with Rook, in case the latter chose to continue as in the text. A difficult and complicated game would have ensued, wherein White would doubtless have obtained a Draw.

(c) An effective rejoiner, making room for retreat of the Queen from her insecure post.

(d) If 22 K—R sq, Black replies with B—R 5!; 23 Q x B, P x Kt! If 23 Kt x B; Q x Q utterly neutralizing the attack. Of course White can not play R x B on his 22d move, for then Black continues with R—Q 8 ch, followed by Q—Kt 3 ch.

(e) The last straw that breaks the camel's back.

(f) After 38 Q x Q, P x Q. White regains the exchange, but sure defeat, through minority of Pawns, stares him in the face.

Marshall. White.	Lawrence. Black.	Marshall. White.	Lawrence. Black.
1 P–Q 4	P—Q 4	21 P x R	Q x Q P
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	22 Castles	Q Kt—K 4
3 P x K P	P—Q 5	23 Q R—Q B sq	P–Q 6 (c)
4 Kt–K B 3	Kt–Q B 3	24 K R—Q sq	Q—Q 5
5 B—B 4	K Kt—K 2	25 Q–Kt 3 ch	K—R sq
6 P—K R 3	Kt—Kt 3	26 R x P	Kt x R
7 B—R 2	B—K B 4	27 Q x Kt	Q—B 3
8 P—R 3	P—B 3 (a)	28 Q–Q B 3	Q—K 3
9 P x P	Q x P	29 Q–B 4	Q—Kt 3
10 B x P	B—K 2	30 P–Kt 4	Q—Q sq
11 Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	31 Q—K 6	R—K sq
12 P–K Kt 4	B—K 3	32 Q—Q 6	Q—Kt 4
13 B–Kt 3	Q—B 2	33 P–B 4	Q—Kt 4
14 Q—B 2	Q R—B sq	34 P—B 5	Kt–B sq
15 B—Kt 2	B—B 3	35 R—B 5	Q—R 5
16 Kt–K 4	Q R–Q sq (b)	36 Q–Q 3	Kt–Q 2
17 K Kt–Kt 5	Q—K 2	37 R—B 7	Kt—B 3
18 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt	38 P—Kt 5	Kt—K 5
19 Kt x B	Q x Kt	39 Q—Q 4	Resigns
20 B—Q 5	R x B		

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Playing strictly to win, he decides to get along with two Pawns minus—rather a hazardous undertaking.

(b) This entails the loss of the exchange and likewise much good attacking material.

(c) Ingenious, but unavailing, and the rest is merely a struggle against fate.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. A. D.," Jersey City Heights, N. J.—"What is the meaning of 'Lloyd' as used in the names of steamship companies, as the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd, Oesterreicher Lloyd; and what is the origin of the word?"

"Lloyd's" is an association of English underwriters of marine insurance which originally met at Lloyd's Coffee House in London, from which it took its name. From the association of underwriters, the name has been adopted on the continent of Europe to designate a steamship company.

"H. C.," New Brunswick, N. J.—"Will you kindly compare 'millenary' and 'millinery'?"

"Millenary" is the space of a thousand years; a millenarian; "millinery" is the occupation or establishment of a milliner, or the articles she makes or sells. Formerly a milliner was a man, now usually a woman employed in trimming or selling bonnets, women's hats, etc. In England the word "milliner" is used to designate one who furnishes complete costumes for women.

"W. M. B.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Kindly inform me which is correct, 'any one else's' or 'any one's else.'"

Either; but "any one else's" is better usage to-day.

"I. S. R.," New York.—"Kindly state if the tomato and the cucumber are classed as fruits or vegetables."

Botanically the tomato is the fruit of the plant; but as a commodity it is a vegetable. The cucumber is the pepo, or hard-rinded berry, of the cucumber-plant, cultivated as a vegetable since the days of Moses. Compare *Numbers* xi. 5.

"B. P.," Chicago, Ill.—"(1) Kindly state whether or not there is such a word in the English language as 'alright' written as one word; if so; which is the preferable form, 'alright' or 'all right'? (2) What is the popular tendency to-day in regard to spelling such words as 'catalogue' and 'programme?' (3) Is it a fact that in our own time the word 'frenzy' is spelled 'phrensy'?"

(1) There is such a word as "alright" in the English language, but it is obsolete. Under the Plantagenets this form, analogous to "already" and "altogether," found favor. Other variants were "alriht" and "alrihtes." Modern usage prefers to write the term as two words, "all right." (2) At the present time there is a tendency among the people to favor the simplified spellings of words. This tendency is seen in words that offer the least resistance; thus "program" and "catalog" are more commonly seen than "programme" and "catalogue." The tendency can not be better shown than by the example you yourself cite in your third question. (3) The form "phrensy" is in use in England to-day. Windham, Scott and Ruskin favored "phrensy," while Swift, Coleridge and Macaulay adopted "frenzy," and this is the form in use throughout the United States and, also very widely in England.

"H. S. V.," Elizabeth, N. J.—"Please inform me whether a paradox is a figure of speech or not."

As a figure "paradox" is used in rhetoric to teach a truth or produce an impression by an unexpected, epigrammatic, or surprising turn of expression; it may be either written or spoken.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 4 · New York, July 23, 1904 Whole Number, 744

Published Weekly by

Funk & Wagnalls Company.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

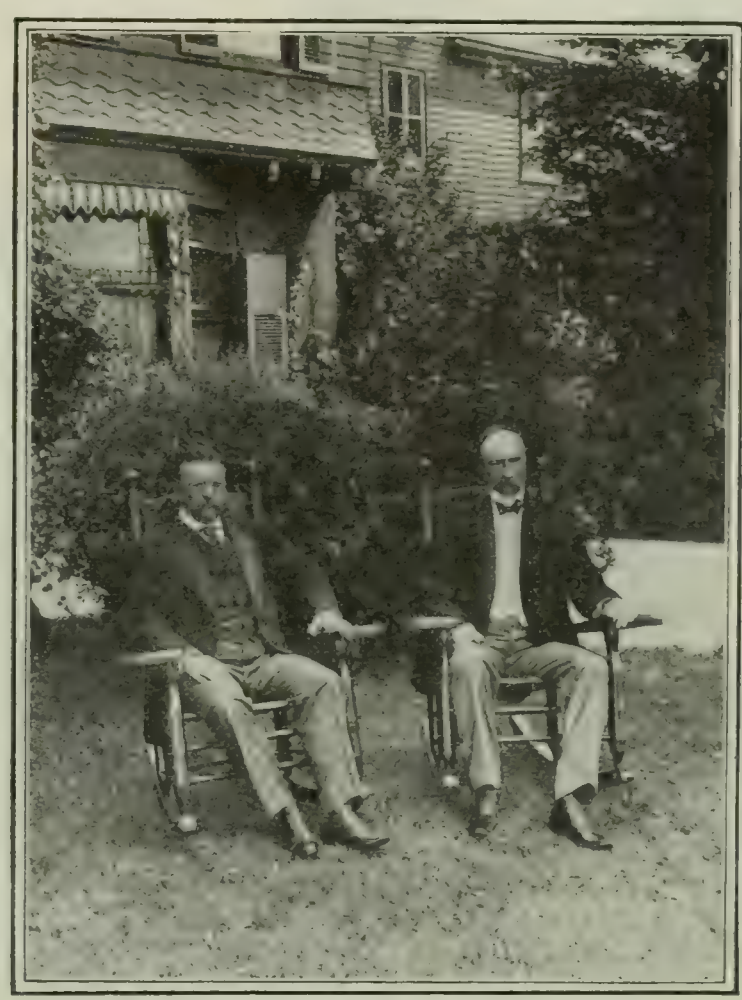
DEMOCRATIC VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

THE impending presidential campaign bids fair to be remarkable, if not unique, in the matter of political issues, since it is already evident that neither of the great parties is committed to policies that deeply stir the popular mind. The money issue, so the Democrats have affirmed in national convention, is outside the pale of practical politics. Other "paramount issues" of former years, such as those of tariff and trust, have sunk into relative insignificance. On what lines, then, may the Democrats be expected to conduct their present struggle for political supremacy?

Mr. Bryan's latest manifesto, made public upon his return from the St. Louis convention, gives first importance to the issue of "imperialism"; but very few Democratic journals show any disposition seriously to reopen this question. Col. Henry Watterson, the veteran Kentucky leader, strikes a more popular note when he says that the "absolutism" of Theodore Roosevelt is the "one gigantic issue" of the coming campaign. He elaborates this idea as follows (in his paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*):

"The Republican party has become in the person of Theodore Roosevelt the assertion of the Gospel of Force. In the politicians constituting the group that does his will in the two houses of Congress, the prostitution of the power of the Government. . . . . .

"If Mr. Roosevelt could join hands with Quay and Addicks to accomplish any purpose; if, to show his power, he could take two admirals, such as Dewey and Schley, across his lap and spank them like children, grossly, brutally insulting Miles the while; if, to exploit his Administration, he could steer a fly-by-night republic like Panama into being, playing directly to the lead of the Gray Wolves in Congress and the stock-jobbers of Paris; if, to flatter the old soldiers, he could by a sweep of his pen convert himself from an Executive into a legislative department, and, to cozen the negro vote at the North, he could precipitate anew the race issue at the South—the which stand as illustrations of his surpassing courage—then there is nothing which the exigencies of his ambition, or the promptings of his temper, may not at least undertake. Ecce Signum; should he be given four years more in the White House on his own account, with the four additional years for which he will begin at once to provide in case he is elected—making twelve consecutive years in all—what may the country not expect in 1912, the third-term tradition dissipated, the power of the President over his party absolute, and the power of the party intrenched and enlarged? It does not require a very lively fancy to conceive. All the old perspectives of Democracy shut out by military appliances, colonial machinery, and commercial apparatus, the trail of the trade-mark—already too visible—over every avenue to preferment and power—such public men as linger about the throne converted into a race of Medician princes without the learning or the arts of Florence—the sign-manual of the plutocracy blazing above every voting booth—may be intervening wars and certainly the disappearance of all healthful and independent opposition—what is to hinder Diaz and the Diaz dynasty?"



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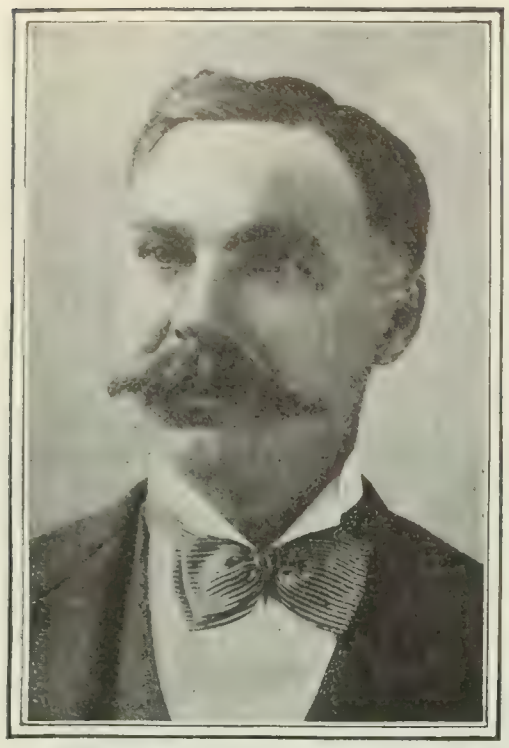
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SENATOR FAIRBANKS AT SAGAMORE HILL.

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) states the "paramount issue" of the campaign in these words: "It is conservative and constitutional Democracy against radical and arbitrary Republicanism"; and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares:

"The campaign of 1884 was won for the Democrats on an issue of public morality. The campaign of 1892 was won by the



THOMAS TAGGART, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The choice of the Democratic National Committee for National Chairman.

commanding strength of their candidate on the issue of the tariff at a time when the Republicans had outrageously abused the taxing power, as they have since again abused it in the Dingley act. In this campaign we have as an issue abuses of executive power as well as of the legislative function; we have the fighting spirit and the liking for restless contention which have so often been exhibited at the capital during the last three years; we have the reckless misuse of the grave race-problem for partizan gain; we have the issue of the trusts, as to which the policy of the party in power has been of a nature to excite the wonder and the suspicion of the people."

The real conflict, however, is felt to be one between men, rather than issues. "Rarely, if ever," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), "has there been a national contest in which the presidential candidate of either party was so completely the platform of his party." The same paper continues:

"The Republican convention specifically indorsed those acts of the present administration which were most distinctly characteristic of Roosevelt. The Democratic convention gave a still more signal illustration of the fact that 'the man is the platform' by formally approving Parker's unequivocal declaration on a subject which it had just before carefully avoided as possibly dangerous. It is of little consequence what composed the greater part of either platform. It is of the utmost consequence what the lives, the character, and the public records of the rival candidates show each to represent."

MARTIN W. LITTLETON, OF BROOKLYN,

Who made the nominating speech for Judge Parker at St. Louis.

Judge Parker's personality is the subject of glowing eulogies in scores of Democratic papers, and his famous telegram on the gold standard is indorsed, by some perfunctorily, by others in terms of extravagant praise. "The Democratic campaign of 1904 could not have been inaugurated more auspiciously," exclaims the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.). "Not in all the land," adds the Nashville *American* (Dem.), "is there a Democrat who thinks less of Judge Parker because of that telegram." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says: "What he did shines like a *great* deed in a timid world. Any result next November aside, this act of July has in it an immeasurable wealth of courage and of integrity. The moral value of it is infinite." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) thinks that Judge Parker "represents as fully as any man now living the ideal of presidential fitness fixed in the thought of the country by George Washington." The Denver *News*, a leading free-silver paper, has this to say:

"For many reasons Judge Parker is a strong candidate, probably the strongest that the Democracy could name at this time. He voted for Mr. Bryan, but is an avowed adherent of the principle of the single metallic standard of money. As a Gold Democrat, he will have the active support of powerful elements of the Democratic party which will make themselves felt in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and perhaps some other New England States, and in the Middle West. Under the changed conditions by which the supply of gold has been vastly increased through the efforts of the miner and the metallurgist, the bimetallic question is not an active issue, and Judge Parker's convictions in favor of the single standard are not a reason why any bimetallist should vote against him or be lukewarm in his favor."

Mr. Hearst's organ, the New York *American*, comments:

"When the radical and progressive elements of the party in 1896, and again in 1900, adopted a platform and nominated a candidate representing their principles, the 'conservatives' refused to submit to the will of the majority. Some of them put another ticket in the field, others went over to the Republicans outright, and still others remained away from the polls. Many newspapers calling themselves Democratic reviled Mr. Bryan as a demagogue, a disturber, an anarchist, and in general as the personification of the evil principle in politics. The six millions and a half of voters who twice followed him to defeat—*defeat inflicted by recreant Democrats*—were denounced as fools and madmen. No language was thought too opprobrious to fling at them, and this bitter abuse has not yet ceased. The 'conservative' press can not yet refrain from taunts and sneers at the leaders who merely stood by the Democratic guns.

"The desertion of the gold Democrats and the insulting course of the bolting press have been profoundly resented by all Democrats who were true to their party.

"But are true Democrats to allow that resentment to lead them into retaliation, now that the conservatives have prevailed in the national convention? Will they imitate conduct which they reprobated in the bolters of 1896 and 1900? *Will they commit the same sin that they held so unpardonable in others?*

"*They will not be* TRUE *Democrats if they do.*

"There was fighting at the St. Louis convention, plenty of it, and everybody had his say, every faction was given a hearing. And the convention having done its work, it is the duty of good Democrats loyally to accept the platform and ticket and exert themselves for the election of Parker and Davis.

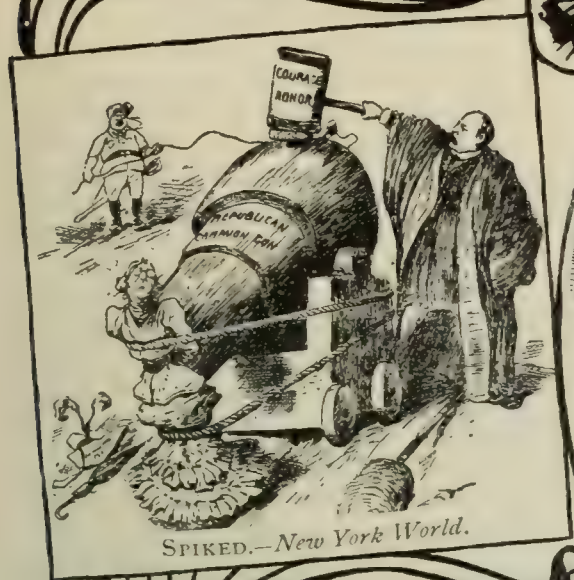
"The St. Louis platform is sound on the main things—the trusts and the tariff. Its whole spirit is thoroughly Democratic, and any Democrat can accept it in good conscience."

One Democratic paper, the Chicago *Chronicle*, expresses itself as entirely out of sympathy with the results of the St. Louis convention, and declares that in future it will affiliate with the Republican party. It says, in part:

"As at present constituted and led, the Democratic party is a menace to the peace, the prosperity, and the integrity of the United States and their people. It has discarded Democratic principles and taken up with the

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, OF NEW YORK.

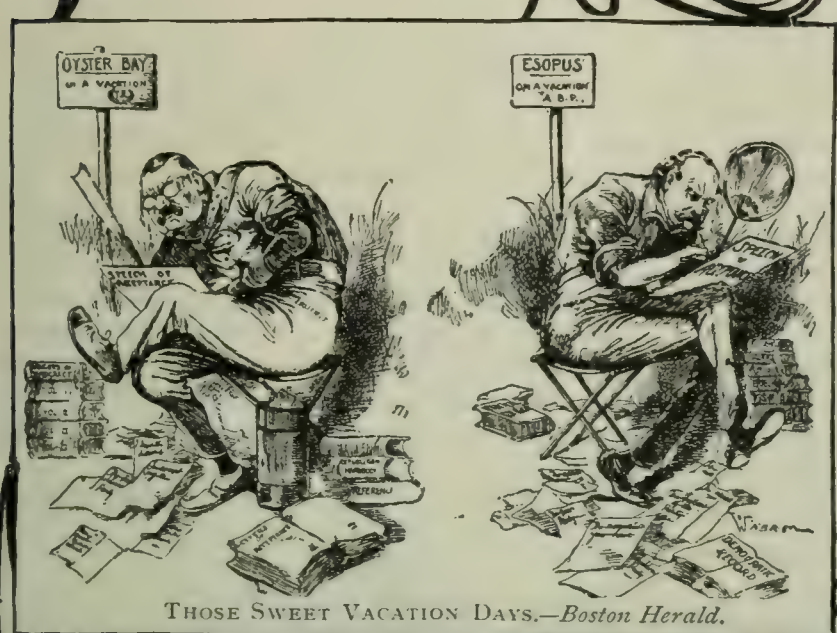
Judge Parker's first lieutenant, and the recipient of the famous "gold-standard" telegram to the St. Louis Convention.



SPIKED.—*New York World.*

Atlanta Constitution.

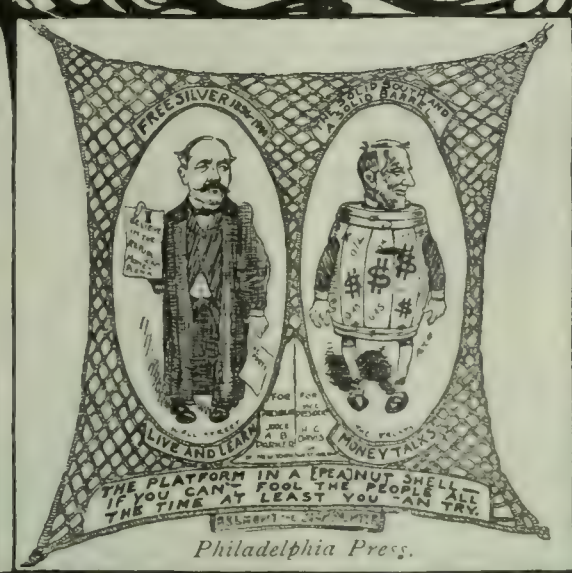
CO. SISTENT DEMOCRACY.—*Minneapolis Journal.*



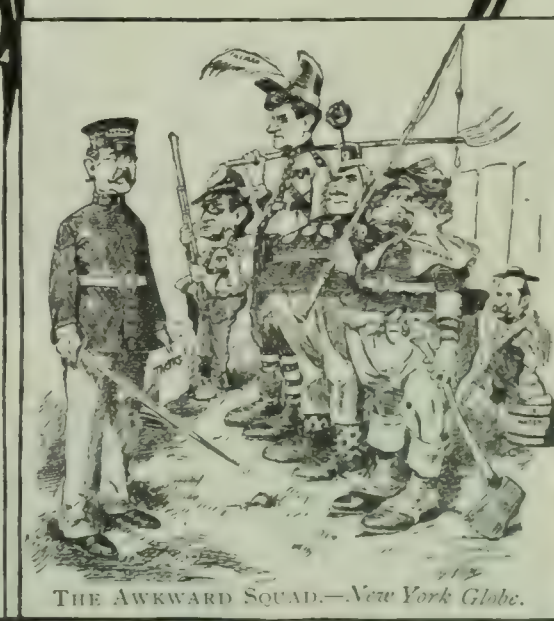
THOSE SWEET VACATION DAYS.—*Boston Herald.*

THE SPHINX HAS SPOKEN.—*New York Herald.*

TRUST-BUSTERS AT WORK.—*Harper's Weekly.*



Philadelphia Press.



THE AWKWARD SQUAD.—*New York Globe.*

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CARTOON.

radicalism of Populists and Socialists, and the obstructionism and the cowardice of wreckers and demagogues. No good can come out of it. With a blank for a candidate and a blank for a platform, it will become more and more a contemptible instrumentality for the exploitation of William J. Bryan and the school of demagogues following in his train."

These sentiments are regarded as surprising, in view of Mr Bryan's discomfiture at St. Louis and his present attitude toward the Democratic nominee. His new manifesto, published in *The Commoner*, contains this passage:

"Judge Parker stands for enough things that are good to justify me in giving him my vote, but as I have tried to point out for several months, the triumph of the Wall Street element of the party denies to the country any hope of relief on economic questions. I have nothing to take back, I have nothing to withdraw of the things that I have said against the methods pursued to advance his candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and meaningless and purposely so, because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them. If he had sent to the Albany convention the telegram that he sent to the St. Louis convention, he would have had very few instructed delegates from the South and no possible chance for the nomination. But he and his managers adroitly and purposely concealed his position until the delegates had been corraled and the nomination assured. Then his friends attempted to secure a gold plank, which was overwhelmingly defeated in the committee. After the party had rejoiced over the harmony secured by the omission of the question, and after he had secured the nomination, he injected his views upon the subject at a time when he could not be taken from the ticket without great demoralization. The nomination was secured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods, but the Democrat who loves his country has to make his decisions upon conditions as he finds them, not upon conditions as he would like to have them."

Ex-President Cleveland has sent the following message to Judge Parker: "You must permit me to express my gratitude and admiration for the splendid manifestation of honor and courage you have given to your countrymen and to the Democracy in your St. Louis despatch." On this the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) comments:

"In addition to the pleasure with which the message before us will be read by Democrats throughout the country, it is rightly regarded as settling at once any question that may have existed as to what the supporters of the Cleveland school of Democracy will do in the campaign. It is in itself proof that Judge Parker will be voted for and worked for by every one of the elements which twice elected Grover Cleveland to the Presidency. It means, in short, that the divisions of the past eight years have been completely effaced by the nomination of Judge Parker, and that the Republicans are to face the very forces in November next which defeated them in two of the hottest political battles ever fought in the United States."

THE PACKING-HOUSE STRIKE.

THE labor difficulties which have arisen between the so-called "beef trust" and its employees, and which led last week to a strike of 72,000 butchers and cutters in the leading packing-centers of the United States, are regarded with considerable apprehension by the papers. Fears of a meat famine are freely entertained, and the price of beef has already mounted several cents. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, recalling the sufferings occasioned by the anthracite coal strike of two years ago, indicates the dangers of the present situation thus:

"A shortage of meat would create widespread public distress much more quickly than a shortage of coal did, because the supplies carried in stock are so much smaller. If the distress should become acute, the outcry for government 'to do something' would be almost inevitable. That outcry brought relief in the coal strike, and people will raise it again, just as the child to whom candy has been given to stop his crying cries again when he wants more candy. The demand will be intensified in this case because 'the meat trust' is already extremely unpopular. This combination has been prosecuted by the federal courts, and its members are now under a court injunction to prevent their combination to raise prices. That being the case, it would be strange if the leaders of the butchers' strike did not think they had a much easier campaign before them than John Mitchell and his associates had. We shall have to wait developments for the outcome. It will depend not so much upon the butchers or their employers as upon Theodore Roosevelt.

"If he follows his own precedent in the coal case and helps the

WHAT AM I GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? RAISE THE PRICE OF BEEF, OF COURSE.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

THE BALLAD OF THE BEEF TRUST.

Hey diddle diddle, the Trust and the Fiddle; the cow jumped over the moon.
The elephant laughed to see such graft, and the dish ran away with the spoon.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

CARICATURES OF THE BEEF TRUST.

unions to win their fight, he will plainly hope to gain many thousand union votes. If he should gain those votes in that way and should be reelected, the prospect of four years of a President under such obligations might well rouse alarm among men who believe in government by law rather than by presidential ukase. But such speculation is now in the future. What is before the country to-day is that the butchers have gone promptly and confidently into a strike to cut off the supply of meat. The Pennsylvania precedent makes it almost certain that that situation will soon be before President Roosevelt. It is an embarrassing situation, and the President may well pray to be delivered from it. But after making himself easily the servant of one great union he would be a far less astute politician than he is if he imagined that the other unions were going to spare him when they needed help. The developments of the next three weeks in the butchers' strike will be awaited with the keenest interest. A government and an administration of law are better than a presidential subordination of law and government to the demands of unions with a record of arson, maimings, and murder."

The strike chiefly affects the packing-houses of Chicago and other leading-packing centers, such as St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, East Omaha, Nebr., St. Louis, Sioux City, and St. Paul. In New York 3,000 men left work out of sympathy for the strikers. The difficulties were occasioned by a reduction of the wages of unskilled laborers from 18½ to 17½ cents an hour. Only a small percentage of the employees were affected, the wages of the skilled workers not being disturbed. The latter, however, became implicated in the dispute, and a general strike was called. The men accepted a plan of arbitration proposed by the employers, involving a cut in wages, and agreed to leave everything to impartial arbitration. A deadlock occurred, however, over the reinstatement of the strikers. President Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Cutter and Butcher workmen, insisted that the packers reinstate all the strikers within seven days after the strike was called off. This demand was refused. The employers thereupon suggested that they keep the men then in their employ and reinstate all who went out as soon as possible, giving preference in the order in which the old men filed applications; but the strikers would not agree to this. Now a general strike, including the engineers and machinists, seems certain, and violence is beginning to break out in the strike centers.

Meantime the price of meat continues to climb. Three days after the strike began the prices of beef jumped up two, three, and four cents, and if the strike continues any great length of time the prices are likely to remain at a figure which will put beef out of the reach of the consumer of limited means. The packers think they can avert a meat famine, and are employing non-union men in the effort to keep up the supply. A large stock of cut meats and hams is still on hand.

"If the wage war is prolonged," says the New York *World*, "the public will have the privilege of investing several million dollars in the ultimate decision as to whether the unskilled laborers in the packing-houses shall receive 17½ or 18½ cents an hour." And the Chicago *Evening Post* remarks:

"Powerful as the packers are, they have assumed no aggressive position. They have tried negotiation and conciliation, and that having failed, they suggest impartial arbitration of the whole matter. This indicates complete confidence and consciousness of the fairness of their position. Can the same be said of the strikers?

"They allege that the integrity of their union is involved. How? The skilled men must 'stand by' the unskilled laborers or lose their support and allegiance; but must they stand by men who put forth extravagant and ill-timed demands? Is this the part of common sense, of prudence, of self-interest? The rejection of the offer of arbitration *ipso facto* puts the strikers in the wrong. At one time unionists clamored for arbitration and complained of the arrogance of the employers who had no faith in that method. To-day too many of them accept arbitration only when they are certain of obtaining a favorable award. When their case is doubtful or wholly lacking in merit, they scorn arbitration. This is not the way to promote industrial peace."

OOM PAUL.

THE death of Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Transvaal Republic, at the village of Clarens, on the Lake of Geneva, evokes sympathetic comment in many American papers. He was a "grim old hero," says the New York *World*, "—this taciturn Calvinistic burgher, with the muscles of steel, the heart of oak, the courage of a lion, and the faith of a martyr, who threw down the gage of battle to the mightiest empire the sun has ever shone upon." The New York *Tribune* comments:

THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF PAUL KRUGER,

Showing the band of *crèpe* half a foot wide which he wore on his beaver hat to signify utter grief at the loss of his nation's independence.

"Paul Kruger has shared with Swedish Charles the irony of a misplaced end. The petty fortress and the foreign strand were no more incongruous in the case of the one than Clarens in that of the other. What had the grim old patriarch of the Boers to do with Jean Jacques Rousseau and 'La Nouvelle Héloise'? It would have been more fitting had he fulfilled his promise and awaited the coming of the British invaders, seated on his Pretorian 'stoep,' pipe in mouth, Bible on knee and elephant gun in hand. Whatever had happened then would have been not unfitting. Had he been killed or imprisoned, he would have been held a martyr to the Transvaal's cause; while had he been left unmolested, he would have been a thorn in the British side. But that he should have 'slimly' transported the bulk of his great fortune out of the country, and then have followed it, to live in luxurious exile, seemed a strange departure from his earlier and sturdier career.

"We must remember, however, his age, his growing physical infirmities, his recognition of the hopelessness of the Transvaal struggle, and, too, the fact that he was, after all, only human, and it was just average human nature for him to do as he did. If in his exile he was increasingly querulous and bitter, that, too, was only natural. No autocrat enjoys being deposed, especially one who is also a theocrat. He had passed through many stirring scenes and had performed the labors of a modern Hercules. He had twice been a leading factor in the making of a nation. He had for many years ruled that nation with an absoluteness not often rivaled among despotisms. He had been and was convinced, not less certainly than the German Emperor, that his rule was from God and was specially inspired of God in every moment and in every detail. A blow or a word against him was, in his sight, not only treason against the Transvaal, but also blasphemy against the Lord and His anointed. That such a man should meekly have acquiesced in his own overthrow, or should have accepted it with anything resembling resignation, was simply impossible.

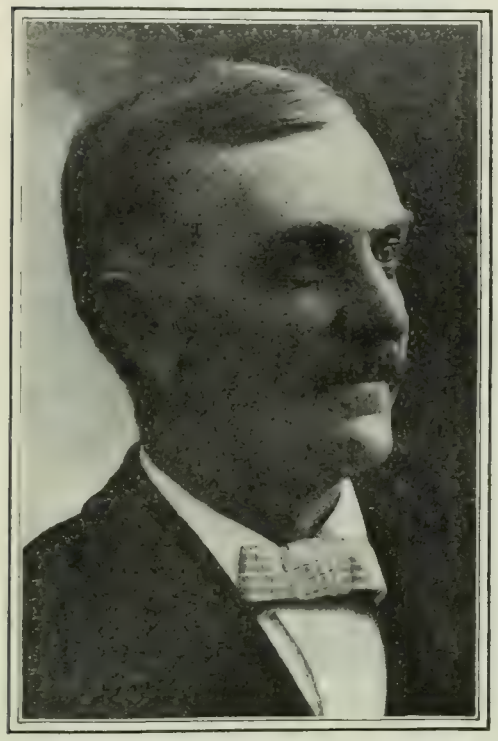
"His place in history is secure, but it is not such a place as either his enemies or his enthusiastic admirers have indicated. He was neither a savage nor a statesman. He was a brave frontiersman, a shrewd politician, a formidable master of men. He was such a strange compound of exalted spirituality and sordid materialism as is seldom produced apart from the isolation of a vast wilderness and prolonged communion with nature in its most elemental aspects. As such, in such a degree, he had no contemporaries. His predecessors were the judges and prophets who slew the tribes of Canaan that Israel might enter in and then ruled Israel as with a rod of iron. Or, perhaps we should say, rather,

they were the patriarchs who were before the judges. He was, indeed, of the true patriarchal type, in both his private and his public life. In the Transvaal, of course, he can have no successor, nor does there appear a land upon the earth to-day where such a career as his could be duplicated. He was not only the latest, he was the last, of the patriarchs."

Mr. Kruger frequently expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife in his own country, and the British Government has given permission to his relatives to transport the body to the Transvaal.

THE "GOLDEN-RULE" MAYOR.

MAYOR JONES, of Toledo, who died on July 12, was known all over the country as the "Golden-Rule" mayor. The title was given to him in his campaign for election to the mayoralty of Toledo in 1897, when he advocated the adoption by business men and politicians of the principle of the Golden Rule, and posted on the walls of his factory: "Do unto others as if you were the others." He is characterized by the New York *Evening Post* as "a man of high ideality, if often mistaken in judgment"; and by the Detroit *Free Press* as "one of the most remarkable characters that American public life has produced." The Springfield *Republican* gives the following account of his career:



MAYOR JONES, OF TOLEDO,

Who carried the "Golden Rule" into politics, and posted on the walls of his factory: "Do unto others as if you were the others."

"He was a native of Wales, where he was born fifty-eight years ago, of poor parents, who emigrated to the United States in 1849, settling in Lewis County, N. Y. He had to work from childhood, and such education as he had was acquired outside of the working hours of an active industrial life. Before he was twenty years old he secured employment in the oil-fields of Pennsylvania, and before long he became an oil producer himself. Quite a fortune seems to have been acquired by him in this way, and about ten years ago, having invented an oil-well appliance, he engaged in its manufacture at Toledo, establishing the Acme sucker-rod factory, of which he was the sole owner. As an employer of labor, he never forgot the time when he was an employee himself, and every man in his factory was brought into personal touch with him as a friend. He introduced the eight-hour day, paid higher wages than those prevailing in similar employments, and interested himself constantly in the welfare of his men in various ways. He thus acquired great popularity, and as a candidate for public office in his home city he was irresistible. He was first elected mayor in 1897 as a Republican, ran as an independent in 1899, and polled more votes than both Republican and Democratic candidates together, and has been mayor of Toledo pretty constantly ever since. He fought public service and similar monopolies wherever they appeared, was an advocate of municipal ownership of street monopolies, did effective work in extending that movement, and favored direct legislation and other radical reforms. After 1897 he refused to identify himself with any political party, but his sympathies were with the Bryan and Johnson Democracy of Ohio, and in 1899, as an independent candidate for governor, when John R. McLean was running as the Democratic candidate, Jones polled nearly 107,000 votes drawn from the laboring classes and the radical wing of the Democracy. His passing away is a distinct loss to the radical movement in the United States."

A home view of Mayor Jones is presented by the Toledo *Blade*:

"Mr. Jones was a man of theories, and he dearly loved to discover a new one and put it into operation. His early education was limited, as he himself has said. But he was an omnivorous reader, especially of sociological and philosophical writers. Unfortunately he was unable to make practical application of the ideas he absorbed, and the result was that while he attempted great things he accomplished but little.

"There are many people in Toledo who honestly believe in the sincerity of all of Jones's ideas for the betterment of humanity. His preachments on the brotherhood of man were undoubtedly inspired by a desire to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunates of this world. But Mr. Jones was not content to await the natural evolution of nature. He would at once change the characteristics of humanity and make everybody instantly conform in theory and practise to the ideals he himself had set up. Had his early mental discipline been better he would have realized the impossibility of anything of the kind, and instead of fostering and augmenting discontent in the ranks of the people he wanted to help, he would have dispersed it by showing them how to make the best of their present conditions and helping them to gradually better those conditions."

PERILS OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

CHARLES A. CONANT, for years a leading Washington correspondent, then the special commissioner who devised the currency for the Philippines, and now treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, in New York, a man of clear and strong economic perception, does not like the growing popularity of the plan to put the corporations under government control and regulation. The power of Congress over interstate commerce has increased enormously under successive Supreme Court decisions in recent years, and the radical element in both parties would like to see it continue to increase until the "trusts" are practically under federal supervision. Mr. Conant views such an event with alarm, and believes that it might easily turn out to be a great evil for the whole country. Enormous power would be entrusted to a few officials, and if they should be tempted to use their power wrongly or rashly, they might "arrest the wheels of industry, spread terror and paralysis through the world of trade, and, above all, stifle and pervert that fine spirit of foresight, initiative, and intelligent daring which are the distinguishing traits of the American man of business, and have made possible the imperial progress of our country during more than a century of industrial freedom." Says Mr. Conant (in *The International Quarterly*, New York):

"The concentration at Washington of all power over corporations, including the granting of franchises by law, their regulation by executive boards and their interpretation by federal courts, would make possible a crystallization of the power of corrupt influences such as has never before been possible in the history of the world. It would surpass in some ways the concentrated power of corruption which was practised at Rome when Jugurtha was able to declare it a city where everything, even national honor, was sold, and where republican government finally perished because of the enormous bribes which were offered to the voters by the generals and speculators who had appropriated the spoils of the world. The advocates of sweeping changes in the control of corporations should at least measure the possibilities of danger in transferring to the federal capital the great forces of corruption which make our city governments in many cases the plague spots of our political system, and which make state legislatures too often the tools of those who seek to buy great franchises.

"Public opinion, if concentrated upon Washington, instead of diffused over forty-five state capitols, would undoubtedly break out at times in resentment against some glaring abuse; but would it be able to follow all the sinuous paths of corrupt influences through committee-rooms and executive offices? Men in public office are only human. If the prospect of a few thousands going

to favored contractors was sufficient recently to seduce the virtue of several of the underpaid heads of bureaus in the Post-office Department and to permit them, through complacent collusion, to carry on frauds for years without discovery, what would be the influence upon a bureau of corporations of projects involving millions—where the change of a comma or a phrase, even a not unreasonable delay in making a decision, might enrich a corrupt or weak official with hardly the possibility of detection?

"Every financier knows how important are what seem to be most trifling things in determining the value of a franchise or in getting ahead of a competitor. If a comfortable fortune were the compensation sometimes attainable for merely delaying or hastening a decision, who shall say that federal officials at Washington with salaries ranging from $2,500 up to $4,000 for the most exacting and responsible duties, would always be impervious to such temptation? They would hold in their hands a power of extortion such as has never been surpassed. How serious an obstacle may be interposed to corporate plans even by delay is shown by the long litigation over the United States Steel bonds which were issued in exchange for preferred stock. It was a commendable act on the part of Mr. Morgan to determine to resist the buccaneers who undertook to check the plans of the corporation by 'strike suits'; but in making the decision to fight rather than to pay he probably condemned the corporation, by the decline in the value of the bonds between the date when their issue was first proposed and the date when the decision of the courts finally permitted them to be put upon the market, to a loss of many millions."

Moreover, the power thus placed in the hands of an Administration might be used to create a political "machine" such as has never been known even in this country. To quote:

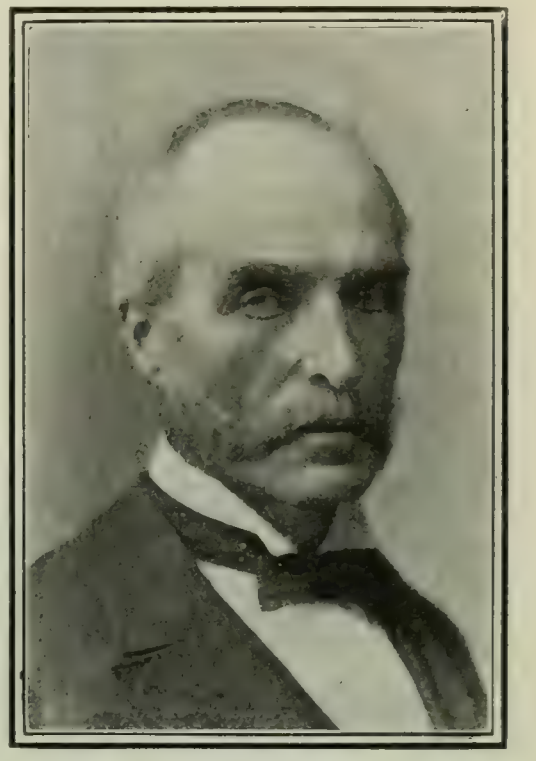
"When to the risk of individual corruption at Washington came to be added that of political corruption, the dangers lurking in concentrated federal control of corporations would be even more serious. The power to assess the federal officeholders has been availed of more than once to fill the campaign chest of a party in office. If this power of assessment could be extended to the great corporations of the country, under the threat that they would get too much 'publicity' in its most harassing form if they did not contribute, representative government would be subject to a menace greater than any it has yet encountered since it was born in Great Britain eight centuries ago in the struggle between King and Parliament. A party once installed in power, using without scruple its ability to levy contributions upon the corporations, and to distribute these levies like the Roman corn-grants, as gratuities among the poorer voters, would be a self-perpetuating body more absolute, for a time at least, than the most absolute of voting trusts, for the latter operates under the law and subject to the law, while the former would be above all law or fear of law except that of the paying power of its victims. The American people should at least be very sure that the evils to be cured are greater than those which the remedy itself would bring, before they turn with too light a heart to so portentous a change in the constitutional system of checks and balances established by our fathers, with blood and prayer, that ours might be a government of laws and not of men."

The Hamilton Centenary.—On July 11, 1804, Alexander Hamilton was slain by Aaron Burr in a historic duel which took place on the Jersey Heights opposite New York City. Last week the hundredth anniversary of this tragic event was observed in Weehawken, N. J., with appropriate exercises. The occasion elicits extended editorial comment throughout the country, and leads to many attempts to estimate the real significance of Hamilton's life and work. By *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) he is pronounced "the greatest American of any age, next to Washington himself"; and the New York *Sun* says: "No other has left a broader and deeper mark on our American political institutions." The Boston *Transcript* declares:

"He stands forth clearly as one of the greatest men in our annals—soldier, lawyer, financier, and statesman. Indeed his was one of those intellects that are not common in the story of any country. He could do many things well, and some so much better than any other man of his time that he stood alone in perfection of performance. His story reads like a romance that touches the camp, the court, the cabinet. A friendless boy of dubious parentage, he was in a counting-house and more than a clerk before he was fourteen. An artillery captain of proved skill and power of command at nineteen, he had been in the interval a student and an orator. Before he was twenty-three he was a confidential aide-de-camp of Washington and had laid the foundation of that friendship to which American finance owes so much, for it was in the rare leisure of his military duty that he sketched out those principles he put in operation when Secretary of the Treasury."

BREAK-DOWN OF OUR REPUBLIC PREDICTED.

JUST at the time when our two great political parties are rallying to "save the country" from each other, Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who was one of our best friends in England during the Civil War, comes forward with the gloomy prediction that our republic is staggering toward its doom. "The end may be delayed," he says, "but it is sure. . . . The balance wavers," and "it is a critical hour in the life of the American republic, and therefore in the life of the world." The American people undoubtedly have the "political wisdom and force" to deal with this crisis, he believes, but he sees no evidence that these qualities are being brought to bear on the situation, nor does he see that any great man is arising to lead the reform.



GOLDWIN SMITH,

Formerly Professor of Modern History at Oxford, who takes a gloomy view of our future.

Far from looking to Democrat or Republican to check our desperate career, Professor Smith regards our great quadrennial and perennial conflicts of party as the surest signs that we are driving full speed for perdition. The impotence of our federal Government to stop strike disturbances, lynchings, and disfranchisement; the growing power of an oligarchical and plutocratic Senate, and the perils of imperialism are disquieting enough, and Professor Smith devotes a paragraph or so to each of them; but worst of all is the evil of party rule and party strife. The "campaign," that seems so much to the rest of us, is to Professor Smith but the ravings of a consuming fever. He says (in *The Monthly Review*, London):

"It is with regard to the form provided for the election of the President, however, that the work of the fathers has most signally and, perhaps, most unhappily failed. Their intention was that the President should be elected by chosen bodies of select and responsible citizens. For a time the nominations were kept, if not in the hands which the legislators had intended, at least in select hands. But since the Jacksonian era nomination and election have been completely in the hands of the democracy at large, and the election has been performed by a process of national agitation and conflict which sets at work all the forces of political intrigue and corruption on the most enormous scale, besides filling the country with passions almost as violent and antisocial as those of civil war. The qualification for the nomination is no longer eminence, but availability. It is not a question which man is most worthy of public confidence, but which man can carry New York or Ohio. Anything like military or naval success, however unaccompanied

by any presumption of statesmanship, dazzles, as the line of Presidents and nominees shows, and is preferred to political qualifications. Admiral Dewey was near being nominated for President. The nominating conventions are vast orgies of intrigue and uproar, the issue of which is not likely to be the choice of the worthiest. If Lincoln was nominated, his success was due not so much to his merits as to local clamor. One nomination was gained, it appeared, by flashy metaphor and a big voice. The power of the big voice, tho unaccompanied by the big brain, in a reign of the convention wigwam and the stump is very great. To one who made that remark it was replied that clearness of voice was more effective than loudness. Whether it was drum or fife that prevailed, it was still sound and not sense.

"We must go back to the Guelphs and Ghibelins of the Italian republics to find a legal recognition of faction as the ruling power of a state. Under the soft name of 'party,' faction is now in the United States fully recognized by law; legal enactments are made for its operation, and a distribution of offices, such as those of the civil-service commissioners, is by law directed to be made on party lines. A nation which deliberately gives itself up to government by faction signs its own doom. The end may be delayed, but it is sure. The party organizations have overlaid the American Constitution. For this the framers of the Constitution are not to blame. Their sagacity must have been supernatural to foresee the machine and the boss. Washington abhorred party, and regarded it as a disease which he hoped to avert by putting federalists and antifederalists in his cabinet together. Our present system of party government is the offspring of the struggle in England between constitutionalism, represented by the Hanoverians, and despotism, represented by the Stuarts. That struggle gave it for the time a reasonable warrant. A reasonable warrant was given it again by the division of opinion on the French Revolution, and once more by the division on the subject of parliamentary reform. So, in the United States, while the struggle with slavery lasted, party was a natural and inevitable, tho baneful and antisocial, bond. But in ordinary times there is nothing to divide a nation into two halves perpetually waging political war against each other, and striving, each of them, to make government miscarry in its rival's hands. To justify party government, Mr. Olney says, there must be a strong and honest opposition. But supposing there is no vital issue on which an opposition can be rationally formed, is it to be formed by conscription? As a matter of fact, the masses follow a shibboleth, often hereditary, almost always devoid of sense. The Republican and Democratic parties in the United States are now two standing machines, waging everlasting war for the Presidency and an immense patronage. Platforms are made up when a Presidential election impends simply with a view to carrying that election. The parties have no fixed creed or abiding character. The Democratic party lost its vital force when slavery fell. It was an alliance of the Southern slave-owner with the commercial plutocracy of the North, drawing in their train the Irish populace of the Northern cities. One who had formed his idea of the Republican party half a century ago would hardly know the party again now. Lincoln, with his pure patriotism and his humanitarianism, would find himself strangely out of place. The grand aim of each party is to prevent the country from being successfully governed by its rival. Each will do anything to catch votes, and anything rather than lose them. Government, consequently, is at the mercy of any organization which has votes on a large scale to sell. The Grand Army of the Republic is thus enabled to levy upon the nation tribute to the amount of a hundred and forty millions thirty-six years after the war, while both parties in their platforms promise their countenance to the exaction. The history of the most corrupt monarchies could hardly furnish a more monstrous case of financial abuse, to say nothing of the effect upon national character. The late J. M. Forbes, of Boston, was a strong Republican as well as the best of citizens. He said, as we learn from his memoir, that the war with Spain was no philanthropic war, but was made to keep a party in power. Each party machine has a standing army of wire-pullers with an apparatus of intrigue and corruption, to the support of which holders of offices under government are assessed. The boss is a recognized authority, and mastery of unscrupulous intrigue is his avowed qualification for his place. The pest of partyism invades municipal administration and makes New York the plunder of thieves of one party and Philadelphia of thieves of the other. It is surely impossible that any nation should endure such a system forever."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It is a safe wager that the next President will come from New York.—*The Washington Post.*

The history of Kuropatkin's side of the campaign is a moving story.—*The Baltimore American.*

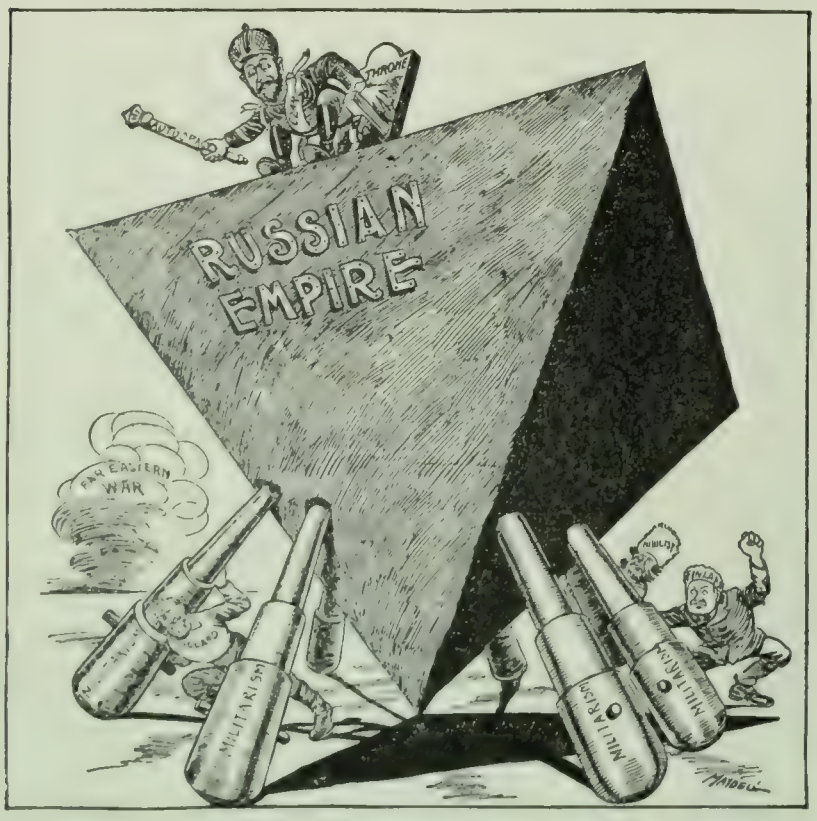
Twin daughters have arrived for Kubelik. Fortunately, he is used to crowded houses.—*The London Daily News.*

Expression "true as steel" has fallen into disfavor with those who bought it when the high financiers unloaded.—*The New York Herald.*

Mr. Bryan's real ambition seems to be: "Let me but make the platform of a party and I care not who gets the votes."—*The Baltimore American.*

A Chicago preacher says the hand of Providence is guiding America's destiny. Is this to be construed as a direct slap at D. B. Hill?—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

The Prohibitionists are appealing to the voters of the country to be temperate. The voters will be more than that. They will be so very abstemious that they will refuse to take even a Swallow.—*The Atlanta Journal.*



SHAKY.

—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

APPLIED JIU-JUTSU.

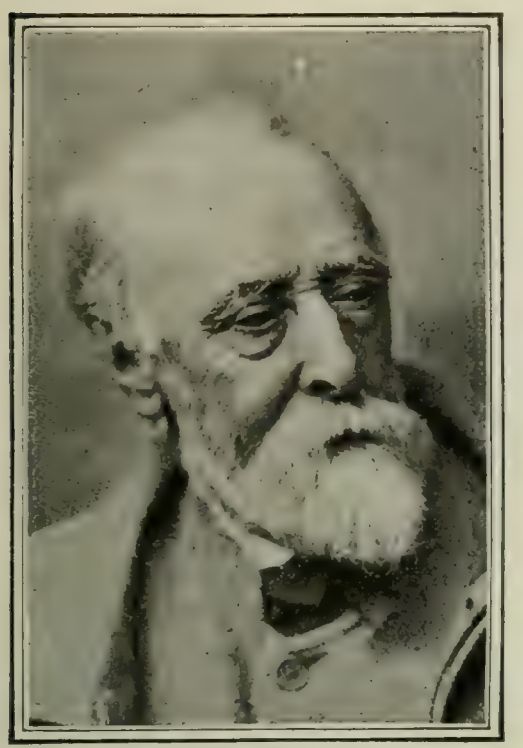
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader.*

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

LETTERS AND ART.

WATTS, "A PAINTER OF IDEAS."

AMERICA'S acquaintance with George Frederic Watts may be said to date from the exhibition of that artist's work at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, some eighteen years ago. It has been claimed that by this exhibition, which antedated by some years the Chicago Exposition of 1893, a fresh impulse was communicated to art in the United States. People of all sorts thronged to see these great canvases, which afforded to many Americans "their initiation into the grand style of painting."



THE LATE GEORGE FREDERIC WATTS.

"Mr. Watts, in a sense, created a mythology of his own, and then gave it form—a double act of creation hardly to be paralleled in the annals of art."

Since the announcement of Mr. Watts's death, on the first of this month, the American press has been unanimous in acclaiming the essential nobility of the man and his art. Some of the critics find fault with his technique or with his coloring, and opinions differ as to the value of his portrait work; but all seem agreed in according him a unique place as a "painter of ideas," a portrayer of splendid abstractions.

The Evening Post believes that the final verdict of criticism will place Watts among the great masters. We read further:

"Singularly isolated in his own time, his paintings give an irresistible impression of antiquity—a sense that they are rooted far away in the beginning of things, so that it would be as futile to characterize his art as of the nineteenth century as to insist that Michelangelo's is of the sixteenth, or Phidias's of the fifth century before Christ. There were qualities in his work that related him to great work of any period, and it should surprise no one to find in some Buddhist panel of China a counterpart of 'Love and Death,' of 'Mammon,' or of the 'Cardinal Manning.' His communion with all great symbolical art rested upon no superficial basis. It was temperamental. His personal similarity to the aged Titian was not more fortuitous than his adoption of the Venetian manner of painting. Another manner might have served him as well. He could, perhaps, have triumphed with Flandrin or Chavannes. He recalls, say, Tintoret, because, like that superb Venetian, he was concerned less with appearances than with spiritual significance, because his art was grounded deep in legend and in religious belief.

"Now, with the possible exception of Velasquez, no artist of quite the first class has wholly dispensed with legend. . . . Mr. Watts's especial distinction lies, however, in the fact that he not only created beautiful forms for a revived tradition, but in a sense created a mythology of his own, and then gave it form—a double act of creation hardly to be paralleled in the annals of art.

"For, eliminate Mr. Watts's beautiful transcripts of old legend—the lovely 'Endymion,' the superb illustrations for the Apocalypse; ignore also that amazing gallery of portraits which is generally considered his best work, and you would still have a remarkable residuum of masterpieces. 'Hope,' 'Love and Life,' Time, Death, and Judgment,' 'The Court of Death,' 'Mammon,' are some of their titles, and in these very names is the hint of that abstract world which Watts has made so singularly vital. . . . Lacking formal religion, falling upon an age in which legend was without honor, he was driven back upon his inner experience and upon a religious and legendary life of his own. From much contemplation he emerged a myth-maker, for his symbols of Life, Death, and Love seem to represent these ideas more accurately and surely, more emotionally, than any words. It was Mr. Watts's ambitious attempt to create a universal symbolism. His hope was that in a civilization which had utterly forgotten our own, men would still see that an inexorable figure forcing a door was Death, and a resisting form driven back upon its own crushed pinions was Love. . . . Mr. Watts demanded immortality, not only for the visible symbol, but also for his individual interpretation of life therein embodied.

"With these ideals Mr. Watts could have been no mediocre figure, even if his manual skill had been mediocre. As a matter of fact, his hand rarely attained the freedom which is generally the birthright of the greatest masters. Even his portraits betray effort and hesitation; the hand has obeyed the impelling idea too tardily and painfully. One can hardly conceive him possessed with the fury of creation, and this suggests that the double labor of creating a world and a method of representing it is inordinate. But Mr. Watts's position among the great, melancholy artists seems assured."

In a commercial age the writer last quoted goes on to say, Watts maintained the hieratic character of the artist; and amid a prevailing dilettanteism and a grotesque propaganda of art for art's sake he stood for the social value of art.

The Springfield *Republican* speaks of him as "the greatest of British artists within a century," and goes on to say:

"He was not a technician of any modern school, or of an ancient one, for that matter; he was not a realist, an impressionist, or a compromiser; he was a poet in conception and a philosopher in execution; a profound colorist (tho accused of crudity in tone by those who do not see beneath the surface); and whether in painting or in sculpture, it was the idea that he cared for, and his spiritual thought produced a great body of magnificent imaginative work. Watts was never quite satisfied with either painting or sculpture; he had the poet's, the musician's longing in him, and would have been happy could he have placed in words or notes the revelations that came to him, and which at the best he felt were inferior to his mental images. The universal genius stirred

"HOPE."

It is the figure of a blindfold woman with a lyre, of which all the strings, save one, are broken. On this one she plays. Over her head one star shines in the blue sky.

within him, and lifted him in soul to heights which he could not reach.

"But there has been no fellow of his in Great Britain in this lofty line of artistry. Beside his work, that of Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and all the other pre-Raphaelites and their variants sinks to the sentimental level. Watts had greater thoughts—his vision was higher, nobler—in short, angelic."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* detects in Mr. Watts's symbolical paintings "that spirit of scientific imagination that finds expression in the poetry of Tennyson" and the same "note of classic tragedy" that Arnold struck.

"Love and Life," the picture that Mr. Watts himself described as "perhaps his most direct message to the present generation," he presented some years ago to the American nation. "Hope," which we here reproduce, is one of his best-known paintings, and is representative of his symbolical method.

MAETERLINCK'S TWO TYPES OF WOMANHOOD.

As Maeterlinck's early works dealt always with the emotion of terror, writes Mr. James Huneker, one might suppose that his women would be either midnight hags, foul and secret, or else supple, snakelike creatures, with souls of demons and the clear and shining eyes of angels. But they are neither. Mr. Huneker finds that all the women which the Belgian poet's art has created are variations upon two distinct types, the one represented by the Princess Maleine, the other by Monna Vanna. Of these two types Mr. Huneker says (*Harper's Bazar*, July):

"Maleine is the *primitif* type of girlhood that may be seen on the canvases of Jan Eyck, Lucas van Leyden, and later in the pictures of the pre-Raphaelitic group. For years and through other plays, her childlike and many-colored soul, *naïf* eyes, and quaint questioning of a life that was for her as the distant sea breaking on the dunes, fascinated her author. She was a seemingly inexhaustible problem. He considered her as Maleine; as the maiden in 'Intruder'; the girl in 'The Blind'; as all of the Seven Princesses; as Melisande in 'Pelleus and Melisande'; as Alladine in 'Alladine in Palomides'; as the little Prince in 'The Death of Tintagiles'—a mere variation of sex; the nature is essentially the same; as Sélysette in 'Aglavaine and Sélysette'; and perhaps traces of her may be seen in 'Barbe-Bleu.' With 'Monna Vanna' we encounter another woman, the volitional woman, the woman who dares, who faces dishonor and death for a profoundly noble sentiment. And in 'Joyselle,' produced in Paris last summer, we may notice a cunning blending of Maleine and Vanna—of trusting young womanhood and devotion that defies the spells of Merlin for the sake of a unique love.

"Properly speaking, then, Maeterlinck thus far has only given us these two and widely differentiated types, unless Aglavaine be viewed as a *femme savante*, a woman whose friendship, well meant, slowly slays the soul of Sélysette. And there are variations of the ingenuous maidens, little girls, usually their confidantes, younger sisters to whom they say infantile things before launching into the tragic darkness. . . . . .

"Melisande is to Maleine what a full-length finished portrait in oils is to a tentative sketch. She is Maeterlinck's loveliest, if not most credible, creation. She comes from a strange country whose name is never known, and she goes out to a still stranger country. . . . . .

"The figure of Melisande appeals. She is so helpless that even her husband forgives her infidelity to him. He wears her on his heart, yet he has never known her. She loves his brother, and then her husband gains the first flaming glimpse of her soul. He is appalled at its depths, this birdlike soul he mistook for a child's. It is Maeterlinck's supreme gift of presenting a woman's heart, through which pass 'noble thoughts . . . like great white birds,' in the body of a girl. And there is no hint of the moral decadence, we notice in Dostoyevsky's stories of feminine adolescent life. Hauptmann in Hannele comes nearer to Maeterlinck in his delineation of infantile, passionate souls. We love Melisande and watch her at the fountain bathing her 'sick-hands,' searching for that lost wedding-ring, viewing with her open eyes of wonder the spectacle of the sea, meeting her lover in the woods, and her final flight, crying: 'I am not happy! I am not happy!' . . . . . .

"The scene in which she stands on the tower combing her unbound hair in the moonlight is magical in its evocation. It is like some far-away legend come to life. And Melisande goes to her death like the hesitating little woodland creature she is. Since Shakespeare no poet has fashioned such an exquisite soul, not even Hauptmann with his Rautendelein in 'The Sunken Bell.'"

MADAM MAETERLINCK.

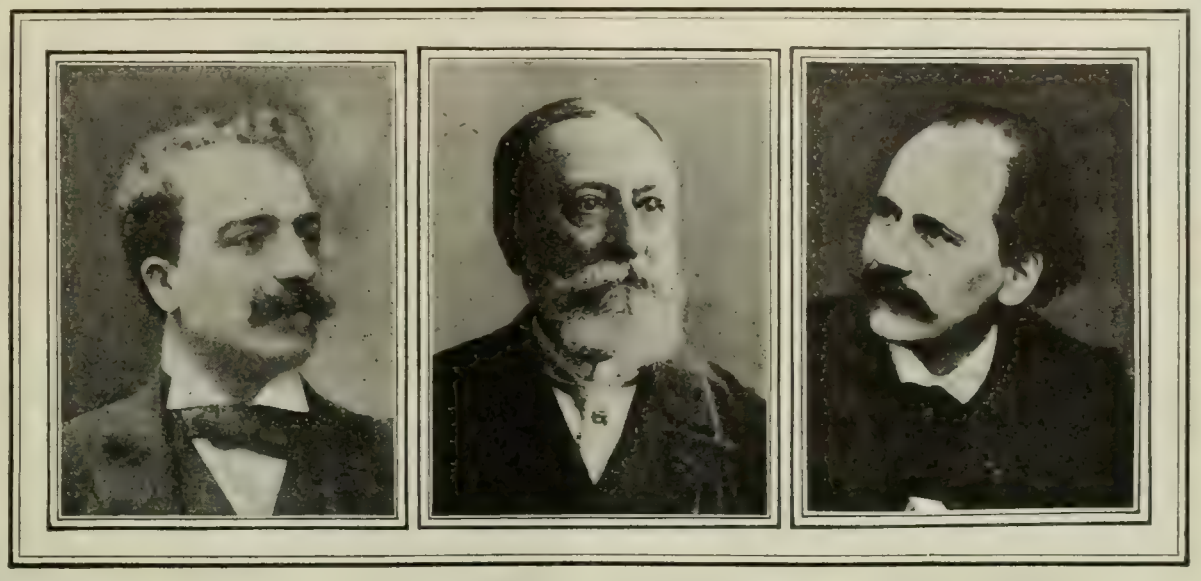
To the influence of her personality is attributed the new type of woman which appears in some of the poet's later work.

Maeterlinck's second type of woman belongs, we are told, to the latest phase of his art. "Monna Vanna" was written in 1902. This play is "so tremendously dynamic, so extremely unlike his earlier dramas," says Mr. Huneker, that one must look for some subjective happening as a reason. The explanation, we read, is quite simple. "Maurice Maeterlinck, poet, dramatist, and philosopher, met the fate of other men—he fell in love and married his love; he adores her as his wife, and her name is Georgette Leblanc." His marriage, says Mr. Huneker, accelerated his evolution from mystic to philosopher of reality. The necessity or pleasure of writing a rôle suitable to his wife, a gifted actress, doubtless caused him to create that magnificent specimen of dauntless womanhood, Giovanna, wife of Colonna, and called by him Monna Vanna. We read of her:

"She is all energy—after she sees her way clear; after her conscience bids her go forth and play the sacrificial lamb, be a second Judith, that she may succor her distressed countrymen; be another Godiva, that she may appease the fury of her country's oppressor. Vanna is as volitional as any of Sardou's fierce vixens, tho she is never so theatric. Married to a Colonna she really does not love, yet she reveres him. Pisa is besieged by the Florentines, led by a barbarian of great beauty, bravery, and learning, named Prinzevalle. He exacts as a ransom the person of Vanna—he has long and secretly loved her—and to the horror of her husband, Vanna makes the sacrifice. The city is without food and ammunition; starvation and pestilence are at hand. The great scene of the play occurs in Prinzevalle's tent, where, melted by the indomitable courage and native sweetness of the woman, and full of tender souvenirs, the conquering general relinquishes his captive, surrenders to her—there is a subplot which drives him to desert Florence—and as the curtain falls the two leave for Pisa, now lighted and rejoicing; Prinzevalle has kept his word with Vanna and has sent the beleaguered city food and weapons.

"In the last act the naked soul of Vanna shines forth. She has been wooed, has remained constant, has felt quake her own heart—Prinzevalle stirred some early memories of their youthful love. Yet she did not flinch in her duty. She rushes to her husband in

a whirlwind of joy, hailed on all sides by a grateful populace. He receives her sternly, coldly. His eyes question her hatefully. He says things to her at which her pure soul revolts. She has meant so well, has meant, if needs be, to sacrifice all for her fatherland, and now when she has conquered the enemy, a magnanimous enemy—'How conquered?' That is the question her husband puts with increasing excitement, and the climax is superb. It is not necessary to relate it here. Suffice to say that at last Vanna understands her husband—and understands herself. Whether the end is justified will be disputed by each one of us as befits his temperament. To me her action is logical, inevitable, if cruel. The chief thing is that Maeterlinck has exposed the soul of a noble woman and in symbols that may be apprehended by all. There is no resemblance here to the shrinking, monosyllabic women of his previous plays, women almost sexless, certainly women nearer the angels than Vanna, tho not as real a woman as the great wife of Colonna."



I. GIORDANO. CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS. JULES MASSENET.

THREE COMPOSERS OF SUCCESSFUL NEW OPERAS.

Mr. Huneker detects Poe's influence in Maeterlinck's fashioning of his feminine characters of the earlier type. "The shadowy, almost incorporeal creatures, compounded of fantasy and flame, who, wraithlike, glide through the somber pages of Poe, have their analogues," we read, "in the maids and child-wives of Maeterlinck."

"A master psychologist," says Mr. Huneker, "Maeterlinck has exposed the virginal soul, and painted with great broad strokes the soul of a valiant woman." We are reminded that Maeterlinck himself has somewhere written: "I have never met a single woman who did not bring to me something that was great."

NEW SUCCESSES ON EUROPEAN OPERATIC STAGES.

THE second half of the season of 1903–4, now closed, was more prolific and interesting, operatically speaking, in France and Italy than the first half, an account of which was given in these pages some months ago. Several new works were produced with pronounced success, and one of them has already been heard in England. In order of performance, if not of merit, these new operas are as follows: "Siberia," by I. Giordano, the young Italian composer, whose "Andrea Chenier" has achieved considerable popularity; "Hélène," a "lyrical poem" in one act and four scenes by Camille Saint-Saëns, the accomplished French musician and symphonist; "Le Fils de l'Etoile" (The Son of the Star), libretto by Catulle Mendès, the French critic, poet, and novelist, music by Camille Erlanger, a growing composer of the younger school; "Le Jongleur de Notre-Dame" (The Juggler of Notre-Dame), book by Maurice Lena, music by Massenet, a composer as well known as Saint-Saëns; and "La Cabrera" (The Shepherdess), by Gabriele Dupont, a young Frenchman who is ill with consumption, and E. Cain, also a Frenchman, who is a painter as well as a man of letters. The last-named opera, in one act and two scenes, received the Souzogno prize of 50,000 lire by verdict of an international jury of prominent composers to whom no fewer than 150 scores had been submitted by competing aspirants.

"La Cabrera" deals with a simple and dramatic love affair in a village in northern Spain. It is somewhat reminiscent of Mascagni's "Cavaleria Rusticana" in its plot. Peppito, a poor youth serving in the army, loves the shepherdess and has her reciprocal affection. He is ordered away to take part in a war, and during his absence a rich cavalier seduces her. When Peppito returns and learns of her fall and faithlessness, he scorns and forsakes her. Deserted by all, she undergoes physical and moral privation, and finally dies of cold, neglect, and loneliness. Her lover forgives her at the end, but not until she is beyond the possibility of recovery.

The music is described by Milan critics as fresh, original, and melodious, and the instrumentation as revealing unusual skill and ingenuity.

"Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" is described by the French papers as a little masterpiece. The book is an adaptation of a tale written some years ago by Anatole France. A poor juggler, Jean, who wanders from place to place and amuses country people by his tricks and songs, finds it difficult to make even a precarious living. He reaches Paris, and finds that his "art" has no attraction for the more sophisticated population of the gay capital. He sings a drinking song before a crowd of artisans and students, and is severely upbraided by a monk from a neighboring monastery. The monk persuades him to enter the convent and become one of them. Jean's faith is simple, but he is attracted by the prospect of an easy life plus certain salvation for his soul.

As a monk Jean finds himself destitute of resources. He can not, at the celebration of the Feast of the Virgin, show his devotion by bringing any suitable offering. His brother monks paint, carve, compose; but he, a mountebank by profession, can do nothing fit and worthy of the sacred ceremony. He is dejected and humiliated. Suddenly he doffs his robe, puts on his old cap and bells, and begins to perform his tricks of jugglery before the altar. This is his way of worshiping the Virgin. The monks come trooping in—horrified at the sacrilege. They are about to drive him out of the chapel when, lo! a miracle occurs. The statue of the Virgin moves. There is life in it. The Virgin opens her arms, bends forward and clasps the humble but sincere follower. Celestial voices are heard, a halo encircles the juggler's head, and he dies in ecstasy and adoration while the monks kneel and pray.

The score written by Massenet for this "miracle-play" is praised as full of color, variety, charm, and spirit. The music is rather light, however, and lacking in true emotion. *The Figaro* critic finds the third act, with the miraculous episode, too monotonous and drawn-out. In the other two he admires the lightness, humor, and sentiment of the music, and the virtuosity of the orchestration. The principal airs are graceful and bright.

"Le Fils de l'Etoile" has a subject which is considered alien to the French operatic stage. It would be more appropriate in oratorio. It deals with the last effort to free and restore Jerusalem. For years the Jews had prayed and awaited their warrior-prophet, the Son of the Star, to deliver them from the pagan yoke. The old Akiba prophesies amid the ruins of the Temple the coming of the Savior. His daughter, Tephora, is to marry the leader of the oppressed and subject race, Bar-Kokeba, in whose mission she is to have an important share.

The marriage takes place and the great work is begun. But the

Son of the Star is bewitched by Lillith, a pagan enchantress, and he brings her to his home as another wife. Tephora revolts and determines to win him back by playing the part of Judith to the Roman conqueror. Tephora goes to the emperor's tent, accomplishes her task (as she believes), and brings in a sack the head of the tyrant to her people and her beloved husband. Alas! she has been under Lillith's spell, and in her sack is a stone, not the tyrant's head. The Romans attack the insurgent Jews, and Bar-Kokeba, enervated and already vanquished morally, succumbs. The cause of Israel is lost.

The music is said to reveal a firm technique and a rich imagination. The themes are clear and striking, tho insufficiently developed. There is much Oriental languor and color in the score, and there are pages of extraordinary seductiveness and expressiveness. The Wagnerian principles are largely employed—the leading themes, the "endless melody," transformed and changed in accordance with the significance of the words and scenes, the symphonic treatment of the orchestral accompaniment.

Saint-Saëns's "Hélène" is a love episode. It is limited to the flight of Paris and Helen. Pallas appears to Paris, and in the name of Zeus appeals to him to renounce his intention of carrying off the beautiful queen and wife of Menelaus. He reveals to him the awful consequences of the contemplated sin—Troy in flames, heroes slain, a people in tears and distress, a bloody conquest. All in vain. Paris defies Zeus and all danger. Helen at first resists him, is troubled and full of anguish. She prays to be saved from herself, from her passion; but Venus laughs at her and decrees her destiny. Finally love conquers, and the two fugitives sail away in a state of exultation and bliss.

The music, now sweet and caressing, now passionate and intense, now dignified and noble, follows the text with great fidelity and felicity, according to the critics. There is much fine descriptive writing in the score, and the orchestration is sonorous, ample, and splendid.

Giordano's "Siberia" is a story of love, jealousy, repentance on the part of a frivolous but beautiful woman, exile of a humble, honest officer to Siberia; an attempted escape; treachery, and, finally, suicide of the woman in preference to a dishonorable proposal made by the general in command of the convicts. The plot is more southern and Italian than northern and Slav.

THE LITERARY TREATMENT OF NATURE.

WHEN Mr. John Burroughs, the veteran essayist and naturalist, writes of the literary treatment of nature, we listen as to one having authority to speak. About a year ago he protested against what he considered the dangers and errors of the "new school of nature study," a protest that brought some sharp replies (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 4, 1903, and May 21, 1904). Now we have from his pen a paper in which he offers a definition of the extent to which a literary, as distinguished from a scientific, presentation of natural history themes is legitimate.

These two treatments, he says, are quite different, and should be so. "The former, compared with the latter, is like free-hand drawing compared with mechanical drawing." The literary artist, says Mr. Burroughs, is just as much in love with the fact as is his scientific brother, only he makes a different use of the fact, and his interest in it is often of a non-scientific character. "The one is just as shy of over-coloring or falsifying his facts as the other, only he gives more than facts—he gives impressions and analogies, and, as far as possible, shows you the live bird on the bough." As a specific illustration of his meaning, he writes (*The Atlantic Monthly*, July) as follows:

"The literary and the scientific treatment of the dog, for instance, will differ widely, not to say radically, but they will not differ in one being true and the other false. Each will be true in its own way. One will be suggestive and the other exact; one will be strictly objective, but literature is always more or less subjective. Literature aims to invest its subject with a human interest, and to this end stirs our sympathies and emotions. Pure science aims to convince the reason and the understanding alone. Note Maeterlinck's treatment of the dog in a late magazine article—probably the best thing on our four-footed comrade that English literature has to show. It gives one pleasure, not because it is all true as science is true, but because it is so tender, human, and sympathetic, without being false to the essential dog nature; it does not make the dog *do* impossible things. It is not natural history; it is literature; it is not a record of observations upon the manners and habits of the dog, but reflections upon him and his relations to man, and upon the many problems, from the human point of view, that the dog must master in brief time; the distinctions he must figure out, the mistakes he must avoid, the riddles of life he must read in his dumb dog way. Of course, as a matter of fact, the dog is not compelled 'in less than five or six weeks to get into his mind, taking shape within it, an image and a satisfactory conception of the universe.' No, nor in five or six years. Strictly speaking, he is not capable of conceptions at all, but only of sense impressions; his sure guide is instinct—not blundering reason. The dog starts with a fund of knowledge, which man acquires slowly and painfully. But all this does not trouble one in reading of Maeterlinck's dog. Our interest is awakened, and our sympathies moved, by seeing the world presented to the dog as it presents itself to us, or by putting ourselves in the dog's place. It is not false natural history,—it is a fund of true human sentiment awakened by the contemplation of the dog's life and character."

It is perfectly legitimate, says Mr. Burroughs, for the writer of animal stories to put himself inside the animal he wishes to portray, and tell how life and the world look from that point of view; but he must always be true to the facts of the case, and to the limited intelligence for which he speaks. He continues:

"In the humanization of the animals, and of the facts of natural history which is supposed to be the province of literature in this field, we must recognize certain limits. Your facts are sufficiently humanized the moment they become interesting, and they become interesting the moment you relate them in any way to our lives, or make them suggestive of what we know to be true in other fields and in our own experience. Thoreau made his battle of the ants interesting because he made it illustrate all the human traits of courage, fortitude, heroism, self-sacrifice. Burns's mouse at once strikes a sympathetic chord in us without ceasing to be a mouse; we see ourselves in it. To attribute human motives and faculties to the animals is to caricature them; but to put us in such relations with them that we feel their kinship, that we see their lives embosomed in the same iron necessity as our own, that we see in their minds a humbler manifestation of the same psychic power and intelligence that culminates and is conscious of itself in man—that, I take it, is the true humanization."

In conclusion, Mr. Burroughs admits that we probably should not care much for natural history, or for the study of nature generally, if we did not find ourselves there—that is, something that is akin to our own feelings, methods, and intelligence. We have traveled that road, he remarks, we find tokens of ourselves on every hand; we are "stuccoed with quadrupeds and birds all over," as Whitman says.

NOTES.

The Bookman's July list of the six best-selling books for the previous month is:

1. The Silent Places.—White.
2. Sir Mortimer.—Johnston.
3. Rulers of Kings.—Atherton.
4. When Wilderness Was King.—Parrish.
5. The Memoirs of a Baby.—Daskam.
6. The Cost.—Phillips.

The score of Richard Wagner's long-lost overture, "Rule Britannia," has come to light again in London. This overture was composed at Königsberg in 1837 as a complimentary tribute to the British people In *The Daily Chronicle* (London) we read of the newly discovered manuscript: "There is no cover, and the score begins on the first line of the first page, while over it is the simple title. It is a full score for thirty-one instruments, including several which are now obsolete,—such as the serpent and the ophicleide. It is scored on thick music-paper of a creamy shade, with a rather rough surface, and, altho it is somewhat faded by age, every note and accidental is clear and perfectly distinct. There are in it some passages which remind one of 'Tannhäuser,' and, among other things, the air of 'Rule Britannia' is introduced in a quartet for French horns."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW FRUIT—THE TANGELO.

A DELICIOUS citrus fruit, a cross between the Tangerine orange and the so-called "grape-fruit," has been created by the plant-breeders of the United States Department of Agriculture. That "to create" is the proper verb to use in this connection is maintained by H. Gilson Gardner in an article in *The Cosmopolitan* (July). Says Mr. Gardner:

"The creation of a new fruit is announced by scientists in the employ of the Government. The creation, it will be noted, not the discovery; and a new fruit, not a new variety.

"Under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture has been evolved the 'tangelo.' You may never have heard the name, but if you live long enough it is likely to become more familiar. Your children—if you have any—will no doubt be surprised when you tell them you can remember a time when there were no tangelos. . . . People are still living who called tomatoes 'love-apples' and did not consider them fit to eat. But, indeed, tomatoes in those days were little and seedy and hardly fit for food. The tomato, as now known, has been created within the last fifty years.

THE TANGELO.
Courtesy of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

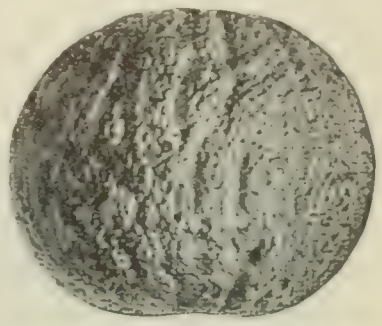
"The word 'create' is used here in the sense that man has learned new applications of natural laws, by which he is enabled to bring into existence new forms of plant-life, molding and adapting them to his purpose. In that sense he has learned to create. The American Beauty rose is a creation of man. Nature gave, to start with, the so-called 'wild' rose; the rest is the result of science. The carnation is likewise a product of science; and also, to a considerable degree, the strawberry of commerce, and all the apples grown in the Northwest.

"Cultivation—*i.e.*, tilling, sowing, reaping, nurture, and care—has been known and practised for hundreds of years. It has accomplished much as compared with the conditions of primal nature. But we are now speaking of a new discovery—a discovery not two hundred years old—and of a science which has been practised a much shorter time than that, and which in the brief space of a man's lifetime has accomplished more in the realm of plant productiveness than hundreds of years of world-wide patient toil. We speak of a science whose literature consists of a few thin pamphlets, and whose practitioners may be counted on the fingers of one hand—a science which promises to add inestimable wealth to the world's store, and in which the United States is leading the world—namely, the science of plant-breeding.

"The most important thing in the science of plant-breeding, as at present understood, seems to be the hybrid. It is the hybrid which amends that great law of nature that 'like produces like.' In the case of hybrids the offspring is often very unlike. And it is to this new character of the offspring that the science is indebted for its ability to evolve new and strange types in the vegetable world."

An instance of a highly useful hybrid is the hardy orange recently produced under government auspices by crossing the tough wild hedge orange of Japan with the sweet Florida orange. Of this the writer says:

"In the spring of 1897 Mr. Webber made the cross between the Japanese trifoliate and the common sweet orange of Florida. Last winter he had an opportunity to see what the fruit, in the first generation of this hybrid, would be. Briefly, it is a new fruit resembling the orange, but partaking of the hardy attributes of the Japanese parent, and thus able to grow many degrees farther north. It will easily survive any winter experienced in the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, southern Texas, and northern California, and it may be found by experiment that it will thrive in States even farther north. The fruit is not, properly speaking, an orange. It is about the size of a small tangerine, is almost seedless, has a fine tender pulp, is juicy and of an aromatic flavor. By its discovery, cultivation of the edible citrus fruits may be extended into seven or eight States which have no such crop at present, adding to the total wealth of the country many millions of dollars."



HARDY HYBRID ORANGE GROWN BY MR. SWINGLE.
Courtesy of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

In this same way the tangelo has just been bred. Says Mr. Gardner:

"This, too, is a hybrid, resulting from a cross between the tangerine orange and the pomelo, or, as it is commonly called, the grape-fruit. The cross was made in 1897, but it was not until this year that the seedlings came to bearing age, and it was discovered that the combination had resulted in a new and delicious fruit, combining the most desirable characteristics of both parents, inheriting size, juiciness, and refreshing flavor from the pomelo, while from the tangerine it acquires a thin rind, which is easily removed, a tender pulp, and an almost seedless interior. When extensively propagated, as it will be in a few years, the tangelo will undoubtedly be one of the most popular citrus fruits in the market. Fortunately, in the growing of citrus fruits it is not necessary to reproduce any seed; but any desirable variety like the 'webber' or the tangelo may be propagated and perpetuated indefinitely by grafting and budding, as is done with apples. . . . . .

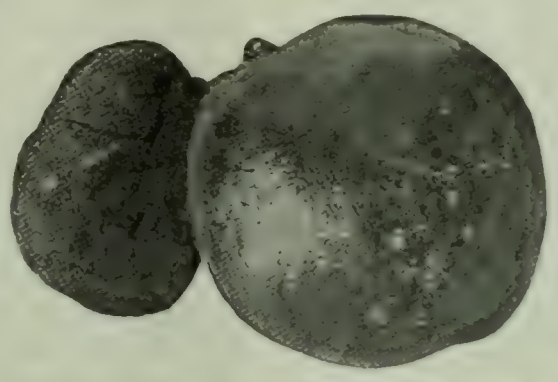
"This science is not spectacular. The long postponement of most important results frequently invests the labor with somewhat the character of a sacrifice. But its rewards and possibilities are vast—beyond the possibility of mathematics to estimate.

"And at all events, its practitioner, if anybody, may appropriate what commendation is in that saying of the wise Dean Swift, that 'whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.'"

WAR AND INSANITY.

THAT insanity is very prevalent among soldiers in the field is asserted by Dr. Paul Jacoby, physician-in-chief to the Provincial Asylum of Orel, Russia, who strongly urges the necessity of a special army medical service for this malady. Says *The British Medical Journal* (July 2), in an article on the subject:

"The privations and fatigues of active service, the nervous tension caused by ever-present danger, the frequent mental shocks, alcoholism, and wounds, all predispose to madness. In the Franco-Prussian war Dr. Jacoby was struck by the number of cases of mental disorders which came under his observation. Inquiry among Russian medical officers who served in the war with Turkey in 1877–78 showed that a large number of acute psychoses occurred among the troops. Such diseases were also very common among the Russian soldiers in the war with China in 1900, and many men who had gone mad were shot that they might not fall into the hands of Chinese torturers. During the present war many cases of delirium have been observed, especially in the garrison



TYPICAL "FREAK" ENCOUNTERED BY ORANGE BREEDERS IN WORKING OUT NEW FRUITS.
Courtesy of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

of Port Arthur. On board the *Manchuria*, when taken by the Japanese, there were found fourteen insane soldiers who were being sent back to Russia. Let us try, says Dr. Jacoby, to imagine the condition of these unhappy men after a six-weeks' voyage spent entirely in the hold of the ship. In European wars the need for special provision for the care of lunatics during war does not make itself acutely felt, for there are always asylums of some kind within reach. But in warfare in uncivilized countries, where distances are extreme and there are no railways to shorten them, where the food supply is scanty and precarious, and where the climate adds to the general misery of things, the lot of such unfortunates is truly wretched."

Dr. Jacoby, we are further told, compares the sinking of ironclads by the explosion of torpedoes and mines to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which, it is well known, are accountable for much mental disorder. He thinks it likely that these new forms of shock will produce new forms of neurosis and mental disorder. He is of opinion that the crimes of violence, rape, etc., which are so common among soldiers in the unbridled license of war are largely due to mental disorder, and that such cases would be more effectually and more justly dealt with by medical ministration to the mind diseased than by court-martial.

WHAT TO EAT IN HOT CLIMATES.

THE food question in warm countries is very important, especially for Americans and Europeans, among whom the mortality is generally excessive. M. Reynaud, professor of hygiene in the French Colonial Institute, has carefully studied the foods voluntarily selected by European colonists and natives respectively with a view to throwing some light on this question. The *Revue Scientifique* thus details his results and conclusions:

"In cold countries the substances absorbed in the largest quantities are fats. In fact . . . one gram of fat produces by combustion a little over nine calories [heat-units], whereas albumin or carbohydrate produces only four calories to the gram. Thus, having to struggle against intense cold, men tend to absorb the foods that will produce the most heat. In hot countries, on the other hand, the equilibrium of temperature often needs to be established in the opposite direction; the organism strives against its environment to prevent excess of heat—both passively, by avoiding all internal causes of heat, such as work or difficulty of digestion, and also by perspiring. . . . Thus the desiderata may be easily deduced. We must evidently have energy, for no matter in which direction the struggle for equilibrium takes place, there are both action and waste in the organism; but incontestably less heating power is needed than when we have cold to overcome. Fat must, therefore, play a small part in the food, because it yields too many heat-units in combustion, because it is hard to digest, and thus tends to raise temperature, and, finally, because its energy is less rapidly usable than that of the carbohydrates.

"Albumin is necessary, as is well known . . . and for preserving the integrity of the tissues a minimum quantity of albumin is indispensable. This appears to be much smaller with the natives of hot countries than with Europeans. . . . . .

"In any case, it is incontestable that albuminoids in too great quantities would be dangerous from their toxic products of decomposition, which in a sedentary life may pass into the organism and fatigue the liver, which is so often attacked in hot countries. . . .

"Carbohydrates are thus the best foods, but they are inconvenient because of the great volume of the alimentary mass and the abundance of the waste products. This inconvenience may be lessened by the use of sugar, which is a carbohydrate that is practically pure, because it is crystallized. M. Reynaud believes that it also has some objectionable features, but this is far from being demonstrated. . . . . .

"The working ration can not be treated apart from the mere living ration, as it can in other regions. In hot countries, in fact, there is no reserve, and work brings about at once, with perspiration, enormous losses of heat.

"The natives who get along very well with rations that are poor in albumin when they are idle, fall at once into a state of lassitude when they work, and easily contract divers diseases. There is a very great disproportion in hot countries between the working ration and the living ration. Without increasing the fat, which is utilized with difficulty by the organism and is hard to digest in these regions, it is necessary to increase the carbohydrates considerably, and especially the albumin. The minimum of indispensable albumin is much greater when, in spite of the work, it is desired to preserve the weight. . . . . .

"It is useful, in order to preserve digestibility—a very important factor that is too often neglected in theoretical calculations—to give a varied alimentation, with fresh vegetables and fruits, as much milk as possible, and few alcoholic drinks. Much liquid must be taken to keep up the osmotic equilibrium lost by the intense evaporation. Much water is lost by transpiration, which it is evidently necessary to replace, and it is necessary to drink also to facilitate diuresis, which is often lessened by perspiration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REFORM IN STEAMBOAT CONSTRUCTION.

IS it possible to build a steamboat that will not burn from stem to stern, when she catches fire, so rapidly that her occupants can not escape? A fireproof boat is probably an unattainable ideal; but that steamboats should and could be made of slow-burning construction is urged by *Engineering News* (June 23). The same paper and others have spoken before in the same vein, but owing to the conservatism of our steamboat builders the upper works of our river and Sound boats are still of light combustible material. This, says *The News*, which is moved to speak again by the *Slocum* disaster, is inexcusable. It says:

"The typical American passenger steamboat in use on inland waters consists of a wooden or steel hull of light draft, upon which is built a light wooden superstructure extending far out over the hull on each side and rising upward for two or three to half a dozen or more decks or stories. These stories are supported on light wooden columns, and floors, sheathing, and partitions are made, as a rule, of pine or other light lumber. The whole is covered so liberally with paint that fire will run over it almost as readily as over a powder-train. . . . . .

"If this were the only possible way to build a steamboat, we should have to make the best of it. It would be necessary then to fix our attention on such makeshifts to mitigate danger as automatic sprinklers and other contrivances for checking fire at its start. We should have to console ourselves with the reflection that such great disasters as that of the *General Slocum* come very seldom, and put up with the danger as a part of the necessary risk of life under modern conditions.

"But because for two or three generations since the art of steamboat construction began everybody has built steamboats in a certain way it does not follow that that is the only possible way. Indeed, with the increasing scarcity and cost of this inflammable pine lumber (which American builders have used so long that they have come to consider it impossible to use anything else) we shall be compelled to find substitutes. We can not, indeed, copy directly the present practise in fireproof construction in erecting the superstructure of a steamboat; but we can use incombustible materials in constructing it, and where we are compelled to use wood we can impregnate it with fire-retarding chemicals and cover it with fire-retardant paints.

"In urging a reform in steamboat construction we are speaking for no patent process or special type of construction. All we urge is that those who buy or build or design passenger-steamboats should open their eyes and ears to the progress which has been made in the art of fire prevention and of construction with incombustible materials during the past twenty-five or thirty years. We do not charge the builders of steamboats with knowingly and wilfully neglecting to safeguard the lives of future passengers. They have been guilty merely of gross ignorance and blind conservatism. . . . . .

"And let us say here that we are not urging anything unpractical. We freely recognize that security against fire is only one of very many practical considerations which confront the marine architect. We freely recognize that on shipboard fireproof construction—or let us better say fire-retarding construction—will

necessarily be considerably less fire-resistant than fireproof construction on shore, where weight is a matter of secondary importance. But when the marine architect does the best he can do within his limitations, when he makes practical use of the knowledge and experience that have been accumulated in other branches of the engineering profession, he will produce a structure far more resistant to the spread of flames than the present type of American steamboat for inland waters. With this will be coupled such an extension of the use of fire-extinguishing apparatus, such as automatic sprinklers for storage-rooms where fire is likely to originate, that the chances of quelling a fire at its start will be greatly increased."

HUMPS ON MEN AND ANIMALS.

AN interesting study of the origin of animal humps, such as are found on the camel, and a comparison with curious lumps that occur on the neck and shoulders of native porters in Madagascar, which appear to have arisen from analogous causes, has been made by a French writer, M. Devaux, whose paper on the subject, read originally before the Société de Biologie, is thus noticed in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 21):

"M. Devaux was struck with the hump found on the back of the neck of Malagasy porters. This class of persons is alone affected, and the origin of the tumors may be quite well determined. They consist of large wens, often three in number, one on the neck and one on each shoulder, and due to traumatism. In fact, the Malagasy porters carry two burdens, of almost equal weight, suspended at the ends of a bamboo pole resting on the shoulder at its middle. They walk thus for days with minimum weights of 40 to 60 kilograms [88 to 132 pounds]. They change shoulders when tired (which explains the two humps), and for this purpose they slide the pole (which is greased) over the muscles of the neck. Besides this, the bamboo pole, while resting on the shoulder, is always in contact with the neck, which explains why the middle tumor is the largest.

"The mechanism of the formation of humps in the zebra, the bison, and the dromedary is identical, according to M. Devaux—a curious and interesting analogy. In the zebra and bison the hump is found just at the level of the angle of flexion of the neck on the vertebral column, at the moment when the animal browzes—a very pronounced angle, because the neck is relatively short, and the natural tumor, therefore, develops at the exact place where the cellular tissue is compressed by the knotty apophyses of the last cervical vertebræ. In the dromedary the hump in the middle of the back is found at the angle of flexion formed by the vertebral column when the animal kneels, and here also the apophyses form a bony corner which penetrates roughly into the cellular tissue. In all these cases the pressure results in the formation of serous pockets, subcutaneous injury, and the accumulation of serum; only in the animal these wounds are of internal origin, while in man they are external.

"The author should have tried also to give a similar explanation of the double hump of the camel, which is much less easy to understand. . . The nutritive reserve which would appear, from the standpoint of natural selection, to be the reason for these humps, may possibly be localized in points that other factors have already indicated. In any case the animal's hump is hereditary. May it become so in the case of the Malagasy porters?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Egyptian Temple.—An interesting discovery of a very ancient temple has been made in Thebes, Egypt, during the present season by Professor Naville, of the University of Geneva, and H. R. Hall, of the British Museum, under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund. In 1899 Professor Naville had completed the excavation of the great temple of Deir-el-Bahari on the western hills of Thebes. To the south of this temple lay a wilderness of rubbish heaps, which might conceal a necropolis or even another temple; but means for further excavation failed, and the exploration of the unexcavated tract has not been carried out until the present season, when it resulted in the discovery of the edifice mentioned above. Says a writer in *Nature* (London, June 16):

"It is the funerary temple or mortuary chapel of the most distinguished monarch of the eleventh dynasty, Nebkherurā Mentuhetep, who reigned about 2500 B.C., according to the best authorities. A temple of this date is a great rarity in Egypt. Remains of even older ones (of the same funerary character) have been found by the German excavators, Messrs. Borchardt and Schäfer,

PART OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED EGYPTIAN TEMPLE.

at Abusir, near Cairo; these belong to the fifth dynasty, and are at least five hundred years older than Professor Naville's new temple; they are the most ancient temple remains in Egypt. The new temple, however, comes next to them in age, and if it is surpassed by them in peculiarities of architecture, it appears to fully equal them in general architectural interest and to surpass them in the point of artistic interest and importance, since it has added considerably to our knowledge of the history of Egyptian art."

OLD-FASHIONED THERAPEUTICS.

A REPORT that a board of health whose location is vaguely described as "somewhere in New Jersey" has recommended an onion and vinegar poultice as a cure for pneumonia, moves *Modern Medicine* to make some remarks on curative methods of this kind. Such small virtues as may be possessed by this particular prescription, it points out, are due to the heat and moisture—not to the ingredients. Says the writer:

"Faith in the curative power of strong smells and acrid flavors seems to be part of our heredity from savagery. The ancient Romans sought to entice or drive the demons of disease out of the body by means of incense and odorous herbs. The modern Chinaman judges of the virtue of a medicine by the badness of its flavor. The value of a mineral water is determined by its malodorousness. A taste of the sea and a smell of brimstone are earmarks of success. In a hundred ways this faith in the occult, the uncanny, the disagreeable, manifests itself. An old doctor in a Southern State prescribed for pneumonia the skin of a black cat. The loss of a case was attributed to the fact that the cat was not black enough. . . .

"Pneumonia is a very grave disease; in fact, it has come to be in this country the most deadly of all human maladies, destroying more lives than any other one disease. To teach that so deadly a malady—a disease primarily due to weakening of the body by wrong habits, such as the use of alcohol, gormandizing, excesses of all sorts, neglect to maintain the system at a state of high resistance by proper attention to the laws which God has ordained for the protection of the body against germs and other enemies of life—can be cured by so simple a means as a vinegar and onion poultice

is just about as ridiculous as the Chinese idea that evil spirits can be driven off with drums and tom-toms, or that one may be protected from lightning, earthquakes, steamboat explosions, and hurricanes by a charm attached to a string about his neck.

"The world has gotten beyond that era of darkness when such beliefs were excusable on the ground of ignorance. There are some newspapers, even religious newspapers, which still grope in medieval darkness on questions pertaining to the healing of disease. Light has shone into the world on the great truth that the power which heals the body is within itself, and has dethroned multitudes of fetishes and charms to which healing power has been ascribed. There is only one healing power and that is one and the same with the Power which created and which maintains. This power operates in harmony with those means and methods which facilitate the physiologic processes of the body, not with those which hinder and destroy. To suppose that substances which, like vinegar, are unwholesome and injurious when applied to the inside of the body, should possess such miracle-working power when applied to the outside, is in the highest degree absurd."

INFLUENCE OF THE SPEED-CRAZE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

THAT the evolution of the automobile has been switched off in the wrong direction by the prevailing desire for speed, giving undue prominence to the pleasure type of vehicle, instead of to that which would be commercially profitable, is asserted by M. C. Krarup in an article contributed to *The Iron Age*. Says this writer:

"It was originally thought and intended that automobiles should take the place of horses in solving the world's short-haul transportation problems. They have done nothing of the kind as yet. It was also thought that their main advantages would be their economy and reliability. This hope, too, has so far been disappointed. The automobile, as it has been developed, no more takes the place of horses and horse-drawn vehicles than bicycling takes the place of walking.

"A craze for speed, when that quality was discovered to be easily within reach and to hold a charm of its own, overtook the automobile movement (at the Bordeaux-Paris race in 1895), and gradually changed all the original intentions of its leaders—as a mere temporary digression from worthier objects, it was thought; but the movement lost its bearings then and there and has never found them since. It is astray in fads and fancies, as everybody knows, and only a breach with some of its ten-year old traditions and 'data' can bring it back to safe ground. This everybody does not know; in fact, it is roundly denied by many. The best men in the movement are, however, perfectly well aware that sooner or later there must be ten automobiles that pay for their going in dollars and cents for one that pays in pleasure, but they vaguely hope that the pleasure cars will show the way and furnish the capital for all necessary new departures. To what degree they are justified in this belief should appear from the following, especially from that in this article which relates to mechanics and designs.

"So long as the automobile movement had an uphill fight against prejudice there was reason for dealing gently with its shortcomings and charitably with its misrepresentations, the latter being frequently only the delusions of unscientific builders. Only the rich bought machines, and they did not care how much the sport cost them. In fact, the cost was an attraction, because it promised the exclusiveness which had entirely vanished from the bicycle.

"But the promise that the automobile would speedily be developed into a popular utility—on the strength of which promise indulgence was asked, and granted, for the vagaries of the sport—has been redeemed in only the most stinted measure. The automobile, while highly and expensively developed as an instrument of pleasure, does not rise to the level of a true utility—superior to previous means employed—except in those branches of work only in which sustained speed is a fancied or real requirement and economy a subordinate consideration. For the rounds of physicians and inspectors, for ambulance calls, for newspaper delivery, the automobile meets certain demands; but the moment the foot rule of commercial economy is applied in earnest its ability to compete with the horse can not be conclusively demonstrated, as proved by the relatively small number of merchants who have adopted it for light delivery work. When it is operated above horse speed and horse hours, the expense shoots upward through 100 channels; when not so operated its advantage is doubtful. Speed invariably means repairs, accidents, and high tire bills."

Do Physicians Prescribe Alcohol Unduly?—That a large proportion of many proprietary medicines consists of alcohol is a fact that has been receiving considerable notice of late. That alcohol is the basis of many prescriptions is also true. Now it is charged in *The London Graphic*, by a woman, that doctors have brought many of her sex to ruin through drink by constantly recommending to them the medicinal use of spirits. Commenting on this *The Hospital* says:

"We do not believe that the charge itself is true. That medical men occasionally consider it necessary to recommend a patient to take a small quantity of whisky and water with a meal is probable. Whisky as an alternative to wine may undoubtedly be employed medicinally with advantage in certain cases, both for men and for women. But this is very different from the constant recommendation which is suggested, as if, indeed, doctors regard whisky as a sort of panacea for every disease under the sun, and take a perfect delight in urging its consumption upon their patients. As a matter of fact, there never was a time when medical men were more slow to prescribe the use of alcohol in any form than they are in the present day; nor a time when so many refrained from advising its use at all. Even if, however, it were the practise of the profession to 'constantly recommend' women to take a small quantity of whisky with their food for the benefit of their health, we deny that any one would be justified in ascribing to them the ruin of their patients. It is the primary duty of the physician to do his best to cure the person for whom he prescribes, and if, with that object in view, he advises the restricted employment of a stimulant or a drug, he is not to blame if his patient subsequently uses it without restriction. Adults of sane mind are accountable for their own actions, and we protest against the growing habit of saddling other persons with responsibility for their misdeeds on the slightest possible pretext. Women who drink whisky in excess can not for a moment be permitted to excuse themselves by advancing the utterly absurd and futile plea that 'the doctor recommended its use.'"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A BEER-PROOF alloy, recently patented in Scranton, Pa., is described in *The American Machinist*. It is composed of tin, antimony, copper, aluminum, and zinc, and is said to have the following properties: "The resulting alloy is a bright lustrous metal, comparatively light in weight and having considerable tensile strength, and is very desirable for the purpose of forming vessels intended to contain lager-beer, such as beer-vats, coolers, kegs, pipes, etc. At present such vessels are usually made of wood, iron, or copper, and these vessels and the beer act injuriously upon one another. The wood decays and the iron or copper vessels oxidize, and in addition to affecting the beer a great deal of scouring is required in order to keep the vessels clean. The beer and alloy do not act injuriously upon one another, and the alloy is kept clean with comparatively little labor. Its lightness and strength make it suitable for transporting beer."

"THE inferiority of the human sense organs to the instruments of science is pointed out by Dr. Carl Snyder," says *The American Inventor*. "He says that whereas the human eye can see but little more than 3,000 stars in the heavens on the clearest of nights, the photographic plate and the telescope can discover countless millions. It is difficult for the eye to distinguish divisions of the inch if they are smaller than 1/200 of that unit of measure, yet a powerful microscope will make an object 1/10000 of an inch in diameter look comparatively large. It would be a delicate ear which could hear the tramp of a fly, yet the microphone magnifies this sound until it sounds like the tramp of cavalry. The most sensitive skin can not detect a change in temperature less than 1/5 of a degree, but the bolomoter will register on a scale an increase or decrease of temperature of 1/1000000 of a degree and can easily note the difference in temperature caused in a room when a match is lighted one mile away."

"AN interesting statement bearing on the future of great cities was embodied in an address recently made by Prof. H. B. Smith, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, speaking of electrical transmission of power," says *The Scientific American*. "He said that in San Francisco a few years ago the cost of electric current for power and light was fifteen cents for one horse-power per hour, while to-day the published price is almost exactly one-seventh of this amount, and it is possible to deliver at the factory on the coast, from the melting snows and glaciers of the Rockies, power for the machinery at a smaller cost than that at which it is possible to produce that power by steam, even tho the fuel were to be delivered at the factory boiler without cost to the power producer. It has been estimated that the quantity of carbonic acid annually exhaled by the population of New York City is about 450,000 tons, and that this amount is less than three per cent. of that produced by the fuel combustion of that city; so we may expect that, with the removal of this great source of contamination of the atmosphere, even the air of our greater cities will be practically as pure as that of the country."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE LOST LEADER OF ZIONISM.

BY the death of Dr. Theodor Herzl, at the early age of forty-four, modern Zionism has lost its leader, and a vivid and remarkable personality has been removed from the world of affairs. According to *Jewish Comment*, Dr. Herzl was the first great leader and organizer the Jews have had in centuries. The outline of his career is briefly as follows. Born in Budapest in 1860, he took his lawyer's degree in Vienna in 1884, but abandoned the legal profession for journalism. About this time he achieved some success as a novelist and a playwright. In 1895 he wrote his "Judenstaat," a book advocating the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. In the following year this book was published, and at once attracted attention from the greatest minds of Europe, altho the thing it advocated was generally regarded as an impracticable dream. The energy and faith of the writer, however, were not to be repressed, and by 1897 he had called together at Basel a Jewish international congress to discuss the question of an independent Jewish state. From that date Zionism has been a growing movement, its banner attracting such prominent men as Max Nordau, Israel Zangwill, Sir Francis Montefiore, Prof. Alexander Marmorek, and Dr. Kohan-Bernstein. How far this movement will be affected by Dr. Herzl's death remains to be seen. Dr. S. Solis-Cohen (in *Jewish Comment*, July 8) writes:

THE LATE DR. THEODOR HERZL,

"The first great leader and organizer the Jews have had in centuries."

"His passing puts Zionism to the supreme test. If Zionism possesses genuine strength, if it is a real solution of any world-problem, if it offers a fitting outlet for the energy of great masses of men, if it satisfies a present need of the Jews, it will endure. If the criticism of its opponents are true, it will not long survive its great leader. But, in any event, it must suffer from the loss of his experience, his personal touch with rulers and statesmen, his wise and patient foresight, and his control over the somewhat incongruous elements that he had welded together in the Zionist organization."

Says a writer in *The Sun* (New York):

"When the history of the Zionist movement is made up, the important part in it played by Herzl will undoubtedly be recognized and the world will have an opportunity to appreciate the infinite tact, patience, unselfishness, and skill in diplomacy displayed by him. Then will be realized the fact that devotion to an ideal and passionate love of his downtrodden fellows were the levers by which this hitherto comparatively obscure writer raised a seemingly impossible theory to the point where it received respectful consideration from such eminently practical persons as the German Kaiser, the Sultan of Turkey, and the prime minister of England. The strain was too great and, undoubtedly, when all the facts relating to his early death are known, it will prove that he was the victim of his too enthusiastic devotion."

In the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. Bernard G. Richards, a young Jewish writer, contrasts Dr. Herzl with the earlier advocates of Zionism who possessed the enthusiasm of their idea without Dr. Herzl's remarkable gift of leadership and organization. Of Herzl Mr. Richards writes:

"Here was a man who, when touched by the great sorrow of his homeless people, did not break out in Hebrew poetry nor even poetic German prose, but in a prosaic pamphlet which tells how to do things. This was the man of the hour, and the hour seemed to be waiting for his coming. The progressive Jews realized that racial hatred flourished, despite the age of enlightenment, and felt disappointed, and the conservative people came near to thinking that it was not so impious to touch your destiny with your own hands."

Zionism is generally referred to as the most remarkable movement among the Jews of modern times. Whatever is the outcome of this movement, says the Boston *Transcript*, Dr. Herzl has impressed it upon his people that as far as the European Jews are concerned there is a Jewish problem which can not be avoided and which must be solved by all Israel. He has "strengthened the Jewish spirit and clarified the Jewish consciousness," says *The Transcript*, and because of this, "opponents as well as adherents of Zionism will in due time appreciate the importance of his work."

"Like the Moses of old," remarks the same paper, "this 'new Moses' dies without reaching the promised land, and he leaves behind him, in an anti-semitic Europe, a people that has looked toward him for salvation."

CHRISTIANS IN JAPANESE POLITICS.

ONE of the most significant evidences of the influence of Christianity upon the civilization of Japan, states Mr. Ernest W. Clement, principal of Duncan Academy, Tokyo, is manifested in political circles. When constitutional government was established in Japan, Christians were found in disproportionately large numbers in the First Imperial Diet, and have continued to obtain in every election more seats than they were entitled to by their numerical strength in the empire. The speaker of the House of Representatives in the First Diet was Mr. Nakajima, a Christian. In the present (twentieth) diet, Mr. Clement tells us, are seven Christian members. These include one Baptist, two Congregationalists, and four Methodists. Says the writer (in *The World To-day*, July):

"The proportion of seven out of a total membership of three hundred and seventy-nine makes one Christian for every fifty-four members. The total number of nominal Christians in Japan is about one hundred and fifty thousand, who may be said to represent a Christian community of about three hundred thousand. Among these about fifty thousand are Protestants, who thus represent a community of about one hundred thousand. If, therefore, we reckon the population of Japan at fifty millions, we get one Protestant for every thousand of the people; while the seven Protestant members of the House of Representatives stand one to about every fifty. This is one of the clearest proofs that, in general, the influence of Christianity upon Japan must not be estimated merely by the number of believers. Moreover, in the Diet and in party councils and political affairs in general the Christian men in politics exercise an influence out of proportion to their mere numbers, and may be counted on to stand up for right principles. There is also a large number of prominent men who, altho making no profession themselves, are nevertheless favorable to Christianity, especially in its movements for social and moral reforms. It is the powerful influence of Christian sentiment that abolished, and keeps abolished, legal prostitution in the Gumma Prefecture.

"In this connection it may not be out of place to refer to a few phases of the influence of Christianity upon the political institutions of new Japan. In old Japan Shintoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism all encouraged absolutism and feudalism, while constitutional government, representative institutions, and local self-government are fruits of Christian civilization. The old idea of impersonality, by which the individual was swallowed up in the family, the clan, and the nation and was called a 'thing,' could not long survive the Christian teachings of individual worth, rights,

and responsibility, now acknowledged in the social and political institutions of new Japan. Moreover, the doctrine of religious liberty, affirmed in the Japanese constitution, is of Christian origin.

"In general, it may be stated that the leaders of new Japan are favorable to Christianity and are reconstructing the nation largely on Christian lines and with Christian ideals. Christianity is not an officially 'established' religion in Japan, but its influence is rapidly increasing along all lines of civilization. The gospel of Jesus Christ is a positive force making for social amelioration and civic righteousness in Japan to-day."

ADOLESCENCE AND RELIGIOUS CONVERSION.

IN treating of the subject of religious conversion, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, in his work on "The Psychology of Adolescence," states that there is a constant element underneath all the mutable fashions in different ages, races, and sects, "from the most formal and external confirmation down to the most convulsive colored Methodistic inner revolution, from the lowest anticrisis theories of growth to the most cataleptic instantaneous reversal of life." He further states that "the very essence of youth consists in making this transit completely in all the departments of its nature and effectively insuring itself against relapse to either miserablism or sin." Every life is stunted, he says, that has not experienced this metamorphosis in some form. "Indeed, the chief fact of genetic psychology is conversion, a real and momentous change of unsurpassed scientific and practical importance and interest."

An examination of a large number of instances shows that conversion is experienced by the majority between the age of twelve and twenty. This fact, taken in connection with physiological facts observable at the period mentioned, leads to the discovery of interesting analogues. Says Dr. Hall:

"It is no accidental synchronism of unrelated events that the age of religion and that of sexual maturity coincide any more than that senescence has its own type of religiosity. Nor is religion degraded by the recognition of this intimate relationship, save to those who either think vilely about sex or who lack insight into its real psychic nature and so fail to realize how indissoluble is the bond that God and nature have wrought between religion and love. Perhaps Plato is right, and love of the good, beautiful, and true is only love of sex transfigured and transcendentalized; but the gospel is better, which makes sex-love at the best the type and symbol of love of God and man. This new insight into the parallelism between religion and love and the concomitant or complemental variations of these two is perhaps chief of the many contributions made and impending by modern psychology to piety, and is one of the most sublime and fruitful themes of our day, which Kant would very likely have added to the starry and moral law within as a third object of supreme awe, reverence, and interest. As Weissman subordinates the entire soma as a mere servant of the germ, as the biology of sex makes reproduction the consummation of life—the *raison d'être* of all the secondary sexual qualities—and as the psychology of sex-selection finds in it the *caput Nili* of all the arts of animal and human courtship, the most unitary and desiderated as well as the most intense psychic experience, so religion at its highest potence is union with God, to which everything in the religious life leads up as its goal or makes its point of departure. Love is the greatest thing in the world for both the religionist and the amorist. Its praise is in superlatives, for all else is dross. We must love with all our mind, might, and strength. Both furnish in their sphere the strongest motive both to assert and to renounce the will to live. They are exalted and degraded together, and the best work of each is to keep the other pure. Religion is at its best when its earthly image is most spotless and untarnished, and love is at its best where religion is purest and most undefiled. Just as this relationship seems to degrade religion only to those whose ideals or cults of love are low or undeveloped, so those who dispraise religion have not realized how indispensable it is to perfect love. How central this thought was in the mind of Jesus many parables and sayings attest. True piety is earthly love transcendentalized, and the saint is the lover purified, refined, and perfected. To have attained this insight, to have organized it into life, cult, and a church, is the supreme claim of Jesus upon the gratitude, reverence, and awe of the human heart. No such saving service has ever been rendered to our race, and we can see no room in the future for any other to be compared with it. The diagnosis of the chief danger that threatened our race was sure and true, and the remedial agencies are the best yet in sight."

In the view of the physiological psychologist, conversion is an experience of every individual whether attendant upon emotional crises or not. Dr. Hall asserts that "in its most fundamental sense, conversion is a normal, universal, and necessary process at the stage when life points over from an autocentric to a heterocentric basis." As to the character of the change, he says:

"All are born twice, once as individuals and once as representatives of the species. Quetelet sagely says that the best measure of the state of civilization in a nation is the way in which it achieves its revolutions. As it becomes truly civilized, they cease to be sudden and violent, and become gradually transitory without abrupt change. The same is true of that individual crisis which physiology describes as adolescence, and of which theology formulates a spiritual aspect or potency called regeneration and conversion. True religion is normally the slowest because the most comprehensive kind of growth, and the entire ephebic decade is not too long and is well spent if altruism, or love of all that is divine and human, comes to assured supremacy over self before it is ended. Later adolescence merges the lower into the higher social self. Complex as the process is, a pivotal point is somewhere discernible where the *ego* yields to the *alter*. Normal and imperceptible as this evolution is ideally, the transition is, in fact, the chief antithesis in all the human cosmos. While it involves transformation in nearly every sphere of thought, conduct, and sentiment, it may occur in one field after another, and be so slow in each field as to occupy the longest and fullest lifetime and then be incomplete. Indeed this change fills and alone gives unity to history, for Christianity marks the same pivotal point in ethnic adolescence where self-love merges in resignation and renunciation into love of man. Religion has no other function than to make this change complete, and the whole of morality may be well defined as life in the interest of the race, for love of God and love of man are one and inseparable."

The universality of the experience of conversion, the writer asserts, is implied in "the very idea of catholicity, Bible, and even religion itself," which assumes the same fundamental needs, instincts, and experiences for all. The natural history of the process is thus graphically described:

"The primitive state may be materially conceived as one of nature, idyllic innocence, or instinct, and variously located in time and place, or as a psychic condition. Its loss has been slight or total, ascribed to many internal, external, and even transcendental causes, thought to be objective and historic, or subjective and ideal, as deviation from a norm or disobedience of the commands of an outraged Deity. The sense of insufficiency may deepen to demerit and ill-desert, reaching even a passion for punishment, not merely for purgation, but also for retribution, that justice may be done; or a hunger may arise, no less intense, for the disclosure of a better way and strength to walk in it. The third stage has been described as losing a burden; the surrender of a perverse will; the mortification of the body, or even the loss of an offending member; the sacrifice of possession, career, friends, poverty, chastity, and obedience; the abandonment of culture and knowledge, or the limitation of science; the annihilation of will and desire; the reversal of former loves and ambition, or the substitution of a passionate passivity in their place, as the molt of the old self had to be more or less deep or complete. The fourth stage begins with a sense of salvage of something precious from the wreck. Despite all loss, there is a reservoir of life abounding that yet wells up from its deep springs, which may be formulated as a biological gift of nature or as by divine grace, with a hedonic sweetness at the root that may make us jubilant in chains, disease, pain, calamity, or even death. It is this euphoria of the soul's life that transcends every gratification of sense, possession, ambition, etc., as far as the life of the race upon which the soul enters transcends that of the individual. Lastly, the sense of growth and progress to ever new and higher planes, which has made every conception of evolution so fascinating, is essential to the vitality of interest,

curiosity, love, achievement, and of all our powers. All these are phases of the great change of base from the egoism, normal and necessary to the first stage of human life, to the self-subordination of the stage of philoprogenitive maturity which is ripening to die for what it lives for, where love has done its perfect work and self has 'passed in music out of sight,' and where the Platonic eros, Pauline charity, Buddhistic sympathy and pity, or Jesus's enthusiasm for humanity, that loves the Lord and neighbors with all mind, might, and strength, have taken its place. What more has life to give or its wisdom to teach?"

SEPARATION OF STATE AND CHURCH IN FRANCE—PROTESTANT VIEWS.

ALTHOUGH the separation between state and church which is in the air in France is the outcome of the quarrel between the Roman Catholic Church and the state officials, the Protestants are deeply concerned in the matter, and it constitutes the leading topic of discussion in French Protestant journals. The views on the subject are remarkably divergent. From an article in the *Christianisme au XX. Siècle* we gather the following comment:

It is the part of wisdom, in view of the impending crisis, for all of the Protestant churches in France to unite. Accordingly, a *commission préparatoire de federation* (Preliminary Committee of Federation) has been appointed by the leading church organization of the country. The general synod of the Reformed Church, which is the name of that body, has proposed a plan for such a federation. The articles to constitute the basis of this union of French Protestant churches are briefly these:

1. The Reformed Church of France invites all the churches, free or connected with the state, to form a fraternal alliance on the basis of the Reformation.
2. This alliance will leave intact the principles, discipline, liturgy, and organization of the different churches.
3. The immediate purpose is to protect the freedom and the rights of all the churches which are united in the league.
4. Its object is also to form an inner alliance of the Protestant churches for works of charity and love.
5. A special committee shall act as the agent of the united churches.

This proposal has met with considerable favor, but also with some opposition. The latter is voiced by Pastor Sailleus, in the *Echo de la Verité*, of the Baptist Church, who says that the dogmatic basis of the league is too vague, as it should at least be that of the Evangelical Alliance, especially in its declarations on the subject of the divinity of Christ, his resurrection from the dead, and the absolute authority of the Scriptures.

The effort is also made to meet the impending crisis in other ways. Among these perhaps the most noteworthy is that of Pastor Gauteron, in the *Vie Nouvelle*, who says:

"All the optimists and the pessimists who speak of the separation between state and church speak as tho they thought that the liberality of the congregations would make up what the state budget will then no longer pay to the pastors for salaries, etc. That would be the case if things were in an ideal shape. But, unfortunately, that is not the case, and each class will try to put the financial burden on the other. There is only one way in which that which is lacking will be made up, and that is by taxing the members of the congregations, each member to pay a certain amount, and the failure to contribute to result in the expulsion of the members."

This last proposal meets with objections from all sides in the Protestant journals. Among these the *Protestant* reminds the church that a religious society is not an organization for art or science or sociology, and it must be financed upon different principles.

A newly organized "Permanent Commission" has sent out a general appeal to the churches to redouble their prayers and strengthen their faith that the Protestants may be able to meet the crisis successfully. It also appeals to the *Commission fraternelle* (Fraternal Committee) to see to it that the interests of the Reformed churches will be taken care of in the parliamentary actions on the proposed separation. The latter has appointed a special committee to confer with the parliament, and this conference has been held, altho so far without special tangible results or promises. In fact, the parliamentary committee having the matter in charge has been so slow in meeting the wishes of the Protestants that the *Temoignage* has published a formal protest against this indifference. In the *Protestant* Pastor Reyss declares that he is reliably informed that the Government will not take final action without consulting the Protestant leaders.

In the mean while new organizations are being effected and old ones strengthened for the purpose of providing an income for the pastors when the state has withdrawn its support. The "Society of Mutual Help of Pastors" has now a membership of 602; the "Association in the Reformed Church" has doubled its membership. The mission societies especially will need help when the state ceases to furnish the million and a half of francs that it has been paying to the Protestants in the past. The Paris Mission Society alone has a deficit of 200,000 francs; the Evangelization of the Colonies one of 11,542; the Central Society one of 47,000.

Some Protestants, from principle, hail the coming separation with delight. The leader of these is Pastor Frank Puoux, who declares that this separation is demanded by the principles of the Reformation, and appeals to the churches to demand from the state such a separation as a right.

M. Camille Pellatan, Minister of Marine, in responding to the greetings of the Protestant pastor Codène, in Bordeaux, said: "There is not the slightest danger that the liberties and rights of the Protestant Church will be contracted. The Government would rather think of increasing them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELATION OF HIGHER CRITICISM TO CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

IN answer to a correspondent's questions as to the results of the higher criticism in certain domains of doctrine, the editor of *The Outlook* states that this particular branch of research has nothing to do with such topics as inspiration, regeneration, and atonement; that it only indirectly bears upon the character of Jesus Christ; that it is related to the question of miracles, but is not determinative of them; and that it helps to confirm faith in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. To quote further:

"The higher criticism has to do with the structure, date, and authorship of the books of the Bible. Is the book of Ruth history, or fiction, or historical fiction? Who wrote it? When was it written? It is evident that when these questions are answered the question still remains to be answered, Is it inspired, and, if so, to what extent and in what sense? The answer to that question does not depend at all upon the answer to the other questions. Fiction may be inspired, as the Parable of the Prodigal Son. History may be uninspired, as Cæsar's Commentaries. . . . . .

"As the reality, nature, and degree of inspiration do not depend on the judgment of critics concerning the structure, date, and authorship of the books of the Bible, so neither do the doctrines of regeneration and atonement. Does human nature need a radical change in order to be conformed to the divine ideal, or even to the highest human ideals, or does it merely need a little trimming and varnishing and polishing? Is suffering redemption? Does it, if properly apprehended, help to cure, to medicate, to develop, to recreate men? Does it belong to the highest as well as to the lowest; and as suffering and sacrifice for others, is it truly and literally a divine experience which man shares with God just in the measure in which the bearer partakes of the divine nature? Or is suffering, as Christian Science tells us, a mere figment of our own imagining, which by our own creative intellect we are to abolish from the world; or is it an accident, a mischance, an evil interposition, which has no place in a beneficently ordered world? The answer to these questions does not depend upon the question who wrote the Epistle to the Romans. Religious truth was not

created by Moses and Paul. It was discovered and is interpreted by them. They have revealed, unveiled, disclosed it to us. The truths that suffering is redemptive, and that human nature needs essential, radical, deep-seated changes in order to become pure and true and noble and heroic and loving, and that these changes are being wrought in human nature by an influence that is so far infinite that it transcends all our measuring, tho it does not defy our recognition, no more depends upon the question when and by whom the Epistle to the Romans was written than the truth that the earth revolves around the sun depends upon the question when and where Copernicus was born."

Of the effect of higher criticism on the story of the resurrection of Christ, *The Outlook* says:

"By showing, as it [higher criticism] has now in our judgment conclusively shown, that all four gospels were accepted by the Christian Church as the historical basis of their faith at or near the beginning of the second century—that is, within seventy years of the death of Christ, and that the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians was probably written by the year 51 or 52 A.D.—that is, within less than a quarter of a century of Christ's death, it has done much to confirm faith in his resurrection, as much indeed as could be done by a science purely devoted to literary, historical, and critical problems."

In conclusion, *The Outlook* expresses the conviction that "the net result of the modern view of the Bible will be an increased value, through a more rational estimate put upon the Bible, a profounder and more intelligent apprehension of the great vital articles of Christian faith as they have been held by the Christian churches in all ages, including the revelation of God in Jesus Christ, and the hope of the world, individual and social, in him as the Savior of mankind."

RIGHTS OF WOMEN TO VOTE IN THE CHURCHES.

IN the Protestant churches of the Continent, where only the men are "voting members" of the congregations, the movement to permit the women also to vote has developed to a noteworthy degree in recent years. At a large conference, held in Basel, Switzerland, Pastor Emil Güder submitted a series of propositions for discussion, which the editor of the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 21) declares to have been written "from the standpoint of Swiss democracy." The implied inference is that the answer the Germans would give would probably not be so favorable to the women. These propositions, which were in substance accepted, are a material contribution to the woman question in Europe, and read as follows:

1. Modern feminism attains its end only when woman's right to public functions is legally recognized. The modern woman aims to make her influence felt in public affairs, not only indirectly, but also by the right of voting. The connection between the woman movement in general and the demand for the right of women to vote in church affairs is found in this, that by granting the latter the first step is taken for the realization of the former.

2. From the standpoint of the Christian religion, the justification of this innovation can not be called into question. Christ considers men and women to be equals from a religious point of view; and Paul does the same (Gal. iii. 28).

3. From the standpoint of the church, too, no objections can be urged against the measure. The famous Pauline command, that women shall remain silent in the churches, is only a special cultus ordinance demanded by the circumstances of the time, which, contrary to the purposes of the apostle, was afterward changed into the general edict of the canonial law of the church against women, and has no normative authority over us.

4. On the other hand, the introduction of the right of women to vote in the churches is now an absolute postulate of justice, in view of the fact that in the public services the women are ordinarily represented much more strongly than are the men, that their interest in the church is much greater, that their work in the church also vastly surpasses that of the men.

5. The psychological reasons that are urged against this innovation, such as mental inferiority of women, their inability to judge of matters objectively, that they are governed by their sympathies and antipathies, can not be taken into consideration in a matter of so great importance.

6. There is no reason to fear that the granting of this right to women will interfere in the least with their functions in the homes.

7. On the other hand, to grant this privilege will only tend to an increased interest in church matters, and indirectly it will arouse a deeper interest on the part of men in the affairs of the church.

8. The following particulars should be observed: that only married women and widows should have the right to vote, and that the women should have the right to vote only on the election of a pastor.

9. Only those women are to be allowed to vote who formally apply for this privilege.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE PAPACY AND THE REPUBLIC."

NEVER before in the history of the national capital, we are told by a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, have two members of the cabinet, a justice of the Supreme Court, and representative legislators and military and naval officials sat down at dinner with an Italian member of the College of Cardinals, at which he was the guest of honor and a member of the cabinet the host; nor has any previous President ever formally welcomed a Roman Catholic Italian prelate as cordially as President Roosevelt recently welcomed Cardinal Satolli.

This new attitude on the part of the national Executive, the writer goes on to say, will be but the reflection of an altered attitude by the Protestant majority of the electors. We read further:

"Not that the time has come yet when most of our voters will vote as readily for Roman Catholic candidates for office as they will for Protestant candidates; not that the A. P. A. spirit has passed away entirely. But there is a lessened spirit of antagonism to Roman Catholicism among Protestant thinkers and leaders, more harmony of effort between Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen in civil reform movements, and less and less criticism of recognition of Roman Catholics' worth by executives who dare to appoint them to administrative or judicial positions.

"Not every Protestant is prepared to say, with Senator Hoar, that he believes that 'if every Protestant were to be stricken down by a lightning stroke, our brethren of the Catholic faith would still carry on the republic in a spirit of true and liberal freedom.' But it is significant that in such a book as Mr. Selleck's recent one on 'The Spiritual Outlook' for this country, this Universalist clergyman should praise the Roman Catholic Church as he does and predict a greater career than ever for it in the future, and that Rev. S. D. McConnell, one of the ablest and most thoughtful of Protestant Episcopalian clergymen, in some of his recent writings on the future of Christianity in this country, should have recognized so clearly the potency of a closely articulated church with a uniform message at a time of transition like the present, and the attraction it will have for society at a time when in affairs of state the organizing principle is coming to be dominion, the cardinal claim authority, and the cardinal virtue obedience.

"If on the side of the state and of society in general there is a more tolerant spirit toward Roman Catholicism, due to various forces obvious and some not so apparent, it is because here, by the admission of Roman Catholic prelates like the late Archbishop Corrigan, competition with Protestantism has produced a very much more liberal type of Catholicism than Europe or South America knows, and because the American hierarchy, from Cardinal Gibbons down to the priesthood, have once and for all given up the claims of the church on the state which are still made in Europe."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IAN MACLAREN recently described the Psalms as "the chief human document in literature."

THE New York *Sun* suggests that the day when the baccalaureate sermon served any purpose of essential importance is past. It is a survival from the time "when religion was foremost in the higher education and the presidents of our American colleges were uniformly clergymen."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

COUNT TOLSTOY ON THE WAR.

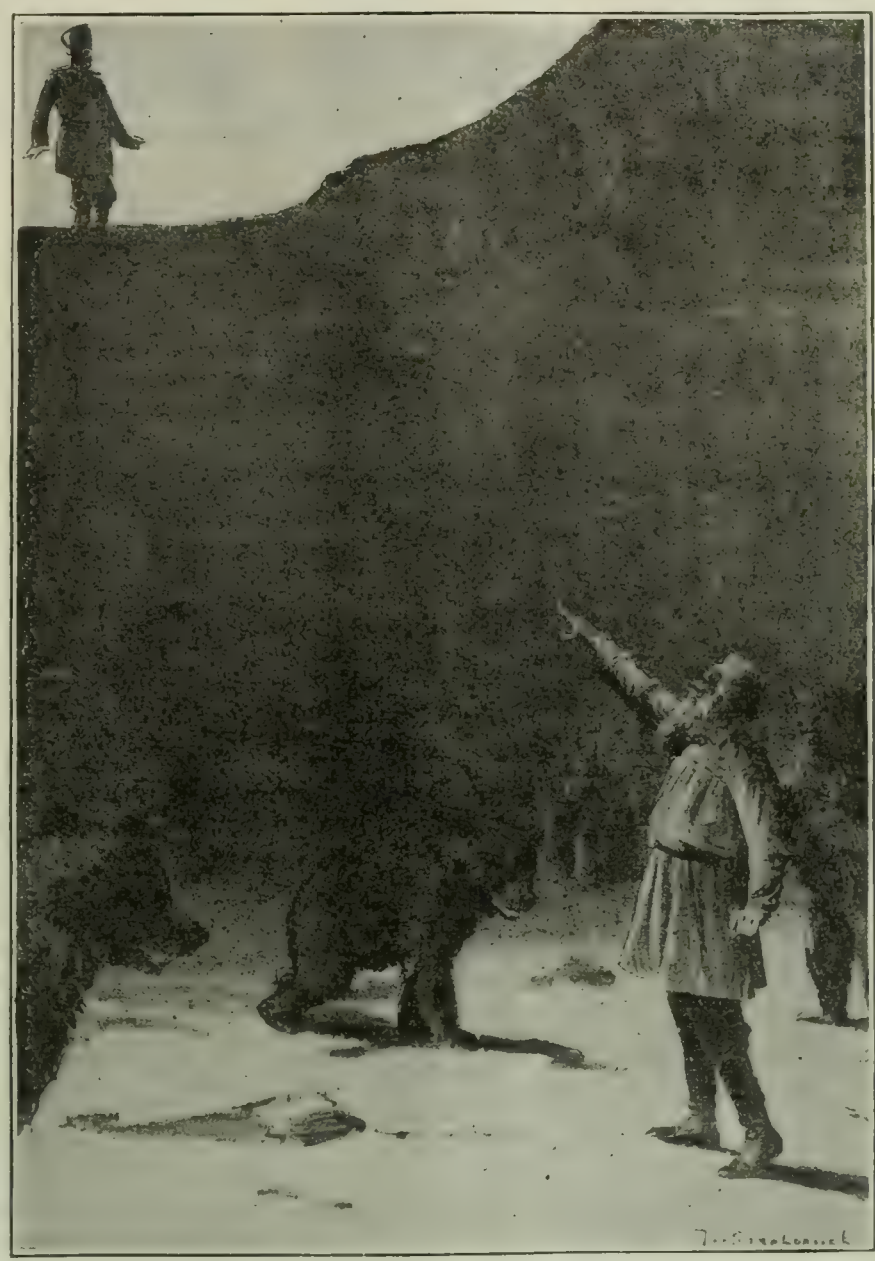
IN a study of the war between his own country and the Nippons, a study filling nine and a half columns of the London *Times*, Count Tolstoy says, among other things: "I should never finish this article if I were to continue to add to it all that corroborates its essential idea." This "essential idea," to quote the Count's words again, is "the cruelty, futility, and senselessness of war," a pursuit forbidden not only by the Christian law, but by the Buddhist precepts:

"It is as if there had never existed either Voltaire, or Montaigne, or Pascal, or Swift, or Kant, or Spinoza, or hundreds of other writers who have exposed, with great force, the madness and futility of war, and have described its cruelty, immorality, and savagery; and, above all, it is as if there had never existed Jesus and his teaching of human brotherhood, and love of God and of men.

"One recalls all this to mind and looks around on what is now taking place, and one experiences horror less at the abominations of war than at that which is the most horrible of all horrors—the consciousness of the impotency of human reason.

"That which alone distinguishes man from the animal, that which constitutes his merit—his reason—is found to be an unnecessary, and not only a useless, but a pernicious addition, which simply impedes action, like a bridle fallen from a horse's head and entangled in his legs and only irritating him.

"It is comprehensible that a heathen, a Greek, a Roman, even a medieval Christian, ignorant of the gospel and blindly believing all the prescriptions of the church, might fight, and, fighting, pride himself on his military achievements; but how can a believing Christian, or even a skeptic, involuntarily permeated by the Christian ideals of human brotherhood and love which have inspired the works of the philosophers, moralists, and artists of our time; how can such take a gun, or stand by a cannon, and aim at a crowd of his fellow men, desiring to kill as many of them as possible?"



TOLSTOY IN THE BEAR'S DEN.
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

Generalizing and sermonizing in this characteristic fashion through three or four columns, the count next directs the thunder and lightning of his indignation against the particular war which perturbs him:

"In order not to let the Japanese into Manchuria and to expel them from Korea, not 10,000, but fifty and more thousands will, according to all probability, be necessary. I do not know whether Nicholas II. and Kuropatkin say like Dibitch in so many words that not more than 50,000 lives will be necessary for this on the Russian side alone, only and only that; but they think it, they can not but think it, because the work they are doing speaks for itself; that ceaseless stream of unfortunate deluded Russian peasants now being transported by thousands to the Far East—these are those same—not more than 50,000 live Russian men whom Nicholas Romanoff and Alexis Kuropatkin have decided they may get killed and who will be killed in support of those stupidities, robberies, and every kind of abomination which were accomplished in China and Korea by immoral, ambitious men now sitting peacefully in their palaces and expecting new glory and new advantage and profit from the slaughter of these 50,000 unfortunate defrauded Russian workingmen guilty of nothing and gaining nothing by their sufferings and death. For other people's land, to which the Russians have no right, which has been criminally seized from its legitimate owners, and which in reality is not even necessary to the Russians—and also for certain dark dealings by speculators, who in Korea wished to gain money out of other people's forests—many millions of money are spent—*i.e.*, a great part of the labor of the whole of the Russian people, while the future generations of this people are bound by debts, its best workmen are withdrawn from labor, and scores of thousands of its sons are mercilessly doomed to death. And the destruction of these unfortunate men is already begun. More than this: the war is being managed by those who have hatched it so badly, so negligently, all is so unexpected, so unprepared, that, as one paper admits, Russia's chief chance of success lies in the fact that it possesses inexhaustible human materials. It is upon this that rely those who send to death scores of thousands of Russian men!

"It is frankly said that the regrettable reverses of our fleet must be compensated on the land. In plain language this means that if the authorities have badly directed things on sea, and by their negligence have destroyed not only the nation's millions, but thousands of lives, we can make it up by condemning to death on land several more scores of thousands!

"When crawling locusts cross rivers it happens that the lower layers are drowned until from the bodies of the drowned is formed a bridge over which the upper ranks can pass. In the same way are the Russian people being disposed of.

"Thus the first lower layer is already beginning to drown, indicating the way to other thousands, who will all likewise perish."

In one or two fleeting impressions, the count sums up the Czar:

"The Russian Czar, the same man who exhorted all the nations in the cause of peace, publicly announces that, notwithstanding all his efforts to maintain the peace so dear to his heart (efforts which express themselves in the seizing of other people's lands and in the strengthening of armies for the defense of those stolen lands), he, owing to the attack of the Japanese, commands that the same shall be done to the Japanese as they had commenced doing to the Russians—*i.e.*, that they should be slaughtered; and in announcing this call to murder he mentions God, asking the divine blessing on the most dreadful crime in the world. . . . . .

"This unfortunate, entangled young man, recognized as the leader of 130,000,000 of people, continually deceived and compelled to contradict himself, confidently thanks and blesses the troops whom he calls his own for murder in defense of lands which with yet less right he also calls his own."

Here is a thumb-nail sketch of Russia in war time:

"The worse the position of Russia the more recklessly do the journalists lie, transforming shameful defeats into victories, know-

ing that no one will contradict them, and they quietly collect money from subscriptions and sales. The more money and labor of the people is devoted to the war, the more is grabbed by various authorities and speculators who know that no one will convict them because every one is doing the same. The military, trained for murder, having passed years in a school of inhumanity, coarseness, and idleness, rejoice—poor men—because, besides an increase of their salary, the slaughter of superiors opens vacancies for their promotion. Christian pastors continue to invite men to the greatest of crimes, continue to commit sacrilege, praying God to help the work of war, and, instead of condemning, they justify and praise that pastor who, with the cross in his hands on the very scene of murder, encourages men to the crime."

Japan is just as bad:

"The benighted Japanese go in for murder with yet greater fervor, owing to their victories; the Mikado also reviews and rewards his troops; various generals boast of their bravery, imagining that having learned to kill they have acquired enlightenment. So, too, groan the unfortunate working people torn from useful labor and from their families. So the journalists lie and rejoice over their gains; also probably—for where murder is elevated into virtue every kind of vice is bound to flourish—also probably all kinds of commanders and speculators earn money, and Japanese theologians and religious teachers no less than the military in the techniques of armament do not remain behind the Europeans in the techniques of religious deceit and sacrilege, but distort the great Buddhistic teaching by not only permitting but justifying that murder which Buddha forbade."

Here are some specimen sentences selected at random:

"Makaroff . . . was able to kill men very cleverly."

"Cannon's flesh, as after cold weapons it submitted to bullets and meekly exposed itself to shells, bombs, far-reaching guns, mitrailleuses, mines, so it will also submit to bombs charged with suffocating gases scattered down upon it from balloons."

"To love the yellow people, whom we call our foes, means, not to teach them under the name of Christianity absurd superstitions about the fall of man, redemption, resurrection, etc., not to teach them the art of deceiving and killing others, but to teach them justice, unselfishness, compassion, love—and that not by words, but by the example of our own good life."

"Not to mention the economical problems which become more and more complex, those mutual relations between the states arming themselves against each other and at any moment ready to break out into wars clearly point to the certain destruction toward which all so-called civilized humanity is being carried."

The conclusion at which the count arrives is that both sides must stop fighting at once, regardless of consequences. Not only so, but every individual must refuse to fight, preferring death to disobedience of the precept of Jesus.

Commenting editorially upon the count's utterance, the London *Times* says:

"It is at once a confession of faith, a political manifesto, a picture of the sufferings borne by the peasant soldiers of the Czar, an illustration of the crude ideas fermenting in many of these soldiers' minds, and a curious and suggestive psychological study. It reveals with impressive distinctness the great gulf fixed between the whole mental attitude of the purely European nations and that of the distinguished and influential Slav writer who has imperfectly assimilated certain disjointed phases of European thought. In no country but Russia could a writer of the first rank so incongruously jumble the logical methods of the thirteenth century with the most 'advanced' ideals of modern socialism. Count Tolstoy uses texts from the gospels as political arguments with all the assurance and all the irrelevance of a medieval schoolman, and in the same breath he rejects, as idle and pernicious superstitions, not merely the rites and teaching of the Russian Orthodox Church, but the cardinal dogmas of historic Christianity. The enormity of bloodshed is the gist of his doctrine; yet he holds the governing classes of his own country up to the execration of ignorant peasants with a recklessness which might lead in certain circumstances to the cruelest of all bloodshed—the bloodshed of social war. He is not content to denounce the evils of the existing order; he holds that order itself to be an evil, and he does not shrink from telling the suffering masses that they feed the 'sluggards' who thrive on a system of fraud, of robbery, and of murder. His earnestness and sincerity are unquestionable; but the unmeasured vehemence of language, which imparts vividness to his invective and actuality to his descriptions, would alone suffice to deter sensible readers from accepting his statements without reserve."

But Thomas Hardy, the novelist, dissents largely from this view. To him the count's article is a "philosophic sermon on war," and he thus writes of it in the London *Times*:

"The sermon may show many of the extravagances of detail to which the world has grown accustomed in Count Tolstoy's later writings. It may exhibit, here and there, incoherence as a moral system. Many people may object to the second half of the dissertation—its special application to Russia in the present war (on which I can say nothing). Others may be unable to see advantage in the writer's use of theological terms for describing and illustrating the moral evolutions of past ages. But surely all these objectors should be hushed by his great argument, and every defect in his particular reasoning is hidden by the blaze of glory that shines from his masterly general indictment of war as a modern principle, with all its senseless and illogical crimes."

ENGLISH CRITICISM OF JAPANESE DELAY.

ON more than one occasion the war has been brought to a meaningless pause by the incompetence of Japanese generals in organizing pursuit, avers the military expert of the London *Speaker*. This authority points out various instances indicating that the escape of Russian contingents after defeat was inexcusable. Napoleonic war, contends our contemporary, implies hot pursuit, in the absence of which the beaten foe may collect his scattered forces and prepare to fight again. Numerous observations by Napoleon, Stonewall Jackson, and other commanders are cited in support of the contention. But the Japanese, we are told, do not seem to understand this factor in the art of war. Their failure to pursue after the Russian defeat at Telissu is but one of many proofs of their dilatoriness. Japanese delay in general has caused criticism in the London *News*, and the following comment by the military expert of the London *Standard* is but one of many similar utterances that could be quoted:

"It is difficult to account for the extraordiary pause in the operations, if indeed there be one, for every day now tells in favor of the Russians. Reinforcements are arriving steadily by railway, and even at the rate of only 1,200 men a day—*i.e.*, three troop-trains, the week which has elapsed since Telissu will nearly have made good their losses. In a very few days now the rains will be upon both parties, when the Russian position in the plains will become unassailable; and during the interval which must then elapse before operations there become again possible, making every reasonable allowance for the limited carrying-powers of the Siberian Railway, another army of 100,000 men may be easily concentrated about Harbin, and fed for the most part on the fresh crops which should be ripe in another two months."

Editorially, however, the same daily makes excuses for the Japanese. The Mikado's officers, it remarks, are, "after all, human and fallible," and "their transport department has been a long way from perfection," while "there are reports that their supply-service has broken down, and, tho this may be an exaggeration, it seems probable that they have found themselves unable to move their stores and provisions through the hill country with as much celerity as was expected." And as regards the failure to pursue after the battle of Telissu, the military expert of the London *Times* explains:

"Some criticism has been aroused by the failure of the Japanese army at Telissu to pursue effectively, but pursuits are as easy in theory as they are difficult in practise. The Japanese who fought at Telissu had marched hard for five days, during four of which there had been constant fighting, culminating in the battle of the 15th [June] with its serious losses. The troops were widely scattered at the end of the day, and probably in some confusion. No one who has witnessed that marvelous spectacle, an army in flight, can be sanguine that an organized force can often hope to come

MAJOR-GENERAL YAMAGUCHI.
Infantry brigade commander of the fifth division.

LIEUT.-GEN. BARON OGAWA.
Commander-in-chief of the fourth division.

MAJOR-GENERAL OKAZAKI.
Infantry brigade commander of the fifteenth division.

LIEUT.-GEN. BARON K. MIKI.
Commander of the second division.

LIEUT.-GEN. OSHIMA.
Commander-in-chief of the third division.

The total number of Japanese divisions now on the mainland is given in the Paris *Figaro* as twelve. Of these, it believes, some three are at Port Arthur and the others are near Kuropatkin.

JAPANESE DIVISION COMMANDERS IN THE LIAO-YANG REGION.

up with it. Moreover, there was a fair chance that Russian reinforcements would meet the retreating army and show front. In these circumstances the Japanese were wise to spend the afternoon of the 15th in resting their men, restoring order, and replenishing their ammunition and supplies."

BETWEEN PORT ARTHUR AND KUROPATKIN.

WITH a precision that elicits the warmest approval of the military experts of the London *Times* and *Standard*, the three Japanese armies commanded respectively by Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu have executed their forward movement, and are now standing side by side within an easy march of Kuropatkin's entrenched position at Liao-Yang. The Russian commander, an object of pity to the London press, is represented as fighting rear-guard actions. The London *Times* imagines him to have conceived the Napoleonic plan of falling upon Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu in detail, beating them one after another before their forces could unite. But Kuropatkin is foiled again, and the London *Times* comments:

"The result only proves once more that in war the decisive factor is found in none of these things [entrenchments and artillery], but in the men who use them. These great preparations compelled the Japanese flanking columns to make a larger circuit than they need otherwise have made, but they suited their measures to the task before them, and the Russians again had to retire outgeneraled and outfought. General Kuropatkin's despatch to the Czar sums up tersely, and probably with great accuracy, the general movement in which this successful attack upon a strong position is merely an episode. He says 'the Japanese are advancing, tho slowly, in different directions toward our east and south fronts.' That is a very calm and colorless statement of the fact that they are steadily driving the Russians westward upon the railway which forms General Kuropatkin's line of retreat to Mukden. To the south it is blocked, cutting him off from Port Arthur; and to the north it is threatened in a way which makes it unlikely that he can long maintain himself even at Liao-Yang. If he hopes to carry out the movement of concentration, it appears that he has not much time to spare, for that slow but sure enveloping movement of which he speaks may produce very unpleasant surprises if he persists too long in occupying chosen positions which the Japanese may prefer to isolate rather than to attack directly. The torrential rains of which he speaks as flooding his bivouacs probably hamper the Japanese movements, but they will no less surely hamper his own, and that, possibly, in even a greater degree. To gather up his far-extended forces and effect an orderly retreat upon his base, with a victorious and unresting foe upon his flank every inch of the way, is an operation which every day renders more difficult, and which [must] ultimately become impossible."

The movement of the Japanese upon Kuropatkin has come as a surprise to those continental European experts who argue that Port Arthur ought to be captured before the final defeat of the Russians in the north is even attempted. To the military organ, the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), the Japanese problem is "Port Arthur or Kuropatkin first?" and it thus discusses the subject:

"Japan is confronted by a crucial question. It is the same question which presented itself months ago when General Oku's troops forced the positions at Kin-Chau and thus opened the way to the field before Port Arthur. But now the question has become more pressing. Of their thirteen divisions the Japanese have now assembled ten in the theater of war and must decide whether an attack upon Port Arthur is preferable to an attack upon Kuropatkin. In the Chinese war, the operations of which they are imitating, the Japanese first took Port Arthur and then made their way through Manchuria. In the present circumstances, while pursuing the same plan of campaign or desiring to do so, two facts have presented themselves which modify its execution. First of all, the Japanese perceive that the capture of Port Arthur will entail infinitely greater expenditure of time and life than it entailed in 1894. In the next place, the appearance on the scene of General Stackelberg's division demonstrated how unfavorable to siege operations might be an attempt on Kuropatkin's part to create a diversion. . . . . .

"The adoption of the plan to begin offensive movements against Kuropatkin instead of first capturing Port Arthur may be justified on various grounds. The Japanese may have become convinced that a simple investment of Port Arthur is sufficient to starve out the place, even before the arrival of the Baltic squadron and before Kuropatkin is able to take the offensive. It is also possible that the Japanese shrink from the sacrifices necessitated by a powerful onslaught upon Port Arthur."

To all French military experts, the northern movement of the Japanese and the delays at Port Arthur are a vindication of Kuropatkin's plan. "True to his plan of operations," says the Paris *Gaulois*, "he must arm himself with patience and persevere in his prudent attitude, from which he departed only temporarily and under compulsion. Even should he have to retreat to Mukden, and even beyond Mukden, it is his imperative duty to wait, in spite of all incidents, until the forces he needs are at his disposal." The

Paris *Figaro* declares that the combined Japanese armies confronting Kuropatkin can not exceed 150,000 men:

"These numbers seem very small in comparison with those supplied by English newspapers. But the exaggeration of the latter is manifest. The Japanese divisions include a very great number of coolies who can not be put into the firing-line. In the Japanese army, more than in any other army, the number of mouths to be fed is greatly in excess of the number of fighting men. The latter, however, as is evident, are the only ones that count. Hence at present, in the Liao-Yang region, there is comparative equality between Kuropatkin and the Japanese."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SHOW.

—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

CONDITIONS OF ENGLAND'S RETIREMENT FROM TIBET.

WHEN the Grand Lama of Tibet shall at last make up his mind to negotiate with Colonel Younghusband—and not before—the British "mission" will stop fighting its way through the country and retire to India, whence it came, declare both the London *Times* and London *Standard*. The last-named daily admits that the Grand Lama has sent negotiators to the colonel, but these negotiators were "triflers," and simply made the British "ridiculous." The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* fancies that the British will be made more ridiculous before they are through with Tibet, because the Grand Lama may flee from his capital, leaving no one to negotiate with Colonel Younghusband. Consistency would require the British in that case to pursue the Lama from one end of his dominions to the other:

"It is apparent that the few troops commanded by Colonel Younghusband can attain no appreciable results in Tibet, in view of existing circumstances and the bellicose disposition of the priests. Decided reinforcements will have to be sent him. But they would have to contend with the same difficulties that hampered the forward movement of Younghusband and his mission and have made it almost wholly fruitless as yet. And it is also still doubtful if reinforcements would arrive in time to permit the striking of an effective blow. Indeed, were the English to succeed in mastering Lhasa within a short time, they would not gain very much by the process. The Grand Lama will certainly not linger until the army of the foe stands at his door. Long before that time he would have betaken himself to the safety of a remote and inaccessible mountain retreat. With whom in that case will the representative of the Viceroy of India conclude a treaty?"

The strong criticisms of Britain's course in Tibet, which were plentiful in the Russian press at first, have recently been conspicuous by their suppression. This is attributed by the *Kreuz Zeitung* to the effects of King Edward's diplomacy and to Russian conviction that no conquest is aimed at by Colonel Younghusband. The opinion of many well-informed newspapers on the continent of Europe is reflected in the observation of the organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, which, after pronouncing the Younghusband mission "hybrid and two-headed," says "the invasion of Tibet may cost more than the responsible authors of such a policy thought it would."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR IDEA OF WORLD POLITICS AS EXPLAINED IN GERMANY.

TO German readers, notes a writer in the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, nothing could be more interesting than the idea of world-politics which prevails in a country as great as the United States. That idea he accordingly sets forth, previously explaining that he has collated it "from a large number of leading articles in various newspapers" published in this country. "The leading idea," we are told, "is that most of the old civilized nations are out of date. New leading nations are making their appearance, at the head of which, naturally, is America." Our authority then supplies the following as the American idea of world-politics:

"In former centuries the first rank in Europe was held by Spain, Sweden, and Holland. All three Powers have now gone completely to the dogs. The Sweden of Gustavus Adolphus and of Charles XII. has no longer any meaning. Holland (whose Admiral De Ruyter once swept the sea) and Spain have followed. It is characteristic that Holland and Spain received their mortal blows from Anglo-Saxon Powers—England and the United States. The other Powers gradually followed. Italy, scarcely unified, is already ripe for liquidation; ancient Austria is fully as far gone; France is on the eve of depopulation, since French women no longer have any children, and France, therefore, can never seriously think of expansion, because she lacks men to develop colonies. Russia awaits her catastrophe. The Japanese will so shake that empire that it will probably dissolve into little states—perhaps republics. Amid all these ruins of nations stand the Germans, with whom things are also going very badly, as they admit, and they are for that very reason a most dangerous people. They are too cramped in their country, the population of which has swollen to 57,000,000, and they know quite well that only a small economic crisis need break out to bring them to death by starvation. For that reason they seek a better place and more room in the world. This, indeed, the Germans deny, but their neighbors are so well aware of it that on this very account they are all getting together against Germany.

"In the face of this peril of a European coalition Germany dare venture upon no European war. Hence the danger that the swarms of hungry Germans will flow across the ocean to South America. It should here be observed that, notwithstanding such expressions of opinion, the achievements and capacity of the Germans are always spoken of with great respect. They are always stated to be dangerous, very dangerous, but never inferior.

"In opposition to this assumed hopelessness of conditions on the European continent, the mistress of the seas, old England, alone seems to the Yankees to be a firmly established great world-Power. Her belt of sea makes her impregnable. Hence she will stand proudly where she is to a remote future, when she will enter the American Union as one of the States."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

WHERE HAWTHORNE USED TO WANDER.

BOG-TROTTING FOR ORCHIDS. By Grace Greylock Niles. Cloth, 310 pp. Price, $2.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE nature-student of to-day finds a fat inheritance of books for his use, and his estate continually increases. But it may be questioned whether, with so many eyes to do his seeing for him and so many ears to help him hear, he may not take in his learning too lightly and as lightly lose it. Did not the nature-student of old, with only his careful Audubon and his pared-down Gray under his arm, get more impetus, more real insight, having to scan and speculate for himself, than does the student of to-day with his long shelf of books guaranteed to peer and hark for him, to give him the scents and scenes and sounds by proxy? "Bog-Trotting for Orchids" is the newest of these woodsy manuals, and by its unique theme, and its attempt to give a full history of one isolated spot, so as to swing it into the universal as a unit, the book would seem to have a reasonable excuse for being.

The author is a young woman possessing indubitable and affectionate knowledge of her subject. Upward of a hundred plates illustrate the volume, prepared from photographs by Miss Niles or taken under her direction by Miss Katherine Lewers. Many of the illustrations Miss Niles has colored herself with the natural hues of the flowers. She takes for her survey the swamps of the Hoosac Valley in the heart of the irregular Taconic Mountains, a section covering parts of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont. This is the classic ground that Hawthorne and Thoreau both knew well. From the "rough, broken, rugged Berkshires" Hawthorne could see in the distance Bryant's "Monument Mountain,"—the mountain which is the "Headless Sphinx" of "The Wonder Book." Graylock and Saddleback mountains Hawthorne has put into "Ethan Brand," and we are told that several of the grim, quaint characters we know in other stories of his are drawn from men nurtured in these almost inaccessible wilds.

GRACE GREYLOCK NILES.

In this shut-in vale of Hoosac, Miss Niles, in her high hobnailed boots, roams with her dog and records her discoveries. Her observations run over a period of six years. She describes and pictures forty species of orchids, and tells also of the plants and blossoms of swamp and forest that are their neighbors. Incidentally she tells of the winged and footed wild things that have their nests and holes in these still wild haunts. Thus we get the whole habitat of these elusive blossoms, in this garden populous with orchids—the atmosphere, the soil, the companions. No obtrusive technicalities are in the body of the book, but scientific data for the erudite may be found in the appendix.

Miss Niles writes much after the Thoreau manner, but she is inclined to repeat Thoreau's literary vices rather more freely than his virtues. She sounds one strong, sane note which ought not to go unheeded. She protests ardently against the wanton waste of our forest flowers. The present orchid craze (worse, she thinks, than the old-time tulip mania of Holland) is devastating orchid colonies everywhere. In every community the extermination of other choice flowers goes on in ruthless progress.

THE RAW IN NATURE AND IN MAN.

THE MAGNETIC NORTH. By Elizabeth Robins. Cloth, 417 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

ALASKA is a potent name to conjure with, and there is a general belief that Jack London is its prophet. But here is a woman who has made it her own. The map of that wild region of cold and gold withers into inexpressiveness compared to Miss Robins's masterly guidance of the imagination over the trail: her vivid projection of the horror of "the great white silence," where the absence of sound seems to grip the hearing; the picture of the gold-seekers' settlements at Dawson and Minóok; the superb presentation of the Arctic spring, when that great artery of Alaska, the Yukon, starts on its triumphal sweep to the sea, and "the ice goes out."

Something of Victor Hugo's power to vivify the inanimate lies in Elizabeth Robins's pen. Of the crystallized phrase there is little She is so concerned with the primary facts of human nature or of brute creation that verbal exquisitiveness does not seduce her. Tho love makes the pages glow with tender grace, it is not the passion of the man for the maid. It is the friendship of the Colonel and "the Boy," cemented by that strongest test of two men who had "traveled the trail together and seen the ice go out." It is again the adoption of little Kaiak by stern old Mac, the Presbyterian Nova Scotian. It is still again the Beyond and Above of Love which radiates from the Holy Cross Mission. In her harp of many strings she plucks a note as vibrant and as sweet from the short thin string at the top as from the long thick one at the bottom. "Maudie," if she is no better than she ought to be, has a heart with purer gold in it than placer-mining yields, and the strange little Princess Mucklucks falls as artlessly in love with the boy as some little Southern maid from school might.

ELIZABETH ROBINS.

"The Boy," who is a lusty stripling of twenty-two, is a cock-sure Agnostic at the start. At the last, he is returning from the land of the Rainbow's end, prematurely aged by that stretch of the Long Trail, when he and the Colonel forced their despairing way through hundreds of miles to Minóok. "Not only had the roundness gone out of his face, not only was it scarred, but such lines were graven there as commonly takes the antique pencil half a score of years to trace." He is turning back home with his money gone, tho he has staked a claim. He is leaving the stalwart, genial Southerner, his pardner on the trail, buried in the old moose-pasture at Dawson. Those troubles of the Magnetic North have triturated the soul of him, and he is going back—to what?

"Say, Potts, where in hell *is* he goin'?"
"Damfino."

And this is "the end";—vague, but not distressing.

Miss Robins (Mrs. C. E. Raimond) was once an actress. Those who read "The Magnetic North" will feel that Literature has gained more than the Drama has lost.

A TITLE LIVED-UP TO.

ROMANCE. By Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Hueffer. Cloth, 428 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

A NEW novel by Joseph Conrad is gratefully welcomed by the connoisseur of literature; but the unexpected accompaniment on the title-page of the name of Ford Madox Hueffer is slightly chilling. A more astute critic than the writer of this notice is needed, however, to detect Mr. Hueffer's contributory share in this book.

"Romance" is all that the simple, pregnant title insinuates. Character, color, atmosphere, keen analytical insight, and a style immensely virile are Conrad's now well-known qualities as a writer. He elaborates minutely and "pulls together" a mass of details into unity. There are, however, drastic dashes of "impressionism" in the finished technique. In "Romance," for instance, the vivid realism of the moonlit night on which the hero escapes with his beloved from a nest of pirates in the West Indies, and drifts almost like a disembodied soul through a swathing sea-mist that clings to the face of the waters, is description that keeps one in most exquisite enthralment. No writer surpasses Conrad for grasping the little souls that lie in certain words or for squeezing from a vocable as from a tube of oil paint a smear of fat color. He is intensely sensitive to this chromatic value of qualificatives.

JOSEPH CONRAD.

For instance, he thus gives a coup-d'œil of a Cuban seaport as viewed from the deck of a ship on which he was approaching it. Is there not the broad, hot, searching truth of Monet in it?

"We went round violently as we emerged, and clinging to the side, I saw in a whirl, tall, baked, brown hills dropping sheer down to a strip of flat land and a belt of dark green scrubs at the water's edge; little pink squares of house-walls dropped here and there, mounting the hillside among palms, like men standing in tall grass, running back, hiding in a deep valley; silver-gray huts with ragged dun roofs, like disheveled shocks of hair; a great pink church-face, very tall and narrow, pyramidal toward the top, and pierced for seven bells, but having only three. It looked as if it had been hidden for centuries in the folds of an ancient land, as it lay there asleep in the blighting sunlight."

Conrad does not give the crude agglomeration of items that Zola gives, nor has he the academic precision and nicety of Stevenson. He

nas an opulent vocabulary, a great gamut of tones, psychic and physical. He is not like his heroine, Seraphina, of whom he tells us: "She spoke as if the words clung to her lips; as if she had to put them forth delicately for fear of damaging the *frail things*." Conrad's words are ripe but hardy, and there is no danger of blunting their outlines. Sometimes even he nods. Thus, in a description of Don Carlos Riego on his death-bed, he employs in three consecutive sentences, and at almost the same rhythmical ictus in them, the word "immense": an "immense coat-of-arms," an "immense number of quarterings," a "languorous smile of immense pleasure."

"Romance" deals with the adventures of a young Englishman of Kent, John Kemp, whom Fate sends to the West Indies, and who goes through thrilling dangers and passionate love ardor before he works his way back to Albion. He has an ardent longing for romance, and Mr. Conrad generously surfeits him with it. After his arrival in Jamaica, he meets and falls in love with an exquisite girl, daughter of a Spanish grandee, who has enormous wealth in Rio Medio, a town he practically owns, but which is a nest of pirates. The escape from them of the hero and his lady fair supplies a string of thrilling adventures, told in Conrad's inimitable way. In John Kemp's love for Seraphina and his voicing of it, there is a suggestion of John Ridd's passion for Lorna Doone. There is not a little kinship between the two authors in the poignant sense of humanity and passion for plucking at the nerves of Nature.

The book is extremely long, and the relentless way in which Mr. Conrad involves poor Kemp in a new and apparently fatal entanglement just as he seems to have reached safety seems almost too good a measure of harrowing suspense. But the characters and scenes and the escapes from dangers are a refreshing offset. After such deliberation in the narrative, the reader feels a trifle disappointed that the meeting of Kemp with Seraphina in London should be treated summarily and in annoyingly conventional fashion.

A CITY THAT ARRIVED.

PORT ARGENT. By Arthur Colton. Cloth, 340 pp. Price, $1.50. Henry Holt & Co.

THIS is the story of a middle West city with growing pains—a city so like ten thousand others on the map that its history, line for line, might be their history, as if one blade of barley spoke for the field. Port Argent, founded by chance, fostered by providence, has straggled toward the self-conscious civic age of achieving a "boss" and a "ring," and is mooting the question of city parks and bridges. "Jobs" and scandals are consequently in the air, and rival journals are taking on up-to-date saffron trimmings. A fiery preacher in a free-lance pulpit, "The Assembly," creates and inspires a Reform party. How this man and his doctrines react on people and institutions—on politics and politicians, thinkers and people who think they think—this makes the core of the book. "Hicks," the preacher's disguised, half-crazed brother, divides interest with the minister as a motive power. Under cover of this assumed name, this neurotic follows the brother with whom he can not live, altho the two have an unreasoning, barbaric "kin" love for each other. What Aidee preaches from his "freak" pulpit the outlawed brother carries out according to the logic of his disordered brain, and his action "snakes" the story after him on his devious ways.

ARTHUR COLTON.

Mr. Colton in "Port Argent" does not try to settle anything for us. The story leaves us as uncertain of motive and finality of future and past as life itself does. In his caldron are mingled the sordid and the heroic, the workaday and the arcadian. The realities of life and the futilities of life are in it, with nobility a little flawed, and depravity here and there a little glorified. It is a blend of life, in short, of the kind that is in your town and my town, the brand that will have run from Eden to Jehoshaphat. And in its power to give this "feel" of life—of instability yet of permanence, of divinity allied to dust—the book has a peculiar charm.

Mr. Colton is a man with a faculty for cramming his phrases full of meaning, and with a keen perception for the hurrying, telling life-current seething below the unrevealing surface of the commonplace. While not laying claim to be a penetrative psychologist of the Gorki or Turgenieff rank, yet he looks deep into his man, and in portrayal has often a Giotto-like dash that whirls the circle true at one sweep. There are several finely conceived characters in the book. The parable-coining Boss, to whom his mindless henchmen cling as mollusks to something rooted and undriven by the sea, is a stencil copy of the self-centered political boss in the cities everywhere. Secor is of the big marrowy sort that is an authority in many a small pontificality. He liked men "with coal in their engines, and a disposition to burn it till they bust up into scrap iron." He was pleased with the idea that "Almighty God is in politics and no quitter."

The heroine Camilla, and her father, we are told, had always to *believe* something to be better than it is, while her lover Hennion and his practical sire had always to be trying to *make* something better than it is. Could anything be more neatly and adequately diagramed?

Mr. Colton seems to have a certain affinity with George Meredith in his approach to life and literature. The parallel between "The Pilgrim's Scrip" in "Richard Feverel" and the minister's aphoristic book "The Inner Republic" may be only accidental; but while Mr. Colton has not characteristically the "Meredithyrambic" obscurities and involutions, there is traceable a certain kinship in temperamental impatience to be delivered of a thought. Each with illuminating phrase and vivifying figure is yet eager to have done, and expects the reader to catch his meaning from a page of broken dialogue and crowding imagery.

A BABY STORY FOR BIG FOLKS.

BRUVVER JIM'S BABY. By Philip Verill Mighels. Cloth, 265 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

PHILIP VERILL MIGHELS knows how to catch and pose a little pudgy, pink-palmed baby so as to give a most alluring sense of real life. In former stories he has given us a lovable Chinese baby, and a captivating Indian baby, and now comes "Skeezucks," of Borealis, Nev., to make his baby bow.

It is rather daring in Mr. Mighels, formerly of Nevada, late of London, to take for his novel a variant of the *motif* of "The Luck of Roaring Camp"; to give us another mining-camp waif storming the hearts of red-shirted miners, and disputing the honors with that other infant whose "wrastling" with the miner's finger shook the world. But, after all, a baby is an ancient institution, and since Hannah made a coat for little Samuel or Hector took off his helmet so as not to frighten his little son men and women have delighted to serve and amuse these little ones and tell of their tugging at the hearts of us.

PHILIP VERILL MIGHELS.

The idea in "Bruvver Jim's Baby" is not fresh, we must admit; but the treatment is, and shows fine invention. The story opens with a fetching situation and certainly a novel one. A tribe of Piutes are out on a roundup of jack-rabbits. On through the sage-brush valley the Indians march in the keen November air, in a line of bright strong colors—a two-mile wall. A string of young Piutes mounted on hardy little bronchos, bearing the slaughtered rabbits, brings up the rear. A scared little papoose, sitting on the back of one of these sweating bronchos, clutching the slack of the big Indian boy's shirt, and the seizable ear of a dead rabbit, slides all unnoted off his precarious seat as the pony clambers up a steep grade. He sits where he lands among the scented sage brush, solemn as a carven cherub, until a happy-go-lucky miner, guided by an exuberant, much-believing pup that he has just accumulated, comes upon the wide-eyed small thing as impassive and brown as bronze statuette. The discoverer takes the child to his cabin and fathers him with a tender and all-absorbing affection. The infant's Piute complexion washes off at the first soap-suds, and the foster-father finds he has brought home a white child, mysteriously in the charge of the thieving Piutes.

The illness of the child, "Bruvver Jim's" sacrifice of his own pride in taking his charge to the home of Miss Doc Dennihan, the "decent woman" of the camp, whose fanged and wingéd words of old assailing said Jim's shiftlessness have left the iron in his soul, the fight of these two, now forgetting their feud, for the child's life, the midnight rally of the townsmen to guard Jim's claim from being "jumped" while he is off hunting Indian medicine for the sick baby, the overtaking of Jim and Skeezucks and the pleasant pup by the blizzard and their rescue by Samaritans of Borealis, the "combine" of Jim and Miss "Doc" for the good of the child—all of these stirring events you should read for yourself, and laugh now and then, tho with strangely damp eyes, as you read the compelling tale.

True we may say that the "passing" of these romanceful times has occurred; that Arcadian mining-camps reformed by baby prattle are gone with white muslin heroines and long-lost brothers identified by strawberry marks; that Bayards and Sidneys in blue overalls are of a lost era. But whether the census reports these folks or not, it is pleasant to come upon them in the more enduring realm of story; to get again the cricket-on-the-hearth feeling of Christmas; to find simple things rousing to heroic amplitude.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"In the End."—Frederick Rogers. (Editor Publishing Company, $1 net.)

"The Confessions of a Club Woman."—Agnes Surbridge. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Maria Edgeworth."—Hon. Emily Lawless. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25 net.)

"The Rose of Old St. Louis."—Mary Dillon. (The Century Company, $1.50 net.)

"In Merry Measure."—Tom Masson. (Life Publishing Company, $0.75.)

"Wings and No Eyes."—Philip Crutcher. (The Grafton Press.)

"Alfred Tennyson."—Arthur Christopher Benson. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1 net.)

"Elizabethan Sonnets."—Sidney Lee. (Two volumes, $2.50 net. E. P. Dutton & Co.)

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Caution Up to Date.—MOTHER: "Yes, children, you may run out and play on the railroad tracks,—but be sure and keep off the street or the automobiles will get you."—*Puck.*

Absent-Minded.—MRS. SCHOPPEN: "I want five pounds of sugar, please."

GROCER: "Yes'm; anything else?"

MRS. SCHOPPEN: "No, that's all; I'll take it with me if it isn't too heavy a package."

GROCER: "Oh, it'll only weigh three or four pounds, ma'am."—Philadelphia *Press.*

A Literary Digest.—

Very fond of good books was young Prang.
For dinner he'd start in with Lang;
He'd wash down Bill Nye
With some James, extra dry;
For dessert Georgie's fables in slang.

—*Life.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 11.—General Oku's army continues its advance upon Liao-Yang, threatening Ying-Kow and Tashi-Chiao. The Russian cruisers *Bayan*, *Diana*, *Pallada*, and *Novok* steal out of Port Arthur, but are attacked by Admiral Togo's torpedo-boat flotilla, and driven back into the harbor. The system of condemning political prisoners in Russia is abolished, and henceforth all suspected persons will be tried by the courts.

July 12.—The armies of Generals Keller and Kuroki are said to be facing each other about twenty-eight miles east of Liao-Yang, a river separating them. The Russians are retiring from the New-Chwang region. It is stated that the evacuation of New-Chwang and other important points would probably follow the capture of Kai-Ping, and that owing to lack of supplies the Russians would for a long time be unable to take the offensive. Advices received at Mukden say that 30,000 Japanese have been killed or wounded in an attack on Port Arthur, but later reports give the loss as 2,800.

July 13.—A despatch from Ying-Kow reports that a battle had been fought north of Kai-Ping, on July 12, the Japanese being defeated with great loss. A division of Oku's army is reported to be hastening to attack New-Chwang. The passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet may cause Great Britain to send protests to St. Petersburg and Constantinople.

July 14.—The Japanese are said to have captured Ying-Kow, the port of New-Chwang, without resistance.

July 15.—General Samsonoff, according to a report from Liao-Yang, inflicted a severe defeat on the Japanese moving toward Ying-Kow; their losses, it is said, being 1,000.

July 16.—It is reported that the Russians obtained control of Lunsantan Pass, east of Port Arthur, after hard fighting on July 3, 4, and 6; the Russian losses were over 300, and Chinese estimated the Japanese casualties at 2,000. General Kuropatkin, it is reported, has decided to accept battle at Tashi-Chiao, and has gone there to take personal command of the Russian forces.

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The Japanese armies under Generals Oku and Nodzu have combined and are advancing upon Tashi-Chiao.

July 17.—The Japanese advance on Tashi-Chiao and Hai-Cheng has halted, according to a despatch from General Sakharoff. The Turkish Government allows the heavily armed Russian guard-ship *Chernomorctz* to pass from the Black Sea into the Bosphorus.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 12.—An Anglo-German treaty providing for the settlement of differences by arbitration is signed at London.

Premier Combes's charges of attempted bribery in the Chartreuse case are sustained by the French Chamber of Deputies.

President Castro, of Venezuela, demands 50,000,000 bolivars ($9,750,000) from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, as indemnity for alleged aid given to Venezuelan rebels.

July 13.—A cloudburst near Manila kills 200 persons.

July 14.—Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Transvaal Republic, dies at Clarens, Switzerland.

July 15.—The British Government grants the request of Mr. Kruger to be buried in the Transvaal.

July 16.—Ion Perdicaris, the American recently released from captivity by the Moroccan brigand, Raisuli, suggests that France make Raisuli Governor of Morocco, as he is the only man who can preserve order.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

July 11.—President Roosevelt confers at Oyster Bay with Senator Fairbanks, Chairman Cortelyou, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

William M. Byrne, formerly United States District-Attorney for Delaware, is appointed Assistant United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

July 12.—W. J. Bryan declares he will support Judge Parker, altho not agreeing with his attitude upon several economic questions; he also accuses Parker of being in the power of Wall Street. It is said that ex-President Cleveland will make at least one campaign speech for the Judge. Senator Tillman announces his intention to go on the stump for Parker.

July 15.—William F. Sheehan persistently refuses to become Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and no selection for the place has been made yet.

July 16.—President Roosevelt completes his speech of acceptance, and has arranged to receive the Notification Committee on July 27.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 11.—A report to the Department of Agriculture indicates the complete success of the experiment with Guatemalan ants as boll-weevil destroyers.

July 12.—Forty-five thousand meat packers go on strike, and a general meat famine with widespread suffering is feared.

Services to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Alexander Hamilton's death are held at Weehawken, N. J

July 13.—An American obtains a contract from Cuba to raise the sunken battle-ship *Maine*.

Figures given by the New York police show that 958 lives were lost in the burning of the *General Slocum*.

July 15.—Judge Bradford files an opinion at Trenton, N. J., granting a preliminary injunction against the proposed plan for the distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities Company in the proceedings instituted by E. H. Harriman and the Oregon Short Line.

July 16.—All negotiations between the packers and strikers for a settlement of the butchers' strike are broken off.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

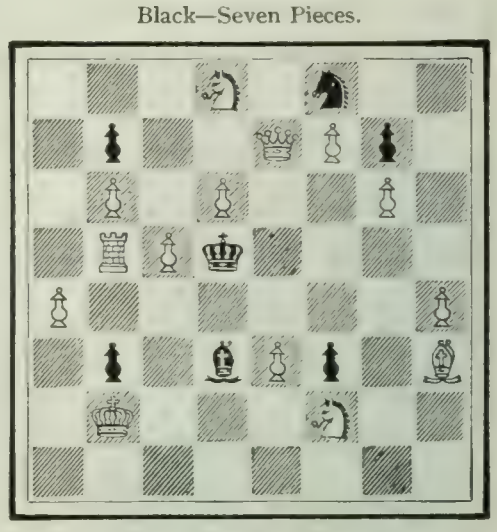
THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

SET.

MOTTO: "Caïssa."

A. **Problem 954.**

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Fourteen Pieces.

3 S 1 s 2; 1 p 2 Q P p 1; 1 P 1 P 2 P 1; 1 R P k 4; P 6 P; 1 p 1 b P p 1 B; 1 K 3 S 2: 8.

White mates in two moves.

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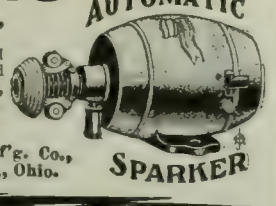

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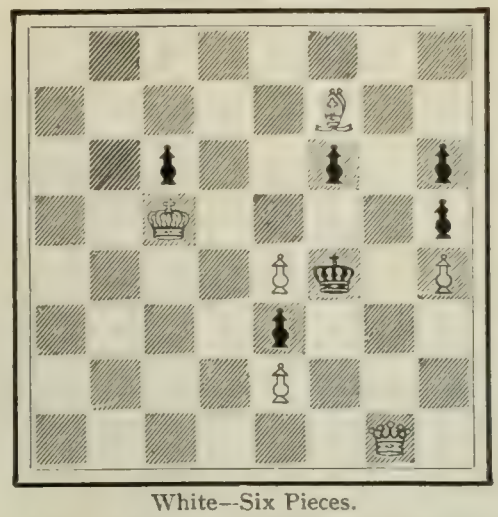
The Panama Canal Commission, consisting of Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, Major-General George W. Davis, Colonel Frank J. Hecker, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, C. Ewald Grunsky, and B. M. Harrod, have ordered the newly revised and enlarged Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary to be forwarded to Colon, Panama, purchasing the same for their executive offices at that place.

B. **Problem 955.**

Black—Six Pieces.



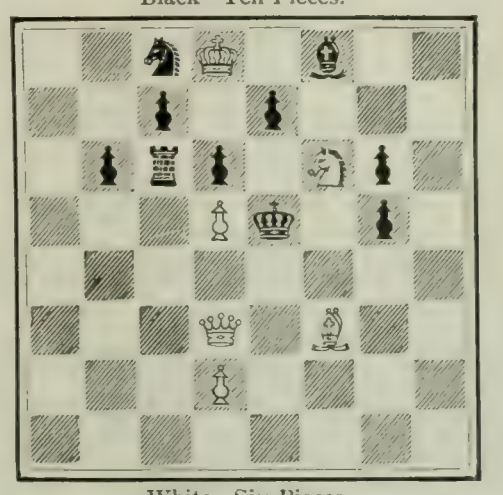
White—Six Pieces.

8; 5B2; 2p2p1p; 2K4p; 4Pk1P; 4p3; 4P3; 6Q1.

White mates in three moves.

C. **Problem 956.**

Black—Ten Pieces.



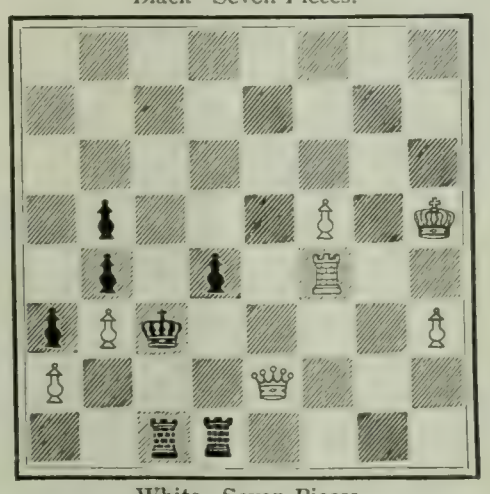
White—Six Pieces.

2sK1b2; 2p1p3; 1pr p1Sp1; 3Pk1p1; 8; 3Q1B2; 3P4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 657.**

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 8; 8; 1p3P1K; 1p1p1R2; pPk4P; P3Q3; 2r r4.

White mates in four moves.

The Chess-Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST does not guarantee the soundness of the problems of this tourney.

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Solution of Problems

No. 948. Author's Key-move: Q—K 8.

Second Solution: Q—K B 8 ch.

No. 949.

1. P—B 3 / R x B P	2. R—Kt 5 / R—K 6	3. Q—Q 7, mate
	2. ..... / P x R	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / R x Kt P	2. R—K 5 ch / P x R	3. Q—Q 7, mate
	2. ..... / K x R	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / R—Kt 5	2. R x R / P x R	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 6	2. Kt—Q B 6 / K x R	3. Kt x P, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x R	3. Q—B 8, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—B 2	3. Q x Kt, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—Q 8, mate
1. ..... / Kt x P	2. Kt—Kt 7 ch / K—B 3	3. R—B 5, mate

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MARSHALL. White.	NAPIER. Black.	MARSHALL. White.	NAPIER. Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	19 Q Kt-Kt 5	B x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	20 Kt x B	B—Q 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Q P x P	21 Q—Q 3	P—Kt 3
4 P—K 3	P x P	22 Q—K B 3	R—K B sq
5 P x P	Kt—K B 3	23 Q—K 4	Q R—K sq
6 B x P	B—K 2	24 Q—R 4	P—K R 4
7 Kt-K B 3	Castles	25 Kt-K 4(a)	K—Kt 2
8 P—K R 3	Q Kt—Q 2	26 Kt—Kt 3	Q—Q sq (b)
9 Castles	Kt—Kt 3	27 Q x Q	R x Q
10 B—Kt 3	Q Kt—Q 4	28 B x Kt	P x B
11 B—Kt 5	B—K 3	29 R—K 5	B—B 3
12 R—B sq	P—B 3	30 P—B 4	K R—K sq
13 R—K sq	R—B sq	31 P—B 5	P—R 5
14 Q—Q 2	R—K sq	32 Kt—B sq	P x P
15 R—K 2	Q—Kt 3	33 R x R	B x R
16 Q R-K sq	Q R—Q sq	34 R—K 5	
17 B x K Kt	B x B	Drawn.	
18 Kt—K 4	B—K 2		

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Neither side has thus far obtained any advantage. 25 P—Kt 4 would be met by Q x P.

(b) Stopping any further attempt at combination.

MARSHALL. White.	DELMAR. Black.	MARSHALL. White.	DELMAR. Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—K 3	16 Q x P ch	B—K 3(c)
2 P—Q B 4	P—K B 4	17 Q—K Kt 5	Q x Q
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 Kt x Q	B—B 4
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	19 R—Q B sq	P—K R 3
5 P—K 3	Castles	20 K Kt—B 3	R—B 2
6 B—Q 3	Kt—K 5	21 P—Q R 3	R—K sq
7 B x B	Q x B	22 Kt—B 4	B—K 5
8 B x Kt	P x B	23 Kt (B 4)—K 5	Kt x P
9 Kt x P	P—Q 4 (a)	24 Kt x R (d)	Kt x Kt ch
10 P x P	P x P	25 K—K 2(e)	B—B 3
11 Kt—Q 2	Q—Kt 4	26 Kt x P ch	K—R 2
12 K Kt—B 3 (b)	Q x P	27 Kt—B 5	P—K Kt 3
13 R-K Kt sq	Q—R 6	28 R x Kt	P x Kt
14 R—Kt 3	Q—R 3	29 R x P	K—Kt 3
15 Q—Kt 3	Kt—B 3	30 R—K B 4	Resigns.

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Here he could regain a Pawn by Q—Kt 5 ch. Instead, he plays for rapid development.

(b) P—K Kt 3 would have been unwise at this stage.

(c) Neither player places a high value on Pawns, when a question of attack is involved.

(d) If 24 P x Kt, B x Kt, etc.

(e) Completely spoiling Black's combination. The latter must have figured on R x Kt.

MARSHALL. White.	TEICHMANN. Black.	MARSHALL. White.	TEICHMANN. Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	30 R x P	R—Q Kt sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	31 R—B 7 ch	K—R 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	32 K—B 2	R—Kt 7 ch
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	33 K—Kt 3	R—Kt 6
5 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	34 K—B 4	B—Q 6 (e)
6 P—K 3	Q—R 4	35 R-K Kt sq	R—Kt 3
7 Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 5	36 K—K 5	B—K 5
8 P x P	Kt x K Kt	37 R—Kt 3	R—Kt sq
9 Q x Kt	K P x P	38 R—B 6 ch	K—R 4
10 B—Q 3	B—Kt 5	39 R—B 6	R—Kt 8
11 Castles	Castles	40 R—B 6	R—Kt sq
12 P—Q R 3	B x Kt	41 R—Kt 7	R—K sq ch
13 P x B	R—K sq	42 R—K 6	R—Q B sq
14 P—K B 4	Kt—Kt 3	43 R—K B 6	B—Kt 3 (f)
15 P—B 5	P—B 3	44 R(Kt7)xB	P x R
16 B—K B 4	Kt—B 5	45 K x P	P—B 6
17 Q—K 2	P—Q Kt 4(a)	46 R—B sq	K—Kt 5
18 B x Kt	Kt P x B	47 K—K 4	P—B 7
19 Q—R 5	B—Q 2	48 R-Kt sq ch	K—R 6
20 R—B 3 (b)	Q x B P (c)	49 R—Q B sq	P—Kt 4
21 QR-KB sq	Q—Q 6	50 P—Q 5	P—Kt 5
22 P—Kt 4	R—K 2	51 P—Q 6	K x P
23 P—Kt 5	B x P	52 K—K 5	R—B 6
24 P x P	P x P	53 P—K 4	K—Kt 6
25 B—R 6	B—Kt 3	54 K—Q 4	R—B sq
26 Q—R 4	Q—K 5	55 P—K 5	K—B 5
27 R x P	R—Kt 2 (d)	56 P—Q 7	R—Q sq
28 Q x Q	B x Q ch	57 P—K 6	K—B 4
29 B x R	K x B	58 K—Q 5	Resigns.

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) If now Q x B P, White can at once regain the Pawn by K R—B sq.

(b) Abandoning the Q B P on general principles. The fact that there are Bishops of opposite color on the board makes this proceeding less hazardous.

(c) Black stoops for the gauntlet.

(d) R—K B 2 was the right move here. Black did not relish the prospect of having his center Pawns disconnected.

(e) To prevent R x B P, followed, if P x P, by K x B, establishing two connected passed Pawns.

(f) The position is perilously close to a mate, yet this move was not immediately necessary, and the advance of the B P might temporarily have drawn the hostile fire. From now on the game plays itself.

FOX. White.	MARSHALL. Black.	FOX. White.	MARSHALL. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	15 Q x P	B—Kt 2 (c)
2 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	16 Q—K Kt 5	Q—B 2
3 P—Q 4 (a)	P—Q 4	17 P—B 4	B x Kt
4 P x B P	B x P	18 P x B	Q R—Q sq
5 B—Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 3	19 Q R—Q sq	B—Q 5
6 Castles	K Kt—K 2	20 P—B 4	R—Q 3
7 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	21 R—Q 2(d)	B—B 3
8 B x Kt ch	P x B	22 R x R	B x Q
9 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q R 4	23 K R—Q sq	B x P
10 Kt—Q R 4	B—R 2	24 P—B 5	B x R
11 B—R 3	B—R 3 (b)	25 P x R	Q—B 7
12 R—K sq	Castles	26 R—Q 4	P—K 4
13 P x P	B P x P	Resigns.	
14 B x Kt	Q x B		

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Lasker here played Kt—B 3.

(b) The line up on the Q R file is unusual but occurred on one other occasion in this tournament. White's Rook goes not unwillingly to King square.

(c) The loss of the Pawn might easily have had more serious consequences.

(d) An oversight, of course, but it is curious that the white Queen has no means of connecting with the Rook, which, in consequence, falls prey to the enemy. Black immediately after offered a Draw, as he did not require a win to secure first prize. Under the rules, however, this could not be done under thirty moves and play therefore continued.

MARCO. White.	MARSHALL. Black.	MARCO. White.	MARSHALL. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 B—R 4	B—B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 B—Kt 3	R—B 2
3 B—Kt 5	P—B 4	18 K R—K sq	Q R—K sq
4 P—Q 3 (a)	Kt—B 3	19 Q—Kt 5	B—Q 2
5 P-Q R 3(b)	B—K 2	20 Q—B 4	P—K 6 (d)
6 B—Q B 4	P—Q 4	21 R x P	R x R
7 P x P	Kt x P	22 P x R	Q x P
8 Q—K 2	B—B 3	23 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 4(e)
9 B x Kt	Q x B	24 Q x P (f)	Q x P
10 Kt—B 3	Q—K 3	25 R—K sq	Kt—Q 5
11 B—Kt 5	P—K 5 (c)	26 Q-Kt 8 ch	R—B sq
12 P x P	B x Kt ch	27 Q x B P	Kt x Kt ch
13 P x B	P x P	28 P x Kt	B—B 3
14 Kt—Q 2	Castles	29 Q—K 5	Q x Q
15 Castles	Q—Kt 3	30 B x Q	Drawn.

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Probably the best continuation. Kt—Q B 3 is also to be considered.

(b) Maroczy's idea, leaving a retreat for the K B.

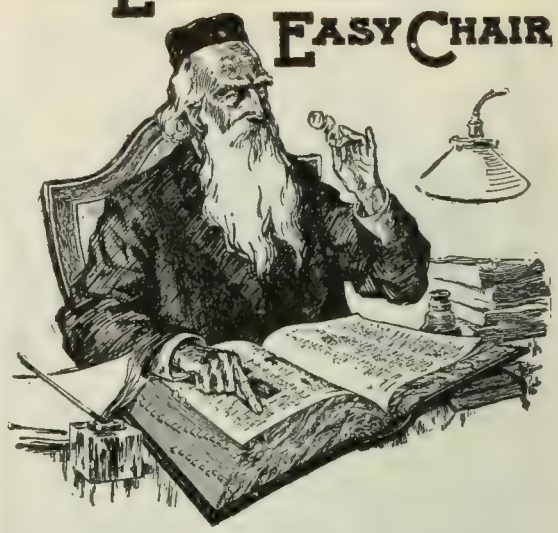
(c) 11.., Castles is preferable,

(d) Getting rid of a weak Pawn, which it might be difficult to defend later on.

(e) A surprise to Marco and comes near winning the game.

(f) If, instead, Q—B 5, R—B 4 wins a piece.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. P.," Albany, N. Y.—"Is the word 'manywhere,' coined by Lord Avebury, recognized by lexicographers; if so, what is its meaning?"

Inasmuch as the word "manywhere" has received the sanction of literary usage, and has many analogous terms, as "anywhere," "everywhere," "elsewhere," "nowhere," and "somewhere," besides being coined by a master of the English language, it is recognized by lexicographers. The meaning of the word is "in many places"; the word itself aims to do the work of a plural idea, yet "where" is distinctly singular both in itself and in all its compounds.

"A. B. C.," Bloomington, Ill.—Pro'-gram, not pro'-grum. The "a" in this word has the sound of "a" in "at."

"W. G. B.," Gouverneur, N. Y.—"(1) Shall I say 'if he go,' or 'if he goes'? (2) Is there any authority for giving 'al' in 'Albany' the sound of 'al' in 'Albert'?"

(1) Much depends upon what "W. G. B." intends to say. If he wishes to imply doubt only, then he may say "if he goes." If he wishes to imply doubt and futurity, he should say "if he go." (2) "Albany" has two distinct pronunciations. In the United States the "al" has the sound of "awl"; in Scotland it has the sound of "al" in "Albert." The fourth son of Queen Victoria, created Duke of Albany, took his title from Albany, a district of Scotland, the "al" of which is pronounced as "al" in "Albert." This district is usually called Breadalbane.

"C. B. H.," New York.—"The Court of Last Resort of the English language has evidently never thought it worth while to hand down a decision on 'anastigmat' and 'plastigmat,' two terms commonly used by lensmakers to describe their product. Nor is this a case of novel impression, for they have been in use for a number of years. Better send me that leather medal for finding you in fault, when the brilliant literary lights failed to do so."

The Standard Dictionary for 1904 contains the word "anastigmat" on page 2105, column 3, and the word "plastigmat" on page 2168, column 2. The editor will be pleased to receive the leather medal referred to by "C. B. H."

"E. G. P.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Please give the origin and etymology of the word 'jinrichsha.' Is this the correct spelling of the word? I took it from a rate card in use in the Fair grounds."

The word "E. G. P." refers to is of Japanese origin and is derived from "jin," meaning "man," "riki," meaning "strength," and "sha," meaning "carriage." Its correct orthography is "jinrikisha." It has two variant forms, "jinricksha" and "jinriksha."

"F. F. L.," New York City.—"Kindly inform me whether the word 'onto' is correct in the following sentence: 'The market became firmer and the trade got *onto* the situation.' Is there any such word as 'onto'?"

The term "onto" in the sentence cited is colloquial. There is such a word. It is a preposition and means "upon the top of."

Errata: In the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 9, in answer to "C. P. B.," Woodhaven, L. I., through a typographical error the word "who" was printed instead of "whose" as the possessive of "who." In the same paragraph the concluding sentence should have read: "Thus 'who,' being both singular and plural, may refer to an antecedent of either number."

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 5 New York, July 30, 1904 Whole Number, 745

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CHANCES OF DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND declares in his new manifesto that "the national Democracy enters upon the campaign not in gloom and fear, but in hope and confidence." The attitude of the Democratic papers all over the country seems to emphasize this statement. In the opinion of the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), "the Democratic party has not gone into a campaign since the Civil War with such chances for success." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) says: "The convention of 1904 marked the end of an era—an era of discord, distress, and failure. But, what is better, it marked the beginning of a new era of reconciliation and triumph." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) thus compares the opening of the present campaign with that of the campaigns of four and eight years ago:

"Then the party was hopelessly divided. Now it is hopefully united. Then certain defeat awaited it. Now there is a good fighting chance to win. Then New York was certain to go against the Democratic ticket by a tremendous majority. Now it is sure to vote for Judge Parker.

"We need not look very far nor very deep to find the reasons for this change. The Democratic party has simply regained its senses and become again Democratic. The Populistic alliance is abandoned. The free-silver delusion has disappeared. In all the land there is not one voice—not even Mr. Bryan's—that is advocating free coinage. The party, in a word, has become what Senator Platt perceived that it was becoming last winter—'sane and dangerous'—that is, dangerous to Republican supremacy because sane in its policy, purposes, and candidates."

Under the apportionment act of 1900 the total number of votes in the electoral college this year is 476. Of this number 239 are a majority. The thirteen States of the so-called "solid South" (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia), cast 151 electoral votes, and are generally conceded to the Democratic party. It is evident, therefore, that the

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JUDGE PARKER AND EX-SENATOR DAVIS AT ESOPUS.

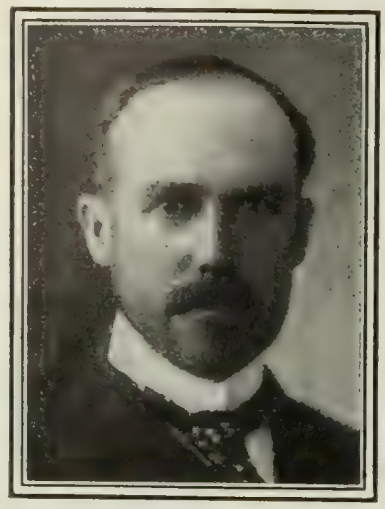
Democrats must get 88 electoral votes outside of the Southern States named, in order to win.

On the basis of these figures, papers of every political hue are endeavoring to forecast election results. The Houston *Post* (Dem.) prophesies "overwhelming victory" for the Democrats:

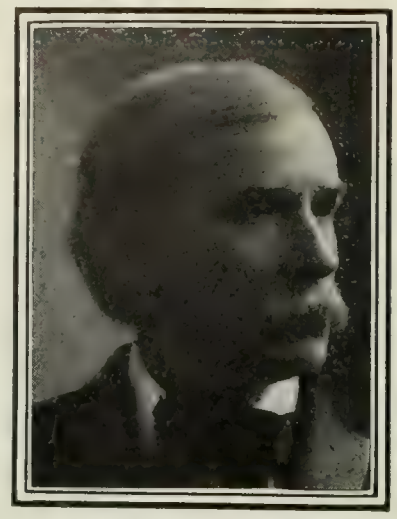
"All the former Democrats will be found in their old places at the party councils, and States once surely Democratic, like West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, may be depended upon to resume their positions in the old solid South. We shall begin the campaign, then, with a certainty of these States:

Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Maryland	8
Mississippi	10
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12
West Virginia	7
Delaware	3
Missouri	18
Total	169

NORMAN E. MACK,
Democratic National Committeeman from New York State.



DANIEL J. CAMPAU,
Democratic National Committeeman from Michigan.



COL. JAMES M. GUFFEY,
Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania.

SENATOR GORMAN,
Of Maryland.

SOME OF JUDGE

"There will be just 70 electoral votes lacking to complete the necessary 239. Admittedly New York is essential, and her 39 votes will reduce the necessary number to 31.

"The State of Wisconsin with 13, Indiana's 15, New Jersey's 12, Connecticut's 7, Nevada's 3, Colorado's 5, Utah's 3, Idaho's 3, Montana's 3, and Rhode Island's 4 offer splendid possibilities.

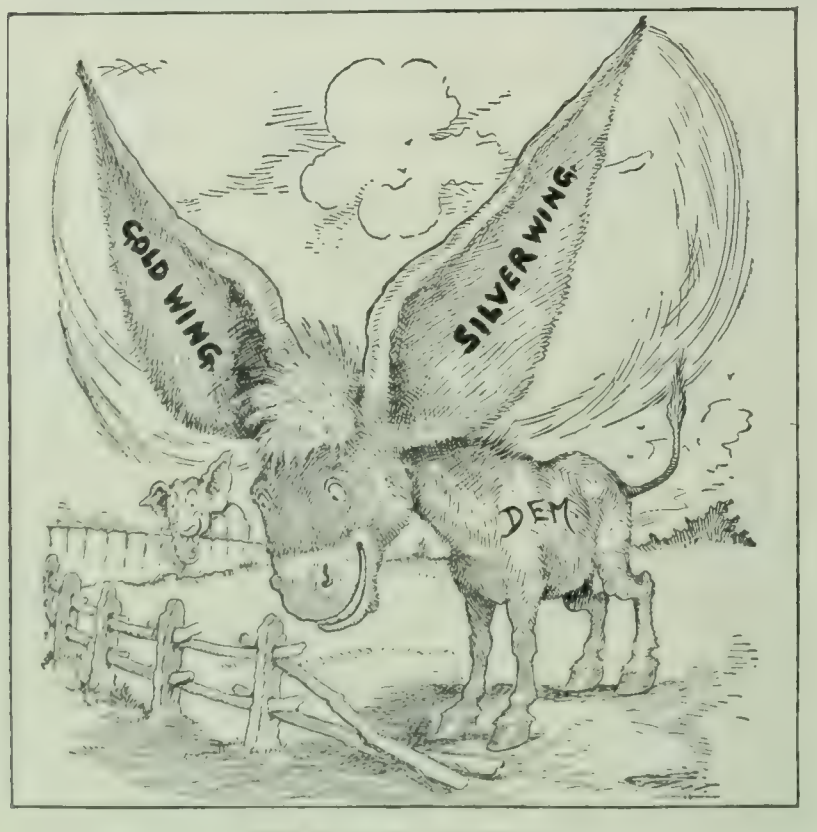
"Long before the campaign has reached its climax the Republicans will be deeply impressed with their difficulties. They will try to buy the election, but we have reason to feel hopeful that this year few voters will sell."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) makes this calculation:

"In the following table we give a list of all the votes that were cast for Mr. Cleveland in 1892 from States that in 1900 cast their electoral votes for Mr. McKinley, together with the number of electoral votes which these States will have this year. In Michigan, North Dakota, and Ohio Mr. Cleveland received only a part of the electoral votes, and we put the same number in the third column to show how many adverse votes must be overcome:

Votes 1892.	States.	Votes 1904
8	California	10
6	Connecticut	6
3	Delaware	3
24	Illinois	27
15	Indiana	15
8	Maryland	8
5	Michigan	5
10	New Jersey	12
36	New York	39
1	North Dakota	1
1	Ohio	1
6	West Virginia	7
12	Wisconsin	13
135		147

"The States that voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1892—again counting in the seven votes he received where the vote was divided—have this year in the electoral college 301 votes. If we deduct from these the 147 votes which will be cast this year by the States which changed to McKinley in 1900, we have 154 votes on which the Democrats can rely if there is no change from 1900. There are needed in all 239 votes to elect a candidate. That requires, therefore, that 85 votes shall be won from States that voted for McKinley in 1900. It is obvious that the Democrats can not win at all unless they carry the State of New York, and their candidate was named on the assumption that he is strong enough for that. West Virginia is equally sure for the ticket on which Senator Davis has the second place, and Maryland and Delaware may be counted on to go with West Virginia. Here, then, is the



THE PLEASED DEMOCRACY.

THE DONKEY; "Say, but this is fine! That's the first time I've been able to make those two wings work together in ten years."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

COMING TO.

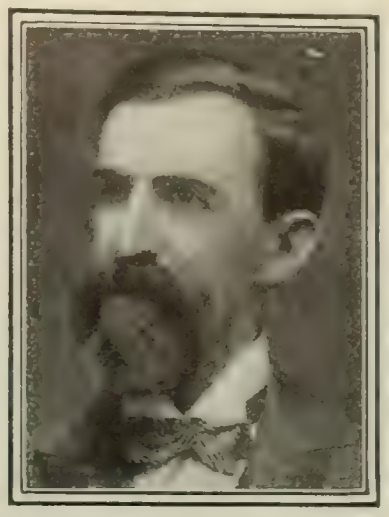
G. O. P.: "I can't just recollect what I was doing before it happened."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

JOHN R. MCLEAN,
Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

SENATOR BAILEY,
Of Texas.

SENATOR MCCARREN,
Of Brooklyn.



JOHN W. KERN,
Of Indiana.

PARKER'S POLITICAL ADVISERS.

nucleus from which all calculations must be made: New York 39 votes, West Virginia 7, Maryland 8, and Delaware 3, making a total of 57 votes. If these votes can be gained, there remain 28 votes to be secured to accomplish a Democratic success. Indiana, with 15 votes, and Wisconsin with 13, would supply them. Illinois, with 27 votes, or Indiana with 15 votes, and New Jersey with 12, would come within one of the goal. California with 10 votes, New Jersey with 12, and Connecticut with 6 votes would furnish the 28 required."

Republican papers, however, such as the San Francisco *Chronicle*, pronounce the Democratic campaign "hopeless"; and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says: "The present outlook is that the Republicans will hold all the States they carried in 1900 except Maryland, which is likely to go to Parker, and in addition the Republicans expect to carry the four Western States which in 1900 went to Bryan."

A significant feature of the political situation, and one that considerably enhances the prestige of the Democratic ticket, is found in the attitude of a majority of the independent papers. In Greater New York alone, the *Herald*, *Times*, *World*, *Evening Post*, and Brooklyn *Eagle* are all favorable to the candidacy of Judge Parker, tho they all supported McKinley four years ago. The Springfield *Republican*, Boston *Herald*, Hartford *Times*, Washington *Post*, and Baltimore *News*, while unwilling to pledge their support to either of the Presidential nominees, are very friendly to Judge Parker. The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which is owned in part by Senator Fairbanks, and is regarded as his personal organ, comments:

"Beginning with the 208 votes of New York and the South, the Democrats could win by carrying in addition thereto New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, with a combined vote of 34. This would give them 242 votes, or three to spare. It may fairly be argued that the same causes which are counted on to give New York to Parker would also operate in New Jersey and Connecticut, and doubtless they would to some extent.

"But what of Indiana? That, too, has usually gone with the three doubtful States of the East. Will it do so this year? Our judgment is that this State is surer than either of the other three for the Roosevelt ticket. Mr. Roosevelt has made enemies in Indiana, but there is little of that determined opposition to him among Republicans here that there is in the East. And the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks will undoubtedly strengthen the ticket. At the same time the State may be uncomfortably close for the Republicans. The gold Democratic leaders have always figured that there were at least 25,000 of their way of thinking that voted for McKinley or Palmer in 1896, when the Republican plurality was only 18,000. Four years later that plurality rose to 26,000. Probably most of the gold Democrats will be back in line this fall. If Parker gets the gold Democratic vote and retains all the Bryan

ANOTHER AIRSHIP LOST.
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

MR. BRYAN SUPPORTS THE TICKET—WITH A CLUB
—Morgan in the Chicago *Record-Herald*

IN CARTOON.

vote, the State will be at least doubtful, and the result will be determined by the new voters, and the independent voters.

"But leaving out Indiana, the Democrats have a possible chance in Wisconsin, which has thirteen votes. With Wisconsin they would have 240 votes, which would carry them through, with one to spare. And the strife in that State between the Republican factions certainly makes it attractive fighting ground for the Democrats. So there seem to be many possibilities—but thus far they are only possibilities. We look for a good hard fight on straight party lines, with the result somewhat doubtful, tho with chances greatly and decidedly favoring the Republicans. But the Democrats are not, as they were four and eight years ago, beaten in advance."

Mr. Cleveland's latest message to the Democratic party appears in *Collier's Weekly* (July 23). The ex-President appeals to his fellow Democrats to "calmly survey the situation as it appears since the dust and swelter of convention controversy have passed away." He continues:

"Such a survey is full of congratulation and hope. In the first place, it creates the assurance that the national Democracy as an organization has been freed from the financial delusions that have made it weak, and has entered upon a period of old-time vigor and strength. . . . Herein is found abundantly sufficient cause for gratitude and congratulation on the part of all those who love true Democracy. I want to go further than this, and to express a reverent belief that certain convention occurrences, apparently untoward, have worked together for Democracy's good, and that a happy outcome has been reached through a leading wiser and more certain than the wit of man could have devised. Senator Tillman and I have occasionally differed; but I hope he will take no offense if I applaud and give hearty concurrence to his expression of the belief that 'Providence has taken kindly hold on our affairs.'"

RUSSIA'S SEIZURES IN THE RED SEA.

A STATE of international tension which led to the despatch of British war-vessels to Alexandria and the Red Sea, and at one time threatened to embroil three of the leading nations of Europe, was precipitated last week by the action of Russian cruisers in "holding up" English and German merchantmen in the Red Sea. It has been relieved only by Russia's promise to refrain from further interference with foreign shipping. In England, the country chiefly affected by the Russian seizures, the emergency was declared by the governmental organ, the London *Daily Telegraph*, to be "in some respects the most critical that has marked our [British] relations with Russia in the last twenty years"; while German papers agree in severely censuring Russia's "recklessness," and the Berlin *Post*, evidently inspired by the Foreign Office, thinks that "the whole proceeding signifies either gross disrespect for foreign neutral states, which can be bitterly avenged, or an incomprehensible failure to give clear and specific directions to the Russian captains of the Red Sea cruisers, impossible outside of Russia."

The series of events leading up to this crisis is described in press despatches as follows:

Three Russian vessels—two of them the *Smolensk* and the *St. Petersburg*, known as auxiliary cruisers belonging to the so-called "volunteer" fleet, and the third, the *Chernomoretz*, a guardship belonging to the regular Black Sea fleet—were recently permitted by the Turkish Government to pass through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea.

The two former ships are said to have been unarmed during the passage through the straits, but to have received their armaments later. They are now cruising in the Red Sea, where they have intercepted, searched, and, in some cases seized outright, merchantmen belonging to England and Germany. On July 15 the *St. Petersburg* stopped the British steamer *Waipara*, but permitted her to proceed, at the end of four hours, after receiving a guaranty that there were neither arms nor ammunition on board. On the same day the *Smolensk* seized a number of mail-bags carried by the German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, of the North German Lloyd Company. Later the British steamer *Malacca* was intercepted and held up, on the ground that she contained contraband goods. The last-named vessel, a Peninsular and Oriental steamer bound for Yokohama, was manned by a prize crew and detained at Port Said, but, under strong pressure of British protest, was finally taken to Algiers for formal liberation. On July 22, the German steamer *Scandia*, of the East Indian service of the Hamburg-American Line, was seized and held for two days before release. Finally, the British steamer *Ardova*, bound from New York to Manila, was captured by the *Smolensk*, and taken to Suez.

American press comment elicited by the Red Sea seizures makes it clear that Russia's course has intensified adverse public feeling on this side of the Atlantic. "This sudden and questionable activity of the Russians in the path of neutral commerce," says the Phila-

JOHN BULL. "It's a blooming outrage! First he goes through the Dardanelles, and then he goes through me."
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

ROUGH ON CORNS.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CARICATURES OF RUSSIAN TACTICS.

delphia *Public Ledger*, "is at once so useless and so irritating that the purpose of it is perplexing." The New York *Press* thinks that "the two ships policing the Red Sea passed the Bosphorus by a shameless trick, and have, in reality, no right or standing as men-of-war." The Pittsburg *Gazette* comments:

"The status of these Russian vessels is of a very dubious character. They are primarily merchant vessels and passed through the Dardanelles as such, the passage of armed vessels being prohibited. After getting through they were transformed into ships of war, and are now operating as such. If such transactions are carried on with the consent of Turkey, she is acting as an ally of Russia, a circumstance which would entitle Japan to call for the aid of England under the treaty provision which binds each power to come to the aid of the other if assailed by more than one Power. If the passage is accomplished by an act of fraud in violation of treaty engagements, an affront is put upon all the European Powers who are parties to the closure of the Dardanelles to the passage of ships of war."

The Washington *Post*, however, says:

"It is a most absurd pretension in English quarters that the Russian cruisers in the Red Sea are pirates, and that the officers and crews on capture by a British battle-ship could and should be hanged at the yardarm. There is a pronounced air of bravado in all this. Russia being at a disadvantage, warring with Japan, furnishes an opportunity, tho there may be no occasion, to have vented upon her the smoldering ill-will and accumulated animosity of many years in British hearts. Now the key to the whole Black Sea question is found in the guaranty of Turkey's integrity against encroachments by Russia. A tenderness for Turkey, as every schoolboy knows, however, veiled and veils a determination on the part of England to sequester Russia's naval force within the Black Sea, and to deny that country the use of the Mediterranean as a highway for armed vessels. Yet every treaty that concerned the use of the Dardanelles had as its affected basis the protection of Turkey. This was so much so that in both the treaty of Paris and that of London the right was reserved for the Sultan to consent to the use of the straits by armed vessels of any nation when he deemed it necessary to guard thus his empire. England had not dared to assert that the use of the straits by Russia with Turkey's consent would be deemed a ground upon which to declare war. She can as little now advance the claim that Russia has been guilty of a breach of international law. The rules established to regulate the use of the straits being avowedly to save Turkey, Turkey consents to the passage outward of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. For England to contend this is a crime is to boldly proclaim her determination forever to consider the Mediterranean a closed sea to Russia, regardless of Turkey's interest or wishes."

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Before this war is over, two chapters in current international law are certain to have a summary revision. The right of search, seizure, and confiscation for carrying contraband of war is certain to be modified. England herself, after this period of protest, must take a different view of this right. Russia is equally certain to insist on larger rights in the Dardanelles. The prohibition against the size of its fleet in the Black Sea was modified by the London convention more than thirty years ago. The prohibition against the egress or the ingress of war vessels through this strait can not much longer be maintained.

"For a century the United States has steadfastly insisted on the extension and application of two primary principles in international law. One is the free navigation of all arms and straits of the sea. This would free the Dardanelles for Russia. The other is the protection of neutral vessels from either search or seizure, save in the presence of a blockade. English readiness to accept this doctrine is certain to be increased by the experience of the past fortnight.

"But whatever be the final outcome, the world's peace has been preserved by the forbearance of the Russian and British governments. As for the English press, often extolled as a model of restraint, the language and attitude of its most conservative papers have been more inflammatory than that of our own under the destruction of the *Maine*, an occurrence infinitely more irritating than the seizure of the *Malacca*."

MR. FOLK'S VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

THE nomination of Joseph W. Folk, the young circuit attorney of St. Louis, to be governor of Missouri, is hailed as a triumph for honesty in public affairs and an event of national importance. "So signal a victory," declares the New York *Sun* (Rep.), "has a range and significance that extend far beyond Missouri; everywhere Democrats will be encouraged and independents attracted by this new evidence of the rejection by the Democratic party of its baser elements." When Mr. Folk started his campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor, the Democratic State "machine" set to work to crush him. By a direct appeal to the people against political corruption, he gained the public sympathy, and fully two months previous to the State convention his leading opponents acknowledged their defeat. He was nominated by a vote of 549 to 160, and his election is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Copyright by J. C. Strauss, St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. FOLK,
Nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Missouri, on an anti-corruption platform.

The platform adopted by the convention strongly declares against political corruption. After stating that there is no room in the Democratic party for boodlers, it goes on to say:

"We favor the passage of laws making null and void all franchises obtained by bribery. We believe the statute of limitations in bribery cases should be made five years.

"We demand the prompt investigation of all rumors of bribery and the prosecution of offenders, no matter to what political party they claim to belong.

"We believe a statute should be enacted authorizing the governor through the attorney-general to take charge of any grand jury in the State for the purpose of investigating corruption or any violation of the laws.

"We favor the passage of laws making professional lobbying in the legislature a felony.

"We pledge the governor elected on our ticket to protect all interests from sandbag measures, to see that equal and exact justice is done to all and special privileges are given to none."

The ticket named is considered a straight Folk ticket with two exceptions: Samuel B. Cook, nominated for Secretary of State, and Albert O. Allen, nominated for Auditor of State. The nomination of these two men is regarded as a partial victory of the anti-Folk forces. Mr. Cook was implicated in the boodle cases. As for Mr. Allen, the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) says that he "is not connected with the history of any wrongdoing, but his candidacy has all through been part and parcel of the desperate efforts to break down the reputation of Mr. Folk. Allen's success would be a blow at the strength of the next governor's administration." The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) says of the work of the convention:

"It is evident from the fine temper displayed at the Jefferson City convention that Missouri Democrats are alive to the fact that they are making party history as well as State history. Through the courage of a Democratic official the party was given an opportunity to place itself upon one side or the other of the question of public honesty. It chose the side of honor and ranged itself in support of the man whose record has placed him before the world

as the epitome of the struggle for good government in the fifth greatest State of the American Union. In its action the Democracy of Missouri has done more to prove its virility and its right to control the affairs of a great commonwealth than in all that it has done before—creditable as many of its acts have been."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE "MAINE" WRECK.

AN interesting discussion is now taking place over the disposition and ownership of the wreck of the battleship *Maine*, which has lain in the mud of the harbor of Havana since the explosion on February 15, 1898. The Cuban Government makes no claim of ownership, but has determined to clear the harbor of the obstruction, and recently gave a contract for this work to Mr. R. H. Sewall, of New Orleans. Before starting on the work, Mr. Sewall desired to know who owns the wreck, or who may claim interest in it when raised. The subject was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who replied, reaffirming a previous decision of the Navy Department made public on July 1, 1902:

"'The disposition of the public property of the United States rests with Congress, and this department would not undertake to give an acquittance or relinquishment of any rights of the United States in the wreck of the *Maine* for the obvious reason that Congress might thereafter, at any time, by enactment, direct that a different disposition thereof be made.'"

This subject has now become a live topic in the newspapers, and has led to a reopening of the old discussion as to whether the *Maine* was blown up from the inside or from the outside. Some of the papers criticise the Government for its stand in the matter, and go so far as to suspect that it does not want the real facts to be known. The New York *World* declares: "There is no public sentiment demanding that Cuba shall be restrained from taking her own way to clear her own waters of a derelict remaining there through our neglect. But there is a very decided sentiment against any policy which can be represented as an admission that there is something about that wreck which we desire to conceal." The Springfield *Republican* also remarks:

"This nation can not afford to seem to be afraid of the truth in this matter; and beyond this is to be considered the reasonable wish of the Cuban Government that the obstruction to navigation be removed. If the Navy Department will not give consent and Cuba will not act otherwise, Congress at the next session should take action."

The New York *Times* makes these observations:

"The Navy Department officials are right in declaring themselves without authority of law for following the course suggested [*i.e.*, relinquishing property rights in the wreck]; but it is as easy to regard the *Maine* as an obstruction to navigation as to consider her a certain quantity of salable junk, and, so regarded, our right to her disappears and, possibly, a moral obligation appears. The *Maine* is worth raising only to the Cubans, and to them not for what she will bring, tho that will help pay expenses, but because she is a nuisance and a danger to shipping. Surely it is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, even if it is not within that of his subordinates, to take this alternative view of the case and to give the Cubans the assurance they ask."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* suggests that Cuba go ahead and raise the wreck:

"The contractor, who expects to be compensated for the labor of raising the hulk by the sale of the material, may rightly wish to be assured that nobody will make claim to the property. This assurance is not necessary. The property has been abandoned by its owner, and the Navy Department has no more authority to claim it than to release it. We no longer care to 'remember the *Maine*.' The easiest way is for Cuba to go ahead and clear away the wreck, asking no questions."

A BACHELOR MAID'S INDICTMENT OF MARRIAGE.

WITH a view to ascertaining the cause of the apparent reluctance on the part of a growing number of "intelligent and cultured" women to enter the matrimonial state, the New York *Independent* recently invited "an attractive and able young professor in one of our universities" to express her views on the subject. The resulting article, which appears under the caption, "Why I do not Marry, by a Bachelor Maid," has stirred up considerable comment, and is believed to be a sincere exposition of opinions and feelings held by many others than the writer. We quote the following characteristic paragraphs:

"MARION HARLAND,"
(Mary Virginia Terhune),
Who defends the marriage institution against the attacks of "A Bachelor Maid."

"The bald truth is that nearly every quality commonly recommended for cultivation by the ideal wife is one that I lack—and do not wish to possess! I am not attracted by the triumphs of that art which manages a husband and yet leaves him in the unshaken conviction that he is managing you; I do not thrill with tender delight at the thought of 'being taken care of'; I even lack that traditional instinct universally declared to be as essential a part of woman as any of her physical organs—the imperative need of a husband of such superior intelligence that he may be 'looked up to.' It is altogether heterodox, I know, but, honestly, if one of us has got to be a fool, I should enjoy a great deal more complacency in feeling that my husband was that one."

"The married life of which I have permitted myself to dream contains a husband who may be an intellectual companion, who may be willing—even proud—to give me encouragement and inspiration to develop in my chosen field of work, as I, in turn, would offer appreciative sympathy to him in his; what my various lovers have desired in me is, as it appears, a mother for their children."

"I am not prepared to say that I absolutely refuse to accept the charge of motherhood, but I do refuse—and I have no words to express the loathing with which I regard the idea—to be looked upon as a mere means of swelling the census report. Stripped of its fine language, that is what all this prating of the beauty of large families amounts to. I do not believe that there is, or ever has been, a large family which resulted from anything so high-minded as the deliberate desire of *both* parents to rear good citizens for the state."

"If I may have children decently—which is to say, if *I* may have the right to decide when and in what numbers they may come—I may perhaps as a married woman feel that they more than repay

the suffering attendant upon motherhood, since under those conditions that suffering will not be sharpened by loss of my self-respect. But if, on the other hand, I should still feel as I am inclined to now, that I am one of that class of women who can do more for the world, and have their own lives more complete, by following a career which does not admit of the restrictions of motherhood, I shall expect the right man to acquiesce in my views, no matter what may be the criticism of a clamorous public. And he will, if he be, indeed, 'right.' But I do not count much upon finding him, because I seem to have looked over the assortment pretty thoroughly already."

The well-known authoress, "Marion Harland" (Mrs. Terhune), was deputed by *The Independent* to answer this rather formidable indictment of the marriage institution. She says: "'A Bachelor Maid' is of the Mother Sex. Her theory is her bantling, and runs away sometimes with sober reason." Mrs. Terhune continues:

"As a woman who loves and champions her sex, and who has lived a long time in a world which is as yet new to our frank and able 'Bachelor Maid,' I deny emphatically that brutality, lust, and barbarous selfishness on the part of men are the rule in communities composed of reputable, English-speaking people who send their daughters as well as their sons to college, and are themselves law-abiding, God-fearing citizens."

The writer proceeds to cite "a long line of married lovers—wedded in mind and in heart—who have wrought together to make the world better and happier":

"The William Howitts, the S. C. Halls, the David Garricks, Sir Charles James Napier and his accomplished consort and literary collaborator, Chevalier Bunsen, erudite to a marvel, encouraged and aided in his almost unparalleled literary career by the woman he adored and to whom he paid the tribute in dying, 'In thy eyes, dear wife, I have seen the Eternal'; the Robert Brownings, George Henry Lewes and 'George Eliot'; in our own country Dr. Stowe and Harriet Beecher, his wife; Dr. Howe and Julia Ward, his wife. Time would fail me were I to attempt a list of those whom the age delights to honor. I would not dare essay to catalogue the vaster number of wedded worthies whose fame has never gone beyond the circumscribed areas glorified by their indwelling and joint labors. We have all read and admired Dr. Holmes' beautiful figure of the great vessel moving majestically out of the harbor, impelled and guided by the gallant little tug which has locked arms with it. In this connection I may observe that one of the choicest autograph letters in my possession is from the genial 'Autocrat,' in which he says, apropos of a book he had done me the honor to read and to like: '*I* ought to know something of the worth of "Eve's Daughters," having lived with one of the best of them for forty years.'"

The argument is summed up in this paragraph:

"No amount of higher education will shake, much less reverse; the heaven-ordained law of the gravitation of man to woman and woman to man in the relation which brings more joy and more of joy's dark relative minor, sorrow, into the solemn *opus* we call human life than all other influences combined. If it be a pious platitude to link the names of home and heaven and to talk reverently of the glory of motherhood, the platitude has a sublime precedent. The communion of saints is the great family on earth and in heaven; when the All-Father would let us into fullest comprehension of his love, he likens it to the mother's devotion to her offspring."

RELEASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

THE final release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick from English custody, and her departure to France, have served to renew public interest in a case that stirred two continents fifteen years ago and has proved a fruitful source of controversy ever since. Mrs. Maybrick, as will be recalled, was convicted of poisoning her husband with arsenic, and was sentenced to death. Her friends succeeded, however, in having the death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, and have now obtained her freedom. "Perhaps no case is on record," says the Baltimore *American*, "in which friends so obstinately fought in the face of the greatest discouragement for the release of a prisoner and succeeded in arousing so great a public sentiment that it became international in its character." The same paper says further:

"The case is an excellent illustration of the tenacity of British judicial proceedings. The most powerful influences were brought to bear, and even this Government, through its official head, interceded for the American woman languishing through a life sentence in a British prison. But not even the friendship between the two nations and the desire of the British Government to oblige this one could overcome the potent opposition, tho less on the surface than the endeavors in Mrs. Maybrick's behalf."

The New York *Times* thinks it will be admitted that Mrs. Maybrick was "convicted on insufficient evidence," and points out that "there has always existed in the minds of bench and bar the knowledge of grounds of reasonable doubt which in this country would have given the prisoner a new trial without delay." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* comments:

"There is no doubt at all that the prosecution made out a damaging case against Mrs. Maybrick, and it is only fair to assume that the obdurate resistance of the British Home Office—in her case the only court of appeal—was based upon an honest conviction of her guilt. Her own behavior toward her husband and her proved desire to secure a divorce told against her, and the violent charge of the trial justice undoubtedly influenced the jury. The latter fact was especially repugnant to the American idea of justice and fair play to the accused, and representations made at the time by Americans in England secured the commutation of the death sentence; but after-discovered evidence as to the drug-taking habits of Mr. Maybrick and other facts which threw light upon obscure points in the evidence were the chief basis for the persistent fight in the prisoner's behalf. Her counsel, Sir Charles Russell, afterward Lord Chief Justice, was convinced to the day of his death of the innocence of his client of the crime of murder, and he labored unceasingly for her release."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JUDGE PARKER is said to be an expert swimmer and horseman. Just now, however, the country is more interested in knowing something about his running qualities.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

FAIRBANKS' mother is said to be pleased at his nomination for Vice-President. This illustrates how little the average woman knows about politics.—*The Houston Post.*

WE never worried a minute over Mr. Bryan's illness after we learned that he had symptoms of pneumonia. The disease has not yet been invented that would stand any show in a battle with Mr. Bryan's lungs.—*The Washington Post.*

DESERTED; OR THE TRAGEDY OF THE DESERT ISLAND.

MR. BRYAN "You're a bad lot and you're all in cahoots with the wicked Wall-streeters."

"You got your nomination by wicked and indefensible means. Your platform is straddling and meaningless, BUT——"

"I think I'll get aboard and four years from now I can organize a relief expedition for my forsaken comrades."

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SIX HUNDRED YEARS OF PETRARCH.

AT Arezzo, on July 20 of this year, Italy celebrated the six hundredth anniversary of the birth of Francis Petrarch, who occupies a place in the poetic pantheon of his country second only to that of Dante. His enduring renown rests partly on the untranslatable beauty, finished and yet spontaneous, of the sonnets inspired by "Laura," of whose identity we have no positive knowledge; and partly, according to Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick, on

FRANCIS PETRARCH.
From a print by Raffaello Morghen, after a painting by Tofanelli.

the fact that he was "the first master of letters in Europe since the death of Cicero." In explanation of this statement, and in definition of Petrarch's significance, Mr. Sedgwick continues (*The Atlantic Monthly*, July) as follows:

"He was by no means the first modern master of art, even if we pass by Gothic and Moorish art, for in painting, Giotto, in sculpture, Niccola Pisano, in architecture, Arnolfo del Cambio, were a generation ahead of him; in poetry, Dante born nearly forty years before, was immeasurably greater than he; but Petrarch was the first to make letters as letters the work of his life, and the first to hold the faith that literature is as great a factor in civilization as politics or theology. He was a professional man of letters, and became the first of the great tyrants of European literature; he is more important than his successors—Erasmus, Voltaire, Goethe—in that he stands at the threshold of modern literature, while it was hesitating which way to turn, while Latin still was the only known classic literature, and national literatures had not yet got out of their leading-strings. In contemporary literature what was there? In France, Froissart was a baby; in England, Langland a little boy; Chaucer not born; in Germany and Spain, only an encyclopædia knows. The 'Roman de la Rose,' setting Dante aside, is the one remembered work of letters that existed when Petrarch wrote his sonnets. For the third time in history Italy was about to take her place at the head of Europe, and Petrarch, representing her intellectual life, set his seal on unformed literatures, and stamped an ideal impression."

Poets, says Mr. Sedgwick, take mere words, and fashion a habitation, whither, when the world of sense grows chill, we may take ourselves and breathe a richer atmosphere. They are "practical psychologists, measuring sensations by measures finer than men yet use in laboratories; and in mastery of the fuller knowledge of this psychology Petrarch is perhaps unrivaled." His sonnets, we read, differ from other sonnets as the song of a bird differs from that of a singing master. Yet in all English versions this spontaneous quality seems to be more or less lost, and a curious impression of artificiality remains. On this point Mr. Sedgwick writes:

"We are forced to the conclusion that sense and sound are fatally imprisoned in the Petrarchan sonnet, and must stay there forever; they are stored where time doth not corrupt them, neither can translators break in and steal. But from the days of Wyatt and Surrey to those of Colonel Higginson, men who love poetry have felt ever-renewing temptations to translate Petrarch, and to carry home the moonbeams that lie so lovely on water."

Petrarch's poetry, continues Mr. Sedgwick, asserted the dogma that in the world of ideas, the only real world, woman and the love of woman are noble and beautiful. We read further:

"From this central dogma of the idealistic faith proceed the derivative dogmas, that all life, all things great and little, are noble and beautiful. This is the mission of poetry—to see life as a divine work, to be the priestess of a perpetual revelation, in all things to behold the beauty of God. This is the continuation by man of the divine work of creation, for the Lord rested after six days of labor, before his work was complete, and entrusted the fulfilment of the everlasting task to poets. Petrarch has done his duty. What is Laura? Her corporeal existence has become a myth, but she is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, because Petrarch saw her with the eyes of love and faith. This idealism uplifted all modern literature and constitutes Petrarch's greatness, and not that scholastic excellence by which, according to Mr. John Addington Symonds, he 'foresaw a whole new phase of European culture,'—melancholy prospect. The Petrarchan view is set forth in the familiar sonnet of Michelangelo, which says that within the shapeless marble lies beauty imprisoned. So it is with all things: within our rude, rough, shapeless, unpolished selves lies imprisoned something that awaits the liberating eye and hand of faith and love."

The bestowal, in 1341, of the poet's crown of laurel upon Petrarch by the Senate and the People of Rome, says the writer quoted above, was the outward recognition of a new force in Europe; "arms and theology were making room for literature, for the voice of men of peace."

Petrarch's Laura Mr. Sedgwick characterizes as "the first real woman in literature since the Greeks."

Three Phases of Dramatic Criticism.—Mr. Benjamin de Casseres classifies dramatic criticism under three heads. Of the critics representing these different phases of criticism he says: "There is the critic who goes to the theater to tell the public what he sees; there is the critic who goes to the theater to tell the public what he knows; and there is the critic who goes to the theater to tell the public what it shouldn't see or know." Carrying his definition further, he writes (*The Metropolitan Magazine*, July):

"The first is impersonal; the second is egotistical; the third is atavistical. The first will tell you, for instance, what D'Annunzio says; the second will tell you what he ought to have said, and the third will tell you that he shouldn't be allowed to say at all. The method of the first is inductive; the method of the second is deductive; the method of the third is asinine. The impersonal critic has brains, the personal critic has taste, and the eternally moral critic has billingsgate."

The ideal critic, according to this writer, belongs to the first-mentioned class. On this point we read:

"The greatest art is that which conceals its art, and the greatest critic is he who is not properly a critic. The impersonal play reviewer does not—can not—judge a play by his own standard, for

the simple reason that he has no standard; he has curiosity. Standards are intellectualized prejudices. The emotions are at war with the critical faculty, and the art of seeing life clearly is the art of etherizing the prejudices in the alembic brain-cells. The perfect recorder of things seen must denude himself of personality. He must not only see into life, but see around it. He must quit the shallows of the I and get out into the mental open. To be impersonal is to be universal, and to be universal is to live the life of the race—to be a cheerful Man Friday to the adventurous buccaneers of art."

THE PREEMINENT QUALITY IN TENNYSON.

WE get the idea, tho it is not baldly expressed, in Mr. Arthur C. Benson's new life of Tennyson that the poet rather overreached himself in his endeavor to live up to a consciously formulated poetical ideal. This theory of the poetical life and character was once expressed in definite terms by Tennyson when he wrote that "poetry should be the flower and fruit of a man's life, in whatever stage of it, to be a worthy offering to the world." The adherence to this view precluded active participation in the affairs of the world, and in its stead demanded entire self-absorption. In the words of Mr. Benson:

"The poet was, after all, the seer of truth; he was to enjoy leisure, to seclude himself from the world, to keep his eye clear to see the works of God, and to discern God behind them working silently, and walking in the garden in the cool of the day. The poet was to be the inspirer of earnest effort, he was to add to the humble toil of daily life the thrill, the glory that touches and consecrates all honest labor doggedly done, that beats the laborious plowshare into the sword of the Spirit."

To this ideal, Mr. Benson avers, Tennyson consecrated himself "with strenuous aspiration, in no facile or indolent spirit, with no low appetite for personal success, but with a holy and severe dedication of all his powers to the one great end." His ideal showed no trace of what has been recently called the "self-effectuation" of art. In amplification of this point the writer continues:

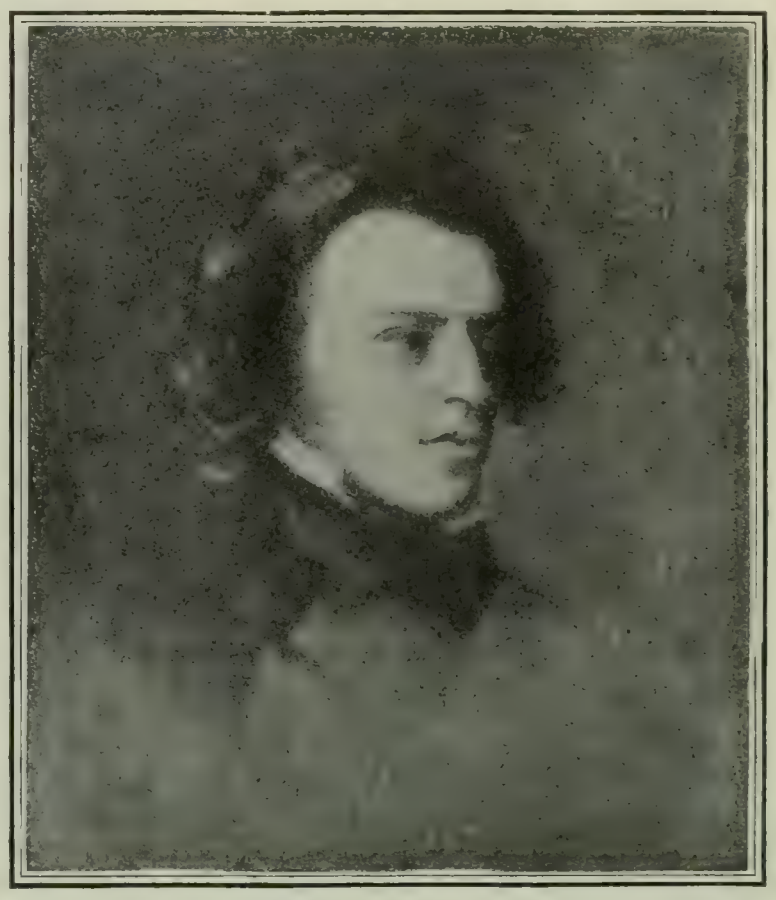
"It is held, and strongly held by many, that art is an end in itself; that to express beauty, or beautifully to express what is not in itself beautiful, so long as it be truly felt, is sufficient; that art, to use a parable, should be content to flower, it may be in the sight of men, it may be in lonely and unregarded places; but that the flowering is enough. This theory is consistent with a very high ideal of art—indeed, it is claimed that the purity of motive implied in whole-hearted devotion to art without collateral aim is the highest ideal possible to the artist. But it was not Tennyson's view. In his mind the only ideal of art was the direct service of humanity—art with him is strictly subordinated to its effect on character, and the artist is only justified if by the expression and interpretation of beauty he raises or attempts to raise mankind into a higher range of feelings, a noble ardor for things lovely and excellent, a deeper devotion to truth, and a more reverent contemplation of the mysteries of God. He once said that he had formed as he grew older the sorrowful conviction that the English were beginning to forget what was, in Voltaire's words, the glory of English poetry: '*No nation has treated in poetry moral ideas with more energy and depth than the English nation.*'"

The effect of this creed coupled with the great fame that the laureate achieved tended, in Mr. Benson's view, to detract somewhat from the achievement promised by his extraordinary imaginative faculty supported by a natural gift of speaking in musical language. He says:

"My own belief is that FitzGerald was mainly right, and that Tennyson's real gift was the lyric gift. I believe that while he continued careless of name and fame he served his own ideal best; I believe that in his early lyrical poems, in 'In Memoriam' and in 'Maud,' his best work will be found; that in 'The Princess,' the 'Idylls,' the dramas, and the later poems, he was drawn aside from his real path by the pressure of public expectation, by social influences, by the noble desire to modify and direct thought. I do not underestimate the services he was enabled in these popular writings to do for his generation, but it can hardly be maintained that he was then practising his best gift. Not that Tennyson was consciously corrupted by fame or influence. It is clear that he always made the quality of his work his end, rather than any possible reward. But I suspect that he was overshadowed by a fictitious conscience; he was human, tho a very large and simple character; and the atmosphere in which he lived was unreal and enervating. If he had not been a man of overpowering genius and childlike simplicity, the effect on him would have been disastrous. He would have become pontifical, self-conscious, elaborate. As it was, his position only acted upon him with an uneasy pressure to write and think in ways that were not entirely consonant with the best of his genius."

The foregoing statement is ventured by the writer in spite of the fact that Tennyson himself, in "The Gleam," "seems to signify that the 'Idylls' contained the ideal essence of his teachings." Tho Mr. Benson is judicial, he is not dogmatic; and even prepares the way for a view in opposition to the one he has enunciated. Thus:

"After all, the question of whether or no a poet fulfils the promise of his youth is not one which admits of decisive answer. It



ALFRED TENNYSON IN 1844.
From the painting by Samuel Lawrence.

all depends upon the view taken by the particular critic, the particular reader, of the function and aim of the poet. If you think of the poet as the teacher of morals, then the more he drifts out of the irresponsible witchery of song and steers into the stirring enunciation of rhetorical principles the more you will admire him. If your bent is toward realism, you will delight to find him a subtle analyst of character, a deft dissector of the human spirit, making its very deformities fascinating through the magic power of art. If you think of him as the teller of tales, you will deem him greater when he touches into life or eternal pathos some chivalrous or homely range of incident. But if you think of him as a priest of beauty, as a weaver of exquisite word-music stirring the sleeping soul into ripples of delicious sensation, then you will grudge your poet to the insistent cries of the world. You will desire for him enough of sympathy to encourage him to keep his lyre strung, and not so much of fame as to make him yield to the claims of those who would enlist his music in some urgent cause, which, however noble it may be in itself, is not the cause of that holy beauty of which the poet is the priest and minister."

In conclusion, then, it is Mr. Benson's preference to think of the preeminent Tennyson "not as the man of rank and name and fame, the associate of eminent persons, the embarrassed fugitive from

peering curiosity, but as the lonely dreamer, lingering in still and secret places, listening to the music of woods, the plunge of stream and waves, the sighing of winds, with the airy music beating in his brain. This first; and then as heavily conscious of the deep and mysterious destiny of man, the bewildering mazes of identity, the bitter admixture of sorrow and pain with the very draft of life."

A HINDU DRAMA IN AMERICA.

APPROPRIATE to a year "whose dramatic history has been distinguished by its emphasis on the unusual" was the recent presentation at Smith College, Northampton, of the ancient Hindu drama, "Sakuntala." This play, which is considered the masterpiece of the poet Kalidasa, by whom it was written more than thirteen hundred years ago, has never before been staged in America, where, however, through Monier-Williams's translation, it was not entirely unknown. A writer in *The Outlook* (New York) speaks of "Sakuntala" as "one of the most characteristic pieces of Indian poetry," but adds that it "is hardly a drama in the strict sense of the word, since there is but one really dramatic moment in the whole play, but a delightful lyrical poem, full of sensitiveness of imagination and a feeling for nature . . . which are the prime characteristics of the best Oriental poetry." "Sakuntala," we are told by the same writer, is as distinctly the love drama of the East as "Romeo and Juliet" is the love drama of the West. Of this comparison we read further:

"There is the same element of sudden infatuation, the same abandon to the great passion, the same conviction that the world would be well lost for the sake of love; but here the resemblance ends. The Oriental drama is gentle, sweet, full of sensitive feeling, but lacking in dramatic force and vitality. It is essentially a lyrical drama, and its one dramatic incident is the rejection of his wife by the Rajah. At that point the spectator's heart begins to beat a little faster, and he dreads the moment when Sakuntala shall be turned away from the court of Dushyanta. The essence of the drama is action, and the essence of action is personality, and the East has for many generations lacked a clear, deep, commanding sense of personality. It has lacked, accordingly, both the historical and the dramatic genius. For this reason many of the Oriental dramas would fail to interest a Western audience; they are so slightly accentuated, the movement is so slow, there is so little revelation of character in them. But where 'Sakuntala' fails as a drama it succeeds as a love poem. Many of the passages are singularly beautiful, and now and again Kalidasa strikes a great note."

The play deals with the love of the divinely descended Rajah, Dushyanta, for the beautiful Sakuntala, daughter of a nymph and foster-child of the hermit, Kanwa. Edith Kellogg Dunton, writing in the Boston *Transcript*, outlines the story, or rather the version of it as staged at Northampton, as follows:

"While on a hunting trip the Rajah comes by accident to the secret grove of the hermitage, sees Sakuntala, is enamored of her loveliness, and soon after persuades her to marry him in secret. He then goes back to his court to prepare the palace for his bride, first giving Sakuntala a ring and promising to send for her soon. But in their absorption the lovers neglect to show hospitality toward a holy man, who comes to the hermitage, and he curses the Rajah with a curse of forgetfulness. He is at last propitiated, and though he can not take back his words, he promises that the Rajah shall remember Sakuntala when he sees the ring that he has given her. But on the way to the palace Sakuntala loses the ring, and the Rajah sends her from his presence. A fisherman finds the ring, and is haled before the Rajah to be tried for theft. Instantly Dushyanta remembers his wife, but it is too late, for the pitying nymphs have taken Sakuntala from the earth. The Rajah is distraught with grief, and can think of nothing but Sakuntala, until a summons comes to battle against the giants. Seven years later, as he is returning to India, he comes upon a sacred valley of the Himalayas, where he finds his little son, Sarva-Damana, and then his wife."

Of the Hindu drama in general, of which "Sakuntala" is a type, Edith Kellogg Dunton tells us that it made its complex appeal through its realism—often coarse and brutal—on the one hand, and its intense poetic beauty and its religious motive on the other. It never ended tragically, and its serious moments were lightened by a jester, whose function it was to broaden the outlook of the play by introducing a variant point of view. Music, both vocal and instrumental, and dancing, played a considerable part in the dramatic whole, which was commonly introduced by a prologue. The typical Hindu drama was so long that the audience sat all night.

Returning to "Sakuntala," as presented at Smith College, the writer last quoted continues:

"After all the crux of the play was the final scene, which is exactly modeled after the original ending, except that it is much shorter. The setting was commonplace compared with what had preceded it, and only four characters appeared. Everything centered about the boy Sarva-Damana, who frightened his nurses, proudly defied the stranger who called him 'my son,' and then meekly allowed himself to be gathered into Sakuntala's arms, because he loved his mother. There was an irresistible pathos about the scene, and much quiet dignity. The Hindu certainly had some ground for the dramatic canon that demanded a happy ending. If to be caught in a tragic coil of sin and shame is dramatic then why is it not also dramatic to have grappled with fate and won, because the gods are good? If Antigone and Lady Macbeth are dramatic, then why not Sakuntala?"

A LITERARY HERESY DETECTED.

A FIELD of literary investigation, hitherto but little worked, is that of the foreign influences felt by Elizabethan literature. To this field Mr. Sydney Lee, the English litterateur and biographer of Shakespeare, contributes a study in his introductory essay to the reissue of the volume of "Elizabethan Sonnets" in the "English Garner" series, illustrating the close dependence of these sonnets on foreign models. Of the sonnet mania of Elizabeth's time he writes:

"The sonnet at the end of the sixteenth century had for English writers a perilous attraction. Sonneteering was in universal vogue among all who interested themselves in literature, amateurs and professionals alike. Every youth of ordinary education was moved to woo the Muses in a sequence of sonnets. There was hardly an aspirant to poetic fame of the age who failed to experiment in sonneteering near the opening of his career. A perfect sonnet is one of the most difficult of all forms of poetry. Only the fullest command of the harmonies of language and the ripest power of mental concentration ensure success. Yet the brevity of the form, the singleness of the idea which is all its construction seems to crave, encourages the delusion that it is easy of accomplishment.

"In spite of the wide dissemination of literary interest and literary feeling in Elizabethan England, the average level of literary capacity was not much higher than that of other epochs. It was consequently inevitable that, when the rage for sonneteering set in among the Elizabethans, the mass of their sonneteering efforts should be bad. Thomas Watson and Barnabe Barnes, Giles Fletcher and Bartholomew Griffin, here and there sound a pleasing note in their voluminous collections. But for the most part their sonnets lack either meaning or music. The rest of the sonneteering tribe—the authors of the sonnets collected under the various titles of 'Cœlia,' 'Zepheria,' 'Diella,' 'Chloris,' and 'Laura'—are notable for little else than the uncouthness of their verbiage and their poverty of thought. They are mere wallowers in the bogs that lie at the foot of the poetic mountain."

Apart from the merit or demerit of craftsmanship, the sonneteering activity of Elizabethan England forms an interesting chapter of literary history, says Mr. Lee, to which due attention has not yet been paid by critics or chroniclers. In his mind the Elizabethan sonnet may be taken as the best illustration of the "vast debt that Elizabethan literature owed to foreign influences," and a proper consideration of this debt compels us to reconstruct the

current literary dogmas concerning the national literary movement of that period. To present his statement of the case:

"One is accustomed to regard the literary energy of sixteenth-century England as mainly a national movement, as an outburst of original thought which owed little to foreign influence or suggestion. No student can advance far in his investigation in any direction, least of all in the direction of the Elizabethan lyric, without seriously qualifying this impression. As soon as one closely compares the tone and language of the Elizabethan lyric with those of the lyric in France and Italy during the same epoch or in the epoch immediately preceding the Elizabethan, as soon as one realizes the persistent intercourse between Elizabethan England and the cultivated nations of Europe, one is brought to the conclusion that the Elizabethan lyric in nearly all its varied shapes of song and sonnet was, to a very large extent, directly borrowed from foreign lands. It may be safely predicted that, had not foreign literature supplied the initiative and the example, the Elizabethan lyric would not have come into being—at any rate in the shape which is familiar to us. Our ancestors often improved conspicuously on their foreign models; they gave fuller substance, fuller beauty to the poetry which they adapted to their own tongue from Latin and Greek, from French or Italian. But the inspiration, the invention, is no purely English product. The English renderings are, as a rule, too literal borrowings to be reckoned, in a justly critical estimate, among wholly original compositions."

MR. SIDNEY LEE.

He discredits the theory that the literary activity of Elizabethan England was mainly a national movement owing little to foreign influence.

The sonnet form and the sonnet subject matter reached England by way of France, but this particular poetic manifestation in France owed its origin directly to Italian sources, by far the most important element of which was the work of Petrarch. The work of the French "Pleiads" is classified with that of the English sonneteers in the same category of plagiarisms, and the only credit for strict originality belongs, in the writer's judgment, to the Italian poet. "The more closely the different manifestations of the sonneteering vogue in sixteenth-century Europe are studied, the more closely is each seen to conform to one or other of a very limited number of fixed types, all of which owe their birth to Petrarch. However varied the language in which the sixteenth-century sonnet was clothed, its spirit never diverges very far from that of the Petrarchan archetype." Some diminution of the brilliance of Shakespeare's achievement in this poetic form is suggested by the following:

"Shakespeare was the greatest poetic genius who was drawn into the sonneteering current of the sixteenth century. His supremacy of poetic power and invention creates a very wide interval between his efforts and those of his contemporaries. Nevertheless, the Elizabethan age was too completely steeped in the Petrarchan conventions to permit him full freedom from their toils. His commanding powers converted into gold most of the base ore which is the fabric of the Elizabethan sonnet in others' hands. Yet as soon as Shakespeare's endeavor is minutely scrutinized, the processes of assimilation, which were characteristic of contemporary sonneteers, are seen to be at work in it also. Many a phrase and sentiment of Petrarch and Ronsard, or of English sonneteers who wrote earlier than he, give the cue to Shakespeare's noblest poems. Only when the Elizabethan sonnet is studied comparatively with the sonnet of France and Italy are the elements of its composition revealed. When the analysis is completed, Shakespeare's sonnets, despite their exalted poetic quality, will be acknowledged to owe a very large debt to the vast sonneteering literature of sixteenth-century Europe on which they set a glorious crown."

VERESTCHAGEN is to be honored with a monument at St. Petersburg.

IN THE DEFENSE OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S recently published indictment of American literature, to the effect that it is bourgeois and anemic (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 28, 1904), has drawn more than one expression of dissent from the critics. One English writer suggests that Mrs. Atherton must refer, not to American literature, but merely to American fiction; and he adds, in defense of the latter: "It is no small thing for a country to have produced from living authors such admirable books as 'The Grandissimes,' by George Cable, 'The Rise of Silas Lapham,' by W. D. Howells, and 'Daisy Miller,' by Henry James."

Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, writing in *The North American Review* (July), urges that the very basis of Mrs. Atherton's discussion is unsound. "It is by no means a foregone conclusion," states Mrs. Bacon, "that the technically artistic achievement of a nation—particularly when limited to one branch of artistic expression—should accurately typify the special genius of that nation."

Mrs. Bacon turns next to the detailed points of Mrs. Atherton's criticism. Mrs. Atherton charges American literature with lack of originality. Her critic writes:

"Now, in calling Mrs. Atherton's attention to the enormous evidence to the contrary of this statement, I am going to leave out of the question entirely the admittedly great names in our literature. . . . And I shall name the first half-dozen authors that occurred to me instantly on reading Mrs. Atherton's last-quoted sentence, suggested, without catalogues or publishers' announcements, by a memory whose capacity is rather below than above the average.

"Is it necessary to mention the enthusiasm that greeted 'Wild Animals I Have Known'? The love affairs of woodchucks, the psychological processes of ground-worms, are feeding and clothing many estimable writers to-day; and many a guileless school-teacher arises at dawn to peep at a sparrow through an opera-glass, listening subsequently with respectful credulity to semi-literary lectures on the social, moral, and civic experiences of that unconscious bird, simply because Mr. Seton's originality so fascinated us six or eight years ago.

"Very recently Mr. Stewart White, possessed by the solitary, primeval charm of the Canadian woods and the logging camp, delighted thousands of desk-chained townsmen by the novelty of the scenes he spread before them. This success was not due to his mastery of his craft, for not a few short-story writers excel him in technique, in the sense of dramatic situation, in restraint of style, in choice of words. Moreover, he demands a large measure of the easy forgiveness of the city dweller for that more than occasional gush that, since Rousseau, has invariably accompanied the conscious modern's return to nature. But even the critical-minded forgave him this—for his work was new."

As other examples of novel departures in recent American fiction, Mrs. Bacon names Mrs. Martin's "Emmy Lou." Mr. Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," and the work of Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, and Miss Alice Brown.

To the charge that American fiction is anemic, Mrs. Bacon answers:

In case Mrs. Atherton has read anything of merit since Cooper and Poe, but has not quite reached the last decade I will go back a little and inquire if she thinks 'Posson Jone' anemic? Is Miss Woolson's 'Jupiter Lights' anemic? Are any of her best short stories? 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville' may not prove so enduring a type as we once thought, but is he anemic? Did Mrs. Atherton find 'The Story of Gallagher' anemic? This catalogue might be prolonged by any average reader, but to what purpose?"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SEA AS THE MOTHER OF ALL THINGS.

THE old philosophers who held that all things originated in the sea were not far out of the way, if we are to believe some of the latest biological theories or speculations. That organic evolution began with marine creatures, Haeckel told us long ago. That sea-water is a particularly sympathetic medium for vital processes, has more lately been shown by Loeb in his experiments on the fertilization of the eggs of certain marine creatures. Now finally comes M. René Quinton, of the Laboratory of Pathologic Physiology of the Collège de France, who has just published a book, entitled "Sea-Water as an Organic Medium" (Paris, 1904). In it he asserts that as the cell itself has persisted in living organisms, being practically the same in the human body as in our earliest marine predecessors, so the conditions of its life closely reproduce those of primordial times. The cell in our own bodies is bathed in a fluid that closely resembles sea-water in chemical composition and that approximates in temperature to that of the ocean when life first appeared in it. We quote from a review in the *Revue Scientifique* (June 4) as follows:

"The primordial origin of all living beings must be regarded as marine, whether we consider marine creatures, aerial creatures, or aerial creatures that have become marine: because the first living being was a cell, and the medium in which a cell exists must be marine. In fact, embryologically the first stages of development, starting from the initial egg, imply a primitive marine medium, because the study of the respiratory apparatus shows that these correspond to an aquatic life or are derived embryologically from aquatic forms. Finally the primitive medium must have been marine because fresh waters belong geologically to an epoch later than the appearance of life, and especially because all the typical representatives of each animal group, even those that include fresh-water species, are found in sea-water, and there only.

"On the other hand, this original marine medium is found . . . as a vital medium in the whole animal series, in the marine invertebrates, but also in the fresh-water or aerial invertebrates and also in the vertebrates. In fact, taking sea-water at the osmotic tension of the vital medium, if we bleed dogs and replace the blood with this sea-water, the white blood-globules will live in this new medium.

"Again, we find in the organism all the elements met with in sea-water, including certain ones in infinitesimal proportions, such as bromin, carbon, silicon, iron, nitrogen, arsenic, copper. . . . Now the composition of natural foods does not explain this composition, and in particular, the desire of herbivorous animals for salt corresponds to a fundamental tendency to preserve the original richness in sodium of the medium, in spite of the small amount of this substance contained in their aliments."

According to the author, the cell-medium not only tends to maintain the same composition as sea-water, but also the temperature that this medium had at the time of the appearance of the first living organism. This, M. Quinton says, was 44° C. [111° F.], which is at present rather the limiting temperature of life than its average. But his point is that the high temperature of the primitive sea has been preserved in the blood of animals, notwithstanding the gradual cooling of the globe, so that many of the most recent organisms are not only in the same chemical condition, but the same thermic condition, as the earliest. Even the so-called "cold-blooded" animals have kept the power of maintaining their temperature above that of the surrounding medium. This point, however, seems open to controversy. M. Piéron, the reviewer, says of it:

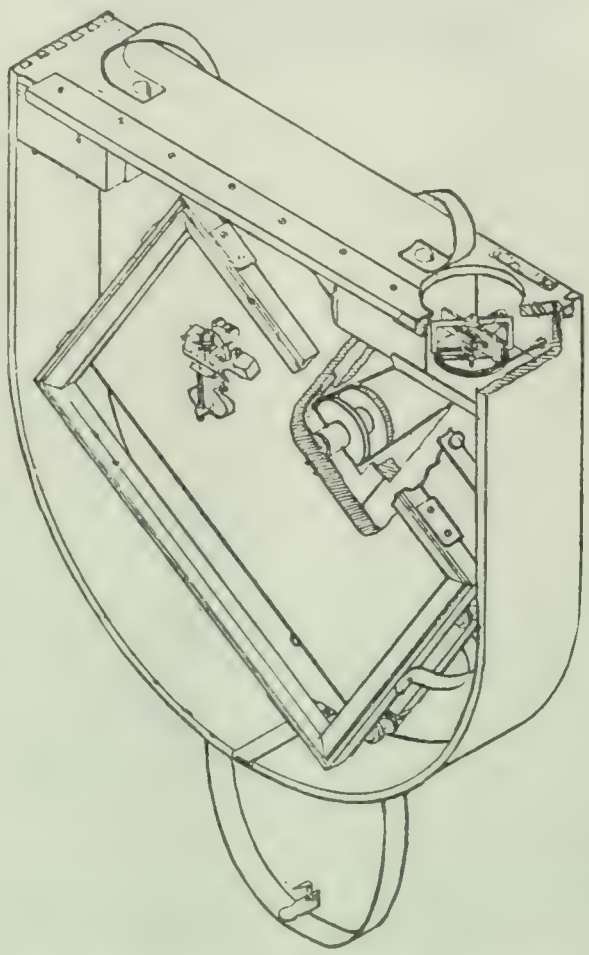
"I confess that the absolute fixity of the power of raising temperature seems to me quite contrary to the known facts regarding adaptation to the environment, and, on the other hand, corresponds badly with the reaction of mammals, who succeed in maintaining a constant temperature that is not 44°, whatever may be that of the surrounding medium; and with the fact that the exterior temperature of 44° does not appear to be the best for man, while an interior temperature of this amount usually causes death in fever cases. The author promises us a work on this question later."

Of the book, as a whole, the reviewer says:

"The author has built up a seductive theoretical edifice; but, considering to what important conclusions his hypotheses lead, it is evident that while it would be culpable to neglect or fail to take account of them, it would be imprudent to consider them at present as sufficiently demonstrated."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AUTOMATIC ROUTE TRACER.

A DEVICE that enables its possessor to construct a map of a road or region simply by walking over or around it has been invented in Holland. From a descriptive article in *The American Inventor* by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz we learn that the apparatus is intended for performing automatically and with fair accuracy the process of "traversing"—that is, the mapping out of a route, with all its bends and curves drawn to scale. This has usually been done in the field with the aid of a plane table, or plotted out afterward from compass readings taken on the ground. In both of these cases the progress is slow, and the work requires expert training. The device already mentioned, which has been named the "pedograph," performs this surveying process almost automatically and as quickly as the operator can walk over the ground. Dr. Gradenwitz describes the principle of the apparatus as follows:



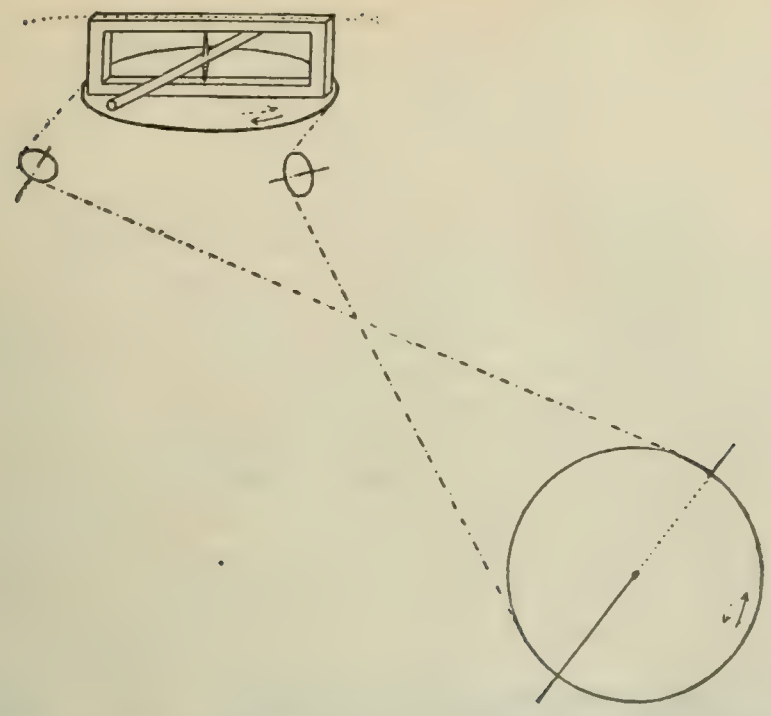
View Showing the Construction of the Pedograph.

"There moves vertically on the drawing-frame a 'recorder' at a speed proportional to the pace of the operator. The construction of this device is analogous to that of an ordinary pedometer. . . . By acting on a vertical screw the stroke of the lever is limited and the scale of the survey varied readily between $\frac{1}{10000}$ and $\frac{1}{50000}$.

"The frame is located in a shallow box, and by means of a knob, on which the hand of the operator rests, the plate receives a convenient revolution. In a . . . compass connected to the plate by means of an endless string the circle will at the same time perform an identical revolution. The drawing-frame is hollow and limited by two parallel surfaces, one bearing the paper sheet, while the other, being placed in front, consists of a ground glass plate. The recorder runs between these two surfaces, being guided by smooth rollers.

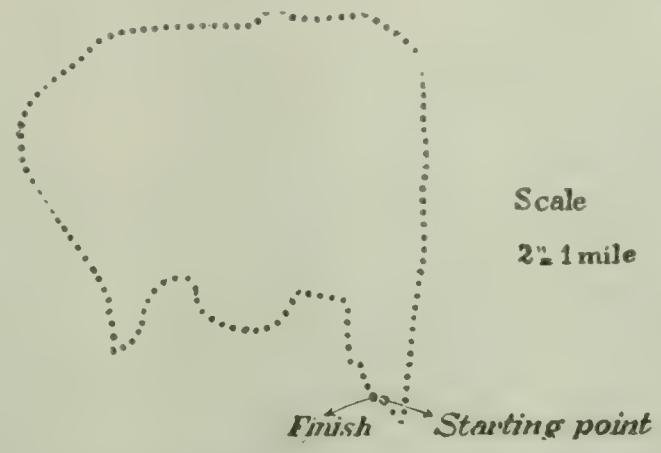
"In order to work the instrument, the operator walks over the road which he wishes to map out, with the box suspended by a strap from his shoulder, keeping his left hand on the knob, and by glancing now and then at the compass and turning the knob when necessary, simply preserves a coincidence between the indicator and the compass needle. All the rest is done automatically by the recorder, and the traced record is ready at any moment for inspection, annotation, etc.

"The accuracy of pedographic work is doubtless equal and in many cases even superior to that afforded by the present more laborious methods. Distances will be correct within about three



Scheme of Connections Between Drawing Plane and Compass in Pedograph.

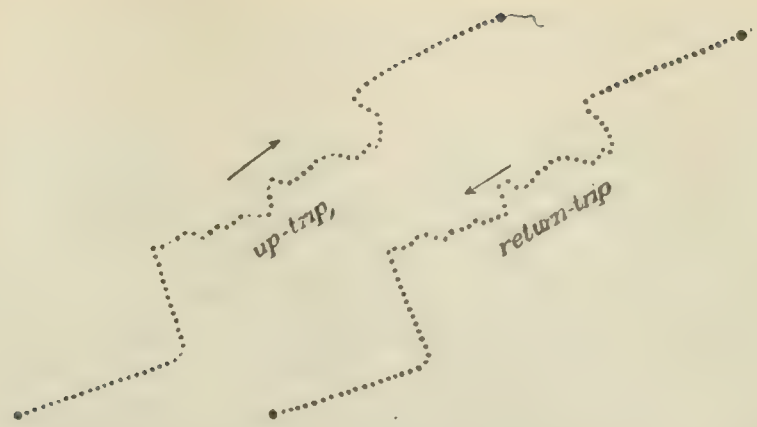
degrees and directions within about two degrees. Moreover, there seems to be a tendency in many cases of various minor inaccuracies to compensate each other, so as to produce a result hardly distinguishable by eye from the correct one, while, on the other hand, all the minute details and sinuosities of the path are reproduced with a very lifelike appearance. By attaching a lantern to the instrument, this may even be made to work by night, which is rather desirable for military purposes."



TUBERCULOSIS IN MEN AND ANIMALS.

IS the disease of cattle known as "tuberculosis" the same as the human malady of that name? And can it be transmitted respectively from cattle to man and *vice versa?* In an address delivered three years ago, that attracted wide attention, Dr. Robert Koch, the noted German specialist, asserted that the diseases are different, that the human variety can not be transmitted to cattle, and that the bovine variety in all probability is seldom given to man. This was vastly important, if true; but its truth has been seriously doubted. Behring, one of Koch's most distinguished pupils, the inventor of the antidiphtheretic serum, asserted, on the contrary, that infected cow's milk is the main source of tuberculosis in infants. A British Government commission appointed recently to investigate this important question has handed in a preliminary report from which it would appear that the human disease may be given to cattle, and that the resulting form can be distinguished in no way from the other. Presumably the diseases are one and the same, and our precautions against infected meat and milk should not be relaxed. Says a reviewer of the report in *Nature* (London):

"The first line of inquiry upon which the commission entered was to ascertain the effects produced by introducing into the body of the bovine animal, either through the alimentary canal as food or directly into the tissues by subcutaneous or other injection, tuberculous material of human origin—that is, material containing living tubercle bacilli obtained from various cases of tuberculous disease in human beings, and how far these effects resembled or differed from the effects produced by introducing into the bovine animal under conditions as similar as possible tuberculous material of bovine origin—that is, material containing living tubercle bacilli obtained from cases of tuberculous disease in the cow, calf, or ox. More than twenty strains of tubercle bacilli have been employed—that is to say, the material taken from more than twenty cases of tuberculous disease in human beings. The effects produced



were compared with those resulting from the injection of different strains of tuberculous material of bovine origin, . . . and so far, both in broad, general features, and finer histological details, the two conditions have been found to be identical. The commission has so far failed to discover any character by which the one could be distinguished from the other, and the records contain accounts of the *post mortem* examination of bovine animals infected with tuberculous material of human origin, which might be used as typical descriptions of ordinary bovine tuberculosis.

"There is no doubt that this interim report will be useful in strengthening the hands of local authorities, medical officers of health, and others, who have been struggling in difficult circumstances to obtain for the people a purer milk supply and food free from tuberculous contamination. As stated by the commissioners, the results obtained seem 'to show quite clearly that it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli are specifically different from each other, and that the disease caused by the one is a wholly different thing from the disease caused by the other.'"

War Between Beasts and Men in India.—An interesting comparison between the number of men killed by wild animals and the number of the latter killed by men, in India, appears in *Cosmos* (June 25). As appears from the statistics, the beasts seem at present to have decidedly the best of it. Says the writer:

"The English Government, according to its custom, has just published the annual statistics of victims of wild animals and reptiles in India. When we compare them with preceding figures, we must acknowledge that the efforts of the Government—official battues, prizes, etc.—have not produced particularly good results, and that the situation has hardly been bettered.

"The figures for 1903 are as follows: 23,164 persons killed by the bites of serpents; 1,046 by tigers; 277 by wolves; 973 by bears, leopards, and panthers. A total of 25,460 victims.

"As for losses of domestic animals, cattle, sheep, etc., they are summed up thus: 4,000 animals killed by reptiles; 38,211 by leopards and panthers; 30,555 by tigers; 4,719 by wolves; 2,387 by hyenas; 4,000 by bears. A total of 83,872.

"Reprisals for these massacres and preventive measures looking toward future improvement have been feeble enough, as may be judged by the following figures:

"Thirty-eight thousand hunters have been out, but their success has been moderate. They have killed: 1,331 tigers, including 63 solitary ones; 4,413 leopards, 1,850 bears, 2,373 wolves, 706 hyenas, 4,300 miscellaneous beasts. "Or, in all, 14,983 animals. There are no statistics of serpents. This figure, compared to that of the victims, men and animalsis, nothing to boast of."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IN the newly invented apparatus for milking cows by electricity," writes S. P. Warner, United States consular agent at Gera, Germany, "rubber hoods are attached to the udder of the cow. These hoods are connected with a vessel for receiving the milk by means of a rubber tube, from which the air is exhausted by means of the electrical device. It is claimed that the suction thus secured resembles very closely the sucking of a calf, and that for this reason the cow 'lets down' her milk more freely than when milked by hand. It is also claimed that absolute cleanliness of the milk may be secured when this method of milking is employed."

WHO DISCOVERED THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD?

ONE by one our idols are shattered. The popular belief, which has been certainly fostered by medical and other historians, that the circulation of the blood was discovered by William Harvey in 1628, is controverted by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (July 2). He examines the claim made by the countrymen of Michael Servetus, who was burned as a heretic by John Calvin in 1553, that the circulation of the blood was known to him three-quarters of a century before Harvey's day, and concludes that we must acknowledge its justice. In Servetus's so-called heretical work, "De Christianismi Restitutione" (On the Restitution of Christianity), only two copies of which are now in existence, occurs the following passage:

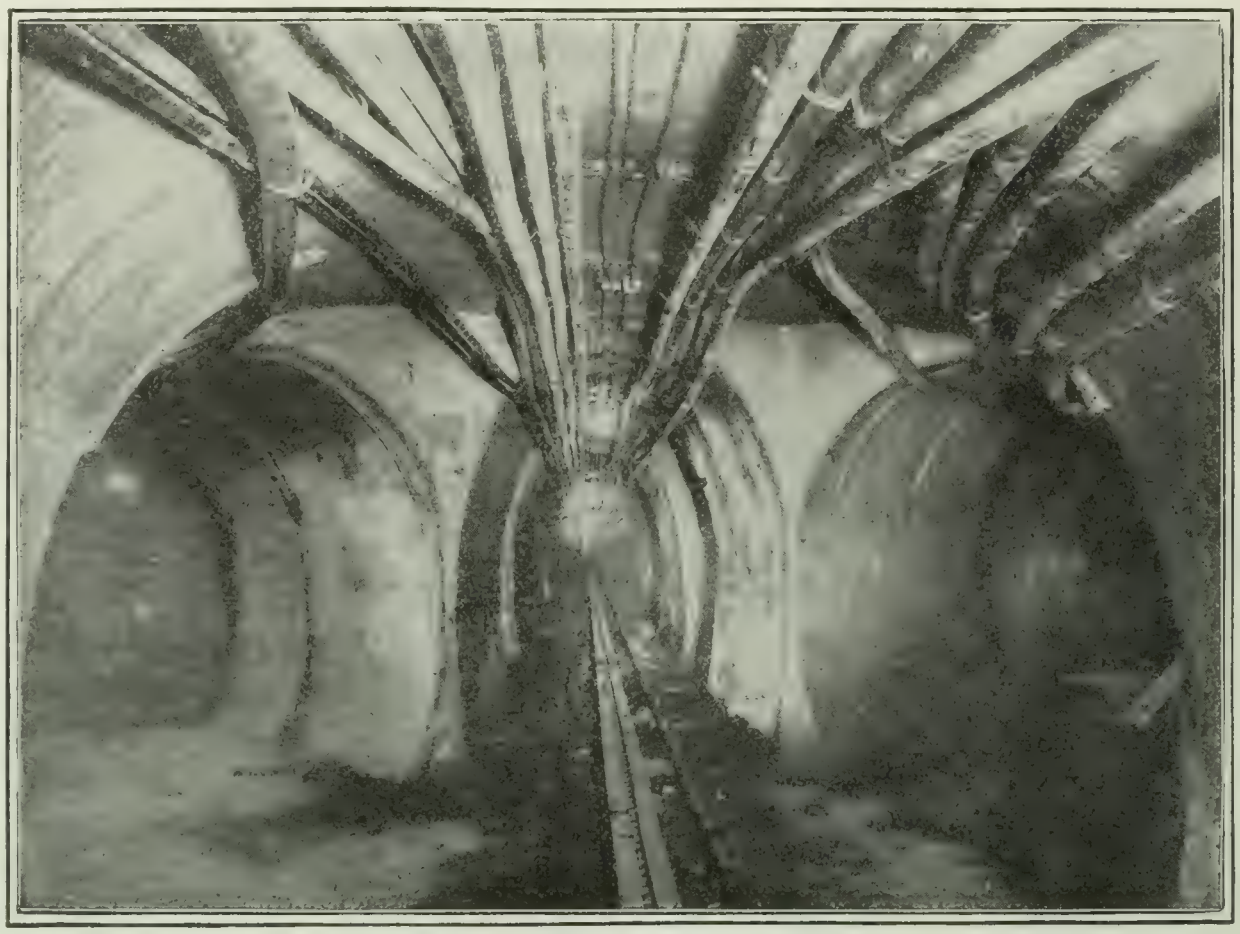
"The vital spirit is the result of a mingling in the lungs of the inspired air with the elaborated, thin portion of the blood, which the right ventricle of the heart transmits to the left. But this passage of the blood does not, as is vulgarly believed, take place through the median wall of the heart; but by a clever device the thin blood is driven from the right ventricle of the heart through the lungs by a long [circuitous] route; it is prepared by the lungs, is rendered [reddish] yellow, and is transferred from the arterial vein into the venous artery. It then becomes mixed with the inspired air in this same venous artery, is cleansed of soot by [the act of] expiration, and thus the entire mixture is finally drawn [into the arteries] from the left ventricle of the heart by the diastole—a suitable pabulum, so that it becomes [is converted into] spirit [air ?]."

This, together with what immediately follows, which is too long for quotation here, constitutes, according to the writer, a much more lucid account of the circulation than that written by Harvey in his book, "De Motu Cordis" (On the Heart's Motion), which is declared to be "verbose and somewhat muddled." Furthermore, Cesalpine (or in the Latin form Cæsalpinus) is put forward by the Italians as the discoverer. In a volume published in Venice in 1571 this author also clearly describes the circulation of the blood. The editorial commentator concludes:

"Every discerning reader of the above passages will see that Servetus and Cæsalpinus had, long before the birth of Harvey, as clear ideas of the pulmonary circulation as were ever entertained by the latter. And with regard to the *general* circulation, notwithstanding all the rubbish written about the arteries carrying air (*aer*—twentieth-century *oxygen*), the fact is unquestionable that it was known to Hippocrates himself—excepting, perhaps, the continuously definite current in the veins. The valves of the latter were shown to Harvey at Padua by Fabricius ab Aquapendente. But their use was not made clear. After Harvey returned to England, in discussing these structures with an engineering friend, the latter pointed out that, being placed with their free edges toward the heart, their only possible use was to maintain a continuous current in that direction. The crux of the circulation was solved at last! And—William Harvey *discovered*—?"

UNDERGROUND FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

THAT goods and passengers in great numbers can not both be carried satisfactorily over the same street at the same level has been demonstrated in more than one great city. The problem has been solved by carrying the passengers above or below ground, largely abandoning the surface to freight traffic. In only one city, Chicago, has the plan been adopted of taking the freight away from the surface, thereby making more room for passenger traffic. It is claimed, with some show of justice, that this is the logical method, yet in Chicago it appears to have been an afterthought, the network of low tunnels under that city having been originally planned merely as conduits for telegraph and telephone wires. Says Henry M. Hyde, who describes the system in *The Technical World* (July):



CABLE SYSTEM OF THE ILLINOIS TUNNEL COMPANY.
Courtesy of *The Technical World* (Chicago).

"Primarily—at least so far as appears on the surface—the tunnels were built for the purpose of carrying the trunk lines of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company, which, operating the automatic telephone system, already serves more than five thousand subscribers, doing away altogether with the 'central exchange operator' or 'hello girl.' Five years ago—in February, 1899—the city council passed an ordinance granting the use of the streets to a telephone company to be operated in opposition to the old Bell Company. It was under this ordinance that the tunnels were built. Whether the idea of using them for transportation of freight was a later one is uncertain. At any rate, it was not until July, 1903, that the company, having reorganized under the name of the Illinois Tunnel Company, secured an amended ordinance from the city giving it permission to install an electric railroad in its tunnels for the transportation of freight and commodities of all kinds.

"A large part of this road has already been built, the third-rail system of power transmission being used; and the company is about to close contracts for 150 electric locomotives and 3,000 freight-cars.

"Here are a few of the ways in which the company expects to find business for itself, and at the same time to relieve the congestion of the surface streets:

"It will serve the purpose of carrying coal to down-town office and business buildings, and removing the resulting ashes and other débris. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 tons of coal are now burned annually inside the loop, most of this vast quantity of fuel being at present delivered by team. Already—and its work in this direction has just begun—the company has contracted to haul the coal and ashes for sixty-five of the largest buildings in the down-town district; and there seems to be no reason—the economy and

cleanliness of its work being considered—why it should not eventually put practically all this work below the surface of the ground. In addition to ashes, there is an enormous amount of waste paper and other rubbish originating daily in the big down-town buildings, which at present helps to litter the streets and which the tunnel company will be able to handle advantageously and economically.

"Another purpose served will be the hauling of freight to and from freight-depots and business houses. Chicago is one of the greatest railroad centers in the world. No less than twenty-five trunk lines of railroad radiate from it. The aggregate annual volume of freight tonnage is enormous almost beyond computation, and it is all received and distributed from six freight-depots, which are located within a territory only one and a half miles square. At present this freight is handled in trucks, the enormous number of which constantly block traffic, to say nothing of the daily damage done to the street pavements by these heavily loaded wagons and drays

"By January 1, 1905, the Illinois Tunnel Company will have facilities for handling underground not less than 50,000 tons of freight per day. Already architects, in the designing of wholesale and manufacturing buildings within the loop, are beginning to provide for the construction of sub-basements forty feet below the surface, on a level with the tunnels, these sub-basements being intended for use as freight-yards or shipping-rooms for the firms occupying the buildings."

THE FRONTIERS OF DISEASE.

UNDER this title a book has just been published by Dr. J. Héricourt (Paris, 1904), in which he urges the importance of studying and treating minor ailments and inchoate maladies more thoroughly and systematically than they are now treated. In the course of the work he advances some curious theories on the place and function of such ailments. Says Dr. Toulouse, who reviews the book in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 11):

"The diseases that occupy the physician most are maladies that have reached an advanced stage, when it is not easy to combat them. On the other hand, the study of diseases at their outset, when they yield best to treatment, is almost neglected. . . . It is certain that if every physician were also a trained physiologist, watching to relieve the slightest functional troubles, he would often be able to recognize small changes that are the common preludes to grave maladies."

A very large part of Dr. Héricourt's book is taken up with the study of what he calls "minor maladies"—slight traces of gout, the beginnings of Bright's disease or diabetes, symptoms of consumption—and he develops some curious and interesting ideas that will probably not meet with universal acceptance. He asserts, for instance, that tuberculosis is less fatal in the descendants of tuberculous persons, as if they had been made in some degree immune, and that the same is true for some other diseases. He also apparently believes that habitual drinking of contaminated water makes people less susceptible to disease. The great number of slight attacks observed in a great epidemic may, he thinks, "vaccinate" those who suffer them and make them immune, and it is thus, he believes, that the epidemic is finally stopped in its course. Says the reviewer in closing:

"The directing idea of his [Dr. Héricourt's] work and of his thought is . . . the toxic origin of disease. For him all maladies may be regarded as cases of poisoning. Besides the contagious diseases, which clearly belong to this class, there is always in a disturbance of cellular life a production of leucomaines, poisonous substances that react on the tissues, and especially on the nervous system. . . . This theory may be regarded as the most adequate interpretation of our intellectual conceptions. Later it is possible that under the influence of new and more significant investigations we may explain all pathologic phenomena by another system. . . . By those who know how to follow ideas under their incessantly changing forms, these general explanations should be held only as indicating methods of study."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Spontaneous Generation Again.—Popular discussion of the possibility of producing life from that which is not alive has been revived by the announcement of Dr. Littlefield, an Indiana physician, that he has evolved living organisms, resembling gnats, from inanimate matter. The attitude of scientific men in the face of this statement is that of the writer of an editorial in *The Tribune* (New York, July 3), who says:

"The same story was told on the same authority at least a year ago. No good reason existed for accepting it then, and there has been no change in the situation since that time. . . . If Dr. Littlefield will procure a copy of the address on 'Spontaneous Generation,' delivered by Huxley before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and examine the same carefully, he may possibly learn something to his advantage. Should he persist thereafter in telling other people that he can evolve life without previous life, he can escape condemnation in only one way. He should invite a reputable biologist to prescribe and supervise a test which will prove the truth or falsity of his belief. No discovery in astronomy, chemistry, electricity, or other science is accepted by its devotees without corroboration. Unless Dr. Littlefield can secure this, the less he has to say the better. It might assist him in finding the source of his error, if he is still honest, to send specimens of the insects which he says he has produced to a competent entomologist for identification. If the species is recognized, perhaps a hint may be afforded concerning the method by which the germs obtained access to the fluids with which he experimented. However, such a step is not necessary. The one great essential is so to shape the conditions of the test as to insure the destruction and exclusion of preexisting organisms and to put that task in competent and independent hands. In the mean time wise people will continue to believe that the mighty secret of the origin of life has not yet been revealed by science."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

FELLING TREES BY ELECTRICITY.—"It is reported in the German press," says *Forestry and Irrigation*, "that successful experiments have been made in various forests of France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is heated to a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much easier and quicker than in the old way, no sawdust is produced, and the slight carbonization caused by the hot wire acts as a preservative of the wood. The new method is said to require only one-eighth of the time consumed by the old sawing process."

EMANIUM.—A strongly radio-active earth consisting chiefly of lanthanum has been obtained from pitchblende by Giesel, a German chemist. Says *The American Journal of Science*: "He finds that the behavior of the material is different from that of radium, and believes that he has obtained a new element which he calls emanium and which he hopes to separate from lanthanum. The striking characteristic of this material appears to be an emanation given off by it. When air is blown through a flask containing preparations of the substance enclosed in paper capsules, and the air issues from a tube against a blende screen, a brilliant illumination is produced, and scintillations can be observed, even with the naked eye. The 'sparks' are more distinct and larger than those produced by radium or polonium, and hence the material is more effective than these for use in the spinthariscope."

A TWENTY-SIX-INCH umbrella that will fold up and go in an inside pocket without crowding has been invented and constructed by a Minneapolis man, we are told in *The American Inventor*. Says this paper: "This seems almost incredible until the secret is told. The handle and all the ribs consist of fine and very strong steel tubes, in sections, which telescope one inside the other. The covering is of very fine silk, which takes up but little room. The wooden handle of the umbrella is hollow and receives all the rest of the telescoping umbrella rod when shut up. A small and light case is provided to contain the whole, which, as stated, goes easily into the pocket. If such a device can be made and sold for a reasonable price there is little to prevent the owner from making a fortune; there are few men who would not welcome an umbrella which could be always carried without inconvenience, and which could be put out of the way of the borrower-who-never-returns, when entering a public place, such as a restaurant."

"THE farmers' telephone was a boon during heavy and unprecedented snows," says *The American Homes and Engineer*, "and many interesting uses are reported in New York State in places where many roads were blocked with drifts over ten feet deep. Hemmed in so that they could not see a neighbor for weeks, farmers have been able to converse with their friends and thus keep in touch with the world. In some instances they have reported cases of sickness to the doctor in town and have obtained advice about care of the sick and the administration of such simple remedies as they might have at home. On one of these circuits in Otsego County all the families having telephones have received frequent treats from Mr. William Cushman, a farmer, who last summer bought a fine Edison phonograph. He calls up the families on the circuit and they open the receivers. Then he sets the phonograph up to the transmitter and sets it going. Its records are thus heard over miles of country by a widely scattered audience."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE NEW HELL."

"ST. JOHN THE REVELATOR saw 'a new heaven and a new earth,' but it was reserved for the prophets of the present day to declare a new hell." Thus writes George T. Knight, professor of Christian theology in Tufts College, in the July number of *The North American Review*. Professor Knight goes on to describe the change which has taken place in the popular conception of hell within recent years—a change which he ascribes to the growth of altruism or sympathy in human nature. To-day the pulpit is not so ready to consign human beings to a place of torment, nor are congregations now so often harrowed by the old lurid pictures of that place. While Calvin, Luther, and the great ones generally held that all children of the heathen and so many of the children of Christians as were unbaptized were sent to endless punishment in hell, to-day "practically no one questions that all children are saved." This single change of doctrine, says Professor Knight, has reduced by one-half the number of those consigned, by men, to perdition. He continues:

PROF. GEORGE T. KNIGHT.

He calls attention to the change that has come over the popular conception of hell in recent years.

"The number of the lost is being still further reduced by both Roman Catholics and Protestants. Certain of the former have pointed out that the doctrine of 'no salvation outside the church' has been overstated. To begin with, the church has made no such authoritative declaration as that salvation is limited to its own members. On the contrary, it has taught doctrines that seem to imply the salvation of great multitudes of non-Catholics.

"As for Protestants, there is still to be heard on occasion a thoroughgoing expression of the old doctrine, but a more common opinion, even among conservatives, is reported in the words attributed to Dr. Patton, of Princeton. He said (according to report) that the number of the finally lost will probably be in about the proportion of those now confined in prison on earth. Dr. Briggs, who is reckoned somewhat less conservative, said that the number would be 'inconsiderable.' And it is by extending 'probation' to the future world, as Luther did, or by some substitute for the Roman Catholic doctrine of Purgatory, that provision is made and opportunity is given for doing so much more than the church on earth can do. . . . . .

"In short, there seem to be, among people in general, four states of mind with reference to this subject. The old doctrine of endless punishment still appears in some books; the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked has also many advocates; a large number are quite non-committal and do not know which way to turn; and, finally, there are many expressions of the larger hope. Among thoughtful Protestants in Germany, France, Great Britain, and America, it is not clear which one of the four states of mind is most largely represented—tho in America there is no doubt that endless punishment is commonly taught, or at least held. But the number of those who are to be subjected to its discipline is no longer the great majority of the race; it is rather 'the proportion of those now held in prison,' or even some smaller estimate."

Concerning the state or condition of the lost, says Professor Knight, the change has been quite as thorough as concerning the number of them. In the strenuous days of the Reformation, and among the leading Protestants, we are told, no ray of compassion lighted up the darkness of their thoughts of the Pit:

"To the question whether the blessed in heaven will not be saddened by seeing their nearest and dearest ones tortured in hell, Luther answered: 'Not the least in the world.' Jonathan Edwards said: 'The view of the misery of the damned will double the ardor of the love and gratitude of the saints in Heaven.' Andrew Welwood thought: 'The saints will be overjoyed in beholding the vengeance of God.' Samuel Hopkins expressed the opinion that the sight of hell would be 'most entertaining' to all those who love God, and would give them the highest and most ineffable pleasure. The great Dr. Bellamy capped the climax by an elaborate calculation, based on science and philosophy, in which he estimated that the happiness of the blessed in heaven would be increased 9,600,000,000 times on account of the misery of the damned."

But now, Professor Knight states, the very revulsion of feeling from such opinions has become itself a ruling element in theology. As an instance, he quotes several representative theologians. Dr. Farrar, referring to the preaching of the Reformation period on the subject of hell, said: "These wanton exercises of the imagination assume the aspect of deadly blasphemy against Him whose name is Love. . . . We can scarcely refrain from the question which one has asked: 'What crimes of men can merit the endless tortures here set forth, except the crime of conceiving such tortures, and ascribing the malice of their influence to an all-wise and holy God?'" Dr. Briggs has said: "The preachers preach the damnation of the heathen; and the hearers hear and accept. But they do not believe it in their hearts. If they did, they would be more worthy of damnation than the heathen themselves—unless they should at once give their whole lives and their property to the missionary cause." Adds Professor Knight:

"Long ago John Wesley had said, 'Calvin's God is my Devil!' and now there are many who say the same of Wesley's God. And these new opinions are expressed, not merely by Universalists and Unitarians, but by members of orthodox or conservative churches—who alone are here quoted."

In further illustration of the extent of God's tenderness toward sinners, as taught by many modern leaders of theology in England and America, Professor Knight continues:

"It is argued that Christ, 'a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief,' is a perfect representative of God to us, and, therefore, God is Himself a being of sorrows and grief; and that Christ came for the purpose of declaring this unto men; for the nature of love is to suffer with the beloved. It is love that 'suffereth long . . . beareth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things,' and it is, therefore, the greatest of all things. Therefore, says Dr. A. H. Strong: 'Christ always suffers with us. He (who is God) began to suffer when the first sin was committed; and he will always suffer so long as men sin' here or hereafter. Apparently, all the pains of hell are, by sympathy, God's own pains, as truly as man's. The 'endless torment' of man will be the endless torment of God also. The doctrine of a suffering God is an old one, in some of its aspects, but here its import is newly realized; and it seems to reach certain chords of the human heart that vibrate to no other touch.

"Naturally, the theory as to the quality of the punishment in hell is adapted to this view of the temper of God. As everybody knows, the notion of literal fire in hell has long since disappeared; and even expressions to the effect that the 'figurative' fire (if we may so call it) will be more terrible than the literal, are not often heard or are modified by associated ideas. Thus Roman Catholics teach that the essence of eternal punishment is the loss of the 'Beatific Vision' of God."

Professor Knight thinks that there is danger that this tendency will go too far. "The New Hell," he says, "is often made so pleasant that it is liable to be chosen by bad men as a place of residence." He concludes with the following suggestion:

"The thing to be desired as a remedy for the backboneless condition of some modern theology, is not unlike the good old ortho-

dox doctrine of fear and the sense of justice executed—lest hell become like some of our 'reform prisons,' which, by unintelligent zeal in goodness, are made so comfortable and honorable as to fail of the purpose of prisons. Perhaps, indeed, there is evidence that the limits of excess are already reached. For a large number of the liberal orthodox, while their sympathies are fully alive, and they preach God's infinite tenderness in dealing with offenders, yet also as plainly and forcibly declare His equal and exact justice, the certainty of retribution in this world and in the next. Intelligence and conscience may be trusted to do the rest—that is, on the one hand, to clarify the doctrine with reference to mischievous associations, and, on the other, to fill out its meaning and give it definite expression, and thus to set forth a proper and efficient conception of divine government."

TOLSTOY'S SERMON ON THE WAR.

COUNT TOLSTOY, in the course of his recent philippic against the war (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 23), lays vehement stress on the anomalous nature of the whole military situation between Russia and Japan, from a religious point of view. Here we have, he comments, on the one hand Christians, professing the law of brotherhood and love; on the other hand, Buddhists, whose law forbids the killing, not only of men, but of animals; and we see these two classes of men, encouraged and upheld by their spiritual as well as by their temporal leaders, seeking each other by land and sea "in order to kill, torture, and mutilate each other in the most cruel way." Says the Count (we quote from his words as translated for the London *Times*), describing the attitude of the priests and religious leaders toward the war:

"All over Russia, from the palace to the remotest village, the pastors of churches, calling themselves Christians, appeal to that God who has enjoined love to one's enemies—to the God of Love Himself—to help the work of the devil to further the slaughter of men. . . . Christian pastors continue to invite men to the greatest of crimes, continue to commit sacrilege, praying God to help the work of war, and, instead of condemning, they justify and praise that pastor who, with the cross in his hands on the very scene of murder, encouraged men to the crime. The same thing is going on in Japan. . . . Japanese theologians and religious teachers no less than the military in the techniques of armament do not remain behind the Europeans in the techniques of religious deceit and sacrilege, but distort the great Buddhistic teaching by not only permitting but justifying that murder which Buddha forbade. The Buddhistic scientist Soyen-Shaku, ruling over eight hundred monasteries, explains that, altho Buddha forbade manslaughter, he also said he could never be at peace until all beings are united in the infinitely loving heart of all things, and that, therefore, in order to bring into harmony that which is discordant it is necessary to fight and to kill men.

"It is as if there never had existed the Christian and Buddhistic teaching about the unity of the human spirit, the brotherhood of men, love, compassion, the sacredness of human life."

In his picture of monstrous and incongruous proceedings, Count Tolstoy thus describes the part played by the soldier:

"Stupefied by prayers, sermons, exhortations, by processions, pictures, and newspapers, the cannon's flash, hundreds of thousands of men, uniformly dressed, carrying divers deadly weapons, leaving their parents, wives, children, with hearts of agony, but with artificial sprightliness, go where they, risking their own lives, will commit the most dreadful act of killing men whom they do not know and who have done them no harm. And they are followed by doctors and nurses, who somehow imagine that at home they can not serve simple, peaceful, suffering people, but can only serve those who are engaged in slaughtering each other. Those who remain at home are gladdened by news of the murder of men, and when they learn that many Japanese have been killed they thank some one whom they call God. . . . . .

"The frightful work commenced is continued. Loot, violence, murder, hypocrisy, theft, and, above all, the most frightful fraud—the distortion of religious teachings, both Christian and Buddhistic—continue."

"The evil from which the men of the Christian world suffer," says the Count, turning to the conditions which make such things possible, "is that they have temporarily lost religion." Religion, in his opinion, "alone affords a rational guidance for human activity." He refers not to that religion "which consists in belief in dogmas, in the fulfilment of rites which afford a pleasant diversion, consolation, stimulant," but to "that religion which establishes the relation of man to the All, to God, and, therefore, gives a general higher direction to all human activity, and without which people stand on the plane of animals, and even lower than they." To quote further:

"This evil which is leading men to inevitable destruction has manifested itself with special power in our time, because, having lost all rational guidance in life, and having directed all efforts to

"The one crying in the wilderness can again see, in the present war, the powers of darkness." —*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

discoveries and improvements, principally in the sphere of technical knowledge, men of our time have developed in themselves enormous power over the forces of nature; but, not having any guidance for the rational adaptation of this power, they naturally have used it for the satisfaction of their lowest and most animal propensities.

"Bereft of religion, men possessing enormous power over the forces of nature are like children to whom powder or explosive gas has been given as a plaything. Considering this power which men of our time possess, and the way they use it, one feels that, considering the degree of their moral development, men have no right, not only to the use of railways, steam, electricity, telephones, photography, wireless telegraphs, but even to the simple art of manufacturing iron and steel, as all these improvements and arts they use only for the satisfaction of their lusts, for amusement, dissipation, and the destruction of each other. . . . . .

"Man has no choice: he must be the slave of the most unscrupulous and insolent among slaves, or else the servant of God, because for man there is only one way of being free—by uniting his will with the will of God. People bereft of religion, some repudiating religion itself, others recognizing as religion those external, monstrous forms which have superseded it, and guided only by their personal lusts, fear, human laws, and, above all, by mutual hypnotism, can not cease to be animals or slaves, and no external

efforts can extricate them from this state, for only religion makes a man free.

"And most of the people of our time are deprived of it."

The following passage names the only way of salvation, according to Tolstoy:

"Yet a religion which answers to the demands of our time does exist and is known to all men, and in a latent state lives in the hearts of men of the Christian world. Therefore that this religion should become evident to and binding upon all men it is only necessary that educated men—the leaders of the masses—should understand that religion is necessary to man, that without religion men can not live a good life, and that what they call science can not replace religion; and that those in power and who support the old empty forms of religion should understand that what they support and preach under the form of religion is not only not religion but is the chief obstacle to men's appropriating the true religion which they already know, and which can alone deliver them from their calamities. So that the only certain means of man's salvation consists merely in ceasing to do that which hinders men from assimilating the true religion which already lives in their consciousness."

ARE WE PASSING THROUGH A RELIGIOUS CRISIS?

FACTS abound to show that the present generation is anything but indifferent to religious and moral questions. When a book like Harnack's "Essence of Christianity," which was not written as a popular book, but consists of sixteen university lectures, is called for in upward of sixty thousand copies in the original and in a dozen translations; and when the Delitzsch "Babel-Bibel" lectures, which are even more technical, and deal with only one, tho that a fundamental, problem of the Scriptures, are published in more than a hundred thousand copies and call forth scores of "Replies," there certainly can be no complaint of a lack of general interest in the problems of religion. Not the facts themselves, but the importance and significance of these facts, bothers the student. Do these facts indicate a normal development or a positive crisis in religious development? The question is discussed at considerable length in a series of papers in the *Alte Glaube* (Leipsic), the most conservative Protestant Church periodical in Germany. It says in substance:

Are we passing through a religious crisis at present? This question is answered negatively by earnest men in many cases. We are told that ten or twenty years ago there was danger of religious thought becoming seriously diseased. When Strauss, the author of the famous "Life of Christ," advocated his gospel of atheistic optimism, and when Darwinism entered upon its victorious career, and when theoretical and practical materialism became the creed of the educated world of Germany and elsewhere, then Christianity was at the brink of destruction. But now, it is maintained, this crisis is passed. Religious thought is rapidly becoming healthy and hearty. Indeed, a new religious age is just being inaugurated. Everywhere a decent respect is shown for the demands and the discussions of religion, and indifference to Christianity has practically disappeared. Religious problems are very popular in our day. Even in the novels and the theatrical plays of the day religious questions form the leading and popular theme. To this must be added the wonderful growth of Christian literature, of Christian journalism, of Christian charitable work, of mission enterprises, etc. No, there is no religious crisis at present. It is a pleasure to breathe such an air of Christian progress and development.

There is no doubt that there is some truth in these claims. There certainly is a reaction against the religious indifference or even hostility to the Christian Church that obtained in former generations. The human soul that, according to St. Augustine, can find no rest until it finds this in God, has certainly become disgusted with the husks that so much of modern anti-Christian thought has been offering to it. It often seems that religion is again to become fashionable, and even to be a power in the land. Evangelical Christianity has been developing a remarkable activity.

But are these indications sufficient to justify the claim that Christianity is not seriously endangered by the very factors that seem to indicate its progress and growth? A careful examination of the controlling motives in this religious development shows that if they are to control the destinies of Christianity and to determine its character and life then this Christianity will cease to be in substance what it has been in its best days in the past. What is now offered as religion is but a poor substitute for what Evangelical Christianity historically has been. In the place of fixed principles, such as were established by the Reformation, the modern Christianity is at best a system of moral maxims and teaching, religious impressions and feelings, and vague ideas and ideals. The Scriptures are losing their authoritative standing as the sole rule of faith, and such essentials as the doctrine of justification by faith alone are being discarded for a mere imitation of the model of the "historic Christ" as the substance of religious life. The absoluteness of Christianity is sacrificed, and it is not placed as a unique phenomenon of religious development above all other religions, but is made at best only "the first among equals." The attempt is made by the new science of the History of Religions (Religionsgeschichte) to find a natural place for Christianity among the religions of the world. With this uniqueness, such doctrines as the inspiration of the Scriptures, the fact of special revelation, and the like naturally fall to the ground. The person of Christ has ceased to be for modern Christianity what he was for that of former generations, altho there is now so much ado made of the "historical Christ," who in reality is no longer the God-man in whom the church of old gloried, but only the model-man and inspiring example. In this way Christianity is being deprived of its positive contents and substance, and if the modern ideals prevail, then Christianity has been fundamentally changed. Looking deeper than surface indications, it is evident that we are passing through a serious religious crisis, the outcome of which only a prophet or a prophet's son could foretell.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CHINESE CRITIC ON THE RELIGIONS OF AMERICA.

OF the many books that have appeared dealing with American manners, habits, and beliefs, as observed by the more or less sympathetic eyes of visiting foreigners, perhaps nothing since the publication in 1832 of Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans" is more searching than a recent work from the pen of an anonymous Chinaman—"As a Chinaman Saw Us." It purports to be a compilation from actual letters written by a Chinaman long resident in America to a friend at home in his native country, and is unhampered by the reserves that might affect a work intended originally for publication. The tone is often one of restrained amusement, and this is noticeable in the parts where the writer comments on the number of different religions that he found here. The fact, he remarks, may be explained on the ground that America was first settled to supply room for religious liberty. He says further:

"I have seen many of the great Western nations and observed their religions. My conclusion is that none make so general and united an attempt to be what they consider good and moral as the Americans; but the Americans scatter their efforts like shots fired from a gun, and the result is a multiplicity of religious beliefs beyond belief. I do not forget that America was settled to afford an asylum for religious belief, where men could work out their salvation in peace. If Americans would grant us the same privilege and not send missionaries to fight over us, all would be well. No one can dispute the fact that Americans are in earnest; the greater number believe they are right; and that they possess true zeal all China knows.

"The impression the convert in China obtains is that the United States is a sort of paradise, where Christians live in peace and happiness, loving one another, doing good to those who ill-treat them, turning the cheek to those who strike them, etc.; but the Chinaman soon finds after landing in America that this is often 'conspicuous by its absence.' These ideas are preached, and doubtless thousands follow them or attempt to do so; but that they are common practises of the people is not true. There is

great need of Christian missions in America as well as in China. I told a clergyman that our people believed the Christian religion was very good for the Americans, and we had no fault to find with it, nor had we the temerity to insinuate that our own way was superior."

The following statement reads almost like a passage from an American tract on one of the topics of current interest—church unification:

"If I were 'fancy free,' I should like to lecture in America on the inconsistencies of the Caucasian. They really challenge our own. Instead of having one splendid church and devoting themselves to the real ethics of Christianity, these Christians have divided irrevocably, and so lost strength and force. They are in a sense turned against themselves, and their religious colleges are graduating men to perpetuate the differences. No more splendid religion than that expounded by Christ could be imagined if they would join hands and, like the Confucians, devote their attention not to rites and theological differences, but to the daily conduct of men."

The following paragraph continues the subject with amplifications:

"The Americans have a saying, 'Take care of the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves.' We believe that in taking care of the morals of the individual the nation will take care of itself. I took the liberty of commending this Confucian doctrine to a Methodist brother, but he had never been allowed to read the books of Confucius. They are classed with those of Mohammed, Voltaire, and others. So what can we do with such people, who have the conceit of all the ages and the ignorance of all time? Their great scholars see their idiosyncrasies, and I can not begin to describe them. One sect believes that no one can be saved unless immersed in water; others believe in sprinkling. Others, as the Quakers, denounce all this as mummery. One sect, the Shakers, will have no marriages. Another believes in having as many wives as they can support—the Mormons. The Jews and Quakers oblige members to marry in the society; in the latter instance the society is dying out, and the former from constant intermarriage has resulted in conspicuous and marked facial peculiarities. These different sects, instead of loving, despise one another. Episcopalians look down upon the Methodists, and the latter denounce the former because the priests sometimes smoke and drink. The Unitarians are not regarded well by the others, yet nearly all the other bodies contain Unitarians, who for business or other reasons do not acknowledge the fact. A certain clergyman would not admit a Catholic priest to his platform. All combine against the poor Jew."

The foregoing does not exhaust the anomalies of the religions of the Americans discovered by the Celestial visitor. In fact, he asserts that the deeper you delve into these religions the more numerous are your discoveries of their anomalous nature. Thus:

"I asked a New York lady at Newport if she had ever met Miss ——, a prominent Chinese missionary. She had never heard of her, and considered most missionaries very ordinary persons. This same lady, when some one spoke about laxity of morals, replied: 'It is not more morals but manners that we need.' And I can assure you that this high-church lady, a model of propriety, judged her men acquaintances by that standard. If their manners were correct, she apparently did not care what moral lapses they committed when out of her presence. Briefly, I looked in vain for the religion in every-day life preached by the missionary. Doubtless many possess it, but the meek and humble follower of the head of the Christian Church, the American who turned his cheek for another blow, the one who loved his enemies, or the one who was anxious to do unto others as he would have them do unto him, all these, whom I expected to see everywhere, were not found—at least in any numbers."

The writer closes with an expression of mild regret that the religious sympathies of the Americans are not a little wider:

"The religion of the Americans, as diffuse as it is, is one of the most remarkable factors you meet in that country. Despite its peculiar phases you can not fail to appreciate a people who make such stupendous attempts to crush out evil and raise the morals of the masses. We may differ from them. We may resent their assumption that we are pagans and heathens; but this colossal series of movements, under the banner of the cross, is one of the marvels of the world. Surely it is disinterested. It comes from the heart. I wish the Americans knew more of Confucius and his code of morals; they would then see that we are not so 'pagan' as they suppose."

A NEW MOVEMENT IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH OF GERMANY.

A DECIDED reaction against the scholastic character of Protestant Church thought and life in Germany is making itself vigorously felt in the so-called "Gemeinschaftsbewegung" (Association Agitation), which has become national in extent, and now, perhaps, is the leading practical church problem of the empire. An objective discussion of the movement is furnished by Pastor Zeller, in *Die Studiegstube* (Stuttgart), whence we glean the following:

The new agitation is to all intents and purposes a pietistic agitation, and is directed against the type of theology that prevails in the universities and in the pulpits. It is a protest of the heart against the head, and is accordingly one of the ever-recurring reactions that put in their appearance in the ups and downs of church history. It is not positively new, but its earliest beginnings date back to the days of Professor Christlieb, of Bonn, and it has largely been influenced by the ideals of the practical Christianity of England and America, especially of the latter. It is largely a movement of the laity, who find that the pastors, with their intellectual university training and views, do not reflect the piety and the positive Christian convictions that the "associations" consider as belonging to the essentials of Christianity. The prejudice against the church and its pastors has extended so far that in some circles pastors are prohibited from membership or participation in the meetings of the association. The associations are largely controlled by younger men, and are characterized by a remarkable religious enthusiasm.

The author of this article, like most German pastors, is inclined to criticise the movement in a moderate way and to keep it, if possible, in harmony with the work of the church, fearing that, unless checked, the agitation will end in anti-churchly schism. He accordingly suggests that it be put more under German than foreign influence, and that in their innovations in doctrine and life the adherents make haste slowly.

The *Alte Glaube* (Leipsic), the organ of the orthodox conservatives, is inclined to deal a little more sharply with the new agitation. It publishes a series of articles by Pastor Fleisch, in which he especially attacks the position of the movement on the subject of the Scriptures. We quote from this source the following:

"The new agitation is marked by a pronounced anti-scientific enthusiasm for the Bible. It will have absolutely nothing to do with critical study and scientific research in the Scriptures, and chiefly because Lepsius was willing to make use of textual criticism in certain passages was he put under the ban. In Blankenburg especially it appears that the movement is one marked by a mystical enthusiasm that will have no theology and no science. Stockmayr, one of its protagonists, declares: 'All theology is poison. I would never permit a son of mine to study theology.' Another leader, Rubanowitz, in a special brochure entitled 'Was sagt die Schrift?' (What say the Scriptures?), declares that 'the so-called Christian theology' is no good, and that scientific research never leads to reliable results. 'It can never decide whether a book in the Bible is genuine or false.' Sectarian segregation has already resulted. In Hamburg the 'Philadelphia' association no longer celebrates the Lord's Supper with other Christians, but alone, basing its action on 2 Thess. iii. 6.

"Just how to meet this movement is a practical problem of grave moment to the church. It can be done only when the church recognizes the real grounds for this reaction against current theology and church life, and deals with these in accordance with the historical principles of Evangelical Protestantism, the Biblical principles of the Church of the Reformation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL EXISTENCE AND THE "RIGHT OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE."

LONDON newspapers of every shade of political opinion agree that Russia's attitude in the Red Sea, where, as they claim, a belligerent's right of search and seizure has been abused by the Czar's squadron, is emphatically one of life or death to Great Britain. "Our own policy is perfectly clear," declares Dr. T. J. Lawrence, professor of international law at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. "It is a matter of life and death for us to prevent any change in international law which would make the food of the civilian population undoubtedly contraband, and if arguments and protests will not do it, force must." Russia does not appear to think this a sound way of putting the issue, in view of the circumstances surrounding the Red Sea seizures of mail matter

ALLIES.

JAPAN (to John Bull)—"See how William helps Nicholas—you must do the same for me." —*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

and "suspicious" cargo; but London dailies are dead against her. "Public opinion on this subject is absolutely unanimous," declares the London *Times*. "It has been and happily still remains quite calm, but there could be no more fatal mistake than to imagine that it is, therefore, indifferent. It is tranquil because it is confident that the Russian Government will not adhere to an attitude plainly untenable." "While not one rash word should be said which could have the effect of increasing the tension of an anxious and dangerous interval, it would be futile to disguise the character or to minimize the risks of the situation which has arisen," asserts the London *Telegraph*, said to speak on international affairs with almost the authority of the Foreign Office itself. "We do not keep a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean in order that the inland sea shall be the scene of such an outrage," says the London *Standard*, mouthpiece of an influential group represented in the Balfour ministry. Liberal and opposition organs could be quoted at length to the same purpose. As *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says: "John Bull's blood is up."

The series of incidents which precipitated this explosion in the press arrange themselves around two questions of principle. The first concerns Russia's right to send her ships through the Dardanelles as merchantmen and then to rig them up in the Red Sea as men-of-war. But the Dardanelles aspect of this crisis is subordinated in the British press to what it pronounces the "senseless and arbitrary" seizure of a vessel which, like the *Malacca*, plies lawfully along the route to India, carrying passengers and goods of a character far from contraband in British eyes. The seizure of the *Malacca* is, moreover, but the culminating episode in a concatenation of intensifying grievances which for weeks past drew English eyes to the Red Sea. The eminent English writer on naval policy, Mr. H. W. Wilson, thus reviews the whole subject in the London *Times*:

"The first debatable point is the proclamation by Russia of food and cotton as contraband. If it be laid down that food and cotton are contraband without any protest on England's part, the risk to her food and raw material supply, in the event of a war with a great maritime Power, will be increased.

"In 1885 the British Government protested against the action of France in proclaiming rice contraband during her war with China, and notified the French Government that Britain would not consider herself bound by any decision of the French prize courts giving effect to this proclamation. Why has there been no protest in 1904?

"The second point is the use by a belligerent of a neutral port from which to search neutral shipping. Here it is the duty of the neutrals on either hand to enforce respect for their neutrality; and if they fail to do so, they lay themselves open to claims for damages from the aggrieved belligerent during or after the war. In at least two cases Russian war-ships have used neutral bases for the search of neutral shipping. In the first case, Admiral Wirenius's squadron coaled among the Turkish islands on the Red Sea littoral, and, sallying from these islands, examined British ships for contraband. Was England justified in tolerating such a search? For the Russian war-ships could not have remained days and weeks in the Red Sea had they observed the laws of war. As for the responsibility of Turkey, if there had been any untoward events, there could be no doubt on that head. Another and even more indefensible example of Russian violation of the precedents of war was the search of the British mail steamer *Osiris* by the Russian gunboat *Khrabry*, which has since the opening of the war been using Greek or Turkish territory as her base. It is clear that no Russian ship could have been in the Mediterranean if Russia and neutral Powers had strictly observed the laws of war. The British Government was, therefore, seemingly wrong in tolerating a search which was only possible because of a previous breach of international law. . . . . .

"Why was Russia allowed to exercise against British shipping in the Mediterranean and Red Sea a right which England waived in the case of German shipping during the South African war? In the South African war the British cruisers were acting from a British base; in the present war, the Russian cruisers have acted from a neutral base, which adds to the illegality of their proceedings."

And on the subject of international usage in time of war the London *Standard* says:

"Ordinary despatches from the accredited agents of the belligerent in a neutral country, or from neutral to belligerent, would be exempt from seizure. Other correspondence found on examination to be of a suspicious nature would be seizable; but the vessel herself, if carrying the mails in the ordinary course of business, would not be liable to be condemned for thus innocently carrying what might have a belligerent character. But the search and investigation imply both the detention of the vessel and an invasion of the secrecy of postal communication; 'and the interests affected by every detention of a mail are so great that the practical enforcement of the belligerent right would soon become intolerable to neutrals. Much tenderness would no doubt now be shown in a naval war to mail vessels and their contents; and it may be assumed that the latter would only be seized under very exceptional circumstances.' (Hall ["Treatise on International Law"], p. 679.) There is a trend of opinion toward conferring greater privileges on mail steamers, but no usage is yet formed on the subject. . . . . .

"It will be sufficient to mention here those [articles classed as contraband] that have been put forward by Russia recently. These are coal and every kind of material which can be used as fuel; raw cotton, that can be used as guncotton; and foodstuffs. These have been placed unconditionally in her list of contraband; and it is this fact that constitutes the objection. They may be used for warlike purposes; but, on the other hand, they are of daily use in the life of nations. The natural distinction would be that when their destination makes their use in war probable, they should be considered contraband, but otherwise should be free. Yet the Powers have varied in their practise, and there is no absolute international rule yet established. England, in 1870, as regards coal, held that the destination determined its character. Russia,

GENERAL SOBOLEFF,

Commanding the Sixth Siberian Army Corps which has participated in some recent encounters.

LIEUT-GEN. SLOUTCHEFFSKY.

Commanding the Tenth Army Corps and a right hand man of Kuropatkin.

GEN. BARON BILDERLING.

Commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps and said to side with Kuropatkin against Alexeieff.

LIEUT.-GEN. KELLER.

Commanding the Second Army Corps and told off recently to stay the forward march of Kuroki.

GENERAL NIEDEFSNILLER.

Commanding the railway guards and Chief of Staff to Alexeieff.

MEN OF MARK AT MUKDEN.

in 1884, objected vigorously to coal being considered contraband at all. England during her great wars with France treated provisions as contraband; but when France included rice during her hostilities with China in 1885, Lord Granville announced that England would not acquiesce in any prize court decisions to that effect. Disagreement with the United States followed from their dissent to the inclusion by England of provisions among contraband during the war with France; but now both countries agree in protest against their inclusion by Russia. The latter Power has been especially inconsistent. Before the present war she objected both to coals and provisions as contraband. In her present list she includes both without qualification, and the addition of cotton is a remarkable innovation, tho in the special circumstances of the Civil War in America cotton was treated by the Northern States as contraband, on the ground that it was equivalent to money in the hands of the Southern Confederacy, and the basis upon which the belligerent operations of the Confederacy rested. The case of foodstuffs is far the most important, and obviously neither England nor the United States would admit a usage which would make them contraband."

GERMANY'S AWE OF RUSSIA.

THAT exciting story, originating with the Paris *Matin*, that Germany had offered Russia the port of Kiao-Chou as a refuge in case the squadron at Port Arthur escaped into blue water, has let loose a flood of varied comment in Europe's organs, semi-official, official, and uninspired. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, an organ of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given reasons for regarding the "legend" as "absurd," but the Paris *Journal*, in the face of a Tokyo despatch of denial, says Japan has proofs that the story is not without some sort of foundation. "Until proof to the contrary comes," says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), however, "we shall continue to regard these rumors as absolutely fantastical. . . . Germany has no reason to play Russia's game." This last bit of comment is strikingly at variance with the favorite theory of the London *Spectator* that Germany plays Russia's game from sheer necessity. This is how the English weekly argues:

"We must remember that the guiding principle of German foreign policy is not merely not to quarrel with Russia, but to seek the favor of Russia. Next, it must not be supposed that the German desire to stand well with the Power on their eastern frontier has been in the least modified by the Russian reverses in Manchuria. Germany is still most anxious to serve Russia, and obtain the reward of Russian friendship, and so relief from the dread of the war with two fronts. Germany is, therefore, always trying to produce evidence to prove that she is in reality Russia's best friend, and that tho she is not bound by any alliance, as is France, her goodwill is, in truth, much more active and efficient than that of the radical republic which professes to be the friend of the Czar."

In a subsequent issue, the English weekly, which is very suspicious of Emperor William, and constantly urges an Anglo-Russian understanding, returns to the charge thus:

"One must understand the attitude of German and Austrian statesmen toward Russia and this war in the Far East. They probably dislike the idea of Japanese success very acutely. They must perceive, to begin with, that it will be a great blow to conservative prepossessions and conservative ideals. Russia is to these statesmen the ultimate buttress of the principle of authority, and to see the authoritative character of its organization discredited, and even quoted as a cause of ill-success in war, is secretly most painful. We doubt if they care much whether the successful state is yellow or white, Christian or undefinable in beliefs; but they do not like to see mind, and an organization in which mind has been the special and the amazing factor, so steadily winning the game against mere force. Japan, too, is a new Power; and the rise of any new Power to a front position, whether that Power be American or Asiatic, frets and disturbs, or perhaps even a little bewilders, them. They have calculated without it for two hundred years, and do not want to be plagued with anything to them so unaccountable as either Washington or Tokyo. If, indeed, there were any chance that Japan would break Russia, as Prussia broke Austria in 1866, they might reconcile themselves to the phenomenon, for a tremendous weight would be lifted from their shoulders; but they regard this as practically impossible. Russia, they think, even if expelled from the Far East, will be as strong in Europe as ever—nay, may, from the resulting concentration of her forces, be even stronger. The German Emperor, therefore, whose position is the worst because he has France upon his western frontier, desires as much as ever to conciliate Russia, and would exceedingly like to do the Romanoffs some considerable service."

Such constant application of editorial *x*-rays to every form of German world-policy irritates the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and its Teutonic contemporaries sufficiently to justify the observation of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) that "there is only dislike and mistrust of Germany on the English side, and something of the same sort on the German side." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, furious at London's triumphant proclamation that Bismarckian diplomacy is "bankrupt," refers to leading English dailies as "ignorant and

mendacious," and contributes these ideas of Russo-German relations:

"Whether it be the object of the British Government, as claimed by the Pan-German press notwithstanding the usual reserve of that press, to create new suspicion between Berlin and St. Petersburg and thus wholly to isolate Germany, and whether the visit of King Edward to Emperor William at Kiel was to promote this end, we leave to be surmised. We trust that our relations with Russia are at present of such a nature that any such attempt on the part of Great Britain is foredoomed in advance to failure.

"In questions relating to so-called world-politics, England is a factor with which we are compelled to reckon first and foremost. It is advisable, therefore, to regulate the German attitude in accordance with the traditions of the Bismarckian diplomacy—that is, to adopt as the foundation of our foreign policy the cultivation of the best possible relations with Russia. At the same time we must seek to promote friendly relations with the English, avoiding, in any event, useless bickerings which serve no end of ours, but which have incalculable effects because we never know what capital the English newspapers will take pains to make out of them."

With the precision of a phonograph, those German dailies which regard British pleas for an understanding with Russia as so many blows at Berlin, echo the sentiments of the Bismarckian organ. "An Anglo-German understanding would be welcomed by us," asserts the *Tageblatt* (Berlin), "provided we could drive a good bargain by it and provided we did not come into opposition with Russia." "Germany desires to go her own way peacefully," says the *Reichsbote* (Berlin), "but she is prepared to vindicate her rights." Of the visit of King Edward to the German Emperor recently, the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Leipsic) complains: "King Edward has sufficient insight to perceive that, in spite of all assurances, a visit to us made at such a critical period must make a painful impression in St. Petersburg and inspire new distrust of Germany there." "Any close friendship with England would mean another estrangement between Germany and Russia," thinks the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), "and we have a far greater interest in maintaining good relations with Russia than we have in maintaining good relations with Great Britain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIS PRIVATE OPINION.

KING EDWARD—"Those Germans are good, brave people. (Aside) The Devil take them."
—*Jugend* (Munich).

HER DARLING.

MADAM GERMANY (to army officer)—"If those bad men write novels about you, come to your mama."
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

IMPRESSIONS OF GERMANY.

THE OPEN DOOR IN THE DARDANELLES.

RUSSIA'S wish to enjoy a free passage for her squadron between the Pacific, the Black Sea, and the Baltic has become acute since the outbreak of the unpleasantness with Japan, notes the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), and this accounts for those passages of the Dardanelles by units of the Czar's squadron which British dailies deem surreptitious. Russia, in English eyes, is impudently violating the treaty which nominally leaves in the hands of the Sultan, under restrictions, the right of entry in and out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. According to the London *St. James's Gazette*, it would seem that the Sultan, appropriately subjected to pressure, is willing to declare the Dardanelles open to the war-ships of Russia and closed to those of other Powers; but the *Vossische Zeitung*, which represents anti-imperialist and liberal German opinion, observes:

"The closing of the straits is to Russia less of a protection than a burden. While legally it hinders foreign ships from penetrating into the Black Sea, it also more effectively hinders Russia from sending her war-ships into the Ægean and the Mediterranean. The Russian squadron in the Black Sea is, in fact, imprisoned. This state of affairs is now having its logical result. The Russian reinforcements must lose weeks because the Dardanelles is not open. . . . Russia will strive, constantly strive, to secure free

and unhindered passage for herself into the Mediterranean."

The German daily adds that the Berlin Government has nothing to do with the question of the open door or the closed door in the Dardanelles, and will leave its settlement to the Powers most directly concerned. The same declaration is made by the Bismarckian, militarist, and anti-English *Hamburger Nachrichten*. It admits, too, that Russia has "repeatedly and persistently violated" all Dardanelles treaty clauses of late. She sends war-ships through the "closed door," altho trading vessels and private yachts have been compelled, when not Russian, to dismantle the merest popgun.

But by far the most sensational revelation regarding Russia's attitude toward the Dardanelles is contained in a *Contemporary Review* (London) article by Dr. E. J. Dillon, who says the St. Petersburg Government was restrained from a violent seizure of the straits only by the moderating influence of the Czar. This was a few years ago:

VICE ADMIRAL BIRNLEFF.
In command of the Baltic squadron which has caused so much discussion.

"Russia could and should seize Constantinople and cut the Gordian knot of the Dardanelles once for all. Great Britain might wince and even protest, as she had protested against the breach of the undertaking given respecting the free port of Batoum, but in latter-day politics mere protests are harmless. The Black Sea squadron, which had been little more than an expensive luxury ever since the last campaign against Turkey, would now do its work; the other Powers could be relied upon to recognize the accomplished fact, and one of the three Eastern questions would be settled forever.

"Such was the plan. And it was no longer the secret of any one man, but an imperial scheme submitted to and approved by the higher and highest dignitaries of state. It quickly assumed definite shape; the plan of campaign was drawn up by the War Minister in conjunction with his colleague of the Marine; all preparations were made with more than average foresight, and when the propitious moment seemed to have arrived His Majesty summoned a council including the Ministers of War, Marine, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, and asked their opinions. With one dissentient voice they applauded the scheme, and, having duly signed the minutes, dispersed to their homes, confident that in a few weeks the map of south-eastern Europe would stand in need of revision. Why that fateful resolution, which had thus passed through all the necessary stages and needed but a single word to be carried into effect, was never executed is a mystery, the clew to which the historian will have little difficulty in finding."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BELLIGERENT ATROCITIES.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY and detail are not lacking in the accusations of barbarous conduct now vehemently interchanged by Russians and Japanese, but each party to the controversy in progress is denying the charges of the other. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and other Muscovite organs are denouncing the soldiers of General Kuroki in particular. The wounded are fired upon as they are borne from the field by nurses, and dying men are subjected to every form of torture. All this, we are told, is in striking contrast with Russian humanity. The Japanese legation in Paris has issued an official denial of these allegations, while the London *Mail* insists that the barbarity is all on the side of Kuropatkin's forces. The Japanese, it declares, even bury the Russian dead "with due respect and honor," in spite of which the Paris *Gaulois* says:

"After a long silence, the Japanese legation at Paris has decided to deny in the French press the stories of the revolting atrocities to which the Russian wounded, who have the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy are subjected. Nevertheless, the sources from which these stories proceed are not less worthy of credit than the diplomatic establishments of Japan. Those who represent the Russian press in the theater of war are unanimous in affirming the veracity of these accounts of abominable cruelty, and the Russian press has no reason to still further blacken the reputation of the dwellers in the Land of the Rising Sun.

"Moreover, this reputation was already sufficiently established by the attack, on the night of February 8 of this year, upon the Russian squadron at Port Arthur; and if the opinion of the civilized world of the West has been somewhat misled on this subject by political passion and by specious pleas it will finally be enlightened, and then the most cultivated nation of Asia will appear before the West in its true light, with the aims and the tendencies for which it stands. . . . . .

"Not only do the Japanese odiously torture the Russian wounded by amputating their tongues and hands and by piercing their breasts with bayonets but they pillage their ambulance service and fire upon the medical men. Is it possible to admit that a nation, even an Asiatic one, should trample under foot with impunity the flag of that fraternal union whose noble mission is to blend all nations in the sentiment of union and charity?"

But the *Action* (Paris), prone to rush to the defense of Japan like all other French anticlerical organs, observes that the accusations of cruelty are mutual. "Who is wrong? Who is right?" it asks. "Can so many tales of atrocity be authentic?" The fault is with the whole art of war, it thinks:

"Nothing is more absurd than this pretended 'right of war,' in which the cerebral hypocrisy of our civilization attires itself. Why not plead a right of assassination and a right of thugs? Because a little Czar in Europe, after exploiting his trickery of peaceful sensibility, thinks it well to steal Manchuria from China and Korea from Japan, millions of men must choke one another. It is necessary to boil a cauldron of broken skulls and spatter the fields and discolor the seas of the Far East with gore. When a mere torpedo can occasion aboard a ship more slaughters than a thousand assassins in a city, what does the humanitarian snobbery of which both belligerents are so proud amount to?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADIAN CRITICISM OF AMERICAN "INSOLENCE."

IN directing that United States embassies and legations abroad are henceforth to be styled "American" officially, Secretary of State John Hay has given offense to a considerable section of the Canadian press. Dominion organs of the "imperial" school are especially aggrieved, and the Montreal *Witness* reflects much newspaper opinion by characterizing Mr. Hay's action as a specimen of "the standing insolence of his people in speaking of themselves as the Americans." The country in question, adds this daily, is simply "the United States," a name recognized as correct by "established custom" and "universal practise." Misuse of the word "American" in England has contributed to the stiffening of our determination to monopolize the name, according to the Toronto *Telegram*. "We have a sense of propriety which receives a rude jolt when a nation occupying less than one-half of the Americas has the nerve to monopolize the geographical name of all," asserts the Toronto *Saturday Night*. "To call the United States 'America' is quite as ridiculous as to describe a cap and a pair of swimming trunks as 'a suit of clothes.'"

The English press, so far as it pays any attention to the matter at all, seems to have little sympathy with this Canadian grievance. The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"But what are we to do? What are we to call them? With

extreme anxiety not to offend, we must yet realize that 'inhabitants of the so-called United States' is not a handy phrase, and 'Yankee' is difficult to assimilate in any high quality of English prose. We are old-fashioned folk here and dislike the abbreviations of the United States of North America slang, yet something neat must be provided for us if we are not to offend. After all, these matters are not settled by degree. Perhaps the Canadians might accomplish some stroke of wit or invention that would help us. It is told of the Rev. W. A. O'Conor, of Manchester, that he once referred to himself 'and another Irishman.' 'But,' said his interlocutor, 'surely he is an Englishman.' 'No doubt that is so,' said Mr. O'Conor, 'but I used the word Irishmen in its comprehensive sense.' And why should we not call those other people Canadians?"

A FAMOUS RUSSIFER SENT TO FINLAND.

PRINCE IVAN OBOLENSKY, the new governor-general of Finland, owes his distinction, say all refugee organs—newspapers or periodicals edited by individuals in exile from the Russian police—to his energy in suppression. He has suppressed, in the course of a stern career, students' risings, peasant assemblies, and newspapers innumerable. *Free Russia* (London), revolutionary as it is, however, does not give the prince a blacker character than does the London *Standard:*

"Prince Ivan Obolensky, the newly-appointed governor-general of Finland, enjoys the unenviable reputation of being one of the most cruel and ruthless administrators in Russia. Born in 1845, he first served in the navy; and in the Russo-Turkish war he distinguished himself in Silistria by constructing a bridge over the Danube for the transport of Russian siege guns. Shortly after the war he left the naval service and obtained a civil post at Simbirsk, which he held for seven years. About five years ago he was appointed governor of Charkoff, where he suppressed the students' riots and the agarian movement by resorting to very harsh measures. He treated the peasants as revolutionaries, and had them beaten by the Cossacks. He sent the Cossacks to the villages, and innocent and guilty alike were mercilessly beaten, some of them to death. He imposed a fine of eight hundred thousand rubles on the offending communities, thus turning many peasants into beggars. After the suppression of the riots the governor turned his attention to political suspects, and arrest followed arrest, the result being that discontent increased and reached its climax in the attempt on the life of the hated prince in August, 1902. Prince Obolensky escaped with a slight wound. His would-be murderer was a member of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, which had passed sentence of death on the governor for his 'butcheries.'

"Prince Obolensky, however, had now become a *persona grata* with the Czar, who, after the attempted assassination, addressed a telegram to him declaring his high appreciation of the governor's activity, and thanking God that his life was spared. Shortly afterward, Prince Obolensky was summoned to St. Petersburg, as he had been almost boycotted by Charkoff society."

The first result of the prince's appointment was the suppression of several newspapers in Finland, including the *Poivolethi* (Helsingfors), which seems to have been disrespectful to the memory of the late General Bobrikoff. Four or five more Finnish organs, it is said, are marked for suppression by Prince Obolensky, who, prior to his departure for Helsingfors, received an elaborate letter of instructions from the Czar. "Strengthen in the minds of the Finnish people the conviction that their historic destinies are indissolubly bound up with those of Russia," wrote Nicholas II. The prince is further bidden to maintain for the welfare of Finland the "local autonomy" she now enjoys. The entire epistle is amazing to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), one of the leading liberal organs of Europe:

"When we read attentively the Czar's autograph letter addressed to General Obolensky when he succeeded General Bobrikoff as governor-general of Finland, we are surprised at the lack of comprehension persisted in by the ruling classes of Russia in the face of the events transpiring in the Grand-Duchy. The Czar declares that the local administration and the legislation enjoyed by Finland since her union with Russia may be retained. Would it not be supposed that St. Petersburg is unaware that the Finnish constitution has been ignored, that all liberty has been taken away from this long free people, who never misused their freedom? And when Nicholas II. adds that authority, without weakening, must strive to knit Finland more closely to the empire, is it not easy to understand what new menaces are made to the Finnish nation?

"We readily understand that it is desired in St. Petersburg to unify all the parts of the vast Russian empire, impart a character in common to the governments in the different provinces, create a solid mass that foreign influence can no longer permeate. But what can not be justified is the desire to accomplish all this in a reactionary spirit, and what can not be approved is the abstraction from a wise and safe people, which has never abused the freedom accorded it, of rights which it has never exceeded. In no circumstances, under no pretext of unifying a system of government, may a people be caused to retrograde when it has become sufficiently enlightened by its own efforts to have the control of its own affairs entrusted to it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN WARNINGS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

KING EDWARD views with alarm the growing aggressiveness of this country in the general conduct of foreign policy, avers the Vienna *Zeit*, an organ in close touch with Austrian diplomatic opinion, and which claims that the British monarch's ceaseless efforts to cement friendships with continental Powers are intended partly as a means of insurance against "the American peril." The Vienna daily seems to have this idea all to itself, but it is not alone just now in warning Europe generally against the United States. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), known to be in close touch with the German Foreign Office, was never more persistent in proclaiming the ambitious but vague designs with which it credits the Department of State at Washington. The tone of this paper, like the anti-American tone of the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* and others similarly inspired, is explained in England as a form of discontent with the Monroe Doctrine. Thus, the anonymous writers who in *The National Review* (London) hide themselves behind the signature "A. B. C.," etc., let us into the following United States Government secret:

"Germany, no doubt, would like to establish an empire in South America. Some Germans hope that this may be gradually accomplished by means of the German emigration to Brazil and the Argentine Republic. But any attempt to hoist the German flag on the South American Continent would mean war with the United States. Such a war, however, could not be undertaken by Germany, destitute as she is of coaling-stations. That she is perpetually intriguing in the West Indies as well as in Central and South America in order to secure naval bases on the other side of the Atlantic, is well known to Mr. Hay and other American statesmen; but for internal political reasons, chiefly the strength and organization of the German vote, these maneuvers are prudently concealed from the American public, who are consequently rather disposed to deride the idea that Germany 'means business.'"

This lets the cat out of the bag so far as the anti-American press of Germany is concerned—at least, that is what we are assured time and again by the London *Times* and *Spectator*. The anti-American tone of the Russian press, conspicuous by its suppression for a time, is now allowed to reassert itself, and the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) is beginning to see a menace to the peace of the world in the growth of the United States navy. To quote:

"The future will reveal to what purposes the Americans intend to devote those fearful squadrons which, with the quickness of the waving of some magical wand, spring from the ship-building plants of the United States. It is difficult to believe that the Americans need these leviathans for peaceable objects, and still more difficult to believe that the Americans stand in fear of an attack by some European Power.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PANORAMA.

THE CROSSING. By Winston Churchill. Cloth, 598 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is a tryptych. The first panel is the passage of North Carolina colonists to Kentucky, under the lead of Col. George Rogers Clark; the second deals with the troubled after-years of that occupation of "the dark and bloody ground," introducing General James Wilkinson (a sort of first cousin, in state-craft, of Aaron Burr), and his dalliance with Louisiana, to which region the hero-raconteur of the tale, James Ritchie, is wafted from St. Louis; the third treats of a theme of love in New Orleans, prior to the Louisiana Purchase. In the first we find a tale of adventure and splendid endurance, in the reading of which one is slightly wearied by strenuous reiteration of hardships, and reduced to an occasional yawn by the too massive excellence and versatility of the boy chronicler, Davy Ritchie, who so artlessly "blows his own horn." In the second we find a tale of politics and early colonial trials, including the pitiful waning of the brilliant Clark, who is Mr. Churchill's hero-elect. In the third we find love-making and romance, in the course of which the stolidly progressive Ritchie wins a fair Vicomtesse, a royalist flower transplanted to these shores from the Court of Louis XVI. and the horrors of the French Revolution.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

A master-hand were indeed necessary to reduce this enormous mass of detail to unity. It is something Mr. Churchill has not fully done; but it is achievement enough, despite the heterogeneity of the three divisions, that he retains the reader's interest, with the occasional lapses already noted throughout. The love-story of the third part is especially rich, and Madame la Comtesse d'Ivry-la-Tour is one of the most lovable of women.

Mr. Churchill's pen, when it strikes a descriptive passage, is not swept away by the current of his own rhetoric. There is no attempt at tall writing, and the result when the author is a little *exalté*, through his admiration of some of his characters, leads one to be grateful for a danger glanced at but escaped. His admiration for Colonel Clark is intense, and the reader must be strong indeed who is not affected by it.

One notable thing in this book is the lack of humor, alike in the portrayal of character and in comment. The absence of this sauce piquante makes it the more creditable to the author that attention to the tale should so seldom flag.

It is a pleasant way of learning history. In the last part, one is convinced that the charm of portraying the love-story diverted Mr. Churchill somewhat from the historical quarry. For the Louisiania Purchase is brought in with the very last chapter, and really only as a lengthy foot-note. One of the most interesting things "The Crossing" does is to impress the reader with the land-acquiring, exploring character of the early colonists. While the thirteen colonies were freeing themselves from the Mother Country, energetic pioneers were striking out for new fields, with thoughts of still further independence. Witness this flight beyond the Blue Wall of the mountains skirting the western borders of Virginia and North Carolina to still more virgin soil, the State of Frankland, and the final acquisition of Louisiana.

FROM A STATE OF WAR TO A STATE OF PEACE.

THE SOCIETY OF TO-MORROW. By G. de Molinari. Cloth, 230 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN this book, the venerable French economist makes one of the clearest and most commanding arguments for the permanent place of the world that has yet appeared. Little is said about what the "Society of To-morrow" will be, except that it will be a "State of Peace," and in contradistinction to the "State of War" in which society has always lived; for this the author regards as sufficient to inaugurate the social millennium. Indirectly, the book is an arraignment of Socialism.

What the world needs, says M. de Molinari, in effect, is a régime of absolute liberty. This, he asserts, has hitherto been made impossible by the despotism and interference of governments, and by the existence of powerful military and official classes, whose personal interests are bound up with militarism, conquest, and war. By the use of many facts and figures, he shows that ruin threatens most civilized states in consequence of vast and growing military expeditions and the policy of annexation. It is to this state of things that he attributes the serious financial and economic condition of European nations, and he argues that it is only by putting an end to the rule of the privileged classes interested in maintaining the present policy of war and aggression that the resources and energies of the industrial and commercial populations will be released from their present burdens. For ensuring security, the nations, says the author, pay, in the form of costly armaments, premiums that exceed the risk. "Hence the most urgent reform of the present time is to put an end to this latent state of conflict." And the way to do this, he asserts, is to organize a system of "collective insurance" against war that shall provide for the collective protection of the state, and supersede the present "isolated insurance." He is of the opinion that the ruinous effects of war upon neutral and non-belligerent states gives them a right to intervene whenever other states purpose to engage in conflict. In fact, he proposes the substitution of "collective justice" for the present claim of each government to be the judge of its own rights.

Thus far the author is very convincing and his words are wonderfully suggestive. But some of his conclusions as to the beneficent results of competition are far from satisfying. He continues, in effect: When the "State of War" has given place to the "State of Peace"; when sovereignity has, in fact as well as form, passed from the ruling classes, oligarchies, and parties to the people; and when the absolute power over the life and property of citizens, necessarily maintained by governments on account of the existence of a "State of War," has ceased—then a system of absolutely unfettered competition will ensue, with such beneficent results that a state of social rest will obtain, and "there will be no need of such fancied remedies as are promised by Socialism."

The author does not make it plain, however, why he believes an era of unrestricted competition would follow the establishing of a "State of Peace," and—granting that such a condition of perfect liberty were attained—his only argument to show that competition would prove an effective solution to our social ills is that it is in harmony with "natural law."

There is published with the book, in the form of an appendix, an interesting and valuable essay on "The Cost of War" by Edward Atkinson, the Boston publicist.

A BOOK ABOUT BOOKS.

HOW TO GET THE BEST OUT OF BOOKS. By Richard Le Gallienne. Cloth, 167 pp. Price, $1.25. The Baker & Taylor Company.

WHETHER Richard Le Gallienne wrote of a leviathan or a ladybug, he would not fail to flash upon his subject the rich hues of poesy. His page, whatever his theme, never fails to take on the colors of "the rainbow shell that paddles on a halcyon sea."

This volume is full of the charm that invests all of his work, full of the delicate, elusive aroma of libraries, of poets' fields, of poets' skies. A half-dozen chapters form the work, and the author, in a prefatory note, expresses his indebtedness to Mr. Robert Mackay, a New York editor, for the suggestions upon which the papers are based. In his foreword he assures the academic that his book has a very humble purpose. He feels that it will be approached with a certain condescension by those stiffly "professional" persons who consider that they alone are the custodians and appraisers of genius.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

To beat in upon the unbeliever the truth that literature is a living thing, not under the padlock of the colleges, but warm and sweet and close to life—this is the first aim of these unpretentious pages.

It will be a privilege to the young people of America to read this book about books. Mr. Le Gallienne is sometimes accused of writing in light and frivolous vein; but the truth is that at bottom he is one of the most serious of our men of letters. How delicate are his "Prose Fancies," and yet how deep they go! Flowers of the foam, yet under them hangs the abyss of life. One needs to read only that tender sketch, "The Burial of Romeo and Juliet," to get his sense of the poignant pathos of mortal things. And one does not have to go farther than his little paper on "Tragedy" to see that he is well grounded in the principles of a sound criticism. He stands for what is most vital and spiritual in life and letters.

Mr. Le Gallienne's advice, while directed mainly to a youthful and unread *clientèle*, is still stuck full of plums for any book-lover. He advocates the flouting of books that do not interest us, the books forced upon us by bullyragging advertising, and insistent, all-virtuous book lists; yet he counsels that we should not let inertia keep us from our

own. A reader has to brace his spirit at first for his Dante or his Plato; yet, having climbed to these steeps, in what serene skies may he poise! In his chapter, "What's the Use of Poetry?" Mr. Le Gallienne gives us a well-worded definition of poetry, and insists that the use of this melodious art is just "the whole use of living." He goes on to say:

"Instead of its being a superficial decoration of life, poetry is, rightly understood, the organic expression of life's deepest meaning, the essence in words of human dreams and human action. It is the truth of life told beautifully—and yet truthfully."

In discussing "The Novel and Novelists of To-day," he mentions Tolstoy, Meredith, and Bjornson as our three great living fictionists—Tolstoy the Christian, Meredith the philosopher, Bjornson the patriot—men who have been "teachers of their time, with an influence far beyond that of the professed religious and philosophical teachers." Of Mr. Henry James we are told that he is a master of the social drama—a scientist of society; and that "a novel by him is less a novel than a Blue Book of the upper classes. . . . If he is read in the future, he will be read as one reads Darwin on earthworms—for his marvelous observations of minute social phenomena."

Of Mr. Howells he says:

"He is a broader, more creative writer. There is, so to say, a Chaucerian objectivity about his observation. His business is with the average and the normal, and he will probably survive as the first painter of the American middle class. His excellent style is on the side of his endurance, whereas the style of Mr. James . . . is plainly subject to writer's cramp."

Gabriel D'Annunzio is "a very jungle of passion and inspiration." Maeterlinck, Stephen Phillips, William Butler Yeats, Maurice Hewlett, and Joseph Conrad are named as leaders among the younger writers, a band of dream pedlers bound together by "a certain spiritual romanticism of attitude, and a certain thrilling reality of style."

Mr. Le Gallienne's volume is a high-bred and scholarly work, without any of the stiffness and sterility that mark too frequently the book of advice.

MEMOIRS WELL WORTH WHILE.

MEMOIRS OF HENRY VILLARD. Two volumes. Cloth, 786 pp. Price, $5 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE memoirs of a man who was mixed intimately in many of the critical episodes of a determining period of American history, who rubbed shoulders with the men of the hour, and who later himself became one of the commanding figures of a great movement, when they are related with the entire frankness which characterizes these memoirs of Villard, have a value greater than the subjective interest which usually attaches to such recitals. Moreover, the late Mr. Villard, in composing his memoirs, adopted a point of view so far removed from subjective analysis as to be as unusual as it is entertaining.

We have throughout the pages that recount his life-story such vivid pen-pictures of the men and events that formed its tangents that we instantly recognize the qualities that made the writer a brilliant campaign reporter and war correspondent. It is, perhaps, in the first of the two volumes, and the few chapters of the second, which deal with this earlier period of Villard's life, that the casual reader will find the greater attraction.

Mr. Villard seems to have a genius for getting the gist of character in a few pen strokes. His incidental sketches are truly illuminative. Here is a bit from an account of the first debate between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln that carries a clearer picture than most of the many long accounts of the meeting:

"As far as all external conditions were concerned, there was nothing in favor of Lincoln. He had a lean, lank, indescribably gawky figure, an odd-featured, wrinkled, inexpressive, and altogether uncomely face. He used singularly awkward, almost absurd, up-and-down, and sidewise movements of his body to give emphasis to his arguments. His voice was naturally good, but he frequently raised it to an unnatural pitch. Yet the unprejudiced mind felt at once that, while there was on the one side a skilful dialectician and debater arguing a wrong and weak cause, there was on the other a thoroughly earnest and truthful man, inspired by sound convictions in consonance with the true spirit of American institutions. There was nothing in all Douglas's powerful effort that appealed to the higher instincts of human nature, while Lincoln always touched sympathetic chords. Lincoln's speech excited and sustained the enthusiasm of his audience to the end. When he had finished two stalwart young farmers rushed on the platform, and, despite his remonstrances, seized and put him on their shoulders, and carried him in that uncomfortable posture for a considerable distance. It was really a ludicrous sight to see the grotesque figure holding frantically on to the heads of his supporters, with his legs dangling from their shoulders, and his pantaloons pulled up so as to expose his underwear almost to his knees."

A reminiscence of an evening spent alone with Lincoln while waiting at a lonely way-station for a belated train is too good to be missed.

". . . a thunder-storm compelled us to take refuge in an empty freight-car standing on a side track, there being no buildings of any sort at the station. We squatted down on the floor of the car and fell to talking on all sorts of subjects. It was then and there he told me that, when he was clerking in a country store, his highest political ambition was to be a member of the state legislature. 'Since then, of course,' he said laughingly, 'I have grown some, but my friends have got me into *this* business [meaning the canvass]. I did not consider myself qualified for the United States Senate, and it took me a long time to persuade myself that I was. Now, to be sure,' he continued, with another of his peculiar laughs, 'I am convinced that I am good enough for it; but, in spite of it all, I am saying to myself every day: It is too big a thing for you; you will never get it! Mary [his wife] insists, however, that I am going to be Senator and President of the United States, too.' These last words he followed with a roar of laughter, with his arms around his knees, and shaking all over with mirth at his wife's ambition. 'Just think,' he exclaimed, 'of such a sucker as me as President!'"

The latter part of the memoirs deals with Mr. Villard's financial career, and is no less entertaining than the first, altho the field covered is one of interest to a rather narrower circle of readers than will be drawn to the political and Civil War reminiscences. But the account of the building and financiering of the Northern Pacific Railroad is a record of value, well preserved.

The narration lacks somewhat in unity, owing to the death of the author in 1900, before the last chapters had been put into final shape. But the style is clean and crisp throughout, as free from obnoxious mannerisms as the story itself is from undue personal aggrandisement.

A GROUP OF DECADENTS WHO TELL THEIR OWN STORIES.

THE PICAROONS. By Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin. Cloth, 284 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

ALL these tales are told in the first person and in racy native vernacular, such as fell from a group of petty adventurers and scamps who met one night in San Francisco and hobnobbed over a free lunch given by Coffee John.

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GELETT BURGESS.

WILL IRWIN.

is told by James Wiswell Coffin, 3d, a Harvard Freshman. Professor Vango, ex-medium, is the next raconteur, who narrates his own fortunes. And so on, in picturesque variety.

The tales are all intended to amuse, but their humor is of a sort that is as likely to strike a note of sadness as of mirth.

It is all a matter of point of view and temperament. Readers who have felt a tug at their own heart-strings through the doings of some ne'er-do-weel in their own family—and such readers are by no means scarce—are not likely to find unalloyed amusement in the struggles, exploits, and achievements of a lot of male tramps who live by their wits and by the mistakes of others,

The theme is as old as the art of fiction itself, and the results of marred lives, miscarried fortunes and derelict morals, come very near home to most people—by proxy at least. Therefore, the sort of relish afforded by such humor is doubtful. The really new thing in these tales is the speech, the slang. That is of really modern brand; much of it appears to be newly coined and carries a more or less unique flavor.

MR. GORDON JONES, describing in *Temple Bar* (London) an interview with M. Jules Verne, quotes the veteran French author on the subject of his preferences in English literature. Said M. Verne: "For me the works of Charles Dickens stand alone, dwarfing all others by their amazing power and plicity of expression." Among living English authors he singled out Mr. H. G. Wells for special praise. Referring to an alleged kinship between his own work and that of Mr. Wells, M. Verne said: "I consider him, as a purely imaginative writer, to be deserving of very high praise, but our methods are entirely different. I have always made a point in my romances of basing my so-called inventions upon a groundwork of actual fact, and of using in their construction methods and materials which are not entirely without the pale of contemporary engineering skill and knowledge."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"War and Neutrality in the Far East." — T. J. Lawrence. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Early Western Travels, 1748-1846."—Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. V. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898." — Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. XV. 1609. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"The Heart of the Orient."—M. M. Shoemaker. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"New Grub Street." — George Gissing. (C. A. Brewster, Troy, N. Y.)

"Is the World in Need of a New Revelation?"—Andrew W. Madison. (Published by the author, P. O. Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 18.—General Keller with 20,000 troops is reported to have made a desperate attack upon the Japanese position in Motien Pass on July 17, but was beaten back and pursued for miles; the Russian losses are estimated at 2,000, the Japanese casualties being 300. Strong feeling is aroused in England and Germany against the actions of the Russian auxiliary cruisers which left the Black Sea in the guise of merchantmen; as a result of the seizure and detention of neutral vessels in the Red Sea, England sends her Mediterranean squadron to Alexandria and two fleet cruisers to the Red Sea to protect British vessels; the German Government protests to Russia against the seizure of mails from the steamship *Prince Heinrich*.

July 19.—New-Chwang reports tell of hard fighting at Tang-Chi, eight miles southeast of Tashi-Chiao; the Russians are said to have lost 2,100 men and the Japanese 1,200.

July 20.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron is reported off the eastern coast of Japan; a Japanese steamer is fired on and sunk near Hakodate. Great Britain protests to Russia against the seizure of the P. & O. liner, *Malacca*. The Russians are defeated after two days' battle, after attempting to check the Japanese advance on Liao-Yang.

July 21.—British cruisers sent to intercept the steamship *Malacca* arrive at Port Said after she had left in charge of a Russian prize crew; It is reported from St. Petersburg that Russia has decided to accept England's assurances that the military stores on the *Malacca* were consigned to the naval arsenal at Hong Kong, and to release the vessel. The Russian volunteer fleet continues to patrol the Red Sea; French vessels pass unchallenged. A despatch from Liao-Yang states that the Japanese have broken through the Russian left wing and are marching on to Mukden.

July 22.—After a series of engagements lasting thirty-seven hours, General Kuroki drives the Russians from a strongly fortified position at Kiao-Tung, northwest of Motien Pass; the Russian losses are estimated at 1,000 and the Japanese casualties at 424. Russia agrees to release the *Malacca* after a perfunctory search at Suda Bay, Crete.

July 23.—General Keller is reported to have begun an advance over a part of the Motien region; Japanese outposts are driven back and Lakho Pass is shelled. Advices from General Kuroki state that he had occupied strong positions on the Liao-Yang and Mukden roads. The Hamburg-American liner *Scandia* and two British steamships are seized by the Russian auxiliary cruisers in the Red Sea; Russia gives assurances to England that no more seizures of ships will be made, and that those already captured will be released.

July 24.—General Oku defeats the Russians six miles outside of New-Chwang. The Vladivostok squadron sinks a steamer about sixty miles from Yokohama. Orders are sent to the Russian auxiliary cruisers to cease interfering with foreign ships.

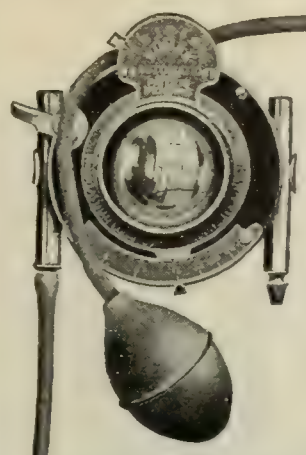
OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 18.—War Secretary Brodrick states in the House of Commons that England will not annex Tibet so long as no other Power intervenes.

July 20.—France sends an ultimatum to the Vatican demanding the withdrawal of letters recalling French bishops under the penalty of severance of all relations.

July 21.—The British expedition in Tibet captures Karola Pass, ninety-two miles from Lassa.

July 24.—The Tibetans offer to make peace if the British mission will return to Gyantse, but



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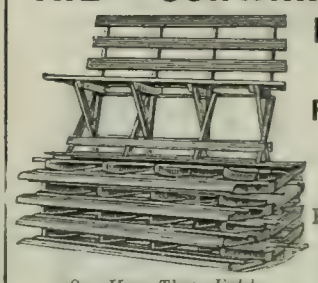

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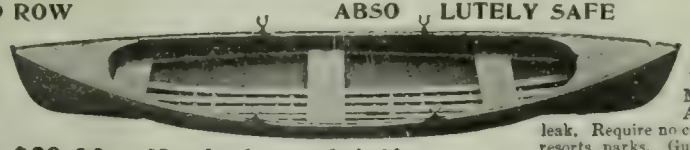

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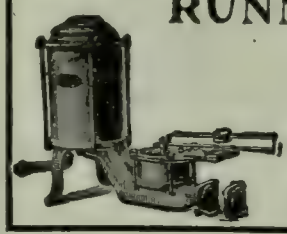

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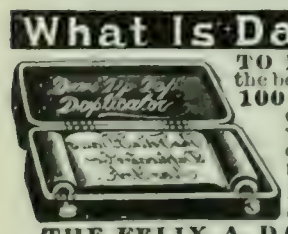

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Colonel Younghusband says he can arrange peace only at Lassa.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

July 18.—It is said at Esopus that Judge Parker is much worried by the lack of harmony in the Democratic party.

July 19.—Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is offered the chairmanship of the national committee by Democratic leaders in New York and is considering the matter.

July 20.—Judge Parker and ex-Senator Davis, the Democratic nominees, meet for the first time at Esopus; after a conference it is decided that there will be no joint notification.

Ex-president Cleveland comments favorably upon the action of the Democratic convention.

July 21. Missouri Democrats in State convention nominate Joseph W. Folk for governor.

William J. Bryan announces as his platform for a reorganized Democracy, Federal, State, and Municipal ownership of public utilities, abolition of private monopoly, and the election of federal judges by the people.

Elihu Root confers with Governor Odell, and it is said that Mr. Root may consent to take the Republican nomination for governor of New York.

July 22.—Senator Gorman in an interview says that he will not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee; Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, will probably be selected for the office.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 20.—The great meat strike is ended, arbitration between the packers and strikers being arranged.

July 22.—The meat strike is declared on again, the workers accusing the packing-house owners of having discriminated against union men in employing hands to start the plants.

July 23.—The Textile Union orders a strike at Fall River, Mass., following the refusal of the manufacturers to postpone the cut in wages.

CHESS.

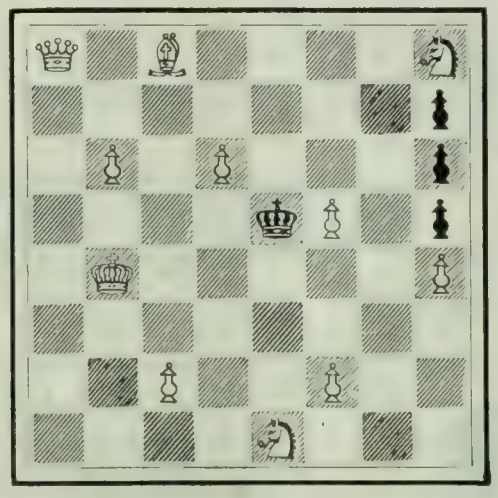
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 958.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By KENNETH S. HOWARD.

Black—Four Pieces.



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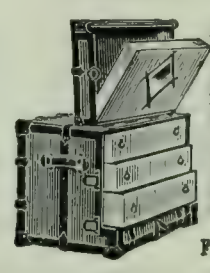

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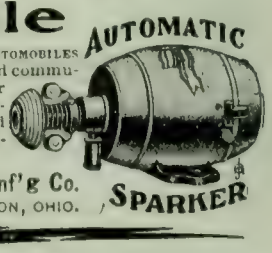

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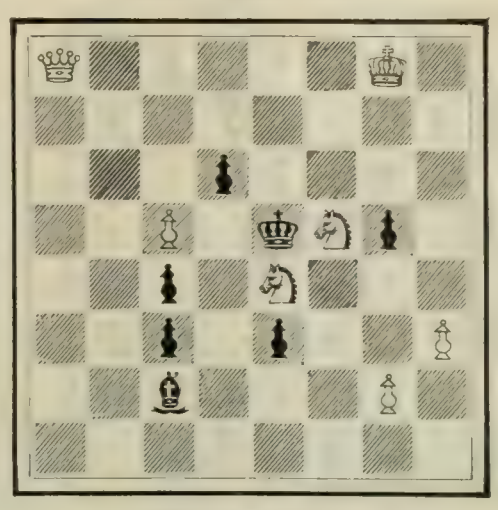
Problem 959.

By Dr. E. Mazel.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

Q 5 K 1; 8; 3 p 4; 2 P 1 k S p 1; 2 p 1 S 3; 2 p 1 p 2 P; 2 b 3 P 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

The B. C. M., in giving special notice to this problem, says: "A question has been raised as to what three-move problem has the greatest number of 'model' mates, that is mates which are at once pure and strictly economical. Mr. J. Keeble, of *The Norwich Mercury*, has received a letter from Dr. Mazel, of Olmütz, calling attention to the annexed three-mover of his, which, he states, was published twenty years ago. The position is an interesting curiosity, and in its way has, we should think, no rival."

Solution of Problems.

No. 950. Key-move: R—K 3

No. 951.

1. Kt—B 7 / K—K 3	2. Q—K 5 ch / K x Kt	3. Q—K 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 2	3. Q—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / K—B 3	2. Kt—R 5 ch / Any	3. Q mates
1. ..... / K—K 5	2. Kt—Q 2 ch / K—B 4	3. Q—Q B 8, mate
1. ..... / R x R	2. Q—Kt 7 ch / K—K 3	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Kt—K 5, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; "Arata," New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia.

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Ga.; J. F. Court, New York City; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; W. D. L. R., New York City; Z. G., Detroit; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; W. K. Greely, Boston; M. Almy, Chicago; M. D. M., New Orleans.

Comments (950): "An elusive threat"- G. D.; "Good; but hardly in first-prize class"—J. H. S.; "Beautiful mates"- J. G. L.; "A veritable Moltke"—L. G.; "A tough one"—L.; "Difficult"—J. F. C.

951: "Where does the Kt go? was the difficult question"—G. D.; "A clean-cut gem, without waste or rubbish"—J. H. S.; "A complicated piece of machinery"—J. G. L.; "Only a Skridloff, with the accent on the 'off'"—L. G.

In addition to those reported, M. D. M., J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; T. E. N. Eaton and H. Patten, Redlands, Cal., D. H. Baker, Muskegon, Mich., got 948; W. W., 948 and 949; E. A. K., 943.

Problem 953 still sustains its reputation as a wonder. Very few solvers have discovered the way to do it.

From the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

SCHLECHTER OUTPLAYS LASKER.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20 Q x P ch	K x B
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	21 B x P	R—Kt 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	22 Q—R 5 ch	K—Kt 2
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	23 K R—Q sq	P—Q 5
5 P—K 3	Castles	24 B—Kt 3	R—Kt 4
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	25 B—K 5 ch	K—Kt sq
7 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	26 Q—R 8 ch	K—B 2
8 P x P	P x P	27 Q—R 7 ch	K—K 3
9 Kt—K 5	P—B 4	28 B—Kt 3	P x Kt (e)
10 Q R—B sq	Kt—B 3 (a)	29 K R x Q	P x P
11 Castles (b)	Kt x Kt	30 K R—Q sq	P x R (Q)
12 P x Kt	Kt—K sq	31 R x Q	Q R—Q sq
13 B—K B 4 !	P—B 4 (c)	32 P—B 4	K R—Q 4
14 Q—B 2	P—K Kt 4 ?	33 P—K 4	R—Q 8 ch
15 B—Kt 3	P—K B 5 ?	34 R x R	R x R ch
16 B x P ch	K—R sq	35 K—B 2	R—Q 5
17 Q—Kt 6 (d)	Kt—B 3	36 P—B 5 ch	K—Q 2
18 P x Kt	R x P	37 P—K 5	
19 Q—R 5	K—Kt 2	And Black resigns.	

Notes from The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

(a) All has been "book" so far. Here, however, we believe 10.., Kt—Q 2, followed shortly by P—Q B 5 and R—Q B sq, would be better.

(b) Safe enough, for if, now, 11.., B P x P; 12 P x P, when Black can not play 12.., Kt x P, because of 13 B x R P ch, Kt x B; 14 B x B, Q x B; 15 Q x Kt with the superiority of position.

(c) This, and his next move, too, is to say the least premature, if not indeed, that rare occurrence with Lasker, a miscalculation. 13.., P—Q B 5; and then 14.., P—K B 3, looks far sounder.

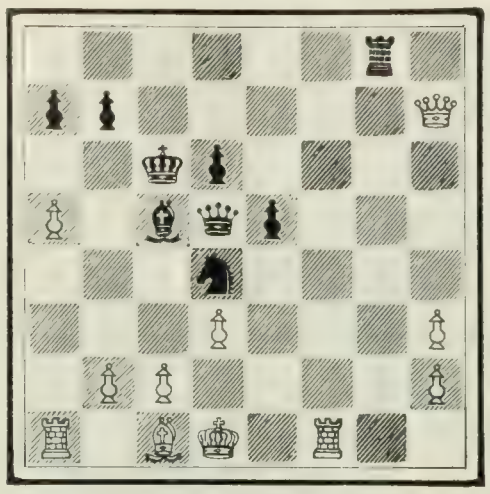
(d) Well and accurately timed. White now menaces Q—R 6 with fatal effects which Black can only temporarily offset by surrendering a piece, as he does next move, and two clear P's shortly after.

(e) Seemingly what poor Captain Mackenzie used to call "a plunge of despair," but vain, of course, against an adversary playing with the accuracy that Herr Schlechter shows in this partie.

A Fine Finish.

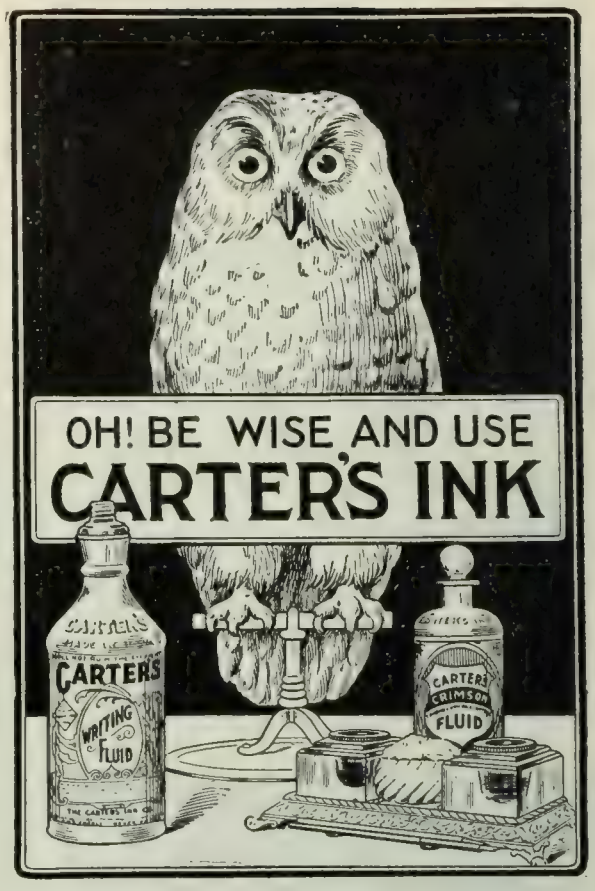
The "Combined" Chess-Club of Amsterdam recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. One of the games played at this meeting is exceedingly interesting on account of its unlooked-for ending, Mr. A. Van Eelde, Problem-editor of *Tijdschrift*, on his twentieth turn, made a problematical move, which wins in every variation.

Van Eelde, Black.



J. P. A. Van Lummel, White.
Black to play and win.

A Revised Version—A southern writer tells this story of a negro preacher's version of the parable of the good Samaritan: There was a traveler on a lonely road, said the preacher, who was set upon by thieves, robbed and left wounded and helpless by the wayside. As he lay there, various persons passed him, but none offered to assist him. Presently, however, a poor Samaritan came by, and taking pity on the wounded man's plight, helped him on his mule and took him to an inn, where he ordered food and drink and raiment for the man, directing the innkeeper to send the bill to him. "And dis am a true story, breth'ren," concluded the preacher, "for de inn am standin' der yet, and in de do'way am standin' de skel'ton ob de innkeeper, waitin' fer de good Samaritan to come back an' pay de bill."—*Harper's Weekly.*



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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 6 New York, August 6, 1904 Whole Number, 746

Published Weekly by
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44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ASSASSINATION OF VON PLEHVE.

It has been the lot of few men to receive such obituary notices as appear in our newspapers in their comments on the taking off of the Russian Minister of the Interior. He was "the evil genius of his country," says the New York *Sun;* "there is no part of his master's dominions where his iron heel has not trampled on humanity and his hand been smeared with blood," says the New York *Press;* and the Boston *Transcript* observes that "alone among the ministers of monarchies of the present generation, von Plehve was suspected by the world of conniving at the massacre of fellow subjects." His assassination is felt by many journals to be, as the Philadelphia *Press* declares, "the natural retribution of his own offenses." Yet no American newspaper attempts to justify or condone the assassin's act. It was "a deplorable murder," and will result only in further reaction, says the New York *World* and the New York *American*, similarly, declares that "the great est sufferers from this crime will be the friends of liberty in Rus sia." Says *The American:*

"Von Plehve, the Russian minister, may have been all his enemies painted him—a reactionary, a tyrant, a foe of liberty, and a man who regarded the common people as savages or criminals, or both; but nothing he did could warrant the crime of yesterday.

"Apart from the horror at a dreadful happening, it is plain that the cause of freedom is the loser, not the gainer, by such acts as that of the dynamiter of the Zalkonski Prospect. These outrages but confirm the view of the ruling class that the proletariat is vicious, dangerous, and murderous, and that it must be controlled by the sternest measures of repression.

"In slaying von Plehve the enemies of the Russian aristocracy have gotten rid of the hated Minister of Police, but what then? He will undoubtedly be succeeded by another man of the same or even more reactionary views.

"The doctrine of terror never has and never will avail to accomplish reforms. Von Plehve's successor, with the example of his predecessor's fate ever before him, will tighten rather than relax the bonds of the people, from whose ranks an assassin may spring at any moment. All the tyrannical methods of the secret police—the domiciliary visits, the persecution of all who may be connected,

VIATCHESLAV KONSTANTINOVITCH VON PLEHVE,
The third Russian official to be assassinated within six weeks.

even remotely, with the assassin, either by blood or association, the exiling and imprisoning of suspects, may all be looked for now.

"The greatest sufferers from this crime will be the friends of liberty in Russia."

Andrew D. White, who met von Plehve frequently during his stay in St. Petersburg in 1892-94 as American Minister to Russia, says in an interview in the Syracuse *Post-Standard* that he was "very agreeable," "reasonable." and "interesting." and—

"I was, therefore, greatly surprised at learning, when he was promoted to the first place, that his whole character seemed to change. His part in the horrible massacre and plunder of the Jews, men and children, at Kishineff, caused him to be regarded with abhorrence by the whole world.

"Even more frightful has been his connection with the destruction of the liberties of Finland. In my mind, that is the most wicked thing in the history of the last two centuries.

"There is no time to go into it here further than to say that it has turned the best, the most civilized, the most educated, and most loyal province in the empire into a land in which the opposite of all these characteristics is more highly developed than in

any other part of the empire. Other things done by him were also calculated to bring most bitter hatred against him.

"He attempted to help his cause by a defense of his conduct toward Finland which was published in an American magazine. But it certainly must have failed to convince any thinking man at all aware of the circumstances.

"During two summers I lived mainly in Finland, coming frequently to St. Petersburg, and the transition in passing from the cultivation and civilization of Finland to the atmosphere of Russia was the most depressing I have ever known.

"I do not wonder at his assassination, altho I deeply lament it. Among other reasons for this regret, it will doubtless be made a pretext for new oppression and new cruelties toward the Jewish population and toward the Finlanders. Assassination always defeats its purpose, and this will be, I fear, no exception to the rule.

"I can only account for M. de Plehve's atrocious, reactionary, and despotic conduct since he came to the position of minister on the theory that he found that the clique in control of the Winter Palace, men and women, who seem to have brought the present Emperor into subjection to them, obliged M. de Plehve as a condition of his tenure of office to do their will.

"His ambition doubtless led him to adopt their racial and religious hatred, as well as their detestation of anything like constitutional government."

Mr. White concluded by saying that, having lived twice officially in Russia, he had observed closely the condition of the empire, and that, tho he saw the most wretched condition of things during the Crimean war, the situation at present is the most desperately bad in Russian history, and that it has been brought on by an exercise of despotism more unreasonable, cruel, and shortsighted than anything in recent human history outside of the Turkish Empire.

Von Plehve was the third Russian official to be assassinated within six weeks. Bobrikoff, governor of Finland, was shot on June 15; Andreieff, deputy governor of Transcaucasia, was assassinated on July 17, and von Plehve was killed on July 28. The opinion is expressed in Washington that this manifestation of internal dissatisfaction in Russia may cause the Czar's Government to continue its policy of retaining the flower of the army at home and sending to the front only the raw and untried troops, a policy that has long been thought to be working to the advantage of the Japanese. The New York *Press* says on this point:

"With a governor of Finland and the Czar's most powerful minister slain within a few weeks—and no one knows how many more such attempts made and perhaps accomplished, tho kept concealed from the world—we can see why the Russian army, of such boasted strength, has been nerveless in the Orient. The Czar and his ministers have known that if there was danger with disgrace in uttermost Asia, there was greater peril, with deeper debasement, at home, where the Government is like a man smoking in a magazine.

"The Russian ministry has not exerted, dare not exert, its strength in Manchuria against the warring Japanese, for it must retain its military power at home to press down the Czar's own subjects! What may not come of such a situation? More than the expulsion of the Western invaders from the fringe of the Yellow sea. More than the withdrawal of the black vulture from Manchuria, perhaps the Transbaikal Siberia—domestic insurrection, revolution, possibly an overturned throne and a new nation. Far heavier than on M. Plehve is the hand of the Lord on the Czar of All the Russias."

RUSSIA'S WAR ON MERCHANTMEN.

WHILE the Russian army is carrying out its policy of retreat with such success that the Japanese have occupied New-Chwang and its port, Yin Kow, and are pushing on toward Liao-Yang, the Russian navy is scoring its first successes of the war by raids on merchant steamers. A discouraging feature of these naval triumphs is the fact that almost every victory has been followed by a protest from some great Power, with a claim for damages. The capture of British and German steamers in the Red Sea by the Russian "volunteer fleet" (considered in these columns last week) brought out protests from those Powers, and the act was disavowed by the Czar's Government. Before the British temper was cool, however, the news came that the Vladivostock raiders had overhauled the *Knight Commander*, a British steamer with an American cargo, off Tokyo, had given the crew just time to board a neighboring craft, and had then sent her to the bottom. The Russian explanation, according to the press despatches from St. Petersburg, is that the Russian admiral found that the steamer was carrying articles that are contraband of war, and as he was unable to take the *Knight Commander* to Vladivostock, for some reason, he considered it his right and duty to destroy the ship and cargo. The British Government has demanded reparation, and our Government is awaiting the result before taking action in regard to the loss of the cargo. Our Government is making inquiry, however, into the seizure of a consignment of American flour, on

PERHAPS HE THOUGHT THE BULL A TAME ONE.
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

WILL THE WATERS CLOSE UPON HIM?
—Lambdin in the Binghamton *Press*.

BITTER FRUITS OF EASY VICTORIES.

its way from Portland to Hongkong on the German steamer *Arabia*, captured by the Vladivostock squadron.

Our Government has never recognized the Russian classification of goods that are "contraband of war." This classification, according to the Russian proclamation at the opening of hostilities, includes not only arms and ammunition, but coal, food, cotton, railroad supplies, and many other things that are the common substance of commerce in time of peace. The Pacific is dotted with steamers carrying American coal, foodstuffs, cotton, machinery, etc., to Asiatic ports, and the peril in which all this trade is placed by the Russian campaign against merchantmen arouses many of our newspapers to protest. The sinking of the *Knight Commander* "was essentially an act of piracy," exclaims the Brooklyn *Citizen*; and the Pittsburg *Gazette* remarks that the accounts of the affair "read more like an exploit of Morgan's buccaneers than the action of modern men-of-war." "Paper blockades might as well be recognized again," argues the New York *World*, if belligerents can condemn any vessel they please and sink it on the spot; and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* warns the Russians that if they "don't find them selves in the hottest kind of hot water before they are through with these promiscuous operations of theirs, they may consider themselves extremely lucky." The Washington *Star* says that such a policy as Russia is pursuing "would mean the devastation of neutral commerce," and the New York *Globe* says similarly:

LIEUT.-GEN. COUNT KELLER,

Killed by a fragment of a Japanese shell while opposing the Japanese advance along the railway near Hai-Cheng.

"A pirate ship, flying the black flag, has quite as much right to destroy any property as a belligerent naval commander has to destroy a neutral's property. The reasons for this rule are obvious. War does not suspend neutral commerce. A neutral's ownership of his property is as complete during war as during peace. It is only when neutrality has been violated that property is subject to confiscation, and whether neutrality has, in fact, been violated is a judicial question to be decided only by a judicial tribunal. It would be destructive of all neutral commerce to allow a belligerent naval commander to be judge, jury, and executioner. So far as the *Knight Commander's* cargo is concerned, it is immaterial whether or not it contained contraband. This doubtful question dropped out of sight when the vessel went down, and a larger one emerged to view.

"There can be no doubt that the United States and Great Britain, one in the name of the ship and the other in the name of the cargo, will demand an apology from Russia and compensatory damages."

More sympathy with the Russian side of the case, however, is felt by the Baltimore *News*, which remarks:

"America should not get over-excited about the *Knight Commander* incident, even tho the sinking of the vessel was undoubtedly a desperately high-handed proceeding. It would be strange indeed if, with no Russian war-ships at large in the Pacific at the time the *Knight Commander* sailed and with an active demand for war supplies in Japan, this and other ships should not have taken contraband on board. To one who knows commercial methods, it would not be surprising if these contraband articles should appear innocent enough on the ship's manifests or should be consigned in such a way as to make it appear that they were not going to a belligerent. This is all a matter of proof, and the burden is upon Russia. The State Department will no doubt demand a strict accounting, and noisy denunciation of Russia will hardly help. When nations are at war, it is naturally hazardous to trade with the ports of the belligerents. Those who do so must expect some trouble."

UNHAPPILY it is not likely that Russia will grab any of the ferryboats running out of New York.—*The New York American.*

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

THE newspapers, generally, accept the situation at the Fall River cotton-mills as one growing out of trade conditions over which neither the workers nor their employers have any control. It seems that the mill-owners have had a bad season, for, according to the Boston *Transcript*, never before "has there been so little inquiry for goods as at the present time," and the mill-owners decided to reduce the wages of their operatives 12½ per cent. The workers voted about four to one not to accept the terms offered, and at the beginning of last week only about 300 out of 30,000 operatives presented themselves for work. All the others preferred to remain idle rather than go to work at the reduced wage scale offered them. The strikers allege that, while profits have been greatly reduced, there is still money enough in the trade to pay dividends, as well as to maintain the scale of wages at the old standard. No effort is being made to open the mills, and it is believed that they will be closed until October. Meanwhile the mill-owners have large stocks on hand, and if the decrease in production raises prices they will be able to dispose of their goods. "We have finished goods enough on hand," says one manufacturer, "to meet a normal demand for the next two months. We will buy no goods that are not absolutely needed before that time, and we expect to buy all we need at a lower figure in October, when the cotton crop is well discounted."

The manufacturers' view of the strike is presented by the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus:

"The situation was a hard one for the mill-owners, as well as their workmen. They did not wish to reduce wages, but they were subject to the inexorable conditions of the market for their material and the market for their product. It was not with them a question of a whole loaf or a half loaf, of more profit by paying less wages, but a question of no loaf at all, of an increasing loss if they continued to pay the same wages. They had been struggling with adverse conditions for months, such as intelligent workmen could not fail to understand. They had to reduce wages ten per cent. last fall and they had been compelled to curtail production by running short time. They were at their wit's end to keep their working force employed and to escape bankruptcy for themselves, until this hard time, caused by the shortage and high price of cotton, was tided over.

"If labor is capable of cooperating with capital for their common benefit, here was a chance to show it. Capital was compelled to forego profit. Labor can not forego 'wages,' and was not asked to do so, but it could for its own sake make some present sacrifice in order to keep the mills going until the situation was relieved by a better market for goods and a better supply of material. Capital had to make sacrifices, but it did not wish to stop work altogether, tho there was no profit in going on. It wished to keep labor at work on the best terms possible under the circumstances. But the labor refused to accept the terms imposed by inexorable conditions, preferring idleness that is sure to bring prolonged distress to many. It illustrates the incapacity of these men for organized action determined by an understanding of economic principles. It is too apt to be the case with our labor-unions that their members submissively follow ignorant and unreasonable leaders and refuse in a trying time to follow those whose counsel is determined by knowledge and judgment, and not by passion or resentment."

"The cotton-mill unions," says the Buffalo *Express*, "are battling with a veritable granite wall, and the sole result of their attack will be their own suffering until such time as the great consuming public demands the product upon which they work in

John Floersch, Secretary of the Butchers' Union. Michael Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Butchers' Union. George W. Perkins, President of the Cigarmakers' Union. George F. Golden, President of the Teamsters' Union.

J. W. Sterling, Vice-President of the Butchers' Organization. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Thomas I. Kidd, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. Barney Cohen, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor. W. G. Schardt, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

LABOR LEADERS INTERESTED IN THE MEAT STRIKE.

sufficient quantities to warrant the employers in paying the old scale of wages, or until, worn out with their struggle, they are willing to accept the wages now offered." The Detroit *News* declares that both the mill-owners and the operators are suffering from the effects of cotton speculation. It comments:

"When Sully, the cotton speculator, managed to clean up a pot of money on a corner deal in the staple, he attracted the attention of big speculators. Sully had a close grasp of the cotton situation. He had a lot of options out, he knew the conditions of supply and demand. He could put out his hand and check the natural course of this great staple to its destination. All he needed was money, or an almost unlimited credit for a certain period of time. Some railroad magnates saw the chance; they staked Sully for the game, and the speculator became so intoxicated with his own enthusiasm that he lost his head. Cotton went to more than double its normal price. Shiploads of it came back from Liverpool and other foreign ports because there was more profit in selling it to the pool operators than in manufacturing it into fabrics. The resulting squeeze took away the profits of the mill-owners in this country and in Europe, and the wage reduction is one of the efforts toward compensation. It is seldom that the evil effects of cornering a staple are made so apparent, and the worst of the case is that there is no apparent remedy, when men of unlimited capital see fit to buy and hold up human necessities for extraordinary profits."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter considers the situation a bad one. It says:

"It is conceded on both sides that this strike is the beginning of one of the most determined contests that Fall River has ever seen. The manufacturers claim that they have tried every plan which they could think of to avoid a reduction in wages, and took that final step only when driven to do so to save their business. The operatives, on the other hand, say that the conditions affecting cotton manufacture at Fall River are such that a reduction in wages is no more a remedy than such a step would be in attempting to prevent the ravages of the boll weevil. It is a grievous and lamentable situation at the very best light in which it may be viewed, and for its existence neither party can be held entirely responsible, and much hardship and loss must come to all the parties involved in the strike, if it is continued for any length of time.

"The manufacturers state that they were not surprised at the unanimity of the strike; that while the operatives did not want to work, there was but one thing to do and that was to close up. Some of the mill-men state that no attempt will be made to run until next September unless there is a change on the part of the operatives. The manufacturers say that they do not understand the temper of the operators. They find no fault with them for objecting to the reduction in wages, but they simply say that they can not run the mills any longer on the high scale of wages."

CONDUCT OF THE MEAT STRIKE.

STRIKES in Chicago have so often been characterized by violence that many papers have been freely expressing the fear that the stock-yards strike would be accompanied by scenes of riot and bloodshed; but while the strike "has already produced a number of cases of regrettable violence," as the Chicago *Record-Herald* says, "it can not be said that the strikers as a body have as yet shown any inclination to resort to organized violence as an aid to victory: the leaders recognize the advantage of peaceful methods, and their influence still is effective." The Kansas City *Star* says of the conduct of the strike at that center:

"Thus far the packing-house strikers in Kansas City have displayed most exemplary control. There have been only a few instances in which the non-union workmen have been menaced. The leaders seem to command the respect of the rank and file, and the latter give evidence of a higher average than is indicated by the strikers of other cities. It is sincerely hoped that good temper will continue to prevail and that, whether the strike be brief or of long duration, Kansas City may be spared scenes of violence such as have disgraced other cities and discredited trades-unions in so many instances. Kansas City has a reputation for peaceful strikes, and aside from all other considerations there should be some pride in preserving this reputation."

Ernest Poole, who has been investigating the strike for *The Independent*, reports that everywhere throughout the stock-yards district the following notice is posted in English, German, Lithuanian, Polish, and Bohemian:

"We can win if we stand by the union. If we obey the union's rules to molest no person or property, and abide strictly by the laws of this country. All men on strike should retire to their homes and attend their various union meetings for all information. If you follow the above instructions, you will be of great assistance in helping to win this strike. Your organization will not assist you if you get into unlawful trouble."

Mr. Poole then goes on to describe some of the efforts of the labor leaders to prevent violence, as follows:

"Yesterday morning at six o'clock I stood at Whiskey Point. It was here in 1894 that blazing cars could be seen all along the railroad. It was here that United States regulars engaged in pitched battles with the strikers. As I stood here with a crowd of strikers I saw a stocky, red-faced, red-haired Irishman come swinging along, dinner-pail in hand. He was employed in some minor line of work in the yards and had not considered himself on

strike. From the crowd a dozen men jumped out. 'Yer a scab!' cried one. 'Who said that?' demanded the fiery Irishman, turning short around. 'Me! I said dot,' growled a huge Dutchman. 'What do yez mane by sayin' it?' cried the Irishman, his face growing two shades redder. 'We'll show ye,' cried the crowd. 'Come on!' cried the Irishman. But suddenly a union official rushed up, thrust through the crowd and put his arm on the angry man's shoulder. A few moments later I saw them sitting peacefully together over a cooling can of beer. Soon after that, another union leader drove up in an old buggy in which he had been driving around the yards. 'No slugging?' 'None at all,' was the answer. 'Good! Keep it up,' and he drove away.

"The leaders have asked the squads of police who are constantly patrolling the streets to send instant word to union headquarters when a street fight breaks out. I saw one begin. Two men rushed out of a saloon pounding each other. Both were strikers, but the crowd of a thousand men and women were mostly Polish, could not understand English, and so thought that one of the fighters was a scab. In a moment the street was a sea of angry faces, stones began to fly at the squad of police. The police drew their revolvers and fired. One man fell, shot in the shoulder. Then suddenly down the street came six union leaders marching abreast. In a few minutes they had quieted the crowd. The trouble was over."

The Chicago *Evening Post*, however, thinks that "the strikers and their leaders have been and are more eager for war than for peace," and the Chicago *Tribune* condemns severely the acts of violence that have taken place. Says the latter journal:

"There has been much less violence at the stock-yards than was anticipated when the strike began. That is gratifying. But there have been some outrageous instances of law-breaking which can not be overlooked.

"Night before last a large mob of strike sympathizers attacked and bruised two men who had delivered a load of bread at the Armour plant. They cut the traces of the horses, turned them loose, and set the wagon on fire. They were guilty of crimes against persons and property. The men who were beaten and stoned were on a lawful errand. Those who assaulted them displayed their ignorance of or contempt for law. It is a pity that some one of the officers of the butchers union was not there to order the strikers or their friends to desist and not weaken their cause by criminal acts.

"Worse even than that was the attack made yesterday afternoon on a woman who got into an argument with some strikers. She said that her husband ought to go back to work so that he could support her decently. Free speech on the part of men or women is not tolerated at Ashland Avenue and Forty-third Street. There were a few men present who had manhood enough to attempt to defend the woman, but they could not save her from receiving severe injuries, and they themselves were beaten.

"Last week the head of the union of women workers at the yards came near being beaten because she was supposed to be a non-unionist looking for work. Now comes this infamous assault on a striker's wife because she insisted that it was the duty of her husband to support her. Is the slugging of women one of the methods to be used to win the strike? If so, can workmen who belong to other unions feel sympathy for the strikers and quit work to aid them?

"If there are not enough police at the stock-yards to prevent the wanton destruction of property and the beating of women, send more policemen there. Law and order must be maintained at whatever cost. The women-beating brutes should not be allowed to escape arrest as they have done hitherto.

"The city will be disgraced if this latest and most dastardly feature of a strike war is not stamped out at once."

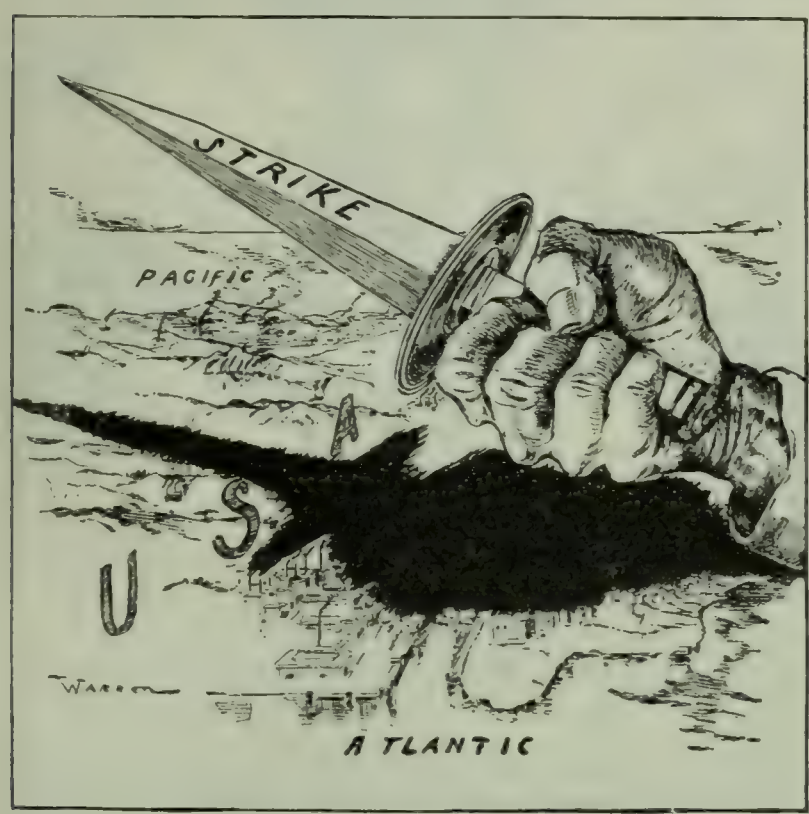
President Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, is pretty generally criticized for ordering the strike on again after having once agreed to submit it to arbitration. The Chicago *Chronicle* criticizes his course as follows:

"Thanks to the blundering mismanagement of President Donnelly, public sentiment is altogether adverse to the stock-yards strike. This strike did not, in the first instance, appeal to the public because it was ordered in behalf of unskilled labor and on a falling labor market. Still there was no active feeling against it until Donnelly ordered the men out a second time, but his method of doing this was so spectacular, indiscreet, and unjust and withal so sensational that public sentiment was instantly aroused and arrayed itself on the side of the packers.

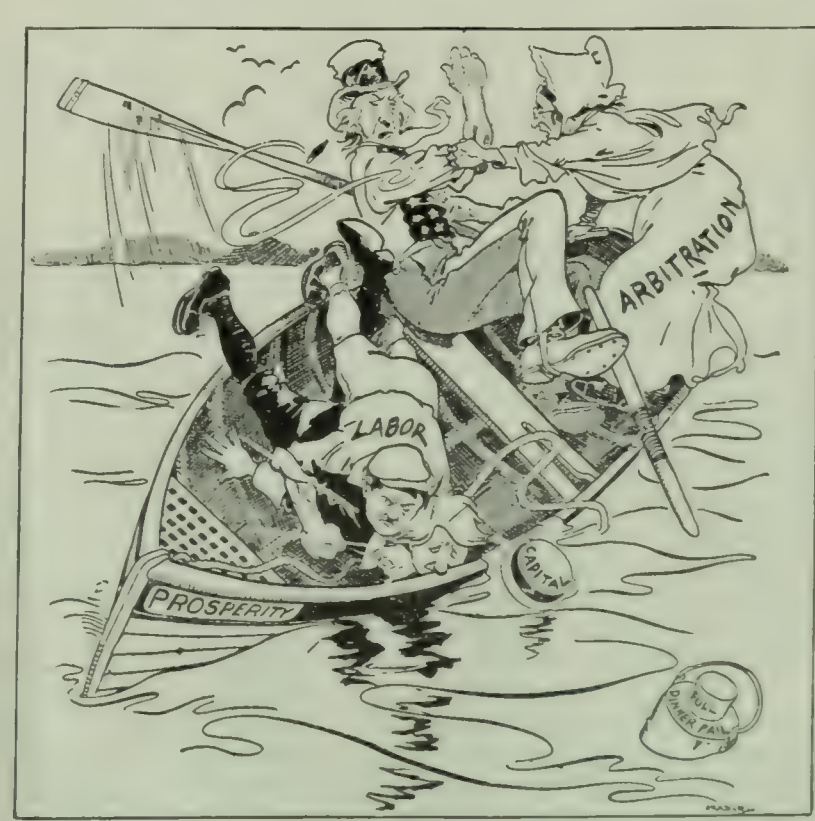
"The agreement was that the packers should retain their thousands of non-union employees and reemploy the strikers as fast as possible, without discrimination, in not less than forty-five days. On the strength of this agreement all of the 8,000 strikers presented themselves at the stock-yards the next morning and demanded their former jobs. How was it possible to comply with such a demand in a single day, or to make selections from those who applied, without exciting dissatisfaction?

"A wise man and a shrewd leader would have met the packers face to face and made an honest effort to facilitate the reemployment of the men, but Donnelly sat in his office, spoke a few defiant words to the packers through the telephone, and then, altho they expressed peaceable sentiments, ordered the men out the second time, not only in Chicago, but all over the country.

"This act struck the public mind as both arbitrary and childish, and from that moment public sentiment has condemned the strike. Anybody but Donnelly would now call it off."



"HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG!"
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.



"BOYS, BOYS, QUIT ROCKING THE BOAT!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

STRIKE PERILS IN CARTOON.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.

SOME of the papers that favor the election of Judge Parker to the Presidency are looking somewhat askance at the man who is slated to accomplish that result. Thomas Taggart, the Indianapolis politician who carried Benjamin Harrison's own county against him in 1888, and who has been elected three times mayor

D.B. HILL, C. F. MURPHY, JUDGE PARKER, CHAIRMAN TAGGART.
DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS AT ESOPUS.

"This harmony picture," remarked Mr. Murphy, "ought to get me anything I want."

of Indianapolis, is thought by some of the Parker papers to be too "practical." The New York *Times* (Dem.), the chief Parker journal, fails to display any enthusiasm over the choice of Taggart for the national chairmanship; and the New York *Evening Post*, which is supporting Parker, says plainly that "compared with Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Taggart is plainly of a much coarser grain and poorer quality," and it believes that "Mr. Taggart's selection will not strengthen the party with those men of influence who think and vote independently." The New York *World* (Dem.) regards the choice as "a matter of disappointment and regret," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), which is under the same ownership and general management as the New York *Times*, expresses its disapproval thus:

"The Democratic national committee does not regard the approaching campaign very seriously; it estimates it at the Tom Taggart size—that is to say, it concedes that the election of Judge Parker to the Presidency and the return of the Democratic party to national ascendency is a matter ranking in importance with the election of an auditor for Marion county, Ind., or, say, a mayor of the city of Indianapolis. Those feats—scarcely remarkable in themselves, hardly heretofore considered as marking a man for national leadership of a party—Tom Taggart has performed. He has never done anything bigger. Never trusted with the management of a state campaign, those contests in Indiana in which his somewhat primitive ideas were allowed to influence the methods employed by his party have always ended in disaster.

"A 'good fellow,' a prime 'mixer,' an accomplished tho rather uncouth politician of the practical type, absolutely without conception of large political principles, and a stranger to the idea that any class of voters is swayed by them; unvisited by a notion of the necessity of legitimate appeal to the intelligence of the electorate; his political stategy exhausted in the arts employed by petty bosses for the purchase and delivery of the commodity in which they deal—Tom Taggart is a man who in a station and calling adapted to his accomplishments, might be extremely useful to the party which he does the honor to associate himself with. That station is not at the head of the national committee.

"A mysterious perversity, a curious predilection toward the wrong thing, resides somewhere in Democratic councils. Perhaps it is inherent in Democracy in the larger sense. This year the party has a good platform and an admirable candidate. Cleansed, rejuvenated, fitted to resume its worthy place in the nation, it is a pity that its destiny in any degree should have been committed to a Taggart."

Mr. Taggart is regarded with approval as "a man of the people," however, by Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.); and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) remarks that "Mr. Taggart can not be more of a spoilsman than the men who are running the Republican organization." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) observes approvingly:

"Taggart has a record. It is that of a hard and determined fighter. In speech he is neither ornamental nor profuse, nor is he apt to make the blunder of supposing that talk will be accepted as a substitute for work. He starts by admitting that it will be no child's play to defeat President Roosevelt, which is anything but a bad beginning. He is, however, confident that it can be done, and he is also confident that every Democrat will stand shoulder to shoulder with him in the struggle. There is abundant warrant for the conviction that few Democrats will vote against Judge Parker—they have ceased to be Democrats who have made up their minds to do anything of the sort. To this extent the outlook is sufficiently encouraging. It has not been altogether a matter of good management. The logic of events has created conditions which have eventuated in harmony, consolidation, solidarity. For the first time in many years there are practically no dissensions. Jones, who has just been retired from the chairmanship, had nothing but troubles on his hands. Taggart can count upon cooperation *con amore*. He could ask for no more promising auspices. As he has already won several battles of the forlorn hope variety, he may disagreeably surprise his adversaries. Taggart is no visionary. He is practical, painstaking, and is not likely to forget the lessons of soms of his own experiences. Along the Republican line are some vulnerable spots to which special attention must be paid. In these commonwealths the battle will be won or lost. It

"IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS."

THE HUNGRY DONKEY: "I hardly know where to begin!"
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

will not take Taggart long to prove whether his election was wise or otherwise. When he announces his appointments he will show that he is either appreciative of or oblivious to the magnitude of the task he has undertaken. He has become possessed of no sinecure."

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Speaker Cannon, who made the notification speech, stands at the President's right.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN A "SAFE AND SANE" RÔLE.

THE absence of anything bizarre or startling from President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance last week is seized upon by the opposition press as evidence that he has resolved to appear in a restrained and repressed mood during the campaign, in the fear that a display of "strenuosity" might frighten timid voters into the Parker camp. Thus *The Wall Street Journal* remarks that "the speech gives the impression that the President was laboring to convince wavering voters that he was not 'unsafe' and unreliable," and "is rather the utterance of the candidate anxious to say no word that may give opportunity for criticism than the utterance of a great public leader giving expression to an aggressive policy." "The attitude of the President is that of a candidate who has been gagged by his party managers," thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.); and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) suspects that fading election prospects have induced the President to heed friendly suggestions in this direction. "We are frank to say that we like him better in this mild-mannered guise," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which does not like him well enough, however, to support his candidacy, and it adds that "it is most grateful to make the acquaintance of a subdued and sweetly submissive rough rider."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), however, thinks the speech will make "an exceedingly effective document" and will be "beneficial rather than detrimental to the canvass." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), after considering the objections noticed above, only to dismiss them, declares that the speech "is a credit to the President in every way," and can only increase admiration for him. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) commends the President's conservatism and expresses the opinion that the speech provides plenty of ammunition for the Republican gunners, and little, if any, for the enemy.

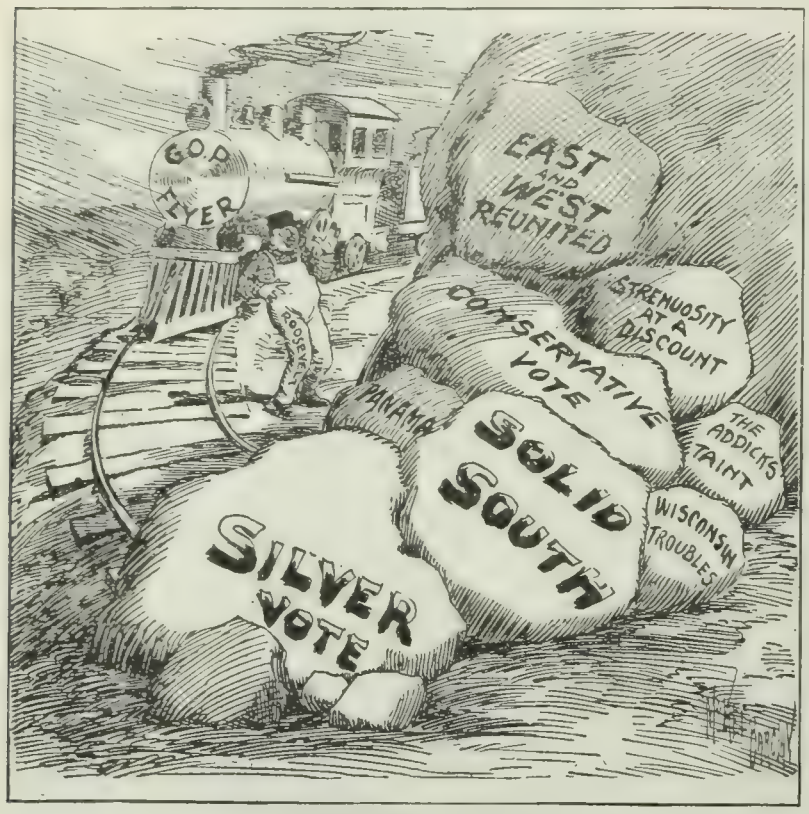
In addition to the President's treatment of the tariff, the trusts, the Philippines, etc., in which little that was new was introduced, the most interesting parts of his speech were those in which he made several keen thrusts at the opposition. He said in part:

"In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are continued in power, we shall unswervingly follow out the great lines of public policy which the Republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving, and shall give, a united, and therefore an efficient, support.

"In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that, if triumphant, they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the Administration because of which they ask that the Administration itself be driven from power. Seemingly, their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere. We make our appeal in a wholly different spirit. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the Government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future. Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds, and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and sanity. . . . . .

"Assuredly, it is unwise to change the policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. Prosperity

has come at home. The national honor and interest have been upheld abroad. We have placed the finances of the nation upon a sound gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly our opponents, but who would neither openly support nor silently acquiesce in the heresy of unsound finance; and we have done it against the convinced and violent opposition of



A SERIOUS BLOCKADE.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News*.

the mass of our present opponents, who still refuse to recant the unsound opinions which for the moment they think it inexpedient to assert. We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive committal on the most important issue which has recently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before them again. Upon the principles which underlie the issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the Republican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining-centers, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

BY raising the bottom two or three inches the dinner-pail may still be kept full. —*The Detroit Free Press.*

THAT *Manila* affair ought to give England an idea of how we felt about that sort of thing in 1812. —*The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

FAIRBANKS does not appear to understand the game. He is not expected to drop into obscurity before he is elected.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Russians have captured a lot of Japanese provisions, but somehow can't capture the Japanese brand of grit.—*The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

THE next time the czar will probably not try for the disarmament of the whole world, but will be content to get only the Japs disarmed. — *The Atlanta Journal.*

Tom Taggart began his business career as the keeper of a pie counter. Glad to see him branching out so extensively in the same line in politics.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MAYBE it was all right for Mr. Bryan to have gold left out of the platform, but we hope that he will not insist upon having it also left out of the campaign fund. —*The Atlanta Journal.*

General Wood proposes that soldiers shall be taught to swim, which is an excellent idea. The General himself does not need to swim, for he can jump as far as necessary for his convenience.—*The New York American.*

TREASURY experts say that they can not understand the falling-off in our importations of foreign luxuries. It may be because the trusts have put so many of our necessities in the luxury class.—*The Washington Post.*

As we understand the current interpretation of international law, the seizure of a vessel on the high seas is a mistake or an act of piracy according to the size of the navy of the victimized nation.—*The Washington Post.*

THEY have a beautiful way of holding Presidential elections in Mexico. Gen. Porfirio Diaz was reelected the other day and the voters didn't know anything about it until it was all over.—*The Harrisonburg (Va.) News.*

JUDGE PARKER passes the contribution plate every Sunday, but the contents will look like the baby's savings compared with the showing that will be made when Tammas Taggart passes it during the week.—*The Washington Post.*

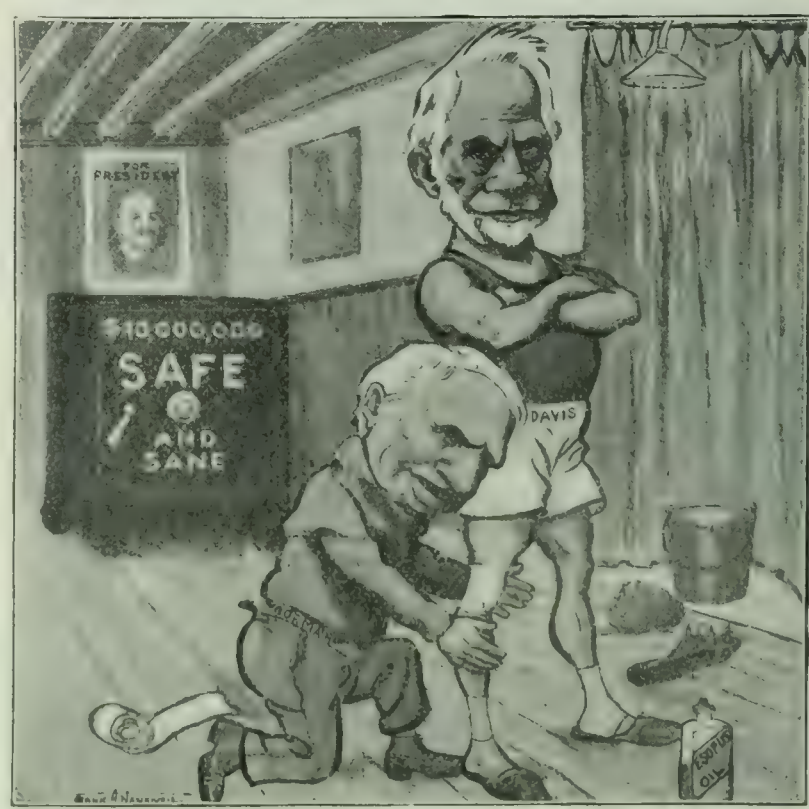
THOMAS W. LAWSON has begun to write a series of magazine articles against the Standard Oil Company. How awkward it would be if Mr. Rockefeller should conclude to buy the magazine before the rest of the series appears!—*The Denver Republican.*

IF he is really desirous of controlling the mines of the world John D. Rockefeller might communicate with Russia, which has a large number in the vicinity of Port Arthur it might be willing to dispose of at mark-down prices.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

KAISER WILHELM says a trip to America under present conditions is too long for him, but that if a ship is built that will cross the Atlantic in two days he will visit the United States. The splendid isolation of America is developing new advantages every day.—*The New York American.*

WE are pleased to see signs already of a better feeling between Russians and Japanese. The *Svet*, a Russian organ which has not hitherto been remarkable for the kindliness of its attitude toward the enemy, last week went out of its way to point out in the most courteous language that a siege of Port Arthur could only prove harmful to the Japanese.—*Punch.*

UNDISMAYED.
Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



NEVER TOO LATE TO RUN.
—Nankivell in *Puck*.

LEADERS OF THE "UNTERRIFIED."

LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT IS A "NATIONAL NOVEL"?

THE ever-recurring reference on the part of the book-reviewers to "the great American novel" that is to be leads Mr. Ezra S. Brudno to consider the general subject of the national novel. His finding is that while in a limited sense certain novels are peculiarly national, "no novel is national in the sense that our critics are apt to use when speaking of the American novel—a sort of gigantic creation, the embodiment of everything American." Among novels that are, in the limited sense, national he names "Dead Souls," "The Government Inspector," and "Taras Bulba," by the Russian novelist Gogol; "Foma Gordyéff," by Maxim Gorky; and "most of Turgenef's and Dostoyevsky's novels." In French literature, he says, "we must go to George Sand, and in a few instances to Balzac, to find French novels." The features that make novels national, in the limited sense of which he speaks, are "only such characteristics in a people that no other people possess, or a national problem that finds expression in fiction." Hence "the novel can only be national to the extent that the people are national." Mr. Brudno proceeds from this statement to compare the novelists of Russia, "the most national of European nations," with the novelists of America, which, "as compared with other nations, is cosmopolitan." Following this comparison, we read (in *The Bookman*) as follows:

"The representative novelists of Russia are Gogol, Dostoyevsky, Turgenef, and Tolstoy; Maxim Gorky may perhaps be added as the latest exponent. It is more difficult, however, to name American representative novelists. Not so much because of their disparaging inferiority by the side of the Russians, but because of their unsustained art as masters of fiction; like unsteady lights they come out twinkling, then grow dim, and for a minute flicker again. With the exception of Hawthorne there is no American novelist who could be decorously entitled representative. In the case of the Russians I have mentioned, each of them stands for a distinct feature in the art of fiction; but no American, with the one exception named, has followed up a definite phase of fiction. However, for the purpose of drawing a parallel to the other class, we shall name Cooper, Hawthorne, James, and Howells; and as a set-off against Gorky add James Lane Allen, who is most likely to stand aloof as an American representative of the finer art in fiction. . . . . .

"Russia has ever been vexed with live issues, most serious problems. The issues and problems were of a nature that concerned her alone; they were national troubles. With the dawning of civilization Russia began to observe, to feel, to question—that is, the mighty nation needed interpreters, so the feeling of the people found expression through her gifted sons. Gogol was the product of his time. The evil of serfdom was then at its height, and Russian civilization had not yet advanced far enough to hide its corruption to the extent it does now. So Gogol's genius, or rather the voice of the people that echoed through him, exposed the evil of slavery and corruption by his brilliant satire—peculiarly Russi n satire—in the character of Tchitchikoff in 'Dead Souls'; then came the 'Revizor, or the Government Inspector,' a satirical drama so distinctly Russian that readers who are not thoroughly familiar with the Russian people and Russian Government can neither appreciate nor understand it. Later came Dostoyevsky and Turgenef. They were the spokesmen of the second half of the last century. Nihilism and Culture were the chief problems then, so we find their canvas filled with pictures of Nihilism and Culture. Tolstoy, however, addresses a larger audience; altho he speaks from a Russian platform, he raises his voice loud enough for the benefit of those who do not stand near enough. Hence his tone frequently rings cosmopolitan. And the very last, Maxim Gorky, possessing the virility as well as the courage of Dostoyevsky, with a heart beating for his enslaved people, adds new chapters to the Russian novel.

"America, on the other hand, has never had issues or problems such as concern her alone; her problems and issues are simply human problems, human issues. The only great national problem was that of slavery. It then found expression through 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' As soon as this problem was solved there was no more need for Mrs. Stowe's prophecy, and her voice as an interpreter of life was hushed. Since then there were no national problems—that is, the problems we term national are universal: there is nothing in the national life of this country that must needs give expression through novels. The trust problem and that of capital and labor are universal problems, human problems; the tendency of certain Americans toward an aristocracy is not serious enough to give vent to genius as an interpreter of this apery; should it become threatening an American Gogol will surely arise. So these weak problems give rise to weak novelists, weak novels. In Hawthorne we find an abundance of artistic expression, romantic vision, and flawless purity of style, but not the writer of the American novel. He is only American—I had almost said New English—in atmosphere, the rest is cosmopolitan. 'The Scarlet Letter' is not an American novel; it only has American background; but background alone does not make a novel national. Of Cooper there is little to say, for, after all, he is merely an extravaganza, belonging nowhere. Henry James is an avowed cosmopolitan. Howells has for almost half a century made a valiant effort to do for American literature what Turgenef did for Russian, but alas! all he has accomplished is an acquisition of the Russian master's buoyancy, but as to richness of color, depth, the romantic expression of youth, artistic finish, the American Dean is still a mere pupil who has much to learn. However, as I have said, the fault is not in Mr. Howells, it is in the American people. Mr. Howells has indefatigably tried to write the American novel, but he sadly missed the point that the American novel can not be written. And where Mr. Howells has failed James Lane Allen has succeeded; perhaps because he never aimed at the American novel. If Mr. Allen had written 'The Kentucky Cardinal' only, without writing another line, his claim to a seat among the great would have been warranted. The reason of his success is his consciousness of his limitation."

What we really need, concludes Mr. Brudno, is not the American novel, but an American novelist. "Not one to write the American novel, but a novelist to write human novels, such as Balzac did and Maupassant and Turgenef and Auerbach and Dickens and Thackeray—a novelist who does not ponder how to make a book of the six sellers—a novelist to copy nature and thus teach and amuse at the same time—a novelist to whom humanity and art are one."

Are the Salons Detrimental to French Art?—M. Paul Gsell, writing in *La Revue* (Paris), argues that the salons not only reveal "the decadence of contemporary art," but are the direct cause of it. In one year, he states, no less than 1,863 canvases were consigned to the Société des Artistes Français and 1,324 to the Société Nationale. By encouraging such a "veritable debauch of production," such a "deluge of oil," the salons impose on the artists the necessity of adopting distinctive styles in order to attract attention, thus creating conditions "which almost make it impossible for art to renew itself." M. Gsell continues:

"The problem confronting artists seems to be how to compel the public's attention. Some achieve this end by one or another form of self-advertising, others by adopting some trade-mark, like manufacturers of blacking or sardine packers, so that the visitor strolling among the exhibits can pick out the works of each painter without even glancing at the names. 'Oh!' one says, 'here are large-plumed hats and fluted frills; this is a Raybet! Those melted sugar-plum nymphs are a Bouguereau!' And so on. This is the way the favorites of the public receive their annual homage."

M. Gsell suggests the remedy for this state of things in the following terms:

"Let people of talent desert the salons, let them shun these noisy fairs, let them work in retirement, honestly, disdaining to stoop to the trade-mark style to catch the public; and when they have completed a number of works, let them form groups of artists of the same temperament and organize small exhibitions, as many old and young painters are already doing. . . . People of taste are

beginning to realize that real art takes refuge in those 'little exhibitions,' and are more and more learning to forget the way to the salons."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BEERBOHM TREE ON THE PRESENTATION OF SHAKESPEARE.

MR. HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE, the distinguished English actor, in his initial address to the students of the new School of Acting, which he was chiefly instrumental in creating, dwelt at some length upon "the humanity of Shakespeare," by which he means that poet's "supreme gift of viewing human nature from the heights, of discerning the reality of things below, and of dealing with them in that serene spirit of tolerance which is the attribute only of the great few—the master-poets of the world." From this subject he passed to a consideration of the treatment which Shakespeare's interpreters should devote to his works in order to bring home to the spectator the true meaning of the poet. "It is the actor's highest aim," he said, "to give that note of humanity which makes the whole world kin." To quote further from Mr. Tree's address (as published in *The Fortnightly Review*, July):

MR. HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE
The eminent English interpreter of Shakespearian characters.

"It is in this spirit of humanity that I have sought to approach those plays of Shakespeare with which I have been associated as producer, and it is this quality (which is the poet's own) that has, I venture to think, been the secret of the success of those productions. It is the fashion to say that the mounting of Shakespeare is the main consideration the modern actor-manager has in view. That is all nonsense. These are the outward flourishes and not the essentials. It has been thought necessary (I remember many instances of it in my boyhood) that the actor should put on stilts in order to reach the Shakespearian height. I maintain that, on the contrary, no author demands a more natural, a more sincere, a more human treatment at the hands of the actor than does Shakespeare. He, being the most modern of writers, demands the most modern treatment. He is not of yesterday, or to-day—he is of the day after to-morrow."

On the question as to how far it is permissible for the actor's own personality to enter into his interpretation of Shakespearian characters Mr. Tree said:

"Certain it is that while the actor's self-suppression is among the most essential factors of success in his art, so also his own individuality, his own personality—in a word, his humanity—are all-important. I mean, you can not imagine a characterless person playing the great characters of Shakespeare. You say: 'Oh, it doesn't matter! Shakespeare has taken care of all that!' 'Yes,' I reply, 'but it requires individuality to interpret individuality—power, force, character, to realize the creations of the master brain.' Nothing else than individuality will make the humanity of these characters stand out sharp and clear from the mass of humanities grouped behind it."

THE LITERATURE OF BUSINESS.

THERE is really no inherent reason why business writings may not have a place in literature, as well as political speeches and sermons, avers Mr. Francis Bellamy, in *The Reader* (August). It will be objected, he admits, that literature exists essentially for its own sake, whereas business writing exists only to sell something. But he dismisses this objection, in the following words, as the language of a cult:

"It is the attitude of exclusiveness which belongs to every gild, profession, art, religion,—the denial and reprobation of the newcomer which new exigencies call into the field. The naval engineer staff are not real naval officers; Methodist bishops are not real bishops; illustrators are not real artists; homeopathists are not real physicians: all those things have been said.

"But old fences are moved by new conditions. Once, the only form of literature was poetry, and prose was a questioned intruder. Once, the novel had to fight, to be regarded as real literature, quite as hard as republics to be regarded by kings as recognizable states."

After all, Mr. Bellamy urges, what are the tests of a piece of real literature? Tho its possible characteristics may be many, its essentials, he finds, are reducible to these things: A sincerity of substance and style; proportion in thought and in expression; dexterity, approaching to inevitableness, in phrase; a personal color and temper; an intangible but unmistakable quality of elevation. And none of these essentials, he claims, excludes the possible writings of business.

Both political speeches and sermons, argues Mr. Bellamy, have a purpose outside themselves; they do not exist for their own sake. Yet many of these have won a place in literature. Moreover:

"To-day the paramount human interest is no longer in the two great topics for which these political and religious discourses were written; it is in business. Little by little the operations of business have assumed the primacy in our considerations, and the appeals of business are, with most men, of the most engrossing moment.

"Why, then, should not its operations and its appeals supply the material for genuine literature? Why may not some of its writings, its circulars, its advertisements, rise to the dignity of the literary recognition which has long since been given to the highest specimens of political and religious discourse whose immediate purpose was to persuade somebody to do something? I can find no serious reason why not."

Of the evolution of this alleged new literature we read:

"Cheap postage and facile transportation have multiplied competition to its last limits; and these three things, cheap communication, easy transportation, and enormous rivalry, have reversed the old current of commerce. Now the seller must seek the buyer. Now it is the seller's business to persuade the buyer, who sits still in his chair, to choose his particular article instead of that of his rival.

"Further, it is now necessary for the seller to create a want where there was no want before, to originate the imagination of a desire in the buyer who thought he was contented with what he had. . . . . .

"The only means for thus reaching and persuading people in masses to put out their money is by printed words; both by the elaborate display advertisements and by the highly finished pamphlets which get to us by mail.

"As it was competition that evolved this vast output of commercial printing, so it is also competition that is steadily improving its quality. As each advertisement, circular, or pamphlet seeks to gain the lead in effectuality, naturally the literary substance and style of the composition strike higher degrees. . . . It has been seen by the intelligent advertisers that when everybody is accustomed to good reading, the compositions of business, which compete for attention with popular books and short stories, must be equally distinguished for good style; they do not get respectful attention unless they are."

Mr. Bellamy is convinced that it is "the very observable tendency of our intense modern business life to produce a literature of its own and to put a good degree of quality into it."

THE OLDEST OF THE ARTS.

"THE oldest of all the arts has become the stepchild of art": so Grace Isabel Colbron defines the present position of the art of dancing. She reminds us that the history of this art is one of strange vicissitudes. "Alternately exalted and reviled, expressive of religious ecstasy or of wanton lust . . . the art of dancing has come down the centuries." Of its antiquity she writes further (*The Cosmopolitan*, August):

"Before song or the drama came into existence, dancing was an art; out of dancing grew song and the drama, and savage man, who has neither song nor the drama, finds both in his dance. Pantomime was the first poetry, and painting and sculpture drew inspiration and models from the dance. The dance was the first art in the history of the world, as it is in the history of each nation and of each human being—*i.e.*, the first conscious attempt at an artistic representing of human feelings and emotions. Therefore it is a venerable art indeed that we have now come to regard as a vehicle for youthful pleasure only, or a minor art whose devotees are not considered among the upper-tendom of artistic circles."

Speaking of the past relations of the art of dancing to religion, the writer states that the nearer the religion was to nature the greater importance was given to the dance as an element of its ritual. We read further:

"The early Christians did not despise the dance, but as monkish asceticism drew away from the simple, natural teaching of Christ, the dance fell into disfavor and was frowned upon as a manifestation of the evil one. And just so it was with artistic perception and artistic appreciation. Where they were highest, in Hellenic antiquity, dancing had its place among the arts and was revered as the oldest of them all, that art upon which all the others were based. Dragged down to pander to luxury and profligacy, as were all the arts during the period of Roman triumph and Roman decadence, the dance fell under a cloud with the rest, and seemed to disappear during the dark ages, as did the others."

Modern art and the modern ballet, we are told, were born in the Renaissance, in Italy, "which has mothered so much artistic beauty, to sit now by the stagnant waters of academic tradition."

In definition of various phases of this art the writer says:

"Scholars classify the dance into three groups: The dance under strong excitement; the dance for personal pleasure the dance with a definite mimetic object.

"The savage combines the three; Oriental religious and social feeling utilizes all three; but Occidental civilization rejects the first as an art-form at all, and considers only the other two. The second, the dance for personal pleasure, is hardly thought of as an art-form either, for that matter, and the hoary antiquity of our favorite form of social diversion is something last to enter the mind young enough to enjoy it thoroughly and properly. The show dance is the last group, the dance with definite mimetic object, the pantomime dance, for pantomime is the mimetic principle of the dance. When the show dance loses this principle, then it is no longer an art, but merely a gymnastic exercise. The pantomime dance found its highest form in the grand ballet, born in Italy and come to full fruition in France."

MME. CARMENCITA

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MISS ISADORA DUNCAN

MME. GUERRERO

The grand ballet, she states, as an art-form is on the decline. But this is a time of transition for art everywhere. "It is a time of awakening social conscience in public life, but a time of individual expression in art life, and the purest forms of the dance are shown in some individualistic attempts that have personality and artistic principle." In this connection we read:

"The devotees of the grand ballet and the academic school of dancing deplore what they term the influence of the music-hall on their art, and they do not consider the solo dancer of the music-hall as one to be considered at all seriously. Naturally this opinion is held a degree more strongly accentuated by the solo dancers of the grand ballet themselves, and all who are in any way connected with such institutions. But the music-halls, notwithstanding their undeniable tendency to cheapen art, have done for solo dancing what the secessionist salons have done for painting, what the independent theaters have done for the drama. They have allowed certain strongly defined individual talents to work out their own salvation, and they have infused new blood into the art of show dancing, much more so than the big scenic spectacles of melodrama and vaudeville, with their meaningless drilling of masses of legs.

"The Parisian cabarets des arts and the 'literary variety,' the Überbrettl of Germany, have done good in this way too, for they have allowed the pantomimic principle of the dance and its literary quality a greater sway than even the liberty of the music-halls, hampered by consideration for a low artistic average in the audience, could dare do. In Europe, the leading solo dancers of the

music-halls are fêted by poets, painters, and sculptors, who realize how much all their arts owe to the dance when it is used as a vehicle of expression by a strong personality. The grace of motion in muscles so perfectly under control that the thought expressed shines out unhindered; the poetry of changing line and gesture; the representation of an idea in the pantomimic dance, the first instinctive art of mankind—all this is recognized as worthy a place among the sister arts, and Terpsichore has been reinstated to the throne of the Muses."

As modern dramatic art, the writer urges, turns more and more from the pantomimic principle to simplicity of realism in lack of gesture, so there is all the more need to cherish the higher form of the dance as the last guardian of pantomime—"the art that will keep us near to nature when poetry tends to become too metaphysical."

On behalf of pantomimic dancing, the writer claims that the emotions it expresses are the emotions common to all. Further:

"Racial differences, accentuated in the spoken word, find no place in pantomime; its language speaks to all, appeals to all. It is the universal art, and the art upon which a universal bond of brotherhood in common enjoyment can be based. Perhaps because it is the tendency always of growing mental development to decry the natural, this most natural of all arts has come to be considered vulgar and unworthy to express any but the lowest emotions. The early stages of growing mental development are so apt to show scorn of what has been passed on the road."

In modern solo dancing, we are told, there are two distinct tendencies: one toward the reproduction of national dances, the other toward a renaissance of the Hellenic principle of the dance. As exponents of the first tendency, the writer mentions Carmencita, Guerrero, and Otero. Loie Fuller, in her serpentine dance, and Isadora Duncan in her "thought dances," represent the second tendency. The writer closes with the following statement and suggestion:

"An association bearing the name of Philochoros, which has been formed under the auspices of the University of Upsala in Sweden, for the purpose of preserving and restoring national dances, has already done excellent work and is increasing the scope of its utility every year. It is a movement that could be followed with advantage everywhere, for in these peasant dances much of national history and national art perception is stored."

NOTES.

Recently, at Brown University, Providence, R. I., was dedicated the John Carter Brown Library, which is to be the home of some 15,000 volumes relating to the history of North and South America during the colonial period. Many of the books are of great rarity and the collection as a whole forms one of the most valuable libraries of Americana in existence.

In good reading is to be found a forgetfulness of cares, as well as an education in all those qualities which make life sweet and greatly to be desired, says a writer in *The Globe* (London). And he adds: "One could wish that the Doctor of Medicine occasionally called in the Doctor of Letters in cases of mental distress. There is a tonic quality in books, properly chosen, which is as beneficent to the mind as change of scene or doses of flat water. People do not realize that the shortest way from the quagmire of the modern unrest is a total forgetfulness of self, and few know that the healthiest nepenthe is to be found in reading. The word disease signifies the negation of ease, and most forms of neurotic sickness are a deliberate effort on the part of the invalid to make himself uneasy. If doctors were to prescribe a course of Cervantes, or Molière, or Balzac, or Sterne, or Dickens, or even Shakespeare, and as strictly enjoin thoroughness in this course as they would if the treatment were a matter of diet or medicine, many of their patients would begin to mend from the first moment that these magicians had given them a forgetfulness of self."

A writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London) states that of the one hundred and fifty daily newspapers of Paris there are only three—*Le Temps, Le Journal des Débats*, and *Le Siècle*—in which literary criticism is not a branch of the advertising department. More specifically he says: "In all the other papers, when you want a favorable review of a book, you go to the business manager and arrange it. You can be hailed as a great master on the first page of such world renowned papers as *Le Figaro* or *Le Journal*, in a clever leading article signed by a well known man of letters, for a couple of thousand francs. This may sound incredible to English ears accustomed to English notions; but it is true—indeed, it is notorious, it is taken as a matter of course. Hence the joy and ecstasy of being a French novelist instead of an English novelist. Naturally the converse holds good. You may be a great master, and you may be generally regarded as a great master, but editors will not permit reviewers to say so until your publisher has interviewed their cashier. "Beyond the daily papers," adds the writer, "there is little criticism, but that little is good, and it is pure."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LENSLESS PHOTOGRAPHY.

THIS phrase, which is quite in accordance with the modern fashion of naming a thing from what it has not rather than from what it has, is applied by a contributor to *The Scientific American*, N. R. Briggs, to what is usually known as "pinhole photography"—the substitution of a minute aperture for the usual

A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WITH THE PINHOLE CAMERA.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

lens in a photographic camera. This method, Mr. Briggs notes, has been exciting new interest of late, tho its merits for certain kinds of work have long been recognized. He writes:

"The taking of a photograph, and a good one too, with a camera without a lens, may seem to many utterly incredible. Nevertheless, it is done, and this innovation in photography has become an interesting feature with many lovers of the photographic art.

"A piece of tinfoil, through which was pierced a fine needle hole, to serve the purpose of a lens in admitting light to the sensitive plate, was secured to the front piece of the camera, in place of a lens, and the exposure made in the regular manner. Pictures thus made are now popularly known as pinhole photographs. The pictures, however, were not wholly satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of getting a perfectly round and smooth hole through this soft, flexible metal, for in this lay the main principle of success. But this has led to the bringing out of a new invention called the 'radioscope,' which consists of a very thin piece of hammered brass plate, through which is bored an accurately round and smooth hole, and so mounted that it can be quickly adjusted to any camera, or any light-tight box that fancy may dictate.

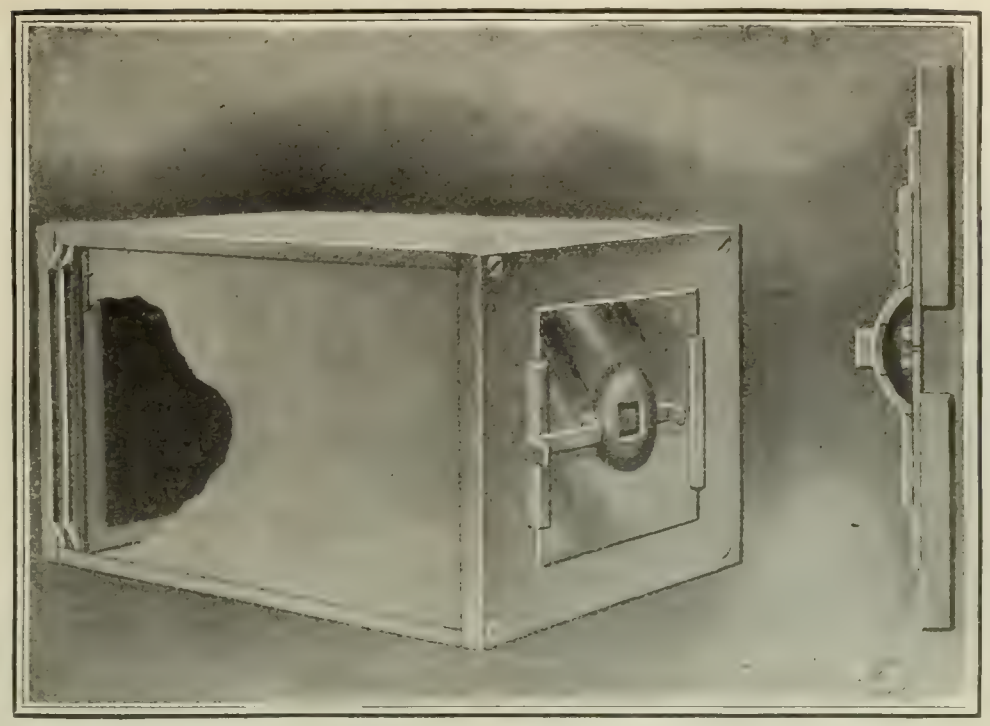
"The accompanying illustration is from a reproduction of a pinhole photograph of a scene in Central Park, taken for the writer by Mr. Charles G. Willoughby, of New York.

"As will be observed, there is a lack of that extreme sharpness produced by a regular photographic lens; but, as has been wisely said, this is more than compensated for by a softness of tone equaled only by the brush of an artist.

"The interest manifested in this new objective is due to the fact that it is of universal focus . . . the perspective is true, no part of

the picture being out of focus, while interior and architectural photographs are rectilinear — that is, without distortion of any kind, for the rays of light fall directly upon the plate without interference of any kind.

"Nor is the work of the pinhole objective confined to any one subject, for with it most pleasing portraits can be made. And it is said that work requiring the sharpest definition, such as copies, reproductions of documents, etc., can be often better done by the pinhole objective than it can with a fine lens. The reason is obvious. A lens focuses often sharper than the eye, giving a staring, unnatural effect to the resulting print.



A LENSLESS OR PINHOLE CAMERA.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"Another singular feature in connection with the pinhole objective is that any size camera may be used. For instance, it will take a picture upon a plate three inches long or twenty inches long. Therefore, it will be seen that all one has to do is to arrange his camera for a small or large plate, and with the latter interesting panoramic views could be secured. There is no doubt that a very cheap and satisfactory folding camera, in which to use any of the present series of roll films, could be made for special panoramic work.

"Of course, it should be understood that, owing to the small amount of light admitted through a pinhole objective, the time of exposure will naturally be longer than with a lens; and while it is possible to over-expose, there is less liability than with a lens."

SURGERY AND EVOLUTION.

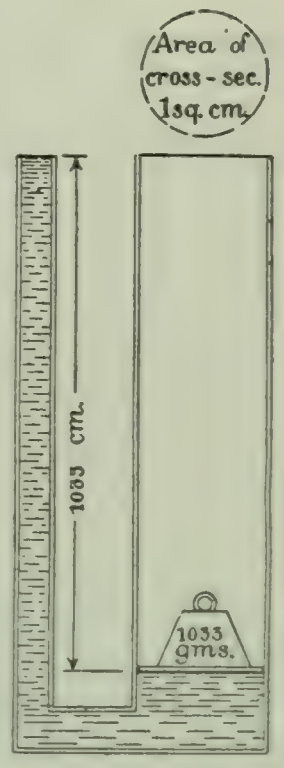
THAT certain surgical operations may, by saving the life of the individual, thwart the designs of nature, which demand the death of the individual in order to save the race from transmitted disease, is contended by Edwin G. Dexter in a communication to *Science* (July 1). The writer makes a particular application to the case of the operation for appendicitis, which he regards as a curious instance of an event that is good for the individual, but bad for the race, thus forming an exception to one of the fundamental rules of evolution. He says:

"Since the old theory of foreign lodgments—grape stones and the like—in the appendix as the cause of the trouble has been proven false, at least in a vast majority of cases, we are forced to consider appendicitis a disease, an inflammation of a particularly serious nature, yet no more accidental in its origin than are similar congestions in other parts of the body. But scientists tell us that diseases of all sorts—at least the predisposition to them—are transmissible; that they run in families, and that the probability is greater that the children of diseased parents will fall heir to the particular maladies of the latter than that the children of unaffected parents will be troubled by them. It is true that in the case of appendicitis, recent acquisition as it is to the catalogue of bodily ills, we have no exact data in support of the belief that it is transmissible, yet reasoning from analogy we have every right to believe that it is so. A hereditary predisposition to many other forms of inflammation similar in all respects except that of the part affected has been fully demonstrated, and the inference is certainly a logical one that appendicitis is no exception to the rule.

"But under the conditions of nature such a transmission of disastrous predisposition is taken care of through the early death of the individual with the consequent impossibility of passing them to the descendants. If death comes before the period of maturity is reached, the lack of offspring means the total annihilation so far as the race is concerned, of disastrous consequence in that particular line of descent. If it comes early in maturity, such annihilation is not absolute, but only relative, the danger to the race increasing with the length of life as measured by the number of children. In any event nature demands death without offspring on the part of the individuals possessing racially disastrous predispositions. Yet that is what the prolongation of life through surgical intervention controverts. All danger of death from the particular diseased part, so far as the individual is concerned, is removed without lessening seemingly one whit its disastrous effects upon the race. A long life is assured so far as the particular disease is concerned, and, all other things equal, a correspondingly large family with all the laws of heredity potent, so far as the probable transmission of the difficulty is concerned. To believe that the surgical removal of the diseased part does away with the probability of the transmittal of the disease would be to accept the theory of the transmission of mutilations. This few thinking persons, familiar with the field of scientific thought, are willing to do."

WHAT MAKES SAP ASCEND IN TREES?

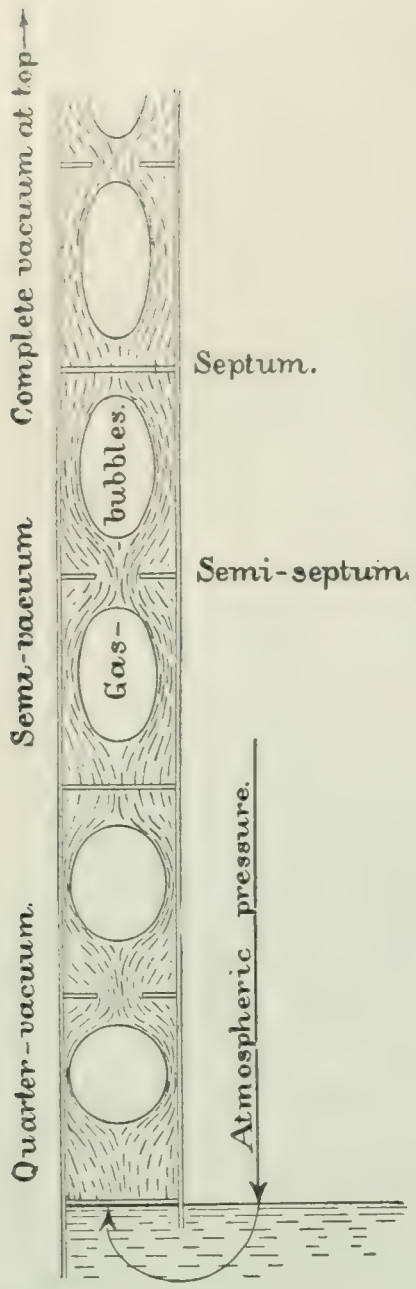
THE mechanism of the ascent of water from the roots of plants to the topmost leaves has long been one of the vexed problems of botany. None of the suggested and partially received explanations satisfy everybody, and many botanists are content to confess ignorance. In a communication to *Science* (July 22), Prof. George Macloskie, of Princeton, suggests still another theory, which he is confident solves the problem. According to him, the water, so intermingled with air-bubbles as to form a light foam, is supported by atmospheric pressure, while it moves upward by diffusing through the porous "septa" or partitions with which the ducts are filled. Says the writer:



Hydrostatic Paradox.

"Recent discoveries by Vesque and E. B. Copeland and others have brought us very near the solution of this inveterate problem; but botanists seem agreed to halt at the last step, awaiting some occult signal from the physicists. The old toy of the 'hydrostatic paradox' ought to teach them that water pressed upward by the atmosphere has no divine right to call a halt at 1,033 centimeters. One fluid may support and also elevate another fluid to any required height. Thus the supported weight in the annexed diagram may be represented by a column of water raised a mile high or more. The condition is that there shall be no immediate continuity of mass between the fluid to which the atmospheric pressure is applied and that which is to be lifted. This condition is secured in the tree by the numerous transverse septa on its water-ducts, which prevent the transmission of air or water in mass, but permit every free molecular diffusion of water and of everything dissolved in it."

The writer calculates that atmospheric pressure should sustain



Xylem-duct.
(diagrammatic)

a column of water 34 feet high in a duct whose diameter is half a millimeter, having a septum of this size at its base. If the duct narrowed down above the septum, the supported column might be much higher, and if mixed with air, higher still—perhaps hundreds of feet. Of the existence of air in the duct he says:

"Dr. MacDougal states that 'the cavity of a wood-cell contains a bubble of gas' ('Plant-Physiology,' p. 29). And Strasburger describes the water as freely streaming round the gas-bubbles or between them and the walls. This arrangement of water surrounding gas-bubbles constitutes what is known as foam—not, indeed, of the rough kind, but 'dressed,' so as to be in unison with the shape of the duct through which it must pass. It would take a great many hundreds of meters of such foam to weigh a kilogram to the square centimeter. Thus the atmospheric pressure at the base proves to be sufficient for the work to be done. Every change of equilibrium will cause a movement upward of the water which is the only movable ingredient of the mixture.

"If we are correct in accepting the observations that the water thus surrounds and encloses the continuous or beaded air-globules (which must also have much vapor of water), not only is the streaming of the water accounted for, but also such phenomena as capillarity and diffusion, and occasional stasis, reminding one of the phenomena of capillary circulation of blood; also the correlation which Strasburger, Vesque, and others have observed between the state of the barometer and the streaming within the xylem-ducts is explained, and possibly the pulsation of gas-bubbles which MacDougal regarded as helping to raise the water upward.

"The condition of low apical pressure is secured by the activity of the leaves correlated with the structure of the ducts. The leaves are not known to actively attract the water, but they always remove it as it arrives, turning it into starch, and transpiring it in great quantity. When they die or are stripped, the ascent of water ceases."

Effect of Muscular Effort on the Blood.—Experiments on this subject by P. B. Hawk, first reported in *The American Journal of Physiology*, indicate that such effort directly influences the proportion of globules in the blood. Hawk counted the globules in the blood of various persons before and after periods of physical exercise, both short and prolonged. Says the *Revue Scientifique*:

"The results were very uniform. In all cases the number of globules, both red and white, was increased. As a considerable increase may always take place in a very short time, following only a few minutes of exercise, it seemed to the American physiologist that it might be opportune to investigate the mechanism of increase. The hypothesis, according to which the increase is due to a multiplication of cells, can scarcely stand before the fact that a considerable increase may require only a few seconds. We can scarcely suppose a concentration of the blood, due to transpiration through the skin or lungs, for the same reason. Mr. Hawk adopts a third hypothesis, regarding the augmentation as due to the penetration into the blood of numerous globules which, in a state of rest, remain in different parts of the body, outside the blood-current, or, at any rate, immobilized in certain organs. In these conditions the increase of globules, due to exercise, would be only apparent, and there would be no real augmentation. On the other hand, it would seem to be shown by Hawk's experiments that muscular exercise really results in a destruction of the red globules, which becomes apparent only after a certain time following the disappearance of various effects that would seem to indicate an increase."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN MICROSCOPY.

THE ordinary microscope reveals objects of the size of a thousandth of a millimeter, or a twenty-five thousandth of an inch. But the improvements lately made by Siedentopf and Zzigmondy have lowered this limit very much. These inventors concentrate on the field the direct rays of the sun and thus render visible particles whose diameter is only one to five millionths of a millimeter. This has enabled investigators to revise many of their results, and has practically opened up a new world to research. Says a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris):

"In this order of magnitude there is no longer possibility of examining sections of homogeneous tissue, for, in spite of the intensity of the light, we should have opaque dark masses. But, on the other hand, we may study isolated bodies in a transparent medium, liquid or fluid.

"For the last eight months M. Raelhmann has devoted himself to examining a number of substances under the microscope, investigating bacteria especially. Now, if the size of these bacteria is at least equal to two hundred and fifty millionths of a millimeter, their form may be distinguished. Thus, very probably, microorganisms could be differentiated according to shape. In a great number, owing to differences of luminosity, some details of the interior may be detected. All bodies smaller than this are perceived as luminous points, whose brightness varies with their size, as is the case with stars whose relative magnitude is proportional to their luminosity. This enables us to detect surely the presence of organisms in any liquid and to observe the effects of antiseptics. M. Raehlmann has observed, for instance, the transportation to the positive pole of all the microorganisms contained in the water of a vessel, after the passage of a feeble electric current.

"By this method we can thus obtain specific knowledge of the various bacteria, which is absolutely wanting at the present time; also more complete information regarding the interior phenomena that take place in microscopic organisms; and, finally, a determination of the presence of the smallest creatures. . . . . .

"But M. Raelhmann's investigations have a more general bearing. We shall reach, in the domain of the molecule, which is properly that of physical chemistry, determinations that are no longer hypothetical, but visible. We shall attack especially the problem of solution.

"In fact, the author, examining under the microscope a solution of glycogen (we know that glycogen is soluble in water, giving it a bluish opalescence) and diluting it greatly, has observed particles in continual agitation, and he has seen the same in colloidal solutions of albuminoids. Now he has succeeded in showing that these movements are dependent on the mass, size, and specific gravity of the substance, on the one hand, and also on the number of the adjacent particles. In fact, the more dilute the solution is the more the particles are separated, and the less intense the movements are.

"These movements are not then the same as those called 'Brownian,' but must represent the optical manifestation of the motive forces of gravitation itself. In concentrated solutions the parts can not be differentiated, because they are so closely pressed together; but only in very dilute solutions.

"As regards the physiological albuminous liquids that are found, for instance, in the anterior chamber of the eye, it is shown under

the microscope that these also contain ultra-microscopic particles in suspension.

"The importance of such researches in this new domain appears to be great. But we must acknowledge that they are not easy; the conditions of investigation are rarely favorable, and the causes of error increase with the high powers of magnification. We must also beware of auto-suggestion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MARCH OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THAT the year 1903 marks a distinct advance toward the universal adoption of the metric system of weights and measures is the editorial belief of *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which sees in this fact an illustration of the tendency of the times to introduce labor-saving machines and to save work in general by the exercise of intelligence. Says the writer:

"This country made a great step in advance when it adopted a decimal currency in 1785. Prior to that time there existed time-honored but cumbersome pound, shilling, and penny currency. There can be no doubt that a shilling, as a duodecimal thing, is theoretically superior to a dime, for it admits of division into six-pences, fourpences, threepences, twopences, pennies, and half-pence; whereas the dime is only evenly divisible into five-cent pieces, two-cent parts, and cents. Nevertheless, we do not know of any one who considers that the old duodecimal system was superior to our dollar-and-cent system. Our dollar system is much simpler to learn, to think in, to compute, and to reduce.

"It was stated last year in evidence before the Congressional Committee on coinage, weights, and measures by a specialist in national education, that one-twelfth of the average eight years of elementary school education in America, or about two-thirds of a year of study, could be saved if the metric system took the place of our multitudinous medley of customary weights and measures, and that the waste of money in teaching the present system to children, apart from the question of the value of the waste time to the children, was eighteen millions of dollars annually. This estimate seems a reasonable one. Manifestly, if the children could be put on the same level as the children of France, Germany, and the other European countries in this respect, the assumed two-thirds of a year saved could be devoted to other things that can not now be included in the elementary school curriculum. Our crude and unscientific system handicaps all our citizens, in education, in thinking, in application, and in computing. The very best system in the world should only be good enough for the American people to adopt.

"Great Britain has made greater visible progress than the States toward the metric system during the past year, mainly owing to the official actions of her colonies. Most of these have either singly or jointly petitioned the British Government to adopt the metric system throughout the empire. We learn that Lord Belhaven has given notice of introducing into the House of Lords early next session a bill for the compulsory adoption of the metric weights and measures throughout the United Kingdom, and that Lord Kelvin will second the motion. We wish the bill every success, and feel sure that any branch of the English-speaking people adopting the metric system will give the signal for all branches to follow forthwith."

Street Telephones.—That telephones at street corners, either on the telephone pole or on the same post with the mail-box, may be a future convenience of many cities and towns, is asserted in *Popular Mechanics* (July). Says this paper:

"Already they are in use to a limited extent, keyless stations opened by merely turning the handle, and which contain the pay station and a directory, being the equipment. Hollow iron posts allow the necessary ground wires. In some places the agreement with the company insures that, for the privilege of placing the telephones, all emergency calls, such as police, fire departments, and hospitals, may be free of charge. This makes the system a public benefaction, saving time in case of fire or accident, and to an extent protecting the citizen. These stations are paying investments to telephone companies, as they require little extra wiring and cost little to maintain. George A. Long, in *The American Telephone Journal*, says there is no reason why these stations should not supersede the so-called police-telephone systems now in use. Police could send in their reports to headquarters over the public stations, and the blue police-box would no longer be

STREET TELEPHONE ON TELEPHONE POLE—DIRECTORY AND PAY STATION INSIDE OF BOX.

STREET CORNER TELEPHONE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., ON SAME POST AS THE U. S. MAIL BOX.

Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

needed. Certain it is that such a system in residential sections of cities would be of great public benefit, as it would in parks and along boulevards and roads frequented by pleasure-seekers. How often the automobilist would find it of use! How often it would save some person's going four or five blocks to the drug-store or grocery!"

POWER DEVELOPMENT AT THE DEAD SEA.

IT is well known that the level of the Dead Sea is far below that of the Mediterranean. It is now proposed, we are told by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris) to utilize this difference for the development of power. The promoters of the scheme propose to dig a canal through which the waters of the Mediterranean are to flow into the Dead Sea, and they rely on the powerful evaporation of the Dead Sea basin to keep the latter from filling up. It is this evaporation (estimated at 6,000,000 tons of water daily) that is responsible for the low level of this body of water and its saltness, it having no outlet. Says the author of the article to which reference has just been made:

"In a word, we have a difference in level of 400 meters [1,312 feet] between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, and as the level of the latter falls constantly, we can turn into it the waters of the former without fear that its basin will be filled. If, then, we should wish to utilize this considerable fall to generate electric power that could be distributed over all Palestine, we should only have to cut a canal to bring in the waters of the Mediterranean; and even if we should get only two horse-power to the liter, it will be easily seen what an almost inexhaustible source we should have. This water would flow into the Dead Sea, whence the sun would pump it up again, discharging it as vapor into the atmosphere, and thus obliging it to perform a continuous and gigantic work for the greater consolation of the promoter. Theoretically this is seductive, and certainly it is no small thing to have the sun as a forced collaborator. There is one gloomy point, however—the utilization of this immense force placed at the disposal of Palestine. Industries do not exist, and do not seem ready to spring up. As of yore, the native lives under his own vine and fig tree, and devotes himself to the primitive agriculture of his remote ancestors, which is sufficient for his most pressing needs. We do not yet see a manufactory of chemical products on the heights of Jerusalem, and a carbide works at Jaffa."

Considering the project further, we have to choose, it appears, between three different plans. The first utilizes the natural valley of Ibn-Amir and requires few tunnels. It is the cheapest and quickest route, but has the fatal objection that it terminates in the Jordan, whose waters would become salt below the mouth of the

canal, and could then be no longer used for irrigation as at present. According to the second plan, the route would follow the railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem. This would require the longest tunnel in the world—about 37 miles, costing, it is estimated, $2,400,000. The third plan abandons the Mediterranean and takes the water from the Red Sea, starting from the depression known as Bahr-el-Akhabah. This would traverse the desert for the most part, and the cost of excavation would be slight. The writer says in conclusion:

"These are the three routes. The last would seem to be the most realizable—at least on paper, for practically it would be in the open desert and might involve difficulties that can not even be suspected at this distance. This plan would leave Palestine intact, touching neither its memories nor its traditions, and would give the country a force of 52,000 horse-power. This is very well, but before embarking on such an enterprise a prudent promoter (if there be such a person) would do well to ask what is to be done with this horse-power. The Arab would say that he would rather have 52,000 camels!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A CABLE despatch to one of the New York daily newspapers announced recently," says *The Electrical Review*, "that an Italian engineer now residing at Brussels had invented an instrument which he calls the telecriptograph, and which will reproduce in print all conversations held over the telephone. If he has really done this, the doom of the typewriter has been sealed, since one would then have only to talk into a machine which would grind out the typewritten letters as fast as they were dictated. We surmise, however, that the inventor has not been working with English, a language in which sounds and symbols often seem to have no connection. Probably the true meaning of the report is that the Italian engineer mentioned has been developing a machine of the telautograph class, and the reporter was a little hazy about its workings when he sent out the despatch. We are not yet far enough advanced to build a machine which will convert spoken sounds into written symbols."

"A TRACKLESS trolley line is being built by the community of Mannheim to be the first of its kind in Prussia," says *The Street Railway Journal*. "It will run from Mannheim to Langenfield, and will be about 2½ miles long, with two short branches intended for freighting purposes. . . . The power will be conducted to and from the cars by means of two rotary poles, placed on the top of the cars, and sliding-blocks enabling the train to give way from ten feet to twelve feet. For entering farmyards lying close to the road there will be used, instead of the regular wire, a connector and flexible cable fifty feet to seventy feet in length, by means of which the current will be transmitted to the motor-car. The trains will consist of an electric locomotive for drawing two or three cars, driven by two electric motors of from twenty-five to forty horse-power. The conducting-crew will have its place on the locomotive. The cars for carrying freight have a capacity of about five tons. Some of the cars will be open and some closed, and all will be fitted with brakes. Couplings will be provided for attaching farm-wagons."

A NEW source of cotton, said to have been discovered by Hilario Cuevas, a planter of Jalisco, Mexico, is described in *Cosmos*. Señor Cuevas has been making for the last five years, with the aid of the Mexican Government, some interesting experiments on a tree that he has found in the forests on his estate. Says the writer of the note: "This tree furnishes cotton equal to that of the Texas cotton-plant, but with a longer fiber; the growth of the tree is very rapid. . . . The advantages of the cotton-tree over the cotton-plant are evident. The tree is not subject to any of the diseases that so often ruin the crops; its yield is larger for an equal area, and the price is higher. It needs only humidity of atmosphere and can consequently be cultivated without irrigation. In the hot-houses of Vera Cruz certain cotton-trees are known, among others the pangalote and the pochotte, but their fibre is very short. The Mexican Government has distributed ten million seeds of the Jalisco cotton-tree among the planters of the country. This discovery would seem to need verification; if true it may revolutionize the textile industry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW type of high-power microscope invented by Mr. J. W. Gordon was recently exhibited in London. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* (July 2): "It is a well-known fact that when high magnification is attempted by a series of lenses arranged in the conventional manner, the emergent beam of light which enters the eye of the observer is so small that vision is deficient, owing to the fact that the pupil of the eye is not entirely filled with light. It is consequently apparent that in order to obtain satisfactory results in excessive magnification the emergent ray should be expanded in such a way as to fill the pupil of the eye. This result is achieved in this microscope of Mr. J. W. Gordon. It comprises an ordinary microscope with an eccentrically rotating glass screen with a finely grained surface placed in the view-field. This is viewed through a second microscope which has an object-glass of half an inch, by means of which a further magnification of 100 diameters is rendered possible. The transmitted emergent beam is expanded by the ground glass screen so that it fills the second microscope, and there are no imperfections whatever in the magnifications. The inventor demonstrated this by magnifying a diatom to 10,000 diameters, and its structure was perfectly clear and defined right to the edges. A comprehensive idea of the extent of this excessive magnification may be gathered from the fact that if the eye of an ordinary house fly were magnified on the same scale it would cover an area of 312 feet. The idea of the ground-grained screen being made to revolve is to prevent the grain thereon becoming visible and thereby interfering with the magnifying of the subject under observation, while as it is not in contact with either of the microscopes there is a complete absence of vibration."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGION WITHOUT REVELATION.

IN a recent review article (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 28), Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson predicted that revelation "will cease to be regarded as a satisfactory basis for religion." In a later paper he advances the theory that religion will remain even if revelation be rejected. In elaborating this view, Mr. Dickinson defines religion as "a reaction of the highest imagination of the best men upon life and the world, as far as we know them by experience and science: a passionate apprehension, from the point of view of ideals, of the general situation in which we find ourselves." This situation he outlines as follows (*The Independent Review*, London):

"We find ourselves born, without choice of our own, into a universe which we do not understand, and which corresponds, as it seems, only in the most imperfect and fragmentary way with those of our desires and aspirations which we increasingly believe to be legitimate and good. From this universe we are removed, as we entered it, without notice or warning, and without any reference to our willingness or unwillingness to depart. Before departing, we have, commonly and without much reflection, produced others to undergo in their turn the same enigmatic destiny. And so from generation to generation the race is continued; achieving much, yet accomplishing nothing; learning much, yet remaining ignorant of everything; acting, thinking, feeling, yet haunted by the doubt whether it is not all a dream; pursuing Good and contending with Evil in a scheme of things which never appears itself to take sides; developing the means to happiness, yet never becoming happier; pressing ever onward to goals that are never reached; and retiring, section after section, baffled but never acknowledging defeat, to make room for new combatants in the contest that is always old."

The attitude of the spirit toward this situation, Mr. Dickinson reiterates, constitutes the essence of religion. According to this definition, religion does not depend upon doctrine or opinion. The following passages illustrate his meaning:

"Suppose a man to have accepted—as many now have, provisionally at least—the view which seems to be suggested by modern science: that the world, as a whole, is neither good nor bad, but simply indifferent to moral values; that the life of mankind is but a brief and insignificant episode in its strictly determined but purposeless activity; that it tends to no goal having ethical significance, still less to one corresponding to our conceptions of Good—suppose a man to have accepted this, is he, therefore, debarred from religion? Surely not. On the contrary, there would seem to be open to him two attitudes at least, either of which he will adopt, according to his character, if he has the religious instinct at all; and either of which may be fairly called religious. Thus he may, adhering passionately to our standards of value (none the less true because their realization is so imperfect and precarious), pursue, wherever it flees, the perishing image of Good, imprisoning it in a rule or a policy, impressing it on a fugitive act, embalming it in the flux of feeling, reflecting it in the mirror of art, always from the consciousness of frustration drawing new vigor for the chase, snatching defiance from the sense of defeat, patience from the fire of passion, from the very indifference of the universe gathering the inspiration to contend with it, and, tho at last he be broken, perishing unsubdued, weaker yet greater than the blind world which, tho it made him and destroyed, was incapable of understanding or valuing its own creation.

"Such a man, sustained by such a conviction, honestly held, I should call religious, as Prometheus was religious. And if to some he should appear rather to be blasphemous, that will be only because they do not share what I have supposed to be his intellectual position. Granting a bad or indifferent world, to defy it will be a form of religion. But not the only possible form, even on that hypothesis, for where one man practises defiance, another may practise renunciation: and the conviction that Good can not be realized, or can be realized, if at all, only in connection with greater Evil, may lead to the creed of the annihilation of desire, instead of the affirmation of will. Escape, not battle, then

becomes the goal, as in the Buddhist faith, and the philosophy of Schopenhauer and Hartmann. And this attitude, too, will be religious, if it be greatly and imaginatively conceived: religious not by virtue of its intellectual content, but by virtue of its sense of a world-issue turning upon the ideas of Good and Evil.

"But now suppose a radically different scientific conception of the world. Suppose it to be believed that our ideas of Good and Evil are also those with which the universe is concerned, that it is moving toward a goal, and a goal of which we approve, that with it moves the human race, and even individual souls, surviving death and ultimately entering into their perfection. On this view, religion assumes a radically different complexion. It is optimistic instead of pessimistic; it has exchanged the horror of night for the midday sun. But it is still religion; for its essence is still the same: an imaginative conception of the universe, as a whole, in relation to Good and Evil."

"Truth is a matter of science, religion of imagination and feeling." Thus the man who, in Mr. Dickinson's sense, is religious, will never confuse his desires and his aspirations with his positive knowledge, even tho he may think them more important than his knowledge. But while religion, as here defined, is "an attitude of the imagination and the will, not of the intellect," nevertheless "it is from the intellect it receives its light"; and "its discipline will be the more arduous, its insight the more profound, the more candidly it accepts all that the intellect can communicate."

THE RELIGIOUS BASIS OF JAPANESE PATRIOTISM.

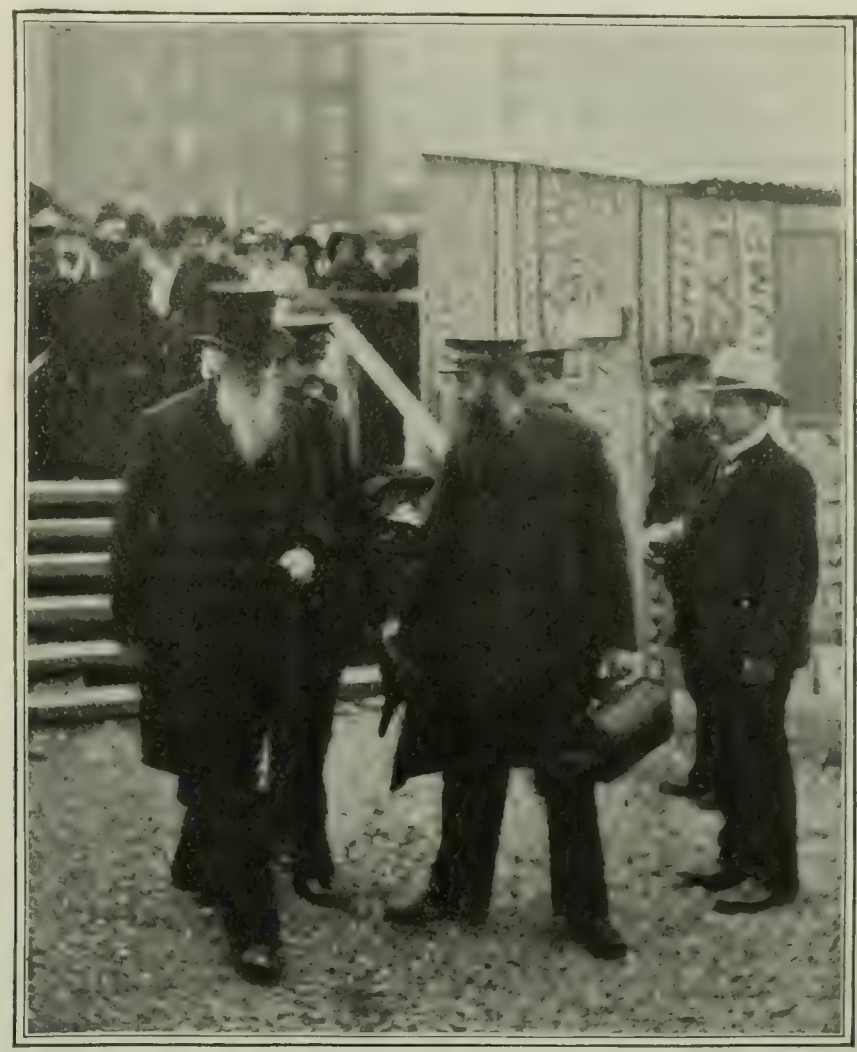
JAPANESE patriotism, according to Mr. Alfred Stead, has its foundation in ancestor-worship, "the primeval religion of Japan." Of this religion, which "has existed from the earliest days, some 2,500 years, and is universally practised to-day," there are in vogue at the present time three kinds. These are, Mr. Stead tells us (in *The Monthly Review*, London): "The worship of the First Imperial Ancestor, which is carried on by all the people, and may be regarded as the national religion; the worship of the patron-god of the locality, which is a survival of the worship of clan-ancestors by clansmen; and the worship of the family ancestors by the members of that household." Reading further, we learn that the Emperor is the living representative of the First Imperial Ancestor, and contains in himself all the virtues and all the powers of his ancestors. Says Mr. Stead:

"It is difficult to imagine people more loyal, if loyalty consisted only in the outward form of loyal actions, for the people of Japan do reverence every day to the representatives of the First Imperial Ancestor. The very fact of this continuous reverence can not fail to set a seal upon the loyalty of its subjects and mark it out from that of other peoples. And the same worship which gives to them this feeling of loyalty causes them to love their country to an almost abnormal degree. . . . . .

"As a concrete example of the effect of ancestor-worship may be taken the feelings of the Japanese soldiers and sailors who are now on the field of battle. By nature they are the least fitted to be soldiers; mentally, they are the worst. They are largely drawn from the agricultural classes, who, as practical vegetarians, have been unaccustomed to shed blood or to see blood shed. Thus their instincts should be much less brutalized than those of flesh-fed soldiers. A certain lack of dash, a timidity, and a possibility of fear might be naturally looked for. But it is just here that the effect of ancestor-worship comes in. 'Never to degrade in any way the good name of the ancestor'; this is always present in the mind of the soldier. Any act of heroism or of devotion to Japan will lift the doer to a preeminent position in the eyes of those who will venerate him. Even taking it at the lowest, it is much harder to do a cowardly or dishonest action, when not alone the eyes of comrades are upon you, but also there is the prospect of sinning against countless generations of ancestors. Taken together with the teachings of Bushido, which held up shame as the greatest punishment possible, the effect of ancestor-worship may be imagined upon the Japanese troops. Knowing possibly what fear is, they are not able to be afraid, but are impelled to deeds of heroism both by the desire of being good ancestors and the necessity of avoiding shame. Thus they have both a positive and a negative force behind them. Death is not to be avoided save in so far as the prolongation of life enables the soldier to do glorious deeds—a glorious death is always preferable to a surrender. To die doing something for one's country, that is indeed glory!"

THE SALVATION ARMY'S INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE third international congress of the Salvation Army, recently held in London, has served to emphasize the remarkable growth of an organization founded less than thirty years ago and already commanding the allegiance of 7,585 branch societies in all parts of the world. "Few reversals of judgment in history," comments the Boston *Congregationalist*, "are more complete or more dramatic than present praise of the army contrasted with early condemnation of or contempt for it. General Booth, with all his shortcomings as an arbitrary commander, must be reckoned as one of the great constructive, organizing minds of his time; and the army as a vital, redeeming force in society. Its only rival in international and cosmopolitan scope of work is the Church of Rome; next to these, and not so very far behind, we should rank the International Y. M. C. A." *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) says:



GENERAL BOOTH.
A photograph taken outside the Convention Hall

"If the Salvation Army is not the novelty it was and does not attract the public attention it did a few years ago, let no one imagine it is on the retreat, for it is on the forward march, conquering and to conquer. It concluded on July 8 a two weeks' congress in London that was a monumental meeting and a splendid success. Six thousand delegates were in attendance from all over the world. A great temporary iron building was erected for the meetings on the Strand. Here night and day there were great gatherings that always swayed and shouted with enthusiasm. During the two weeks the Strand was a veritable exhibition-ground of national costumes and Salvation Army uniforms. At the opening of the congress King Edward received General Booth in a special audience and gave him his heartiest wishes for his work, which greatly

delighted the Salvationists. On the last afternoon of the congress the American delegates, 400 strong, including negroes from the South and Chinamen from San Francisco, appeared with their flags flying and their bands playing before the residence of Mr. Choate, the American ambassador, and were kindly received by him. The great affair of the congress was the farewell meeting at Albert Hall, seating 12,000 people, which was packed from floor to floor. The boxes were filled with the fashion and beauty and fame of London, duchesses, peers, ambassadors, statesmen, and bishops. Lord Rosebery, Lord Aberdeen, the Bishop of Hereford, and General Baden-Powell were among the distinguished people present. The arena was a variegated mass of color arising from the variously dressed delegates and the gleam of the scarlet and gold of the uniforms. The contingents from the different countries first greeted Bramwell Booth, the chief of staff, were received with cheers, and then took their assigned places, more than an hour being required for this. When at last General Booth appeared, 12,000 people arose and received him with a mighty shout. No such pageant had ever been seen in Albert Hall, and the congress made a profound impression upon London."

General Booth, the veteran commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, is the subject of laudatory comment in many English religious papers. "He did not need," says *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), "altho he deserved, the King's invitation to Buckingham Palace to assure the world that he is to-day one of the foremost of Britain's sons." The same paper adds: "Friday at the Albert Hall was a grand spectacle, and the enthusiasm tremendous. General Booth spoke well, as a man should whose record in public oratory is now unequaled in the world." *The British Weekly* (London), commenting during the sessions of the convention, refers to his work as follows:

"His physique is as wonderful as was John Wesley's. He is making over fifty speeches during the congress, but speeches are the least part of his exertions. He presides over nearly all the important meetings, guides the singing, appeals for collections, introduces foreign delegates, and listens with watchful intentness to every word spoken. London has never witnessed a more astonishing religious spectacle than this congress. Races from every corner of the globe are represented, and all are united in reverence and loyalty for the commander-in-chief. Crowds have gathered daily to watch the foreigners in their picturesque costumes entering or leaving the hall. There has been no such reunion of the empire's scattered children since the coronation year."

In some quarters, however, there is a disposition to belittle the significance of the convention. *The Saturday Review* (London) indulges in a terrific onslaught on the tactics and propaganda of the Salvation Army. It says, in part:

"Mr. William Booth, founder and leader of that grotesque pseudo-religious organization known as the Salvation Army, has been in occupation of London during the week. His half-crazy followers in thousands have been meeting in what he calls an international congress, one of those brilliant ideas for self-advertisement in which he is as proficient as exploiters of human credulity for their own self-glorification and profit have always shown themselves to be. It is an indispensable trick of the trade, and Mesmer and the Comte de St. Germain and Cagliostro would have had very little to teach Mr. William Booth in this branch of their business. Why they have been coming from all parts of the world except to minister to the egotism of their founder no one can say. It is a show which has some elements of the picturesque in it, mostly of a barbarous and vulgar type however, and for all we can see it is about on the same level of spirituality as an exhibition by Buffalo Bill. There has been no assigned definite object in holding it, and nothing has happened but a series of those corybantic exercises on a gigantic scale which are carried on in the ordinary operations of the Salvation Army. There have been extensive sales of tickets for reserved seats in the detestably ugly iron building into which the public have been invited to enter to 'Save your souls' and to spend 'Two days with God.' Evidently an enormous amount of money has been spent in preparations for this huge picnic, and the money has to be raised to meet the expenses. But what purpose or object does it serve, religious or social, with which serious people of any mode of thinking can be in sympathy? The only object apparently has been deliberately to work up an artificial so-called religious enthusiasm, a debauch of nervous excitements which have no other end in view but that peculiar form of morbid gratification itself; and this must have for its effects the deterioration of the people who subject themselves to it. . . . The 'army' has not contributed one valuable idea in theology or church organization. It has only revived with additional degeneracies the emotional excesses of some sects of the Methodists and Ranters, which had almost disappeared among them with the growth of education and the sense of self-respect, when the Salvation Army began to debase the coinage of religious emotion and thought."

IS THERE A CONFLICT BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE?

DR. EDWARD S. HOLDEN, Sc.D., LL.D., writing in a leading scientific publication, discredits the popular idea that there has been, from early times, a state of warfare between religion and science, or even between science and theology. "It may be fairly said," he claims, "that up to the time of Galileo there never was, in any true sense, a conflict between religion and science." While admitting that the controversies of the nineteenth century "are, perhaps, of a different nature," Dr. Holden writes (in *The Popular Science Monthly*, August) as follows:

"During the earlier centuries there were endless warfares between one religion and another, between religion and heresy, between science and pseudo-science, but not between religion and science as such. Looking backward, we now discover that the science of the nineteenth century would have been in conflict with the theology of the thirteenth. But in the thirteenth century itself, and in every other century, the warfare was, in general, between religion and heresy—not science; between science and pseudo-science—not religion. The distinction is fundamental. It arises from the very constitution of man and the world he lives in. . . . . .

"The veritable conflict of the past has been between enlightenment and ignorance; between true religion (the residue left after countless onslaughts of heresy) and false; between true science (again, a residue) and pretended. The issue has been along the road that we call progress—the residue of insight and acquirement left to us after the experience of the ages. . . . . .

"Looking backward, then, over the centuries, we see perpetual conflict with ignorance, perpetual struggle in both the physical and the spiritual worlds; and specifically a struggle in one world between true and false science, in another between religion and the heresy of the time. If we survey the whole of history at a glance, we see that the science of one epoch has often been at variance with the religion of another; but we also see that in each and every age the conflict has been between things of one and the same kind; between religion and its opposite, between science and its opposite; and not in general between things so different in their nature as science and religion."

As illustrating Dr. Holden's argument more specifically, we quote the following paragraphs:

"The early fathers of the Christian Church took some one view, some another, of the shape of the earth. St. Augustine tolerated the scientific view, and said at the same time: 'What concern is it to me (as a theologian, he meant) whether the heavens as a sphere enclose the earth at the middle of the world, or overhang it on either side?' It was a matter of almost no concern to the Bishop of Hippo at that time, in that place, under those conditions. The mission of the church in the fifth century was to civilize the teeming millions of pagans and barbarians. It was a mighty task. It was performed. It required the entire energy of all churchmen. It was of infinitely small importance, then, whether the barbarians were crowded together on a flat or on a spherical earth. The entire indifference of churchmen, then and later, to purely scientific matters is a fact to be kept in mind. . . . . .

"That an erroneous scientific result had a bearing on theological matters was incidental, not essential. The wild disorder of Giordano Bruno's systems of cosmic infinities, notably his guess that the stars were worlds, filled the mind of Kepler with horror. He expressly says that he shuddered with horror at the thought.

It was precisely these new infinities of worlds that the Roman inquisitors found to be heretical. They had, without knowing it, the support of the greatest Protestant astronomer. Kepler's horror for Bruno's ideas was no theological opposition. It was based on the best philosophy of the time. Like the Roman inquisitors, Kepler believed the universe to be finite. Can we wonder that the fugitive Dominican monk was tried and sentenced for heresy? Can we wonder that ideas from which the free-minded speculative Kepler recoiled were odious to a congregation of monks? . . . . .

"It is a pertinent fact that in the seventh century Isidore of Seville and in the eighth the Venerable Bede pronounced in favor of the earth's sphericity. After these two great doctors had spoken, it was allowable for any churchman to follow them. That many did not is an incident in the warfare with ignorance, not an attack of religion upon science; and this conclusion is a point to be emphasized. . . . . .

"Copernicus taught the heliocentric theory—that the planets revolved about the sun, as we know that they do. In 1616 his books were placed upon the index, there to remain 'until corrected.' The action of the Congregation of the Index was an incident in the distressing history of Galileo. It was not taken, however, until the congregation had consulted leading astronomers and had obtained their verdict that the heliocentric theory was without foundation. The pseudo-science of the Aristotelian professors (nearly all of whom were inimical to Galileo for personal as well as philosophical reasons) was opposed to the science of Copernicus. With this verdict in their minds it is not strange that the congregation should have proceeded against Galileo for heresy."

Dr. Holden claims that these cases are typical, and that nearly every recorded instance of "conflict" can be reduced to one or another of them. "All are explicable as conflicts primarily with ignorance—and in that way alone."

THE POPE AND CHURCH MUSIC—A ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTEST.

MR. RICHARD BAGOT, a well-known English novelist and writer on political topics, and himself a member of the Roman Catholic Church, has given publicity, through the pages of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, to the opinion that Pope Pius X. has "blundered both artistically and psychologically in banishing from the ritual of the church every school of sacred music save one which belongs to an age long since passed away." The Pope is quoted as having declared that no amount of opposition to his recent edict concerning ecclesiastical music (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 12 and June 11, 1904) would cause him to abandon or even modify its tenor. This papal decree has already called forth guarded expressions of dissatisfaction both in Europe and in America, but no such frank criticism as Mr. Bagot's, which is remarkable as coming from within the Roman Catholic fold, has previously appeared. Says Mr. Bagot:

"We have elsewhere drawn attention to that return to the spirit of early medievalism—or, as we might say with more truth, to the darker ages immediately preceding the medieval—which has been so remarkable a feature of the internal policy of the Vatican during the last quarter of a century.

"Under Pope Leo XIII. Roman Catholicism was once more subjected to the narrow and retrograde influences of the Thomist philosophy, from which it had gradually been emancipating itself under that irresistible pressure of modern thought which, albeit slowly and silently, makes itself felt even within the walls of the Vatican.

"Leo XIII., however, tho he certainly did nothing to encourage the arts, and bequeathed to posterity as a specimen of his artistic taste the monstrous internal decorations of St. John Lateran, never attempted to interfere with their legitimate use as an aid to devotion. It has been reserved to his successor, Pius X., to transfer a retrograde policy from the domain of theological philosophy into that of the highest and the most spiritual of all the arts."

The Gregorian chant, in Mr. Bagot's opinion, is typical of the sacristy; it has little appeal except to the clerical temperament. "It never has been, and it never can be, a form of music which evokes answering chords in the hearts of the vast majority of the laity."

Of the Pope's alleged artistic blunder, Mr. Bagot writes in part as follows:

"By a few strokes of the pen, and largely, if report be true, by the influence of a priestly composer, whose music, when not a plagiarism from other and greater geniuses, is intolerably insipid and monotonous; by the individual taste of a pontiff who can assuredly have had no opportunity of hearing the music his edict condemns, and whose antecedents, we may suspect, would scarcely allow him to appreciate if he did hear it, the most lofty inspirations of the greatest masters of music are denied to the faithful. They can not again be heard in surroundings to emphasize the sanctity and solemnity of which they were specially composed. We confess to a feeling of amazement at the superficial—we had almost said ignorant—treatment to which the most divine of the arts has been subjected by the authorities of that church which has hitherto recognized to the full the importance of stimulating religious fervor through an appeal to the senses. We can not but regret an edict which practically divorces religion from its highest earthly coadjutor."

Of the psychological blunder which Mr. Bagot detects in the Pope's attitude on the subject of church music, we read:

"The recent edict absolutely ignores the fact that the art of music, and especially that branch of it devoted to sacred things, has consistently adapted itself to the mental and spiritual requirements of successive generations. As Leo XIII. forced upon Roman Catholic Christendom of the twentieth century the theological philosophy of the thirteenth century, so Pius X. and his advisers have determined to limit the faithful, in that divine art which has ever been the handmaiden to religious devotion, to the narrow and gloomy expression which satisfied the needs of the sixth century. We contend that such a limitation is not only an offense against art, but also a psychological error. . . . . .

"The love of melody is strong in all nationalities and in all classes; and, in the lower classes especially, mere harmony will scarcely supply its place. We venture to say that a simple melody, however indifferently rendered, will appeal to the sense of the majority of laymen with greater directness than any harmony will do; and we have yet to learn that the senses are not very important factors in any form of religious worship. That the senses may be appealed to in different ways is indubitable; but we submit that, so far as an appeal through music is concerned, the Gregorian music, owing to its monotony and lack of melody, is fitted to appeal to the clerical rather than the lay elements of a congregation. For this reason we believe Pope Pius X. to have made a psychological mistake."

To quote further from Mr. Bagot's protest:

"We submit that Pope Pius X., in his determination to banish from Roman Catholic worship all but a form of music which may be described as archaic, has forgotten that, tho the Vatican may still cling to the traditions and breathe the mental atmosphere of the early Middle Ages, the great mass of Roman Catholic laity of all nationalities prefers the atmosphere of the twentieth century.

"We would submit, moreover, that nothing but ignorance of the great masters of sacred music, of their aims and scope, of the psychological power they wield (an ignorance that is lamentable, but not surprising to those who are acquainted with the musical methods of ecclesiastical Rome), can account for, or excuse from an artistic point of view, this deplorable edict."

Mr. Bagot goes on to speak of the large number of Protestants in London who have been attracted to such Roman Catholic churches as the Brompton Oratory by the magnificent music to be heard there; and he declares himself confident that "when it is once generally realized that the beautiful and varied music formerly to be heard is a thing of the past, there will be fewer converts to Rome, and more converts to ritualism." He regards the papal edict as "the grand opportunity for the Ritualistic party in the Anglican Church."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND ON OUR PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

ASSUMING that London press comment is a trustworthy guide to the state of British opinion, it seems clear that Roosevelt will carry England next November by a very large majority. *The St. James's Gazette* (London), *The Outlook* (London), and the Manchester *Guardian* are predicting that Roosevelt will carry the United States too; but the London *Spectator*, profoundly impressed by the President as a combination of the impulsive Hotspur and the subtle Machiavelli, sorrowfully concedes that he may not succeed himself. Yet this same British weekly was, not long ago, confident of Roosevelt's election. "It is recognized on all hands," it now declares, "that the contest, which it was previously supposed would be a 'walk-over,' will be a very serious one." Here is the London organ's idea of how the result of the election may affect the interests of England:

"If Englishmen were to think only of the interests of their own country, they would probably desire the success of the Democratic candidate at the Presidential election. Neither party in the United States is now unfriendly to this country, and whether the President is a Republican or a Democrat, he is certain to maintain the tradition of good-will which inspires the Government at Washington as fully as it does that at Westminster. But tho the good terms on which the United States and the British Empire now find themselves are not likely to be jeopardized whichever way the election goes, a selfish and narrow view of our interests would no doubt indicate a Democratic victory as desirable. If the Democratic party wins, a veto will almost certainly be placed on American expansion, and on the development of an American oversea empire. Again, a Democratic victory will mean a small, as contrasted with a great, navy. The Democrats are opposed to the development of American sea-power, and declare that they have no use for a navy larger than that required to defend their own shores. Now, tho there is no fear that the American navy, even if it becomes the second or third biggest navy in the world, as the active section of the Republican party desire to make it, will ever be used against Britain, it must be admitted that its existence will to some extent derogate from the supremacy of our fleet, and make our command of the sea less absolute. While the Americans have only a small navy, they can not claim the right to be heard in distant waters which they could claim if their navy were of large proportions."

But this commentator is convinced that "the majority of Englishmen will be influenced by no such consideration," preferring magnanimously instead "the victory of the candidate who, rightly or wrongly, they believe will serve his country best." Such reasoning is an abomination to *The Saturday Review* (London), the sarcastic exponent of anti-American ideas, and wedded to the theory that our political atmosphere reeks with the sputation of the shifty and the corrupt. "So far, then, as British interests are concerned," it believes, "they do not really come into the question, and we may watch the struggle with an impartial eye, for we have no reason to anticipate favors from any one." It affords this peep at Rooseveltian world-politics:

"Nothing could be more evident to any fair-minded man, who does not merely want to serve his own views, than that President Roosevelt's régime has been no more pro-English than any other. In fact, in one case at least we have had serious grounds for complaint in the way he treated us over a friendly arrangement. His appointment of two notorious partizans to arbitrate in the Alaskan boundary case hardly justifies the theory of his Anglo-Saxon leanings. Any one who is in the slightest degree acquainted with the President's views is well aware that all his sympathies are with the pure 'Americanismus' of the most orthodox rather than with the cosmopolitan sentiment which invades certain circles both in the States and the Old World. He is also far more likely to be a consistent supporter of Monroeism than any possible Democratic successor, tho it would be erroneous to expect any real change in American foreign policy even if the blameless Parker or any other Democratic nominee sits in the seat of Washington."

Those serious and solid London organs which impart their mature opinions in "leaders" of length and wisdom—altho George Meredith notes that the "leader" has lost quality in England of late—cautiously refrain from predicting who will win next November. Neither the London *Standard* nor the London *Times* ventures a word of prophecy. The latter, however, has its word of praise for the Parker telegram to the national Democratic convention:

"By a single act of that courage which is so often the truest political wisdom, Justice Parker has placed himself among the most striking individualities in the public life of the Union. Confronted with an embarrassing situation, he has done, we venture to think, exactly what his future antagonist would have chosen to do. President Roosevelt's unflinching strength and singleness of purpose are known to all the world. But it was not known that the rival party also possessed a Roosevelt, or something like one. Amid the heat and turmoil of a political convention, in circumstances which all pointed to compromise or acquiescence, at a moment when candor imperiled his whole future career, Justice Parker has not been afraid to speak out. He has made his own terms and dominated the party machine. He goes into the contest incomparably strengthened, and the effect of his action will be felt all through the Democratic ranks."

"Whichever side is victorious," concludes this imperial Briton, "the Presidency will be filled by a statesman of courage, candor, and high principle." The Manchester *Guardian* evidently has its doubts, tho, and it even refers to Judge Parker's telegram as "a political maneuver very artfully brought off between himself and Mr. Hill." "As yet," it is free to confess, "we can not seriously persuade ourselves that Mr. Parker is likely to replace Mr. Roosevelt." No greater confidence in Judge Parker's chances is professed by the London *News*, the Liberal organ, to which all imperialism is a stench in the nostrils and which refers to the Democratic candidate as "this quiet New York lawyer":

"Mr. Parker is of sound Presidential timber. He can 'swing' the entire Democratic vote. He, if any Democrat, can carry New York State, always one of those leading strategic positions round which the fight rages most hotly. His soundness on the gold standard renders 'silverism' even deader than it was before. His 'platform' promises legislation in mitigation of the evils of trusts and of the crushing tariff that fosters them. Mr. Roosevelt, as we have said before, looks like winning; but if any man can make head against his tremendous popularity it is Mr. Parker, backed by the widespread feeling against the Republican tenderness to the great monopolies."

The lack of vividness which they think they detect in Judge Parker's personality has a certain effect upon English estimates of the man. "Besides being a judge," explains *The St. James's Gazette*, "Judge Parker is a quiet, worthy, and respected gentleman, who takes an interest in farming, who heard the news of his nomination while taking a morning dip in the Hudson, and who has not expressed a political opinion for some twenty years." But the London *Standard* is decidedly more partial to the candidate and makes him even heroic:

"An able lawyer and a good judge, Mr. Parker has played an honorable part in politics. No more than his Republican rival will he submit himself to the dictation of the wire-pullers, or palter with his conscience. His unhesitating profession of faith in honest money and financial morality will do him nothing but good with reflecting Democrats. It may possibly alienate some of the Southern and Western members of the party, who are not yet weaned from the delusions of 1896, and still cherish a vague notion that you can make a pint pot hold more by calling it a quart. The breach between the gold and silver Democrats may not yet be healed. But, on the whole, the party is likely to gain by having an 'authorized program' which speaks of moderation and conservatism, for the American people are a little tired of adventure, and unrest, and disturbing experiments. The imperialistic wave

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

He, say court gossips, leads a grand-ducal faction that has fallen into disgrace with the Czar.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

He seems to be particularly odious to Russian refugees, for their organs denounce him constantly. His office is that of high admiral.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL NICOLAIEVITCH.

Alluded to as "the military confidant of the Czar," whose grand-uncle he is.

GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER MIKHAILOVITCH.

"The alter ego" of the Czar, his party being in the ascendant.

GRAND DUKE PAUL.

Uncle to the Czar and but eight years his senior.

A QUINTETTE OF RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.

has ebbed, and the industrial inflation artificially fostered by unscrupulous financial enterprise has lost something of its buoyancy. A period of steady reconstruction would suit the country better than violent attacks on any interest at home, or hazardous entanglements abroad. These conditions are admitted by the managers of both parties, and there is not much to choose between the platforms of Chicago and St. Louis."

THE ANTIPATHY BETWEEN GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE new treaty which pledges Germany and Great Britain to settle outstanding controversies in an amicable manner is not binding upon the press of those great Powers. In fact, it has occasioned a mutual dispute as to whether the Germans hate the English or the English hate the Germans. "In Germany," concedes the *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin), "the English are not loved exactly, but in England the Germans are positively hated." The London *Mail*, gratified at Anglo-French friendship, asserts that "in the case of Germany, unhappily, there is no indication whatever of such an amicable disposition," referring, in support of this claim, to "the remarkable work from the pen of a German officer" which is selling "by thousands" in Germany. "It is a work which deals with the defeat and destruction of England by a coalition in which Germany plays the leading part." "A very unfriendly feeling for Germany prevails permanently in a large portion of the English press," laments the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "and we can not disguise the fact that this feeling corresponds to what exists among a large part of the people." "It will be no barrier to Germany," declares the Edinburgh *Scotsman* of the new treaty, "should the rulers and the people of that great empire take it into their heads to destroy the British fleet and annex the British colonies." The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) wonders when "Germanophobia will cease to rage in England," to which the Manchester *Guardian* replies that "English Germanophobia and German Anglophobia" both "spring from forces too manifold and lying too deep to be radically affected by an agreement of this slight description."

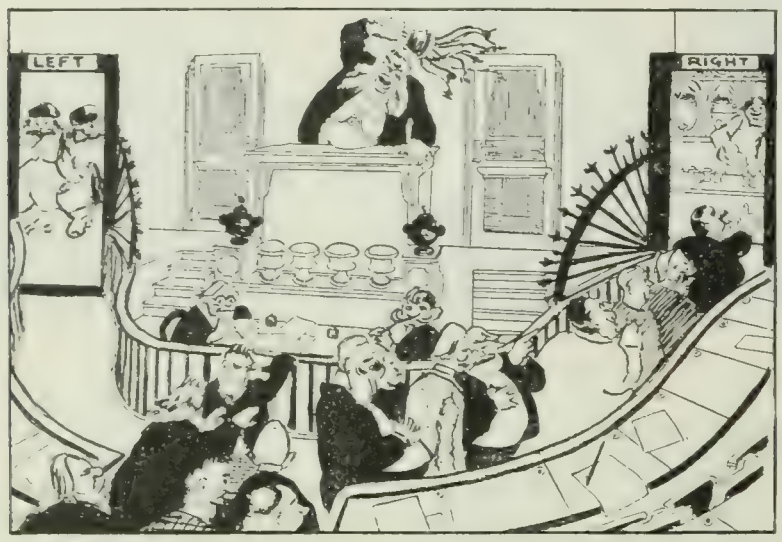
But nothing has more aggravated the German press than the London *Mail's* intimation that "tangible indication that Germans repent of their past attitude" would be "a reduction in the German naval expenditure." "It would be out of the question," says the *Preussische Zeitung*. "As matters stand, Germany has no occasion to consider others. She might rather expect others to consider her." "England is beginning to entertain a respect for our navy," thinks the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, "and she hopes she can convince us that she loves peace so much that we shall stop adding to our armaments. . . . The general coolness of the welcome given the arbitration treaty proves that German diplomacy will not be enticed in this direction any further on ice." "The only real value of such documents is that they contain the expression of an ideal," admits the London *Morning Post*. "They may be described in the terms of the old definition of hypocrisy as a part of the homage which vice pays to virtue." "Let the same be said here as is written in the Book of Revelation," agrees the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, "'and it was in my mouth sweet as honey; and as soon as I had eaten it my belly was made bitter.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN INDICTMENT OF THE CZAR BY AN EXALTED RUSSIAN BUREAUCRAT.

THE Russian bureaucracy has found an open champion in one of its own members; but he vindicates Muscovite officialdom by an indictment of the Czar—an indictment more personal and more vehement than any yet supplied by the refugees who favor London dailies like *The News* with their denunciations of Nicholas II. The bureaucrat's article, which is given to the world by the current *Quarterly Review* (London), under a prudent anonymity, is vouched for by the British periodical as the production of a Russian official in high position. "The fact that the article appears in *The Quarterly Review* is evidence that the writer is a responsible person," says the London *Times*, itself impressed by the unexpected revelations. One of these revelations is that the autocracy of the Czar is a real thing. Nicholas II. practises a blind intolerance in the face of bureaucratic advice:

"A single word from the Czar would cause a profound change to come over the condition of the country and the sentiments of his people. The responsibility for his acts can not be laid upon the shoulders of his ministers, whose advice he refrains from seeking in the most dangerous crises of his reign. It was not his ministers who prompted him to break the promise he had given to evacuate Manchuria; they entreated him to keep it. It was not they who proposed that he should curtail the power for good still left to such institutions as the council of the empire, the committee of ministers, and the governing senate. It was not they who

impelled him to make the monarchy ridiculous by seeking wisdom in the evocation of spirits and strength in the canonization of saints. It was not they who urged him to break up the Finnish nation by a series of iniquitous measures worthy of an Oriental despot of ancient Babylon or Persia. On the contrary, they assured him in clear and not always courtly phraseology that justice and statesmanship required him to stay his hand. It was not his official advisers who suggested that he should despoil the Armenian Church of its property and endowments, while leaving all other religious communities in the possession of theirs, and



A RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

"Those who vote for the government go to the right. Those who vote against it go to the left." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

should punish with bullets and cold steel the zealous members of that church who protested in the name of their religion and conscience. Almost all his ministers united for once in warning him that this was an act of wanton spoliation, and in conjuring him to abandon or modify his scheme. But, deaf to their arguments, he insisted on having his own way."

Yet we are not to suppose that the Czar's insistence on his own way renders him deaf to advice. Grand ducal advice is welcome to him. "Perhaps the most influential of all is the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, who has for a considerable time been the *alter ego* of his Majesty." As for the other grand dukes, "they paint their plans in the hues of his own dreams, present him with motives which appeal to his prejudices and always open their attacks by gross flattery. They are consequently more than a match for poor 'Nickie,' as they call him; and their influence over him is pernicious." The Czar's methods of conducting the business of empire are in keeping:

"He is ever struggling with phantoms, fighting with windmills, conversing with saints, or consulting the spirits of the dead. But of the means at hand for helping his people or letting them help themselves he never avails himself. Books he has long ago ceased to read, and sound advice he is incapable of listening to. His ministers he receives with great formality and dismisses with haughty condescension. They are often kept in the dark about matters which it behooves them to know thoroughly and early. Thus, shortly after the present war had begun, a number of dignitaries and officials gathered round General Kuropatkin one day and asked him how things were going on. With a malicious twinkle in his eye the War Minister replied: 'Like yourselves, I know only what is published. The war is Alexeieff's business, not mine.' When three ministers implored the Czar to evacuate Manchuria and safeguard the peace of the world, he answered: 'I shall keep the peace and my own counsel as well.' To one of the grand dukes who, on the day before the rupture with Japan, vaguely hinted at the possibility of war, the Emperor said: 'Leave that to me. Japan will never fight. My reign will be an era of peace to the end.'"

The anonymous bureaucrat would seem to have access to state documents of a more or less secret character, and that he has made use of his opportunities may be inferred from this:

"In his study he [the Czar] is generally busy signing replies to addresses of loyalty, or writing comments on the various reports presented by ministers, governors, and other officials. He is encouraged by his courtiers to believe that all these replies and comments are priceless; for even such trivial remarks as 'I am very glad,' 'God grant it may be so,' are published in large type in the newspaper, glazed over in the manuscript, and carefully preserved in the archives like the relics of a saint. But the most interesting are never published; and of these there is a choice collection. Here is one. A report of the negotiations respecting the war-ship *Manchur* was recently laid before him by Count Lamsdorff. The tenor of it was that the Chinese authorities had summoned the *Manchur* to quit the neutral harbor of Shanghai at the repeated and urgent request of the Japanese consul there. On the margin of that report his Majesty penned the memorable words: 'The Japanese consul is a scoundrel.'"

A recent Russian official sensation, the fall of the great Finance Minister, M. de Witte, altho that statesman seems latterly to be creeping back into a modified kind of favor, is ascribed to sheer inability to play the fawning sycophant:

"He not only spoke freely to Nicholas II., but refused to change his opinion in accordance with the Emperor's desires. He also declined to dupe the foreign Powers. 'Your Majesty pledged your word to evacuate Manchuria, and the world believed you. Russia will now lose all credit, and perhaps not even gain Manchuria, if it please your Majesty to break that pledge. War also will follow, and we sorely need peace. Besides, Manchuria is useless to us. Therefore I can not be a party to this policy.' Thus plainly spoke the Finance Minister, heedless of courtly phraseology. 'Witte is a haughty dictator, who gives himself the air of an Emperor.' So spoke the courtiers among themselves and to his Majesty through the grand dukes. And the autocrat, wrathful that a subject should oppose his wishes and refuse to cooperate with him in professing to work for peace while provoking war, dismissed him."

THE VATICAN FORCES THE HAND OF FRANCE.

PRECISELY how many bishops and archbishops within the territories of the eldest daughter of the church are now excommunicated has become as exciting a riddle to the French press as was ever, among the Liliputians, the disputation regarding the most eligible extremity at which to break an egg. The anti-papal *Action* (Paris), diffusing its indignation in large and bold type, defies "all Vatican rags"—meaning the clerical press—to deny that some six or a dozen prelates have been told on behalf of the Pope that they are—at least technically—outside the Roman communion. These excommunicated prelates, it observes furthermore, are far from partial to religious orders. But the *Osservatore Romano*, inspired by the Vatican Secretary of State, refers pointedly to "childish insinuations in the anti-Catholic press," and denies that the Pope has any thought of "reprisals."

Altho some weeks have passed since the first hint of this latest phase in the "fight to a finish" between Rome and the republic, the facts in the case are still hotly disputed. It would appear that from two to eight bishops were told by the Vatican to repair to Rome or resign, while the French Government forbade them to do either. Premier Combes refers to the Concordat, the pact between church and state, as his authority for this defiance of Rome. The Manchester *Guardian*, believing that the Vatican foresaw what Combes would do, argues that the Pope wished to force the hand of the anticlerical government. "It is a question of strategy," and the Vatican prefers separation of church and state to the present situation. "That the Church of Rome is preparing for a great effort is certain," the object of this great effort being to save the religious orders even at the eleventh hour. The anticlerical *Action* thinks this sound reasoning, and it assures us that every prelate now under a cloud has incurred the suspicion of some religious order:

"The papacy, convinced that the peril incurred by the religious orders is becoming deadly to those orders, dangerous to the church

itself, seems resolved to precipitate events and to take heroic measures.

"In no other way can we interpret the threat of deposition addressed to those among the French bishops who, adhering to the republic, imbued with Gallican traditions, have thought it right, in the matter of the religious orders, to maintain an attitude of loyal republicanism and of prudent reserve.

"By this act of provocation Rome replies to the trip of M. Loubet to Rome, to the expulsion of the unauthorized religious orders, to the suppression of teaching by the religious orders, to the firm determination of M. Combes himself to choose, without interference, from among the clergy of France the bishops intended for papal investiture.

"On the other hand, Rome seems to have become aware that the separation of church and state, effected by a mature and well-considered act of the French parliament, would provoke no popular resistance in the country, and that the measure of transition to be adopted would enable even those parts of the republic most accustomed to the old Catholic tradition to grow accustomed to the separation and ultimately to accept it. Rome also knows that in a democratic country a system of separation and of rational and lay education would mean in a short time the death of faith, the emancipation of a whole people.

"Against such a fatal and foreseen course of events Rome means to try new tactics."

These anticlerical asseverations, and many more which could be reproduced from the *Radical*, *Humanité*, *Lanterne*, and *Aurore*, (Paris), leave more or less out of sight two points which are insisted upon in clerical organs like the *Gaulois* and *Croix*. The first of these points is that the Vatican disregards neither the letter nor the spirit of the Concordat when it investigates charges of a grave nature against prelates, involving, not their political opinions, but their moral character. The second point is that the religious orders are in no way involved in the action which the Pope means to take against the particular bishops whose alleged shortcomings have led to this crisis. One of the prelates, for instance, has been suspected of membership in a lodge of Free Masons and another is said to entertain views of a wholly impossible kind concerning the divinity of Christ. The Vatican's determination not to tolerate episcopal irregularities, we are also assured, was manifested when it caused the retirement of an Austrian prelate whose financial transactions led to some scandal in his diocese. That the state of the French episcopacy is unsatisfactory from a moral point of view has been hinted by a Roman Catholic prelate in the *Revue du Monde Catholique:*

"There are some dozen bishops—one hardly knows how to put the matter. When Hildebrand had been brought to Rome by St. Leo IX. and named legate, he visited in turn all the provinces of Christendom. In each country he held two or three synods. He summoned all the bishops accused of simony, of concubinage, or of faithlessness, and called upon them to clear themselves. If they were innocent, he loudly proclaimed their virtue. If they were guilty in some respects, he suspended them from their office according to the gravity of the offense. But when he found criminals infected with the pest of the age, he deposed them. One is tempted to believe in the present necessity of a similar mission, not because of any belief in numerous and fearful instances of guilt, but because there are so many suspicions in France. It is necessary that investigation be made and that justice be done."

Now, any attempt on the part of the Vatican to bring accused prelates to book, according to the *Gaulois*, immediately precipitates a clash with the ministry. The clerical daily gives, as an instance, the case of one bishop whose mode of life so scandalized the students in his ecclesiastical seminary that they complained to Rome, refused to receive ordination at his hands, and left the diocesan training-school. Thereupon the Minister of War notified these young men that if they did not return to the seminary forthwith they would all be impressed into the army as conscripts. "Sincere Catholics can not but be saddened by all this," comments the *Gaulois*. It also remarks:

"An eminent personage, who is authority for the story, says the German Emperor declared to him, shortly before the death of Leo XIII.: 'There still remains to you Catholics a great source of strength in the world. That strength is the papacy.' William II. would not say that to-day, and no doubt in his heart he is devoutly thankful to M. Combes, whose policy of uncompromising religious persecution must inevitably wear out the patience of Leo's successor. 'There is nothing to be done with France,' said the cardinals to whom the Pope pays more and more heed, when in conversation with him recently. 'There is no hope for France,' said a prelate the other day, and he had had, the week before, a long conversation with the holy father. Pius X. will not let himself be turned aside from his duty by considerations relating exclusively to French interests. He has no other concern than the general interests of the church. . . . 'My duty,' he said, 'is to give good bishops to France. Better no bishops at all than inadequate bishops.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUTFLANKING KUROPATKIN WITH THREE ARMIES.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN does not seem to know when he is outflanked, and a decided advantage over him is consequently enjoyed by the military experts of the London *Mail*, *Times*, and *Standard*, who now refer to him in terms calculated to gratify Admiral Alexeieff. That foe of everything Japanese is so thoroughly disgusted with Kuropatkin, it seems from the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*, as to make his comments upon Russian strategy almost indistinguishable from those of London dailies. The admiral sulks like Achilles; not in a tent, to be sure, but in the splendor of his private car outside Mukden, flowers having been planted about the structure, while a special roof wards off the rain. "The viceroy countermands military orders," declares the Berlin daily, "and detains reinforcements." He has much to criticize, thinks the Paris *Journal*, since the troops do not know how to handle the quick-firing guns. "Even an outsider can see that what is wanted is stronger artillery and gunners who have been better trained. The cavalry is too plentiful, being often useless in this mountainous region and there is lack of guns and infantry."

AT PORT ARTHUR.

THE SHARKS—"How good of those people above to send us a full meal."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

And with the goddess of discord thus raging in his rear, Kuropatkin beholds the god of war scowling sternly in front. It seems very odd to the London *Times* that he fails to fall back beyond Liao-Yang, while the impression of the London *Standard* is of "a thoroughly well-handled rearguard holding each position just long enough to compel the enemy to show his forces, but never delaying sufficiently to risk the demoralization of a forced retreat."

Kuropatkin's relation to his enemy, these experts agree, is that of a star to a neighboring crescent. The tips of the crescent literally envelop him. Three Japanese armies form a semicircle around the Russians. And the London *Times* enjoys the situation hugely:

"These movements at the two extremities of the long front occupied by the Japanese are an amusing comment on the assurances with which we were so plentifully favored some days ago that the advent of the rains would inevitably arrest the progress of the victors and give the Russians time to bring up their long-delayed reinforcements from Europe. The Japanese know the climate of the country they are engaged in, as they know a good many other things. The rains may cause them trouble, but, as they hold the high grounds, from which the rains run off, and the Russians are in the plains, to which the rains from the high grounds run down, their enemies will probably suffer much more serious inconvenience from the wet season than they. In the quarter, however, where heavy fighting seems most likely to occur in the near future the rains have abated for the present. About New-Chwang the weather has improved, and all the latest news seems to show that those observers may be right who believe that a great battle will take place somewhere about Ta-shih-chiao. The fall of Kai-ping brings the Japanese second army within less than twenty miles of that junction between the Port Arthur railway and the New-Chwang branch, and the Japanese troops are so disposed round about it to the east and northeast as to make a retreat an extremely critical operation."

The temptation to pile on the agony is irresistible to the military expert of the London *Standard*:

"Since Sedan there has been nothing like the situation. A week ago we still believed that a concentration of the Russians between Liao-Yang and Mukden was quite feasible, and the evident rear-guard character of the fighting round Kai-ping rather confirmed the impression; but this last report from General Sakharoff seems to us to take away the last grounds of hope from the Russians, for the Japanese can now close in upon them."

Yet the London *Times* detects an occasional gleam of common sense athwart the black void of Russian strategy:

"There has been evidence for some time past that General Kuropatkin has recognized his inferiority to his enemy in mountain warfare, owing to his want of mountain artillery and to the inability of his mounted troops to do themselves justice in the difficult ground. He apparently desires, and very naturally, to fight on ground of his own choosing if he has to fight at all, and to select a battle-field where such elements of superiority as he possesses may be employed to the best advantage."

Wherever Kuropatkin elects to fight, if he elects at all, he can not dispose of more than 175,000 fighting men at the outside, says the London *Standard*, which, however, puts his main field body at perhaps 90,000 men, besides detachments "on wild-goose chases." It is inclined to accept a St. Petersburg story, which runs:

"General Kuropatkin still possesses the confidence of the Emperor, as he has that of the army. But his army is daily receiving reinforcements, and its two extremities are camped at a very long distance from the headquarters. On the other hand, the mobility of the Japanese army, the tactics of their leaders, and the division of their forces into three armies, commanded by Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu, have convinced the Russian war administration that it is absolutely necessary to form two Russian armies, acting in the Far East, each under completely independent command."

Russia gives Nodzu and Oku combined 145,000 men and Kuroki 105,000—which estimate is "ridiculous," thinks the London *Times*. The rains, it feels confident, are to be as pro-Japanese hereafter as they have been heretofore. "The water at least runs away from the Japanese positions." Nevertheless, the fondness with which British experts advise outflanked Russia to bid a long farewell to all her military greatness in the Far East is offset by the fervor of French enthusiasm over "Kuropatkin's Napoleonic triumphs"—the phrase is that of the Paris *Figaro*. The optimistic pro-Russian French view of the strategical situation, as distinguished from the optimistic pro-Japanese British view, will be detailed in a forthcoming issue.

THE BRITISH THEORY AND THE RUSSIAN THEORY OF CONTRABAND.

WITH rare unanimity the European press is proclaiming that the neutral's lot is not a happy one. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which may be assumed to convey the German official idea of this whole matter, volunteers an explanation. The rights of neutrals, as between two or more nations at war, it tells us, have never been defined in an authoritative sense. There is no international rule of contraband. "The liability of a vessel to the jurisdiction of a prize court and the regulation of judicial proceedings in prize court cases are, in view of the sovereign right of waging war, affairs which each state settles for itself." Deeming the ensuing chaos deplorable, international jurisconsults of renown have met and passed resolutions to that effect. Such resolutions remain as nugatory as a certain edict against a comet. Russia, for instance, does not classify contraband and apply different rules to each classification. Great Britain, on the other hand, draws distinctions. Her prize courts, thanks to her past prowess in pouncing upon neutrals, have evolved a long line of decisions which, she thinks, the world would be the better for accepting.

The notion that Great Britain should enact the contraband law of mankind is, to the anti-English *Hamburger Nachrichten*, overpowering. But it is not surprised at such "presumption." The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), having in mind seizures preceding the present inflammable stage of the contraband controversy, feels that "it is not England's business to supervise our operations." The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, with the freedom of a radical daily under no official inspiration, goes into the subject academically:

"So far as concerns the state of international law in its bearing upon the subjects of neutral Powers, it is undoubted that peaceful commerce, including peaceful commerce with the belligerents, may be continued. The fact of war, however, constitutes a twofold source of limitation upon commerce. There is the practical fact that the outbreak of war has unavoidable consequences upon commerce in general, particular branches of trade being more especially affected. Every belligerent seeks to do as much damage as possible to the commerce of the foe. There is also the legal phase of the subject to be taken into account, since the unrestricted continuation of commerce by neutrals entails conflict between the recognized prnciples of international usage in time of war and the interests of the belligerents. International law in our time seeks to find means of avoiding such collision. It seeks to attain this end by imposing just restrictions upon neutral commerce, restrictions dictated by the interests of the belligerents."

The fiercest dispute, we are informed, is over the distinction between conditional contraband and absolute contraband. Continental European diplomatists agree with such writers on international law as Wiegener, who argues that it is impossible to devise any classification of contraband upon which all the Powers can agree in every case. Each new war would thus give rise to its own classes of contraband. Anglo-Saxon writers, like Hall and Wheaton, take an opposite view.

This opposite view is clearly in favor with British organs. They are urging it against Russia under the lead of the London *Times*, which says:

"There is, as is well known, a radical difference between our practise and that of some other countries; while we recognize two kinds, absolute and conditional contraband, they virtually recognize only one kind. Russia pursues a course which is at variance with her declarations in the past, and which it is difficult to justify. She recognizes only absolute contraband, but under that category are included many articles which might or might not be intended for belligerent operations. To these articles, whatever be their destination, she applies the same rules. To a system of this sort, which simplifies the problem by ignoring the plainest equities, there seems but one retort—'we shall not recognize it.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Historic Highways of America."—Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. II. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"Indian Outbreaks." - Daniel Buck. Mankato, Minn.

"The Essentials of Composition and Rhetoric."—A. Howry Espenshade. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"The Challoners." - E. F. Benson. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"Historic Tales."—Charles Morris. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Poems." Eugene Barry. (L. C. Page & Co., $1 net.)

"The Promoters." — William Hawley Smith. (Rand, McNally.)

"The Tariff, 1812-1896."—William McKinley. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Copyright Cases."—Compiled by Arthur S. Hamlin. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

What I Think of Keats.

By Arthur Stringer.

All overthumbed, dog-eared, and stained with grass,
All bleached with sun and time, and eloquent
Of afternoons in golden-houred Romance,
You turn them o'er, these comrade books of mine,
And idly ask me what I think of Keats.

Yet let me likewise idly question you
Round whom the clangor of the Market clings:
In Summer toward the murmurous close of June
Have you e'er walked some dusty meadow path
That faced the sun and quivered in the heat,
And as you brushed through grass and daisy-drift,
Found glowing on some sun-burnt little knoll
One deep, red, overripe wild-strawberry?—
The sweetest fruit beneath Canadian skies
And in that sun-bleached field the only touch
Of lustrous color to redeem the Spring,—
The flame-red passion of life's opulence
Grown oversweet and soon ordained to death!

And have you ever caught up in your hand
That swollen globe of soft deliciousness?
You notice first the color, richly red;
And then the odor, strangely sweet and sharp,
And last of all, you crush its ruddy core
Against your lips, till color, taste, and scent
Might make your stained mouth stop to murmur: "This
The very heart of Summer that I crush!"
So poignant through its lusciousness it seems!

Then what's the need, Old Friend, of foolish words;
I've shown you now just what I think of Keats.

—*From The Reader Magazine.*

Love's Geography.

By W. M. Crocker.

My kingdom is my Sweetheart's face,
And there the boundaries I trace:
Northward a peaceful forehead fair,
A wilderness of golden hair:

FROM Bean to Cup WITHOUT ADULTERATION. Huyler's COCOA

Summer Clearance Sale

ODD SIZES—REDUCED PRICES

ON THE FAMOUS

Ostermoor Mattress

Those of our readers who have done us the honor to visit our place of business when in New York know that we have probably one of the largest retail warerooms for the display of Mattresses and Brass and Iron Bedsteads that can be found in the country.

Specimen Mattresses were necessary on these bedsteads for exhibition purposes and naturally were the best we knew how to make. Summer time is clearing time and we have just taken account of stock and desire to get rid of these so that a fresh assortment may be put in our showrooms for the brisk Fall trade to come.

We have also a large lot of samples in odd sizes which we have submitted in the securing of large orders for Colleges, Hotels, Hospitals, Steamship Companies, Palatial Steam Yachts, and the Government Service (the Government has bought more than 50,000 Ostermoors) which as you may readily see would be of odd sizes for these diverse uses.

We have decided to offer them at the following schedule of prices—a great reduction—to get them out of the way at once. This extraordinary offer is confined exclusively to the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, Collier's Weekly, Literary Digest and Public Opinion.

Measure Your Bed—See Whether You Can Use One of These

These wareroom mattresses are in two parts—should cost 50 cents extra. Ticking: Mercerized French Art Twills; should cost $3.00 extra. *Standard* sizes.

		Regular	Sale Price
17 Mattresses	4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	$18.50	$15.00
9 "	4 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in.	16 85	13 35
22 "	3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in	15.20	11.70
14 "	3 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in	13.50	10.00
4 "	2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	11 85	8.35

These wareroom mattresses, two parts, Satin finish ticking; should cost $2.00 extra. *Standard* size.

8 Mattresses	4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	$17.00	$15.00
2 "	4 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in	15.35	13 35
11 "	3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in	13 70	11.70
3 "	3 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in	12 00	10.00
7 "	2 ft 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	11.35	8.35

Crib Mattresses, Satin finish ticking.

3 Mattresses	3 ft. wide, 5 ft. long	$10 50	$9.10
1 Mattress	2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in	9 00	8.00

These wareroom mattresses, two parts, A.C.A. ticking, best plain old-fashioned blue and white. *Standard* size.

		Regular	Sale Price
26 Mattresses	4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	$15.50	$14 00
19 "	4 ft. 6 ft. 3 in	13.85	12.10
8 "	3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in	12 20	10 90
2 "	3 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in	10.50	9 00
11 "	2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in	8.85	7.85

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4 Mattresses	5 ft. x 6 ft. 4 in.	$15.50
2 "	4 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 2 in.	14.50
4 "	4 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 6 in	15.00
5 "	4 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 5 in.	14.50
12 "	3 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	12.50
7 "	3 ft. 3 in x 6 ft. 2 in	11.50
1 Sofa "	3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 4 in.	12.50
14 Mattresses	3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.	9 00
10 "	3 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 10 in.	8 90
1 Gymnasium mattress (one part)	12 ft. x 15 ft	98.00
8 Crib mattresses	3 ft. x 4 ft. 10 in.	10.00

NOTE: We also have about 45 mattresses of assorted sizes (some in one and some in two parts between those listed above. Space prevents giving full list.

None of these Mattresses offered has ever been used, but some of them show slight signs of wear from exposure in our warerooms and from transportation to the offices of the Purchasing Agents of the Government, of Steamship Companies, etc. We guarantee every one to be in absolutely first-class condition in every way, and while the sizes of many are not quite standard, in most cases they come so near to the regular that they will answer every purpose. We cannot send them out on *regular* orders, because of the slight discrepancy in measurement.

First come, first served. No orders accepted after September 10th under this offer,

even if the entire lot is not sold. The filling is eight layers of Ostermoor sheets, all hand laid and enclosed within ticking entirely by hand sewing. The covering is either of our extra priced, dust-proof, Satin-finished Ticking in linen effects or of beautiful Mercerized French Art Twills, in effective and serviceable color combinations, and some in A. C. A. ticking—which is the best old-fashioned, plain blue and white ticking made. If you have a preference in color, state the same and we will try our best to meet it, *but cannot guarantee to do so.*

The mattresses are made up in the daintiest possible manner by the most expert of our specialists. *Our largest orders of last season were secured by the presentation of these samples*—they represent in the very highest degree the celebrated Ostermoor merit of excellence and are a rare bargain both in price and quality.

We pay transportation charges anywhere in the United States No time for correspondence. First come, first served. Terms of sale: Cash in advance. None sent C.O.D. Mattress shipped same day check is received, if you are in time; if not your money will be returned.

Note:—Ostermoor Mattresses, regular stock, 6 ft. 3 in. long by 4 ft 6 in. wide, two parts, cost $15.50 each. They have four inch border, weigh 45 lbs., and are covered with A.C.A. Ticking. Our special satin finish ticking, $1.50 extra. If you wish to know more about the "Ostermoor," send your name on a postal card for our free book, "The Test of Time," whether you intend to purchase or not.

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A rounded cheek to east and west,
Her little mouth the sunny south—
It is the south that I love best.

He eyes—twin sparkling lakes—
Hold stars by night—the sun by day,
While dimples in her cheek and chin—
Confusion to the traveler's way—
Are pitfalls Love, the rascal, makes—
And I have fallen in!

—*From The Criterion.*

Wanderlust.

By GERALD GOULD.

Beyond the East the sunrise, beyond the West the sea,
And East and West the wanderlust that will not let me be;
It works in me like madness, dear, to bid me say good-by!
For the seas call and the stars call, and oh, the call of the sky!

I know not where the white road runs, nor what the blue hills are,
But a man can have the sun for friend, and for his guide a star;
And there's no end of voyaging when once the voice is heard,
For the river calls and the road calls, and oh, the call of a bird!

Yonder the long horizon lies, and there by night and day
The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away;
And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask you why,
You may put the blame on the stars and the sun and the white road and the sky!

—*From The London Spectator.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 25.—The Japanese, under General Oku, defeat the Russians five miles east of Tashi-Chiao; the Japanese outflank the Russians, forcing them to retire to Tashi-Chiao. The Russians evacuate New-Chwang. The Russian Vladivostok squadron sinks the British steamship *Knight Commander.*

July 26.—The Russian forces, under Generals Zaronbaieff, Stakelberg, and Samsonoff, are driven from Tashi-Chiao after a long and hotly contested battle, and forced to retreat to Hai-Cheng, Japanese troops take possession of New-Chwang. The Vladivostok squadron, cruising off the coast of Japan, seizes another British steamship, the *Chalcas*, from Tacoma, and the P. and O. steamer *Formosa* is seized by the Russian volunteer steamship *Smolensk* in the Red Sea. Great Britain, it is said, will demand full compensation for the sinking of the *Knight Commander.*

July 27.—Great Britain threatens Russia with war unless demands growing out of the sinking of the *Knight Commander* are promptly granted; the demands include indemnity, an apology to Great Britain, a salute to the English flag, and a guarantee of no similar occurrence in the future. The British steamship *Malacca* and two others, captured in the Red Sea, are released. The Japanese armies are declared to be on the point of forming a junction for a final decisive battle, between Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng. Official re-

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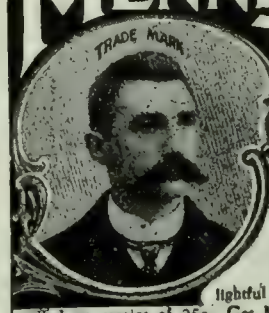

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ports from Generals Oku and Kuropatkin give details of the taking of Tashi-Chiao.

July 28.—M. Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, is assassinated in St. Petersburg, being killed by a bomb as he was on his way to make his weekly report to the Czar. Russia promises to make reparation for the capture of merchant vessels.

July 29.—Refugees arriving at Che-Foo report that a general assault upon Port Arthur, with heavy bombardment from land and sea, has been in progress for three days.

July 30.—General Oku's troops are reported engaged in stubborn battle with defenders of Hai-Cheng, at a point about eight miles south of that place.

The rumor that Port Arthur has fallen is officially denied.

July 31.—Chinese reports of the situation at Port Arthur state that the forts on Golden Hill alone remain in possession of the Russians. General Sakharoff, on the other hand, reports no change in the Russian main positions, tho the Japanese are concentrating on the southern front.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 25.—Venezuela attaches the property of the Bermudez Asphalt Company to enforce the payment of a claim of $9,650,000.

Frances demands of China the punishment of the murderers of Catholic priests in Hupee Province, and the surrender of other priests held as prisoners.

July 26.—Natives of Tripoli attack the Italian consulate and an Italian war-ship lands troops with guns.

July 29.—Great Britain receives from Russia a protest against the Government's alleged failure to prevent shipments of contraband to Japan.

July 31.—The text of the French note severing relations with the Vatican is made public. Monsignor Lorenzelli, the Papal Nuncio, leaves Paris for Rome.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

July 25.—Senator Millard, of Nebraska, declares that the West would like to see Elihu Root nominated for governor of New York.

July 26.—Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, is elected chairman of the Democratic national committee.

July 27.—President Roosevelt is notified officially of his nomination by the Chicago convention

Charles F. Murphy and members of the Democratic national committee visit Judge Parker at Esopus.

It is said that William F. Sheehan is to be chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, with August Belmont as an associate.

July 29.—Mayor McClellan visits Judge Parker at Esopus.

July 30.—President Roosevelt holds conferences with a number of Republican leaders.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 25.—All the allied trades in the meat-packing industry, except the teamsters and stationary engineers, join the butchers' strike in Chicago and other packing-centers.

Inspector Lundberg, who passed the *General Slocum*, is dropped from the Government's service.

A strike of about 30,000 operatives close eighty-one mills in Fall River, Mass.

July 26.—Rioting breaks out in the Chicago meat strike.

July 27.—The Chicago packers refuse to enter into negotiations with the strikers for a settlement of the trouble.

July 28.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington, to remain two or three weeks.

Controller Tracewell of the Treasury decides that the Panama canal zone is not a part of the

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United States, but is under the sole control of the President until Congress provides a form of government for the strip.

July 29. New York butchers are ordered on strike, the order to take effect on Sunday. Riots occur in the Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City yards.

July 31.—The third annual Old Home week opens in Massachusetts.

CHESS.

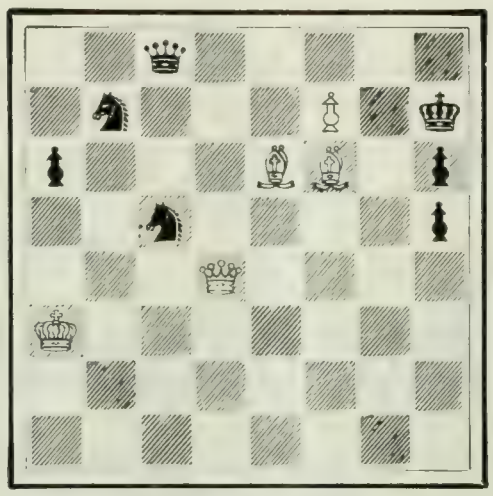
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 960.

By DR. PALKOSKA.

First Prize *Tidskrift* for *Schaack.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

2q5; 1s3P1k; p3BB1p; 2s4p; 3Q4; K7; 8; 8.

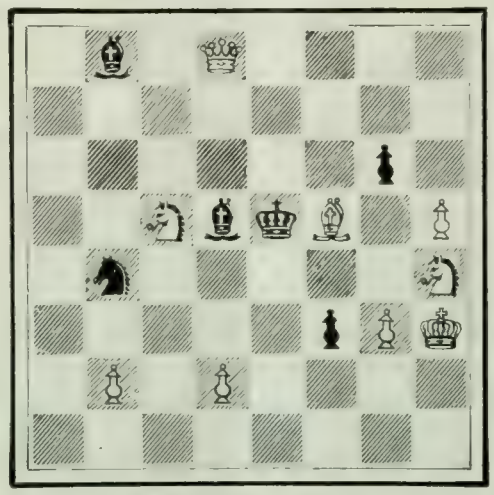
White mates in two moves.

Problem 961.

By G. CHOCHOLOUS.

First Prize *Wiener Mode.*

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1b1Q4; 8; 6p1; 2SbkB1P; 1s5S; 5pPK; 1P1P4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 952. Key-move: K—R 5.

No. 953.

1. Q—B 6 / P x Q	2. Kt—R 3 / P x Kt	3. R—Kt 8, mate
	2. ..... / R x Kt	3. R—Kt 3, mate

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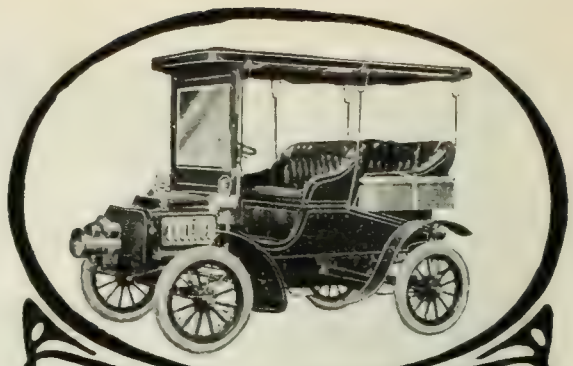

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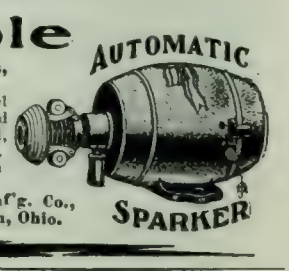

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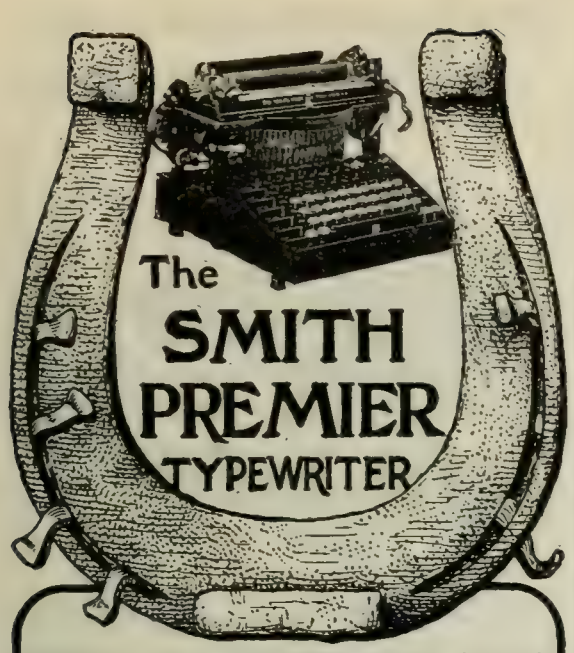

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	..... / R—Q B sq	3. R—R 2, mate
1. ..... / R—Q B sq	2. R x Kt P dis. ch / R x B	3. Q—Q B 3, mate

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"Subscriber," Fort DuPont, Del.—"Whomever" is the objective case of "whoever."

"Unitarian," New Orleans, La.—"(1) How can I distinguish clearly, without possibility of error, in the use of adjectives and adverbs in the following sentences: 'The moon looks down calmly and peacefully on the battle-field'; 'The moon looks calm and beautiful'? Please make the rule clear. (2) Is it correct to say '$12,000 to loan' or '$12,000 to lend'? Is not 'loan' a noun? Why use it as a verb in above?"

(1) An adjective is a word used to limit or qualify the application of a noun or a nominal phrase. Adjectives are of two kinds: (*a*) limiting adjectives; (*b*) qualifying adjectives. The limiting adjective defines or restricts the meaning of the noun; the qualifying adjective denotes some attribute of the object named by the noun. An adverb is a part of speech used to modify words expressing action and quality. It denotes the way or manner in which an action takes place, or the relations of place, time, manner, quality, and number, or an attribute of an attribute. Certain adverbs are merely particles and are indeclinable; others are not properly particles, but are capable of inflection to indicate degrees of comparison. Taken separately the two sentences given are correct, the word "looks" in the second sentence being taken as the equivalent in meaning of "appears." In distinguishing between adjective and adverb, if any phrase denoting manner can be substituted the adverb should be used. If some part of the verb "to be" can be employed as a connective, the adjective is required. For example: "The physician felt the pulse *carefully* (that is, in a careful manner, or with care), and observed that the patient's hand felt *cold* (that is, was cold to the touch)." Hence it is correct to say: "He feels *sad*"; "it smells *sweet*." In some cases either the adjectival or adverbial form would be correct, and the choice between them is a matter of force, emphasis, or individual taste. "He looked *keen*" (had the look of being keen); "he looked *keenly* (in a keen manner) at the applicant." (2) "Loan" is used both as a verb and a noun, notwithstanding the fact that Richard Grant White declares that there is no verb "to loan." It is the province of a dictionary to record usage, hence the Standard gives both verb and noun. The use of "loan" as a verb is common in the United States.

"C. H. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly say if the colloquialisms 'quite a few,' 'quite a little,' and 'quite some' are grammatical."

"Quite," in general, means "to the fullest extent, totally, perfectly"; colloquially, it means "very, considerably." It is from the French *quitte*, meaning "discharged," being the equivalent of the English "quits," a word used in games to designate when the players are even one with another. Therefore such a phrase as "quite a number" or such other phrases as our correspondent quotes are unjustifiable. "Number" is indefinite in its significance just as are also "few," "little," and "some." As R. G. White says, "A cup or a theater may be *quite* full; and there may be *quite* a pint in the cup or *quite* a thousand people in the theater and neither may be *quite* full." Yet Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," wrote in a letter concerning an intercollegiate boat-race "*quite* a number of young Americans." We do not consider the phrases grammatical. The local colloquialism "quite some" is wholly indefensible.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 7 New York, August 13, 1904 Whole Number, 747

Published Weekly by

Funk & Wagnalls Company.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

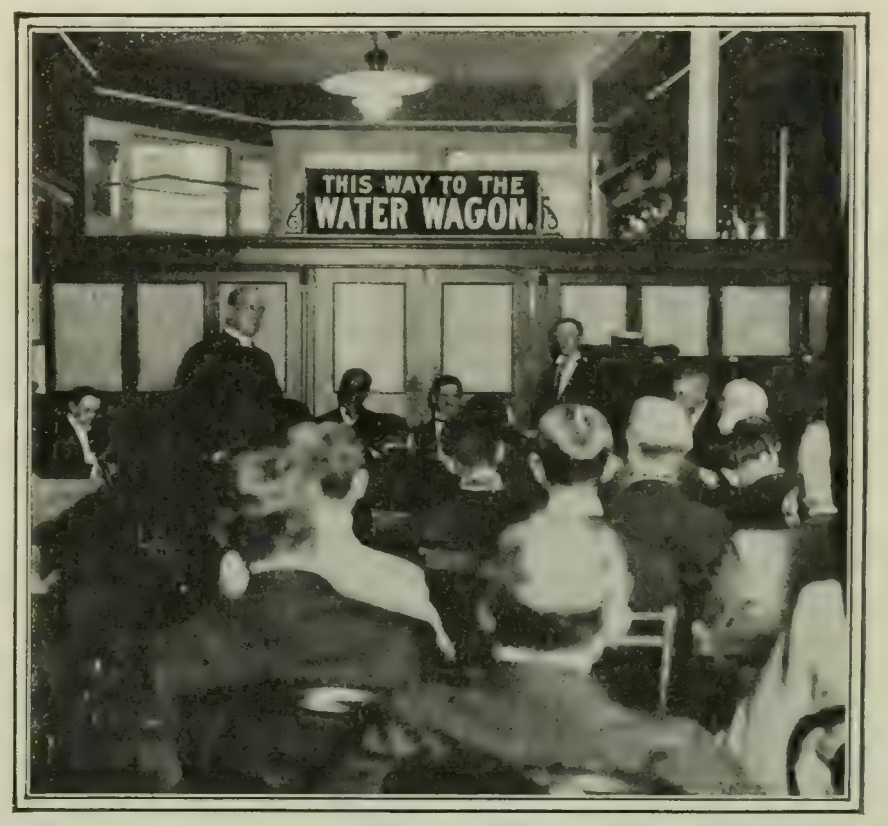
A SALOON OPENED BY A BISHOP.

An effort "to put out a fire by adding fuel" is the way a member of the Anti-Saloon League stigmatizes the effort to decrease drunkenness in New York City by opening a new kind of drinking-place. The new resort, known as "The Subway Tavern," is located at the junction of Bleecker and Mulberry streets, and is intended to be a clean and wholesome place where a man who drinks will feel impelled to drink little rather than much, where the beverages will be the best of their kind at moderate price, and where every influence will discourage rather than induce drunkenness. The tavern ran quietly during July, but was brought under the full glare of publicity on Tuesday of last week, when it was "dedicated" by Bishop Potter, who made an address and led the audience in singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The bar is located in the rear part of the tavern, while the front is occupied by a soda-water fountain, where beer is also served. The soda-fountain bears the placard:

> BEER
> Served at this Fount.
> Good Soda Water and Good Beer are Equally Harmless if Taken Temperately.

The tavern is an attempt to carry out in this country an idea already tried in England by Earl Grey and other temperance workers, who have been trying to win drinkers away from the low groggeries by providing better and less vicious drinking-places. Bishop Potter declared in the course of his address that the opening of the tavern was "in many respects the greatest social movement New York has ever known." He said further:

"Into the large question of public and private ownership of drinking-places I do not wish to enter. Earl Grey's society holds one idea, however, which was the gift of genius. Under the Gottenburg system, which prevails in Norway and Sweden, all liquors are sold by the State, and the employees get a percentage of the profits. In the English taverns established under the Earl Grey system the manager also gets a percentage, but only on the tea,



BISHOP POTTER OPENING THE "SUBWAY TAVERN."

The "water wagon" sign is over the door to the front room, where women can obtain beer at the soda fountain.

coffee, or milk which he sells. If he sells you brandy, he gets no percentage. There you have the most potential motive of personal profit, which leads the manager to discourage the drinking of strong beverages.

"In this New York, for which you are responsible as I am, we find a multitude trained in various ways. Especially to be considered is the multitude of men who toil. What is to become of them? When I am through with my work and have no other place to go, I can drop into one of my clubs. I am a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Union League, and half a dozen other clubs.

"But the man who lives in two rooms with his wife and five children, where is he to turn? By inevitable necessity, to the saloon. And if you place the saloon under the ban, you make it one of the most tragic or comic failures in history.

"Are you going to make the conditions of the saloon or what it stands for so excruciatingly bad that the man can not go without losing his self-respect? If you do, you are going to make it so it must drag him into the mud. The temperance question is as far from solution now as it was twenty years ago, with the addition that false methods have bred a large amount of hypocrisy."

Joseph Johnson, Jr., the manager, explained that the tavern is "an experiment for the purpose of lessening the evils of intemperance." He went on:

"Only the purest drinks will be sold. While the prices will be the same as in other saloons, the quality will be better. The stockholders, most of whom are members of the City Club, will

take profits on a $10,000 capitalization up to 5 per cent. a year. All profits over that sum will go into a fund to establish similar drinking-places in various parts of the city."

Mr. Johnson says in a letter to the New York *Sun*, in reply to the critics of his scheme:

"May I ask these critics whether, in considering the temperance problem, they acknowledge the existence of the 13,000 places in New York City where strong drink is sold. Let me ask further, whether they believe there is any possibility of legislating them out of existence; and still further whether, law or no law, men are going to stop drinking. Is it not true that saloons exist and that men drink? Will not, then, our extremist friends allow me to wrestle with the condition? I shall leave them to wrestle with the theory.

"I shall be happy if they shall come into the Subway Tavern and snatch the bibulous away from the bar into the pale of teetotalism. But I shall be unhappy if they interfere with my work of snatching the bibulous away from indecency, immorality, and depravity. Are there to be no helping hands extended to the climbers half-way up the hillside of continence? In the name of all the wretches in all the groggeries who drink that the proprietor may grow rich as they grow poor, I beg that I may be permitted to help them if I can. I may not raise them to the throne where the pure hand of absolutism would deign to touch them, but I may just raise them to their feet, so that they may walk toward the dizzy height of perfection. . . . . .

"I have nothing but sympathy with the Christian and other societies that urge men not to drink at all. But again, I ask, what is to become of the vast army that do drink? Must they drink drunk or drink sober? Must they drink in indecency or in wholesome environments? Must they drink in debauches or in sane and cheerful friendliness?"

Clergymen of all denominations are criticizing Bishop Potter in the severest terms for his part in this affair. Bishop Leighton Coleman, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Delaware, chairman of the National Church Temperance Society, expresses himself in a newspaper interview as "surprised and grieved" at the bishop's action; and Robert Graham, secretary of the society, remarks that "there can be no two opinions about the danger of a place of this sort which is sanctioned by high-church authorities leading young men into temptation." "The more respectable a saloon is made the more dangerous it becomes," argues a Trenton pastor; and a colored clergyman observes: "That a saloon may be conducted in an orderly manner does not reduce the effect of alcohol on the human body, or its ultimate effect on the mental and moral nature." Rev. Father Peter J. O'Rourke, of St. Louis, says: "When ministers of the gospel open saloons in the metropolis of the country, where drunkenness is a curse of the people, I do not think we have anything to say out here. We are speechless."

Hugh Dolan, president of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association, disapproves the bishop's course. He says in an interview:

"Why in the devil's name did the bishop want to go down to that saloon. Does it mean that he actually approves of the place? Yes, he must, if he opened the festivities with singing and closed them with a prayer.

"He ain't doing any good by that. He can't help the cause of temperance that way. Priests, bishops, and ministers ought to stay away from saloons. Meddling only does harm. They should attend to their own business. Let 'em preach against the saloon if they want to. When they go into them, they lead lots of weak ones with them.

"I don't want to say anything against the Subway Tavern, but you can get drunk there just as quickly as you can at my bar."

The daily newspapers are divided in their opinion of the experiment. It is regarded with considerable favor by the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, and *Herald*, the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Times*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the Boston *Transcript*. Says *The Transcript*:

"It has been supposed by advocates of total abstinence that the quickest and most certain way to drive men from the drinking-saloon was to lower its character and surroundings; but it does not appear that unscreened windows and the removal of tables (at which the drinker could sit and drink like a civilized being, instead of having to stand up at the bar and gulp it down as a dog does his dinner) have shut up the saloons or stopped men from visiting them. As a matter of fact, the degrading program has failed utterly; and it is time that something was attempted in an opposite direction. The question which presses is not as to the abolition of the drinking habit. The time may come when breweries and distilleries will have become things of the past, but we can hardly expect to see that time in our day. We may come to the vegetarian diet too. But there is no reason to suppose that people will not continue to use meat and alcoholic stimulants for many years of the future. If the popular taste for alcoholic drinks can be kept under and in subjection, can be regulated, by unobjectionable and uplifting means, why is it not well to make use of those means, even if they do not go to the root of the matter, as we individually may see it, and seek to abolish the drink evil altogether and all at once? Why may we not hope, if the Subway Tavern prove a success in the way intended, that the reform will extend to other and all saloons, and so have a widespread influence for good? At any rate, the experiment is well worth trying."

Other papers, such as the New York *Evening Mail*, the Philadelphia *North American*, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and the New York *Sun*, have less faith in the success of the enterprise. *The Sun* makes this comment:

"Bishop Potter said in his dedicatory address that as he belonged to several clubs at which liquor is sold, where he could go to 'spend a social evening,' he wanted to make 'the saloon better and more attractive to the poor man who can not go to a club.' But we never heard complaints from poor men that the saloons already existing are not good enough and attractive enough for them. Usually they are the most attractive places in their neighborhoods; and the beverages sold to them, as frequent analysis has shown, are as good as those at the bishop's clubs, so far as concerns their effects.

"The bishop wants to do the poor man good; but, naturally enough, he is ignorant of the liquor saloon business. Actually, its least need is of such attractiveness to custom as he imagines is required. The saloon is too attractive already, in the view of its enemies, for the seductions it offers are increased the more inviting it is made.

"Bishop Potter and his fellow philanthropists can start out with one well-established fact as a basis. It is that people go to a liquor saloon to get a drink and not simply 'to spend a social evening.' If the drink suits their taste and the price is satisfactory, the saloon serves for the main purpose of its being. Another fact is that the capital invested in the business, many millions of dollars, already offers as great inducements in the way of what is called 'the poor man's club' as the patrons of saloons want and would use.

"The experiment of the new saloon is not promising. It is made to create an artificial demand rather than to supply a real demand, and when its novelty has worn off, its custom is likely to fall away."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* also predicts failure. It says:

"There is no reason to suppose the masses of saloon patrons desire or will visit such a place. The restraints of respectability and the refining influences of art do not appeal to their tastes. On the contrary, after the appetite for liquor has fairly mastered them, as it does sooner or later in the cases of a majority of those who support the saloons, restraint and respectability and refinement become obnoxious and repellent. That is not the first time by any means that the experiment under consideration has been tried; but it has never gained any vogue and, probably, it never will."

The Philadelphia *North American* admits that "some unfortunates will be drawn away from the vicious resorts," but, it asks, "how about those who are naturally repelled by such places, but will be tempted to drink by the alluring invitation of the bishop's esthetic rum-shop?" The Indianapolis *Sentinel* remarks that it sees very little difference between the Subway Tavern "and any other respectable drinking-place."

EFFECT OF STRIKES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

THE meat strike, the Fall River strike, the threatened anthracite strike, and other smaller labor troubles are regarded by some papers as so many bad omens for the party in power. "Intelligent Republicans," the Washington *Post* (Ind.) believes, "can not view existing conditions without serious apprehension." Some papers, like *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), throw out the suggestion that the meat and coal magnates and other capitalists who feel a coldness toward the President have incited these strikes to embarrass his campaign; while others think that the President's interference in the coal strike has encouraged the labor-unions to strike at this critical time in his fortunes in the hope that he will feel impelled by political considerations to come to their rescue. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) imagine the President as eager to step in, but restrained by his new program of posing as "safe and sane."

THE PROSPECT OF A MEAT FAMINE DOESN'T WORRY EVERYBODY.
—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Post*.

Thus far there has been no sign that the President has any intention to interfere, and the newspapers of his own party are advising him to keep hands off. Thus the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says, in reference to the meat strike:

"The President has nothing to gain from essaying the rôle of a peacemaker in a contest that was continued under such unusual circumstances after a settlement had once been reached, and he has much to lose in possible loss of prestige, and even humiliation, to which the ill-advised attitude of the strikers or the irritated attitude of the employers might, in certain contingencies, subject him.

"Mr. Roosevelt will present a further demonstration of the qualities of a level-headed executive if he gives this strike a wide berth."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) says similarly:

"No conditions of the character attending the anthracite strike confront us as a result of the strike of butchers and meat handlers. While meat is a staple article of diet and trade, it is not essential to life. Some persons live entirely without it. Many indulge in it sparingly, and all could exist without it. At the mere suggestion that there might be a meat famine many families began to dispense with its use as food to such an extent that meat dealers in this and other cities have reported a great falling-off in the demand for that product. So there is now no such emergency threatening the health as well as comfort of the people as existed during the anthracite strike.

"Further, the attempt to drag the President into this controversy at this time would be open to the suspicion that it had a

A TICKLISH THING TO TACKLE.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

political motive behind it. Certainly in view of the absence of any crisis threatening the welfare of the whole people, and the absence of any legitimate functions in the Presidential office warranting action on the part of the President, and considering the political conditions of the time, it is not to be expected that the President, even if requested to act, will consent to do so."

The New York *Press* (Rep.) thinks that if the trusts are fomenting labor troubles for the purpose of defeating Mr. Roosevelt, they will fail. To quote:

"This paper is very frank to say that it has no desire to see union labor voting for President Roosevelt on the ground that he is a friend of union labor as against any other. We want union labor, as non-union labor, and all other citizens of the United States, to vote for Mr. Roosevelt on the broad, sound ground that he is the friend of the general American public, and that he has at heart and strives to accomplish the best good for the largest number of his fellow citizens. There is some ground for suspicion that trust and other corporation influences, embittered against Mr. Roosevelt, are deliberately fomenting labor troubles, in the hope of creating a trade-union sentiment against the President, his Administration, and the Republican party. The whole subject considered from that viewpoint and no other, we find the statement of the general organizer of the Federation of Labor against Mr. Gassaway Davis interesting and significant. He declares that nothing which the trusts or the managers of Judge Parker's cam-

A TIGHT RACE AHEAD.
STROKE PARKER—"Now then, boys, get together!"
—Keppler in *Puck*.

paign can do will convince the organized labor of this country that one of its most implacable enemies is not the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

"If the coal barons and the meat monopolists and other trust interests that have declared war against Mr. Roosevelt should undertake to manipulate a debauch of strikes for the purpose of confusing the real issues of this campaign, we dare say they will discover that they have squandered their genius and their money on an enterprise which will delude none of the elements which the trust power daily seeks to excite to a suicidal conflict with the policy of President Roosevelt."

A CRISIS IN TRADES-UNION MORALS.

THE past two years, Miss Jane Addams claims, afford undoubted evidence of a reaction of public feeling against the cause of organized labor. Miss Addams is a well-known writer on social and political reform, and as head resident of the social settlement of Hull House, Chicago, has studied the problems of labor among the workers themselves. She finds evidence of the alleged change of sentiment in the increasing number of employers' associations; in the acute exasperation exhibited by many manufacturers whose attitude previously was one of friendly neutrality; in the reiterated assertion that it is impossible to extend business operations in the present state of the labor market; and in the popular recognition of the non-union man as the "modern hero," and of his sufferings as those of the martyr.

Miss Addams, who discusses the subject in *The North American Review* (August), accounts for this reaction in public sentiment by the theory that trades-unionism in America is passing through a difficult transitional stage, a moment of moral crisis, during which it suffers for the indiscretions of the younger and undisciplined unions. Developing this idea, she writes:

"This transition is especially difficult just now, for, during this last period of prosperity, trades-unions have increased enormously in numbers; the State Federation of Minnesota, for instance, reports an increase of six hundred per cent. in one year. The well-established unions have also been flooded by new members who are not yet assimilated and disciplined, and they have further been beset and carried off their feet by that unrest which impels us all to hasten if we would avail ourselves of the advantages which prosperity affords. 'If we don't get things now, when they are going, we won't get them at all,' is often said by workingmen, and the expression voices that sense of unseemly haste which characterizes the entire community.

"During this period of extraordinary growth, the labor movement has naturally attracted to itself hundreds of organizations which are yet in their infancy, and exhibit all the weakness of 'group morality.' This doubtless tends to a conception of moral life which is as primitive as that which controlled the beginnings of patriotism, when the members of the newly conscious nation considered all those who were outside as possible oppressors and enemies, and were loyal only toward those whom their imaginations regarded as belonging to the national life. . . . . .

"This stage of trades-unionism is full of war phraseology, with its 'pickets' and 'battle-grounds,' and is responsible for the most serious mistakes of the movement. The sense of group loyalty holds trades-unionists longer than the normal period of development, doubtless because of the constant accretions of those who are newly conscious of its claims. It is strong enough to overcome astonishing difference of race and tradition, but becomes a veritable stumbling-block.

"Those Chicago strikes which during the last few years have been most notably characterized by disorder and the necessity for police interference, have almost universally been inaugurated by the newly organized unions. They have called to their aid the older organizations, and the latter have entered into the struggle often under protest and obviously against their best interests."

The frequent difficulties about breach of contract, states Miss Addams, arise from the lack of business training on the part of the younger unions. Until he joins the union the workingman has had nothing to do with contracts. "None of his relations in life, altho they are often continuous and stable, depend for their continuity and stability upon contracts between himself and other people"—with the possible exception, the writer admits, of his marriage contract. Another critical feature of the situation, Miss Addams goes on to say, is the fact that American trades-unions are receiving their first lessons in business at a moment of unusual business corruption. She finds another danger in the political situation existing in all the large cities. The charge is made by certain "old-time" trades-unionists, says Miss Addams, that the civil-service regulations have turned out of office a number of adroit politicians, who, finding "nothing doing" in politics, have turned their attention to "grafting" among trades-unions.

In conclusion, the writer does not commit herself to any very optimistic view of the situation. We quote again as follows:

"One would be glad to believe that this crisis of corruption is

MOYER THEN AND MOYER NOW.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

MAN IN THE TREE—"Now I guess I can climb down and get to work."
—Johnson in the Denver *Times*.

PEACE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

but a passing one in the labor movement, as we try to persuade ourselves that it is ephemeral in politics and business, 'a mere incident in the triumph of industrial progress.' Trades-unionists have, indeed, an unusual opportunity for ultimate honesty of administration, for collective bargaining must in the end be public bargaining, involving as it does hundreds of men. . . . . .

"The hope of trades-unions lies in the sheer necessity for the public discussion of their affairs, for it is hard to overestimate how far mere publicity makes for morality, and in the fact that the earliest trade organizations have committed the entire movement to that growing concern for a larger and more satisfying life for every man, for, rightly or wrongly, among us all the belief daily strengthens that whatever has for its object the increased value of the universal life is thereby certified as legitimate. Whether organized labor in America will make its business adjustment and still keep this object in view, whether it will safely pass through the present crisis of transition and temptation, no one can as yet state with any degree of certainty."

PROSPERITY BY STATISTICS.

PEOPLE who have been laboring under the impression that the increasing cost of living is a burden will feel relieved at once, remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), by learning from the latest bulletin of the Bureau of Labor that while the cost of living has advanced, wages have advanced still faster. "If there is a householder whose personal experience has brought him to a contrary conclusion," says *The Post*, "he can readily convince himself of his error by reading the July bulletin." Some of the opposition papers, however, regard the issue of this bulletin at this time as a Republican attempt to bolster up the claim that the country is prosperous, a claim that they promptly deny. Why, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), every housekeeper knows that living expenses have increased twice as much as the government report would indicate; and the Houston *Post* (Dem.) and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) point to the strikes and wage reductions in several large industries as proof that wages are not on the increase. "If the great mass of workers were in an increasingly larger command of the means of buying," argues the latter journal, "why, then, did the purchasing begin to halt; why did the consumption of commodities begin to fall off; and why did production begin to manifest those overproductive tendencies which have lately become so marked as to bring on contraction of work and reductions of wages and forces employed?"

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), after commenting at length on the increased cost of living, observes that "there is no party promise of relief in case of Judge Parker's election, but the argument will no doubt make votes on the accepted theory that bad times always hurt the party in power—at least these figures are an effective answer to bounding Republican talk about widespread prosperity due to the tariff."

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), however, suggests that the Democrats might go on and "assert that American wage-earners are spending 97 or 107 per cent. more upon their families than they were in the last Democratic Administration, when many of them could not spend anything." And it adds that the wage-earning voters "will not again give an opportunity to a Democratic convention, at the close of a Democratic Administration, to bewail a fall in prices and attendant misery among the workingmen and distress in all classes." The New York *Press* (Rep.) turns to the savings-banks deposits for proof of the wage-earners' prosperity. In 1894 the total savings-banks deposits in the United States amounted to $1,747,961,280; in 1903 they amounted to $2,935,204,845, an increase of nearly $1,200,000,000. Says *The Press*:

"In those figures are a billion and a quarter reasons, each one a dollar of gold standard value, why the savings-banks depositors of the United States know their incomes of the present give them not only a better living, but a larger surplus of money left over. If their cost of living had outstripped their increased savings, they would not be adding to their savings, as their deposits prove they are. They would be drawing upon them, cutting them down, just as in 1894, when their incomes were falling more heavily than the cost of living, they knew, without any averages or percentages or expert statistics, that they had to call on their savings-banks accounts to help out their incomes."

The following features of the report are given by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"Figures of income and expenditure for the year 1901 were furnished in detail by 2,567 families in thirty-three States, representing the leading industrial centers of the country. The average

—Walker in the Nashville *American*.

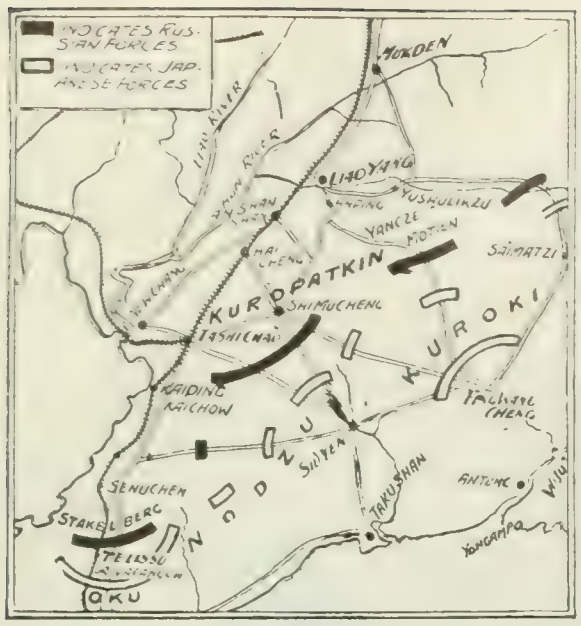
number of persons in each family making returns was 5.31; the average income per family for the year was $827.19; the average expenditure per family for all purposes was $768.54, and the average expenditure per family for food was $326.90. . . . . .

"Another table gives the average cost of food per family from 1890 to 1903, based on the average cost per family in 1901 and the relative retail prices of food weighted accordingly to family consumption. This table shows that the average cost of food per family in 1890 was $318.20. In 1896, the year of lowest prices, it fell to $296.76; in 1902 it reached the highest point of the period, being $344.61, while in 1903 it fell slightly to $342.75.

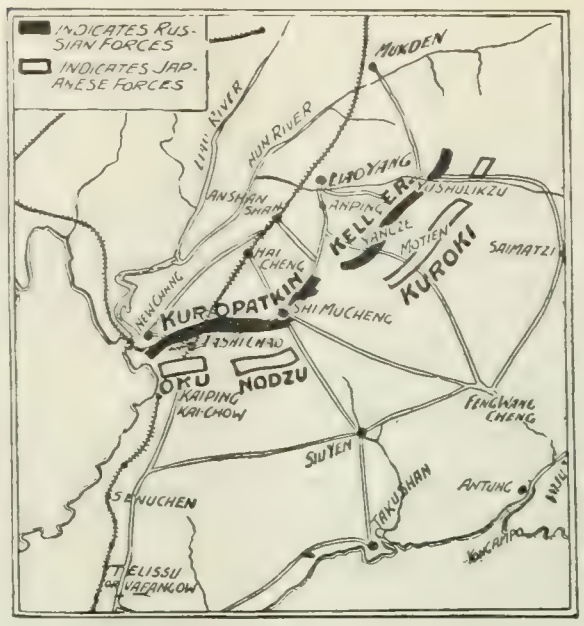
"Data as to wages and hours of labor were collected from 67 leading industries, embracing 519 distinctive occupations in 3,429 establishments. These data, combined and computed on the basis of the average for 1890 to 1899, show that the number of employees in 1903 had increased 0.3 per cent. over 1902, 33.2 per cent. over 1890, and 34.3 per cent. over 1894. The hours per week in 1903 had decreased 0.7 per cent. below 1902 and 4.1 per cent. below 1890. The wages per hour in 1903 had increased 3.6 per cent. over 1902, 18.4 per cent. over 1894, and 16 per cent. over 1890. With the single exception of the year 1896 there was a continuous and steady increase in wages from 1894 to 1903, and this was accompanied by a decrease in the hours of labor per week of 3.2 per cent. and an increase in the number of employees, in the establishments reported on, of 34.3 per cent. in that period.

"The weekly earnings per employee in 1903 were 2.7 per cent. higher than in 1902, 14.9 per cent. higher than in 1894, and 11.2 per cent. higher than in 1890. The weekly earnings of all employees covered by the reports were 5 per cent. higher in 1903 than in 1902, 54.4 per cent. higher than in 1894, and 48.1 per cent. higher than in 1890.

"Comparing the increase in the weekly earnings per employee with the changes in the retail prices of food weighted according to family consumption, it is seen that weekly earnings in 1903 were 2.7 per cent. higher than in 1902, while the cost of food was 0.5

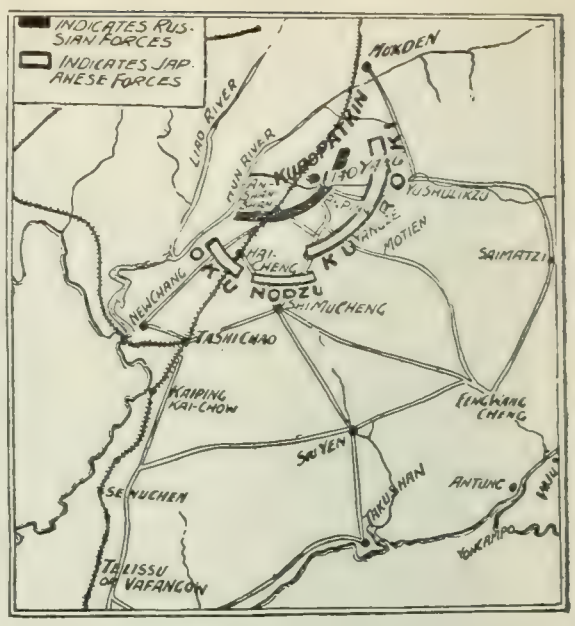


Position of Russian and Japanese armies on June 15, at the time of the battle of Telissu.



Positions on July 23, after the battle of Kaiping (Kaichow).

From the Philadelphia *Press*.



Positions on August 4, after the battles of Tashichao, Shimuchen, Yangze Pass, Yushulikzu, and the evacuation by the Russians of Hai-Cheng.

THE JAPANESE ENCLOSING MOVEMENT.

per cent. less. The weekly earnings per employee in 1903 were 14.9 per cent. greater than in 1904, while the cost of food was but 10.8 per cent. greater. The weekly earnings per employee in 1903 were 11.2 per cent. greater than in 1890, while the cost of food was but 7.7 per cent. greater."

RUSSIA'S PROSPECTS.

IF Kuropatkin and Stössel only knew the futility of further resistance to the Japanese arms, the horrors of a long drawn-out Russian defeat might be avoided. Such seems to be the view of most of the American press. Over the head of Kuropatkin (whose army of some 125,000 men around Liao-Yang is assailed on three sides by Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki, with forces reckoned at 300,000) "the shadow of an approaching Sedan grows menacing," thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and as for Port Arthur, the Pittsburg *Gazette* believes that "its doom is sealed, and the date is not far away." The New York *Times*, similarly, says that

RUSSIA'S TROUBLESOME FOREIGN RELATIONS.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

"Port Arthur totters to its fall," while "General Kuropatkin's army is in imminent danger of a more calamitous and general defeat than has as yet befallen it." When these events occur, *The Times* thinks that mankind should intervene. To quote:

"If the Japanese victory shall be complete enough to destroy, in the military sense, the Russian army in Manchuria, and if Port Arthur shall at the same time fall, it will seem to be the duty of mankind to interfere, and to insist that peace shall be made upon the very moderate terms originally announced by the Japanese, which it is to their credit that their victories have not made them show any disposition to enlarge."

PLAYING THE WAR SLOT-MACHINE.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

The Tacoma *Ledger* regards the war as practically over. It says:

"As the situation stands, Port Arthur's position is hopeless, if the fortress has not already fallen. With the Japanese in absolute control of the peninsula south of a line drawn from New-Chwang to Antung, the Russians have lost the key to Manchuria and the railway terminals and seaports which they established under their lease in 1898. The Russian cause is lost, and it would seem to be folly for the Japanese to pursue any further their movement to the north. If Russia can not retake the Liao-Tung peninsula, Mukden is of no use to them, and they might as well retire into Siberia."

Russia still has a fighting chance, however, in the view of some other American papers. Thus the New York *Evening Post* observes:

"That the Russians have fought so well after three months of steady defeats and retrograde movements speaks highly for the character of the rank and file. Overburdened and ill-shod as they

have been, fighting far from home in tropical heat, for reasons unknown to most of them, the position of the enlisted men has been bad enough to try the Spartan three hundred. Should there now be a severe defeat, followed by a rapid retirement of the army upon Mukden or Harbin, the troops will be subjected to the severest test to which armed men can be exposed. Only an army splendidly disciplined, well commanded, devoted to its officers, and enthusiastic in its cause can come through such an experience without disastrous results. Of the Russian army of to-day it is only known that the men are generally devoted to their officers. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the early disasters of 1877 in Bulgaria did not prevent the Russians from going to the very walls of Constantinople later."

The Hartford *Post* suggests that if the Baltic fleet reaches the Far East in safety, and the Russian army can recuperate before next year's campaign, "the issue may not be as so many thought a few weeks ago it surely would be." The New York *Times* treats the possibilities of the Baltic fleet thus:

"Assuming that the seven battle-ships now in the Baltic can be brought into touch with the Japanese blockaders off Port Arthur in as high a state of efficiency as they ought to be, there should be no doubt about the result of their action—judging wholly from the material standpoint of course. The Russian ships should arrive with comparatively clean bottoms, and their machinery ought to be in the best possible condition. They would outclass the Japanese vessels and—if they were efficiently handled—the control of the sea would revert to Russia. Assuming that the Russians destroyed or blockaded the Japanese fleet, they could reinforce Port Arthur's garrison with men, ammunition, and food sufficient to make it impregnable. Moreover, they could prevent the Japanese from shipping supplies to their men on the Liao-Tung peninsula, and they could transport armies from Russia to Japan in their splendid fleet of volunteer cruisers. As Russia has plenty of soldiers awaiting such transportation, there is little reason to doubt that Japan would be overwhelmed. Therefore this is the opportunity of the Baltic squadron. Will the Russian admiral try to make this long voyage, and, in case he does try, will he arrive in time to save Port Arthur?

"All depends upon the real condition of the ships and the determination of their officers. Seven fine armor-clads, mostly new and modern, ought to be capable of making the voyage within three months provided proper arrangements were made for coaling en route. The mechanical and material obstacles to be overcome are not such as to make the voyage particularly difficult. Foresight and cool determination to 'get there' are the essential requisites. Colliers may be despatched in advance, and coal may be transshipped either at sea or at anchor in smooth water along friendly or unoccupied coasts. The question is: Are the new Russian battle-ships actually as powerful as they are represented to be? If they are, their officers will not hesitate to hasten their departure for the scene of war. It is possible that this question may properly be answered in the affirmative; but there are many reasons for doubt. Nowhere in the war operations during the last six months has the Russian performance kept pace with the Russian promise. There have been many bitter criticisms by Russian officers of the failure to fit out and supply both ships and troops in such a way as to give satisfactory efficiency. There is also among the Russians a perceptible lack of the enthusiastic devotion to duty that has been of such inestimable value to the Japanese. Delay follows delay until vital opportunities are missed.

"Consequently, unless a different and a more resolute spirit shall show itself among the officers of Russia's Baltic fleet it may be months before they succeed in bringing their ships into battle line off Port Arthur; and by that time the fortress may have been taken."

Stereograph by H. G. Ponting. Copyrighted, 1904, by H. C. White Co., New York.

GENERAL BARON KODAMA (standing). GENERAL TERAUCHE (sitting).

The former, as chief of staff, saw to the execution of the combined movements against Port Arthur and Kuropatkin, while the latter, as Minister of War, had to effect the junctions of transports, arriving regiments, etc., with the forces at the front.

Stereograph by H. G. Ponting. Copyrighted, 1904, by H. C. White Co., New York.

FIELD MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA,

On the steps of his European house in Tokyo.

Before he arrived at the front some weeks since, as commander of all the Japanese land forces, a scheme of combined attack at all points was said to have been prepared by him and forwarded to Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, and Togo.

PHYSICIANS say that beef and iron make blood. Most of us will have to order a double portion of iron. *The New York Herald.*

IF the correspondents whom General Kuropatkin has sent to the rear will stay there patiently a few days they may find they are at the front.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

LETTERS AND ART.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

"EDUCATION is the key-note of the Universal Exposition of 1904," said the Director of Exhibits at the opening of the St. Louis Fair; and his words suggest an inquiry as to how far this dominant idea has been realized. President William F. Slocum, of Colorado College, pays a remarkable tribute (in the New York *Outlook*, August 6) to the World's Fair as an educative force, declaring that the Exposition is in all essential points "as perfect an illustration as has been seen of the method of the 'University of the Future,' which is to exchange pictures and living objects for text-books, and to make these, with the aid of laboratory work, the means whereby instruction is [to be] given and individual development to be obtained." He says further:

"One need only recall what the other great fairs have done to enlighten and educate the masses of people who have flocked to them to be sure that this, too, will have its own definite and direct results, tho it may be too early now to tell what these are to be, with the same certainty with which we note the specific outcome of each of the others. We recall clearly the result of the Crystal Palace Exposition, in the permanent Art Exhibits, first in London at South Kensington, and thence spreading widely elsewhere. We see that the entire readjustment of primary education in France was largely the outgrowth of the educational exhibit at Paris in 1878; and how marked was the development of manual industries and domestic decorative art following our Centennial Exhibition; and, again, the impetus that the whole West received through the Columbian Exhibition. . . . It is the same kind of people that learned most there that will be the greatest gainers here—the great mass of unlearned, if not unlettered, people, whose first really wide outlook is to come to them now, and that other class, possibly as large, who have never known the widening influence of travel, but have learned from their reading the fact that here much that the ordinary traveler may fail to see is made accessible to them."

President Slocum is hardly willing to contend, as some have done, that "a ramble through a World's Fair is an equivalent for a liberal education." But he thinks that "too much emphasis can not be laid on the value of such a ramble to the open-eyed and open-souled thousands who have waited for this event to gain their first vital knowledge of the way other workers do their work." He continues:

"The extent of the things to be here shown may best be given in the words of President Francis on its opening day: 'So thoroughly does it represent the world's civilization that if all man's other works were by some unspeakable catastrophe blotted out, the records here established by the assembled nations would offer all necessary standards for the rebuilding of our entire civilization.' As part of this all-comprehending plan, one may find several separate ones, none more distinct than that by which it is intended to indicate definitely the strides which have been made during the past decade throughout the civilized world, and especially in our own country, in the industrial arts and applied sciences, and also in social and educational work. . . . It is significant of the place that social science and educational work have taken in the thought of the world that, for the first time, an entire building in a great exposition has been set apart for their exhibits; and yet the demand for space, both from foreign nations and the United States, was so great that it was impossible to provide for them all in this building, with its more than seven acres of floor space. Here, perhaps more than anywhere else, the parent or teacher with most limited training stands side by side with the traveled expert, and both carry away the best the Exposition has for them."

Mr. Walter H. Page, writing in *The World's Work* (August) on "The People as an Exhibit," has this to say:

"The people are in a holiday, communicative, inquisitive mood; but it is not an idle mood. They are very much in earnest. If you stand a moment, for example, at the German exhibit of artistic rooms, you will hear one woman say to another, 'I see how I can make my dining-room much prettier.' Everywhere they are learning something. Wherever an idea may be got, there is a crowd. They ask questions frankly and directly. 'I wish to know how to do this.' 'I want this.' It may be a typewriter that will write with two colors of ink; it may be a new kitchen utensil; it may be a new idea in education. A young woman, accompanied by two beautiful children, was looking at the specimens of work done in the Menomonie (Wisconsin) public schools—work in drawing, and in wood, and in iron, and in sewing. 'And this was done,' she said to the person who explained the exhibit to her, 'by children no older than mine? My husband is a member of the school board in the town where I live; and we must have courses of study like these.' . . . . .

"You may discuss great fairs—their advantages or disadvantages to the cities in which they are held, the losses they cause stockholders, the wisdom or the unwisdom of the appropriation of public money to them—the fact remains that they play an important part in the education of the people. And they reveal the eagerness of the people to learn. The unrestricted opportunity of our democracy has brought an unrestricted ambition to know both useful and beautiful things. The people are at school here; and the wise exhibitor is the exhibitor who teaches something."

WHISTLER AS A DISCIPLE KNEW HIM.

MR. MORTIMER MENPES, who in the earlier part of his own artistic career was Whistler's devoted disciple and almost constant companion, gives us, in "Whistler as I Knew Him," some curious and intimate glimpses of "that great artist and most eccentric man." As a reviewer remarks, this book reveals the fact that Whistler "hypnotized those with whom he came in contact, if he found them susceptible to his compliments and frightened by the sight of his claws." In spite of his deliberately whimsical and erratic attitude toward the ordinary affairs of life, he appears to have had the power of impressing men with a sense of his genius. They were able to realize that he was a "master," in spite of his own constant and unblushing statement of the fact. Mr. Menpes, describing his first meeting with Whistler, writes: "From that hour I was almost a slave in his service, ready and only too anxious to help, no matter in how small a way. I took off my coat there and then and began to grind up ink for the Master. I forgot the Schools—these were finished and over forever. I never went back again—I simply fagged for Whistler and gloried in the task."

MORTIMER MENPES.

Whistler's latest biographer. He describes himself as "painter, etcher, raconteur and rifle-shot," and declares that he "has held more one-man exhibitions in London than any other living painter."

Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

Whistler, Mr. Menpes tells us, was "essentially a purist, both as man and as worker." In many respects he carried refinement of taste to the point of fastidiousness. We learn that, despite his seeming lack of reserve he "revealed himself only to the few, and even that small inner circle . . . saw the real man but seldom." Of his personal appearance we read:

"In appearance Whistler was slight, small-boned, and extremely dainty. He seemed always to have a sparkling air about him. His complexion was very bright and fresh; his eyes were keen and brilliant; and his hair, when I knew him, was, save for one snowy

lock, of a glossy raven black. His dress was quaint, and a little different from that of other men."

His character had in it a certain indomitable quality, says Mr. Menpes:

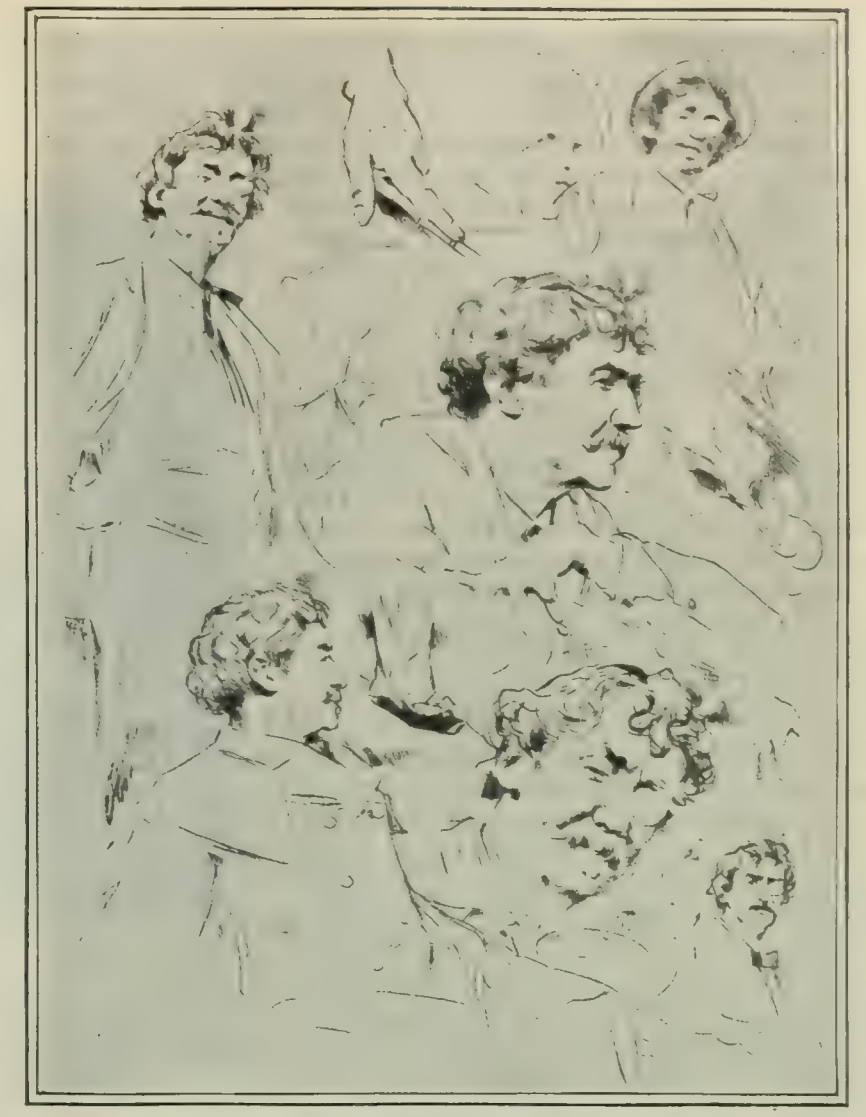
"Small and slight in stature, and dainty in appearance tho he was, never was there a man more courageous than Whistler. Many a time have I seen him amid the most trying circumstances; but never once have I known him to show the slightest fear. Never once has his courage failed him; never once has he admitted himself to be in the wrong."

Concerning Whistler's general artistic tastes this book affords some interesting scraps of information. We learn that he "had no sense of music, absolutely none." Once, with Menpes, he sat through a long "musical evening"; his only comment was a muttered "Pshaw! What's it all about?" When Sarasate played, all that impressed Whistler was his marvelous dexterity. While not a great reader—Mr. Menpes never saw him read a book—he had decided predilections in literature. Edgar Allan Poe he greatly admired, and Bret Harte he considered far greater than Dickens or Thackeray. "Dickens he could find no excuse for at all." His criticism of the work of other painters is interesting, as Mr. Menpes reports it. Of certain famous works by Rembrandt he remarked: "These so-called masterpieces are not great works. They are pictures that you look at and are interested in because of their technical dexterity." Before some pictures of Turner's in the National Gallery he said: "No, this is not big work. The color is not good. It is too prismatic. There is no reserve. . . . Turner was struggling with the wrong medium. He ought not to have painted. He should have written." For Canaletto and Velasquez he had only praise. The English school of Romneys, Gainsboroughs, and Reynolds he "could not tolerate at all."

As bearing upon Whistler's psychology the statement that he was a spiritualist is not without interest. Says Mr. Menpes: "For years he pottered with table-turning and spirit-rapping. He used to tell me of the long talks he had with Dante Rossetti at nights, and the extraordinary things that used to happen."

Whistler's method of work Mr. Menpes describes as follows:

"Whistler never patched up his pictures. He never worked, as many painters do, day after day upon one small portion of a picture. To him such a method meant failure—the picture immediately became spotty. His only hope was to form a new skin entirely, to sweep off the last attempt and begin afresh each time he set to work. Often Whistler received as many as twenty or thirty sittings from one person, and at every sitting he began over again, as at a new picture. The result was a oneness, a freshness, quite incomparable. Whistler worked always with great firmness. He held his brush firmly and pressed hard on the canvas. There was no 'dainty touch' about Whistler's handling. . . . As a rule, his figures were posed far into the atmosphere of the studio and more or less in gloom, while his canvas was in the light. Thus, in order to get a true representation of the model, he had to bring his tones very nearly to the same level. That is why most of Whistler's pictures appear to be what some people call flat."



PORTRAIT STUDIES OF WHISTLER.
From a Dry Point by Mortimer Menpes.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

WHISTLER AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FIVE,
From an Etching by Himself.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Menpes offers us little in the way of theory or generalization about "the Master." In the main he is content to be reminiscent and anecdotal. But we can gather from his book that he does not regard Whistler's seeming complexity of nature as remarkably enigmatical. He is not forced for an explanation, as have been some critics, to the theory of a dual personality. Mr. Menpes's explanation of Whistler is simply that "he was absolutely artistic in every relation of life."

PARAPHRASING LITERARY MASTERPIECES.

PARAPHRASING literary masterpieces for school purposes is a form of activity among the makers of text-books against which a voice of protest has been raised. "This activity," says *The Journal of Pedagogy* (Syracuse), "shows itself in the direction of paraphrasing and simplifying great literary masterpieces for use as supplementary reading in the earlier years of the school course." According to the same journal, there is no justification whatever for this treatment of English and American masterpieces, altho it may be permissible when applied to stories from the ancient classics. We quote as follows:

"Every boy and girl should, of course, have an opportunity at

some period of their school-days to read and enjoy the world's great stories, such as 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'The Swiss Family Robinson,' and 'Gulliver's Travels'; but in all cases these literary masterpieces should be read in the authors' own words, not in the mutilated and devitalized versions of some paraphraser and simplifier. There are, to be sure, great masterpieces by the ancient writers whose thought and spirit may be given a new form. We need for school use the stories of Ulysses, Hercules, Siegfried, Virginius, Roland, King Arthur, and the like, and these stories may be told in a simple form for children's use that may set forth the central truths that give value to these stories. But all attempts to put into simplified versions a masterpiece like 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Hamlet,' or 'Paradise Lost,' should be looked upon as little less than profanation. That fitness of form to thought which is one of the chief qualities that belong to a literary masterpiece is wholly lacking in these simplified versions, and instead of aiding in the formation of a taste for literature of character and distinction, these paraphrases foster a liking for the commonplace. These simplified versions are based on the mistaken notion that, since in the original these masterpieces are beyond the comprehension of the pupil in the earlier years of the school course, they must be rewritten. It is undoubtedly true that the great classics of literature are above the reach of schoolboys and girls in the first few years of their course; but the wise thing to do is not to try to adapt these masterpieces and in this way destroy the pupils' zest for them later on, but to use other material of literary merit and useful content. Even poems like 'Evangeline' and 'The Lady of the Lake' have recently appeared in prose versions for use as supplementary reading, and it has been seriously proposed to publish simplified versions of 'Ivanhoe' and 'The Old Curiosity Shop' for younger pupils than can appreciate these masterpieces in their unabridged form. . . . . .

"The increasing recognition of good literature as a strong agency of true culture is one of the hopeful indications that our schools are to become more and more the means of enriching and exalting human life, and it seems to us unfortunate that weak and colorless imitations of literary masterpieces have found their way into even a part of the public schools."

CHECHOFF: A MASTER OF THE SHORT STORY.

THE untimely death of Anton Chechoff, at the age of forty-five, is mourned as a severe loss to Russian literature. He was regarded as one of the foremost, if not the foremost, of the younger writers of his country, and he is pronounced by the London *Times Literary Supplement* "the most typically Russian of the modern Russian writers whose names are known beyond the Muscovite dominions." The same paper says further:

"He differed from Tolstoy in not being pledged to a stereotyped fanaticism; from Gorky, in that he had not been made acquainted with strange bedfellows by poverty. He was first a doctor in the service of a municipality, and afterward a country gentleman. He was not troubled by the censor, or the police, or the procurator of the Holy Synod. He had neither grievances nor enthusiasm to distort his vision, and no personal reasons that we are aware of for pessimism. That is the principal reason why his pessimism is interesting and instructive. He grew into it gradually as his art evolved, as he observed life, and, looking beneath the surface, found that there were riddles which he could not answer. At first, indeed, he was quite superficial and merry. He wrote for comic papers, and his vein was roaring farce, indulged without much consideration for the proprieties. In his second stage he was still farcical, but the farce was merely the grotesque setting of tragedy. The third and last stage was gloom, illuminated indeed by lambent rays of irony, but not by any sallies that can fairly be considered jocular. The writer had discovered, not that life was real and earnest, but that it was futile—that nothing could be made of it, even by the most earnest and brilliant of men. . . . . .

"'L'impuissance de vivre' is the graphic phrase in which M. Ivan Strannik has summed up Chechoff's attitude toward life. One may alter it for English use and say that the moral of all Chechoff's narratives is the necessity of throwing up the sponge. Life is for him a battle, but a battle in which it would be foolish to engage if there were any means of avoiding it, because there is no possibility of victory. The average man is a besotted and ignorant creature, who gets drunk and beats his wife, has his price and is anxious that it should be offered to him, neglects his duties and plays cards, has no ambitions, no intellectual pleasures, and no interests that are not absolutely commonplace. All the conditions of life are determined by the existence of this swarming multitude of average men. They provide the environment in which the superior man has to live. By the nature of things he is a round peg in a square hole. He can not escape from the environment, or alter it, or adapt himself to it. He tries to adopt one or other of the three courses, and failure reduces him to despair. His intelligence produces no more effect upon the banality surrounding him than a bucket of fresh water produces when poured into the salt ocean. So, after a struggle more or less prolonged, he throws up the sponge, ceases to try, or goes mad, or kills himself. That is the typical Chechoff story, told over and over again with many minor variations."

ANTON CHECHOFF,

Pronounced by the London *Times* "the most typically Russian of the modern Russian writers whose names are known beyond the Muscovite dominions."

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"Chechoff was master of the short story. It was in this form that he presented his lifelike, one might almost say, his living pictures of the middle classes, the 'meschanie' and the poorer people of his country. His longest efforts are only little novelettes, and it was his skill in telling much in little, in presenting great pictures on small canvases, that long ago gave him the title of the Russian De Maupassant."

THE "MORBID" NOTE IN RECENT FICTION.

AN elaborate argument is made by a recent magazine writer, Mr. Frederick W. Nicolls, of Reading, Pa., in support of the rather startling contention that "decadence is the groundwork of recent fiction." Mr. Nicolls confines his inquiry to the period of twenty-five or thirty years immediately following the death of Thackeray, and points out that during this time the torrent of fiction has completely overwhelmed all other forms of composition. "But, unfortunately," he adds, "this flood has not been the rising of a clear, pure stream, strong, deep, and beautiful, but of a muddy, shallow one, often filled with weeds, refuse, and filth." Noting, first of all, the tendency of "harmless sentimentality" which for a time dominated the world of fiction, Mr. Nicolls passes on to a consideration of what he regards as the recent dangerous and unhealthy trend in the direction of "morbidness and pruriency." He writes (in *The Arena*, July):

"This morbidness evidences itself in many phases, but especially and most forcibly in delving into the lowest depths of the sexual problem and examining all its details, by suggestion and insinuation or by coarseness and vulgarity, as the case may be, as far as, or farther than, decency will permit. Unfortunately this tendency has been a strong and prevailing one, and has not entirely disappeared even at present, when other and healthier influeencs have successively held sway. One writer, a woman, takes as her subject a young girl seemingly incapable of sexual feeling, because her filial love was early quenched out by the conduct of her parents, two absent-minded scientists. She frankly avows her condition to her lover, who marries her anyhow, and, on her request,

abandons her just before the birth of a child. Maternity and the death of her mother make the heroine once more 'sexful,' and bring her at length into the arms of her ever-loving husband. Another writer, also a woman, devotes herself to a sort of disquisition upon venereal disease and shows how in this respect the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. An actual scene of seduction is a favorite theme with these writers. Hall Caine in the 'Manxman' and Thomas Hardy in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' leaving very little to the imagination. Indecency has perhaps reached its limit, however, in 'Sir Richard Calmady,' a novel published very recently, after the meretricious models were generally abandoned, and which, therefore, has not even the excuse of following the fashion."

Even the novels of Beatrice Harraden and Mrs. Humphry Ward fall under the ban of this critic:

"Delving into the sexual problem is but one, tho by far the most important, phase of this morbid tendency. A book which represents the same trend, tho in a totally different aspect, is 'Ships that Pass in the Night.' Many people would raise their hands in horror at the idea of this 'sweet, little tale,' a Sunday-school book fit for the purest mind, being classed with the moral degenerates. But, in point of fact, its tone is equally unhealthy. It is the story of two consumptives living at a health-resort together and, as one critic puts it, 'coughing out their woes upon each other's shoulders.' Dwelling at length upon such a theme is as great a violation of artistic decorum and leaves almost as bad a taste in the mouth, even tho the moral may be good, as the baldness of Hardy, or the innuendo of George Meredith, nor is there the excuse that 'Ships that Pass in the Night' displays the ability of the two latter novelists. How much healthier do we feel on reading the stirring tales of Scott or the engrossing pages of Eliot, than listening to the dreary lucubrations of two wretched tuberculars ending their lives at a sanitarium! Sometimes, again, this morbidness is instinct in the whole novel without one's being able to lay the finger upon any particular point where it is especially visible. This is the case with much of Mrs. Humphry Ward's work, excellent as she often is in depicting character. There is seldom any fun or humor about her, and the underlying tone of novels like 'Marcella,' 'Helbeck of Bannisdale,' and 'Eleanor' is abnormal, to say the least. Mrs. Ward represents in a remarkable degree the differences between present writers and their immediate predecessors. She is a little George Eliot, built on the same lines and evidently copying the models of that great psychologist, but petty and inferior in every respect 'as moonlight unto sunlight and as water unto wine.' It is true that Mrs. Ward often draws her characters with studious care and with an insight into the inner workings of the human heart worthy at times of her great exemplar. Robert Elsmere, Marcella, and Julie are some of the best creations of recent fiction, interesting, life-like, and consistent in themselves. But while George Eliot took the description of character as her main subject, and made the rest of the book a mere background, Mrs. Ward usually selects some topic of present, but probably not of lasting, interest and 'writes it up,' so to speak, constructing a philosophical dissertation and making her characters merely subservient. Modern agnostism, socialism, catholicism, communism, and every other sort of popular ism are treated with varying success, and the characters and story hop about the principal theme, as the ballet circles round the *première danseuse*. In short, Mrs. Ward is a leading exponent of that modern abomination 'the novel with a purpose'; but tho her readers feel that they are being preached at, it is often difficult to determine exactly what is the text of the sermon."

Mr. Nicolls says, in conclusion:

"It must not be imagined that our own times have furnished no great names in fiction. Kipling, Stevenson, Hardy, Howells, and perhaps a few others will probably live in future generations, tho they can be placed on a par only with the second-rank novelists of the past, like Charles Kingsley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charlotte Brontë, and Jane Austen. The greatest of the present barely come within the circle of the immortals and none approach that inner sphere where glisten the brightest stars of English fiction. But this decadence is merely a transitory reaction. Our race is the same which has given birth to the great novelists of the past, and imagination and poetic feeling are still at the bottom of our nature. Steeped tho we seem to be in stupefying commercialism, 'ancient fonts of inspiration well through all our fancy yet,' and in the appointed time will burst forth in literary expression with all that strength and beauty which is inherent in English fiction."

THE SCULPTOR OF THE ROGERS GROUPS.

THE name of John Rogers, who died at his home in New Canaan, Conn., a few days ago, has become a household word in many parts of the country, as a result of the vogue of his terra-cotta groups of statuary. He was "one of the most popular sculptors of his day," says the New York *Evening Post*, "altho he may not have been accounted among the greatest. Moreover, he was thoroughly American, and his groups, which are to be found everywhere, are full of appeal to national sentiment, both patriotic and domestic." The Springfield *Republican* comments:

"Altho Rogers had no great genius, and perhaps could never have become famous in monumental sculptures, he did employ his powers in a really excellent way, in those small statuettes, full of character and meaning, with seldom one that could be called cheap or mean. And he brought sculpture into the homes of the people. His work was in truth an artist's and not an artisan's, tho modest and unpretentious to a degree. The groups are with scarcely an exception well composed, well proportioned, and command interest. Any collection of sculpture by American hands, especially any such collection that cares to preserve evidence of the American spirit, should possess the best copies that can be had of the terra-cottas of John Rogers.

"Beginning his unique career in the year before the outbreak of the slave-holders' rebellion, he presented first 'The Slave Mart,' a plaster group of negro slaves, an octoroon and two children on the auction-block, with a leering auctioneer bending toward the bidding crowd, whose presence the imagination readily supplied. It made a sensation in 1860—it was a piece of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in vital form. The southern clientage of the North, the fashionable people, were enraged,—because it was so true; and the new awakened spirit of the North found it important. It was a really stunning opening of the young man's career. For two or three years Rogers followed aspects of war-time,—the young volunteer and the girl at 'The Town Pump'; the negro cook and the soldier at 'The Camp Fire,' 'The Union Refugees,'—Southern Unionists coming into camp; a group, 'The Wounded Scout,' of a negro from the plantation supporting a wounded Union soldier; 'Mail Day,' a soldier on the field, writing his letter home. All these were welcomed, and deservedly so. But to this group were added in later years of the war more ambitious subjects: Lincoln, Grant, and Stanton in 'The Council of War'; Henry Ward Beecher, Whittier and Fred Douglass. 'Taking the Oath' and 'Drawing Rations' are faithful presentations of scenes common in the South in the latter part of the war.

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JOHN ROGERS.

A typical American artist, who "brought sculpture into the homes of the people."

"These, however, were a small part, tho the most effective because of their subjects, of Rogers' work. He made a triad of portraits of Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle; clever genres like 'The Village Schoolmaster' and 'Checkers'; 'Coming to the Parson' (a charming group), 'The Charity Patient,' and 'Going for the Cows.'. . . Rogers desired to do greater things, and some greater things he did do, such as Philadelphia's equestrian statue of General Reynolds, and a creditable statue of Lincoln, besides a historical group of John Eliot preaching to the Indians."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IN AN AIR-BAG TO THE POLE?

THE latest polar-expedition curio is a gigantic air-bag, in which one Peter Nissen, of Chicago, intends to roll to the Pole, being blown by the wind over water and ice, rough traveling and smooth, as a thistle is blown across a field. Nissen says he was driven to adopt this device by his endeavor to plan pneumatic tires for an arctic automobile. He began with tires three feet in diameter, but kept increasing the size until he has what he says is practically a tire of 75 feet in diameter, with the passenger inside instead of outside. This huge ball, he thinks, would roll over a small cottage, as an ordinary pneumatic tire rolls over a stone. Says H. N. Braun, who describes this odd arrangement in *Popular Mechanics*:

"Already an experimental ball has been constructed and tried on Lake Michigan. This ball is 32 feet long and 22 feet in diameter. . . . Through the center runs a steel axle, which is held in place by numerous ropes, which radiate out like the spokes of a bicycle. On this axle a boat is suspended, in which the traveler sits. . . . At one end is a window, and at the other end is a small door that will just admit the body of a man. A contraction of about six inches takes place every time one goes in or out. On the inside there is a suction-pump to be used to replace the air that escapes and also supply the necessary fresh air for the existence of the man.

"The ball is made of heavy canvas, of a fine texture, the seams being carefully sewed with silk and the outside treated with several coats of waterproof varnish.

"The ball I have just described was built only for experimental purposes and short journeys. The advantage being that it can travel over land and sea, and with equal ease can roll over the rugged hills that obstruct the path or float peacefully on the surface of the water. The one he intends to construct for his Arctic expedition is to be much larger, being of dimensions 115 feet by 75 feet."

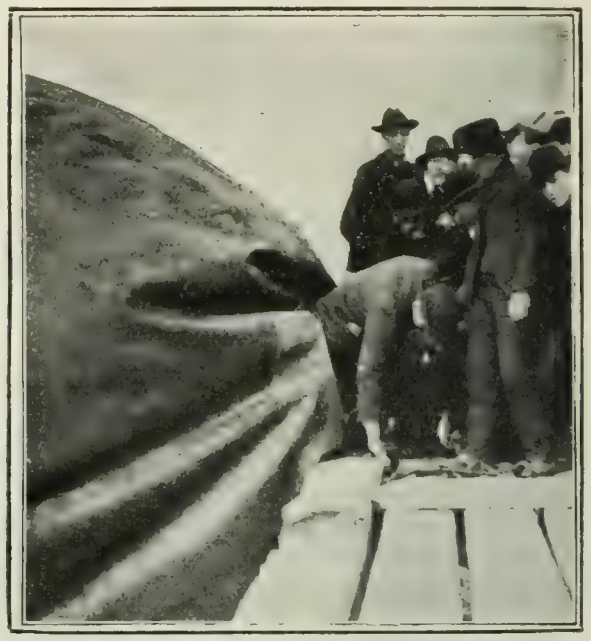
AIR PUMPS AT WORK INFLATING THE BALL.

Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

Nissen is quoted as saying:

"'During most of the three years that Dr. Nansen has been in the ice he looked for high points in the pressure ridges in order to climb them to look for another ice. He says: "On May 19 I climbed to the top of the highest hummuck I have ever mounted. I measured roughly and made it out to be about 24 feet above the ice; but as the latter was considerably above the surface of the water, the height was probably 30 feet."

"'Now give me this balloon filled with air to the pressure of one-half ounce to the square inch; give me an ordinary Northwestern blizzard at the rate of 75 miles an hour, and I will guarantee to travel over such hummucks faster and smoother than the Empire Express on the finest track in Christendom.'"



NISSEN EMERGING FROM BALL.

Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

The cost of these experiments, Mr. Braun tells us, has been borne entirely by Nissen, as has everything else pertaining to his invention. He has already spent about $400, and expects to spend more before he has gained sufficient confidence among the people to back him up in his Arctic expedition. Nissen is said to have refused tempting offers from managers of amusement enterprises, and to be quite in earnest in his plans.

DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

THAT the immense difference between the two words of the title is not sufficiently recognized by those who call themselves inventors is asserted by a writer on this subject in *The Practical Engineer*. According to this author, a discovery is a "hypothetical suggestion," which is of no practical value until it is embodied in an invention. And not all principles that are hypothetically valuable can be so embodied. He says:

"There are many problems in connection with mechanical science and in connection with industrial undertakings that can be very readily solved by those familiar with the subject, but the fact that they are not solved is solely due to the experience which has possibly been acquired in connection with experiments that have demonstrated that the resulting advantages were not worth the effort, or to use a common phrase, 'the game was not worth the candle.' There are, however, to be found men with just sufficient mechanical knowledge to make them acquainted with defects connected with many mechanical engineering devices, and who heedlessly rush to inexperienced patent agents for the purpose of having their ideas protected that are to solve the difficulties they imagine no other person can so solve. Thus, as an illustration, it is well known that sea-water contains gold, but it is generally conceded that at the present time efforts to extract such in anything like commercial quantities would be most unprofitable, and altho the discovery of a method might be duly chronicled and recorded in the Patent Office, the practical result of the invention would be to extract gold from the pocket of the inventor rather than from the material upon which he would be working.

"Tidal-power machines are quite within the range of that which is practical to the engineer, and there is no difficulty whatever in constructing machines that will efficiently work under the incoming and outgoing flow of the tide, but that such machines can be

made anything like commercially satisfactory has up to the present been considered an impossible or useless task to undertake. Notwithstanding this, there are to be found every year fresh aspirants for fame, seeking to teach engineers how to produce tidal-power actuated machines. To reduce friction by introducing ball and roller bearings in connection with axles of railway stock is undoubtedly a very desirable object, and no great difficulty need attend those who propose to make such bearings as will yield to the inequalities of the wearing surface of the rail and the vibrations such as are set up under the different speeds of travel; but the practical or financial results that accrue from the adoption of such expensively constructed bearings has led to a disinclination on the part of those responsible to treat with favor the many models and devices that are offered for effecting these objects.

"Safety devices in connection with lifts exist galore, and there need be no accident of any kind connected with a moving lift that would not have provided for it checks and safeguards such as would minimize inconvenience and absolutely prevent injury resulting from a failure of any main member of the apparatus; yet it is found that the difficulties connected with keeping many of the safeguards in working order impose conditions upon the attendants and owners such as render their adoption practically impossible.

"It may be taken for granted that most of the leading firms of engineers of to-day have had proposed and submitted to them from time to time suggestions and models for overcoming some of the difficulties that they have long been familiar with, but concerning which they have felt that the cost of introducing such improvements would be greater than the advantages that would accrue and that such improvements could only be introduced by the imposition of other conditions and risks that would undoubtedly militate toward their being satisfactorily employed. That which engineers seek is not the hypothetical suggestion that may be termed a discovery, but rather the worked-out or embodied idea such as will bring it under the category of description of invention."

THE YELLOWSTONE GEYSERS OUTDONE.

A NEW ZEALAND geyser beside which the best specimens that the Yellowstone Park can offer are mere pigmies is described in *The Scientific American* by James A. Warnock. Says this writer:

"Yellowstone Park is reputed to have the most magnificent geysers in the world; but their reputation is based upon the statements of travelers who have never been to New Zealand, and who know nothing of its natural wonders. Leaving Auckland by a fast express train, a journey of eight hours brings one to Rotorua, where may be seen the most splendid geyser which is probably to be found anywhere in the world. To give one some idea of the magnitude of the geyser, I need mention only the height of some of the surrounding objects. On the extreme left of the picture herewith reproduced, over the 'Inferno Crater' (which contains a seething lake of water) is a small shelter shed, 450 feet above the plain. The surface of the water in the geyser basin, when at rest, is about 40 feet below this plain. From these figures it is easy to compute the height of the eruption. In the instance illustrated, that height must be about 900 feet. This is by no means exceptional. Higher 'shots' have been recorded. I have myself seen a shot computed at 1,200 feet. Some months ago the area of the basin was measured in a small boat by a Mr. Buckeridge and a guide. They found that the area is about 2½ acres, from which it may be inferred that this geyser may well be called the largest in the world.

"The geyser plays about twenty-two times each month, is very erratic, and gives no warning when it is about to erupt. The theory is advanced that the basin is somewhat like a tunnel, and that when the water and stones are ejected, the larger stones return and jam in the neck, thereby choking the outlet, so that an enormous pressure of steam must shift them. When the pressure is sufficiently great to blow out the obstructions, it naturally would eject water to a great height. The theory, however, is at best rather fanciful."

THE GREAT ROTORUA GEYSER IN ERUPTION.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

PHYSICS AND FAITH.

UNDER this head the effect on the scientific imagination and scientific belief of the recent remarkable discoveries in physics is discussed editorially in *The Electrical Review.* The writer concludes that while the novelty of the new discoveries and theories is largely wearing off for the "man in the street," students of science realize that for them an entirely new field of investigation is opening with possibilities that have not yet been fathomed. He says:

"The rapid progress which is being made in the study of the numerous types of invisible radiations and emanations which have been described, and the discovery every little while of some new type, have put a considerable strain upon the faith and imagination of the average man. Roentgen's discovery, which was received at first with incredulity, caused perhaps the greatest stir in the world, because it was the first time evidence of this invisible, penetrating type of radiation had been secured. Becquerel's discovery of the radiation from uranium attracted but little attention except from the scientific, but it led to the discovery of radium, which caused a sensation almost as great as that created by Roentgen's announcement. Since then it has been shown that these radioactive phenomena are quite complicated, and that there are many substances which have this property. The novelty, except for the scientific, has worn off, and now little attention is paid to new discoveries in this field.

"The scientific, however, have found an entirely new field for investigation opened, and have also found opportunity for instructive controversies, not only as to the nature and cause of these radiations, but even as to the existence of certain types. When Blondlot first described that radiation which is particularly identified with his name, and which, in honor of his university, he called

the *n*-ray, it would seem that unwittingly he had selected an exceedingly appropriate designation, for in mathematics *n* is used to signify an indefinite number, and M. Blondlot already claims to have identified three different forms of radiation and more will doubtless follow. The first discovery was called the *n*-rays, but as many physicists were unable to repeat satisfactorily the experiments which Blondlot described so carefully, the latter in repeating certain of his earlier experiments discovered the *n'*-rays, which, while in some way similar to the *n*-rays, in other respects have a directly opposite effect. M. Blondlot has now discovered a third radiation—or what is more properly called emanation, since the term 'radiation' is now limited to mean either energy waves, such as light and heat, or small particles of matter shot off at exceedingly high velocities; and the new discovery seems to be either a very heavy gas or matter in some ponderable form, as it falls in a vertical direction from the body giving it off. According to the discoverer, this emanation can be deflected either by a magnet or by a body charged electrically. Air-currents also produce disturbing effects, showing that resistance is met in the passage of this substance through air.

"From the frequency with which new discoveries in the field of radioactivity are made one is led to the belief either that many things—perhaps nearly everything—is a source of radioactivity, or that the different phenomena observed are due to but a few causes, which may be somewhat removed, but which will be identified upon further investigation. In the mean time, one's imagination is being exercised, and we are being prepared for whatever wonderful discoveries may be made in the next few years. No doubt all this is excellent training for the mind, and if one's faith is balky occasionally, some comfort may be drawn from the thought that, at the present rate of progress, it will not be long before we will know much more than we do at present about these surprising things, and that a great deal of what is now cloudy and indefinite will then become clear and understandable."

IS HOT WEATHER UNHEALTHY?

THIS question is asked and answered in the negative by an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (July 23). The popular belief that gives to hot weather the discredit of all sorts of maladies is not correct, if we may believe this authority, altho, of course, he is talking of moderate, not tropical, heat. He writes:

"Sunshine is a good tonic, and warmth favors the regular action of most of the bodily processes. Illness attributed to the high temperature is only due to it indirectly. The imperfect ventilation of living-rooms, offices, and restaurants is apt to be aggravated in hot weather, and, therefore, more easily produces loss of appetite, headache, and perhaps syncope; and hot, badly ventilated larders and store-rooms allow food, and especially milk, to become tainted rapidly. The most direct cause of serious illness in hot weather is alcohol, especially if taken in the form of brandy, whisky, or gin, and it is certain that overindulgence predisposes to heat-stroke. The Paris newspapers have been publishing advice from a number of distinguished physicians, which, after all, comes to little more than this: that in hot weather people should eat less than in cold. There is a certain amount of physiological basis for this, but the fact probably is that most people habitually eat too much—too much meat in particular—and that if a man is at all predisposed to gout the increased difficulty in getting rid of the purin bodies by the ordinary channel may lead to trouble. It is, therefore, wise to decrease the amount of meat, and not to resist the desire to increase the amount of fluid imbibed.

"Iced drinks are a snare. They are grateful for the moment, but so far as their temperature makes any difference to digestion they tend to retard it; they should, at any rate, not be taken at meals. Their use between meals is a very doubtful good. If taken frequently, they tend to produce a slight degree of inflammation (erythema) of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and thus produce that intense feeling of thirst which alpine wanderers call unquenchable. Unquestionably the fluid needed is best taken hot, and probably nothing is better than weak China tea.

"One other cause of illness prevalent in hot dry weather is dust, and this with a little attention might be abated. The usual practise of municipal authorities is still to sweep the perfectly dry and dust-laden streets in the small and early morning hours by means of powerful machine brushes, with the net result that the dust—at least its finer particles—is sent whirling into the air only to fall again; the particles are rearranged, not removed. The problem has been solved in the cities of London, Westminster, and Paris, and perhaps in others by washing the streets in the early morning and sweeping them afterward if necessary. This insures the removal of the dust without playing at the eternal Sisyphus-like task of stirring up over and over again the same dust particles, a sort of 'scavenger's labor lost.' With regard to country roads, the plan of applying a chemical substance greedy of water, such as calcium chlorid, to the roadway, has been tried with advantage. 'Westrumite,' a combination containing this substance, has been used in many places with success so far as bicycles and motors are concerned. The hygroscopic body absorbs moisture from the air and thus keeps the roads damp. The question of the influence of such substances on horses' hoofs and on rubber tires has still to be considered."

THE INCONVENIENCE OF HATS.

FROM an article bearing the above title, which appears in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 16), we learn that the new fashion of going without a hat is not limited to this country. According to the writer, it has everything, hygienically, in its favor, and the arguments against it need only be stated to be refuted. He says:

"The mass of hair that covers the top of the head is a feature of the human race in both sexes, and appears to be one of its most stable physical characteristics. Nevertheless, long observation is unnecessary to prove that this characteristic is weakening, and that the vigor of the hair is decreasing in man. Now a question presents itself: Is this due to a transformation of the species or must we attribute the fact to man's habits? This second solution appears to be correct, which is consoling, since it allows us to hope that the evil may be checked. This loss of hair that has become more striking from one generation to another by heredity, is due, according to some scientists, to the habit of covering the head.

"This habit must affect the hair injuriously in three ways: (1) By depriving it of the life-giving light of the sun, of free ventilation, and of the movement of the hairs by air-currents; (2) by pressure on the small arteries of the scalp, which bring nourishment to the hair; (2) finally, because all head-coverings are an excellent culture-medium for microbes, and facilitate their development. In fact, the hat, since it prevents the germicidal action of the sun's rays and the movement of the air, and retains on the head the heat and moisture of the enclosed air, offers all the most favorable conditions for obtaining a culture of micro-organisms. Furthermore, it is well recognized that the chief causes of baldness are the microbian affections of the scalp, which destroy the sebaceous glands.

"We may, then, suppose that it is the custom of covering the head that diminishes, little by little, the vigor of the hair. Altho this is not absolutely proved, it is infinitely probable, and in any case it would cost nothing to try a change in the present fashion. This change is absolutely desirable, especially for men, for with women, besides the fact that their hats cover only part of the hair, they are generally lighter; the preservation of the hair for the species is due to the women alone, the men counting for nothing in the matter. . . . . .

"The promoters of this reform are meeting, at the outset, with certain objections: (1) To uncover the head may bring on colds, neuralgia, and rheumatism. They answer that colds, catarrh, etc., are of microbian origin and can not come from the scalp. (2) As for neuralgia and rheumatism, they are convinced that if the habit of leaving the head uncovered is adopted in youth, these troubles will not follow. In fact, they say, the uncovered parts of the head are not subject to them any more than the covered part—less perhaps. (3) So far as the incontestable danger of exposing the bare head in the sun is concerned, there are many ways of avoiding this without smothering the scalp. (4) The fear that septic bodies may be deposited on the uncovered parts, especially in cities, certainly deserves consideration; but care in the toilet will enable us to escape the consequences. (5) Finally, the fear lest the hair should be injured by sun, wind, or cold has no serious basis, since unprotected parts of the head are covered with vigorous hair."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEEDING RAISINS BY MACHINERY.

SIXTY per cent. of the California grape crop is turned into seeded raisins, the output of one company alone for the year 1903 being 5,500 carloads. In Fresno alone, where most of the seeding is done, there are seven large plants for the handling of the product, employing 1,500 persons. And yet the seeded-raisin industry is only twelve years old. This we are told by H. A. Craft, who describes the seeding machinery in an article contributed to *The Home Science Magazine*. Says this writer:

"The seeding is done entirely by machinery. The original raisin-seeding machine was a New York invention; but it has been improved upon by California inventors, until now it does its work with almost absolute thoroughness. And it is an interesting fact that, in the process of seeding now in vogue, the raisin is not touched by human hands from the time that it arrives from the packing-house until it is confined in its one-pound carton ready for shipment to the market. . . . . .

"Be it understood that the entire process of converting the grape into a raisin is not performed at the seeding plants. The preliminary work is done at the packing-houses, situated all throughout the vineyards. . . . At the packing-houses the raisins are dried, stemmed, as far as the larger stems are concerned, graded and packed in rough boxes for shipment to the seeding-plants. From outside points these boxed raisins are shipped to the seeding-plants by the carload.

"At the seeding-plants the raisins are dumped from these rough boxes, and are then 'processed,' to use a technical term, preparatory to seeding. First the raisins are subjected to a dry temperature of 140° F., after which they are chilled; and after being subjected to the latter process, they become as hard and dry as a bean. Then they are in shape to go through the final process of stemming, which takes off the short stem remaining on the raisin when it comes from the packing-house. The raisins are then put through a rubbing machine, which has the effect to remove the short stem mentioned and leave the raisin in its simple form.

"Then the raisin is subjected to a moist heat of 130° F., which has the effect of making them soft and pliable. Then it is sent on to the seeding-machine, where it passes between a pair of pure rubber rolls, and is then impaled upon a roll of small saws, which presses the seed out through the surface of the raisin. The saw roll, with the raisin thus impaled, revolves and passes over a flicking device, which whisks off the seed, leaving the raisin still impaled on the saw roll. The saw roll, still revolving, passes around until the seeded raisin strikes a series of fingers, which frees the raisin from the roll. The raisins then pass through a system of chutes, and are packed by girls in one-pound cartons."

The capacity of the plant at Fresno is 405 tons per day. One house is used solely for "processing" the raisins, and is a frame structure 150 × 180 feet on the ground and three stories high. This is connected with another, in which the seeding and packing are done, the raisins being conveyed from one to the other by an underground conveyor 280 feet long, which passes beneath a street.

Manual Labor as an Educator.—That a man can not be truly educated unless his knowledge has been gained, at least in part, by doing something with his hands—by actual experimentation—is asserted by President Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, in a recent commencement address at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, which is printed in *Science* (July 15). The idea that manual work, for whatever purpose, is degrading, and that mere speculation is a higher form of investigation than the actual questioning of nature, has been, the speaker said, the most pernicious influence in the history of our efforts to learn something of the world and what it contains. President Remsen thus summarizes the intellectual development of mankind:

"First came the period of infancy, during which observations were made and much learned. Efforts were early made to explain the facts of nature. We have remnants of these explanations in old theories that have long ceased to be useful. They no doubt served a useful purpose in their day, but gradually one of the most pernicious ideas ever held by man took shape, and I am willing to characterize it as one of the most serious obstacles to the advance of knowledge. I refer to the idea that it is a sign of inferiority to work with the hands. This idea came early and stayed late. In fact, there are still on the earth a few who hold it. How did this prove an obstacle to the advance of knowledge? By preventing those who were best equipped from advancing knowledge. The learned men of the earth for a long period were thinkers, philosophers. They were not workers in nature's workshop. They tried to solve the great problems of Nature by thinking about them. They did not experiment—that is to say, they did not go directly to Nature and put questions to her. They speculated. They elaborated theories. During this period knowledge was not advanced rapidly. It could not be. For the only way along which advances could be made was closed.

"Slowly the lesson was learned that the only way by which we can gain knowledge of Nature's secrets is by taking her into our confidence. Instead of contemplation in a study, we must have contact with the things of nature either out of doors or in the laboratory. Manual labor is necessary. Without it we may as well give up hope of acquiring knowledge of the truth. When this important fact was forced upon the attention of men, scientific progress began and continued with increasing rapidity."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THERE has just died in Stockerau, Bavaria, at the age of twenty-eight years, a dwarf, Maria Schumann, who was at one time a celebrity, says *La Nature*. She "passed her whole life in the cradle where she slept her first sleep, twenty-eight years ago. Up to the day of her death, this strange creature preserved the height and general appearance of an infant of a few months, but wonderful to say, her intellect was normally developed and nothing could have been odder than to hear this tiny baby in the cradle talk like an adult, with much vivacity and intelligence! Maria was born in 1875, at Brigitteman, near Vienna. Her parents were of normal development, and so were her brothers and sisters."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMMENTING on the theory that crystallization is of the nature of a vital process, which has been noticed several times in these columns, M. Jacques Boyer says in *Cosmos* (Paris): "In any case, altho a crystal, when its life-cycle has been traversed, becomes old, fossilizes, and dies, there exists between it and an organized being a difference which, in my humble opinion, is essential—the property of assimilation. Let us examine our mutilated crystal of alum: if it finds no alum in its mother-liquor it can not repair its wound; whereas an asparagus plant, placed in certain solutions that contain no element identical with its own protoplasm, will develop at the expense of the liquid. Now its properties have undergone no alteration, its protoplasm has remained the same; we must therefore conclude that it has brought about the combination of its constituent elements. From this property arises the complexity of vital phenomena in organized beings."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE accuracy of the measurement of a stream," says a recent bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, "depends largely upon the accuracy with which the cross-sectional area and the velocity are measured. There is no special difficulty in measuring the first factor, but the second factor is very difficult to determine, chiefly because it is constantly changing. The velocity varies not only from the surface to the bottom of the stream and from one bank to the other, so that it is necessary to measure it at many points, but it is constantly changing at every point, even when the cross-sectional area and the discharge remain constant. Several experimenters have observed the phenomenon of 'pulsation of moving water,' and a few have tried to measure it, but as yet little is known of the magnitude and frequency of the pulsations or of the laws governing them. A knowledge of such phenomena is evidently of vital importance in making and computing stream measurements. If only a few observations of velocity are made, these may all, or nearly all, be made at a time of maximum impulse, and thus the measured mean velocity be too large; or it is possible that most of the observations may be made at a time of minimum impulse, and thus the mean velocity be too small. . . . The motion of water in an open channel is not, however, simply a succession of impulses. On the contrary, it is exceedingly complex, and is very different from the uniform flow in parallel straight lines that is assumed in deriving the ordinary hydraulic formulas. Under close observation the water of the most undisturbed streams is seen to contain some particles that move up, others that move down, and still others that move across."

THREE METHODS OF PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—"The older method adopted by endowers and scientific societies," says *American Medicine*, May 28, "was to offer prizes for manuscripts chronicling the discovery, their publication to be later and under the control of the prize-givers. The evils of this plan early became evident and as a consequence there is much competition now, among the prize-givers, not among the seekers, for contributions. What may be called the second method is that adopted by the Carnegie Institution, of grants to investigators, and this is a better plan; but it has already drawn upon itself the severe criticisms of many scientific men. The most telling of these relates to the impossibility of any group of human beings finding out in what direction, and especially by what particular workers, discovery is to come. There is a strange waywardness and obstinacy in the law of discovery, which often makes the official and recognized investigation resultless. The real solution of the mystery so frequently comes by some unknown delver, who at first may even be sneered at by the official judges and leaders. The history of almost all great discoveries and progressive steps is that the recognized authorities ignored or scorned the great innovation and left the genuine discoverer to the inevitable and pathetic reward of his temerity. The third method is that adopted by Nobel: Reward the true discoverer and innovator as soon as the genuineness and value of his thought has been demonstrated."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

EPISCOPALIANS AND THE COLOR LINE.

THE "race question," which has proved in the past so formidable an element of controversy and disturbance in the nation at large, is now invading theological circles. A memorial was recently presented to the Southern bishops of the Protesant Episcopal Church, urging the initiation of a movement for the "gathering of negro congregations and workers into separate missionary districts" and the provision for them of "bishops of their own race." The proposal was made by a New Haven conference of church workers among colored people, and has elicited a lengthy reply from the bishops addressed. The answer reads, in part, as follows:

"The provision of a limited and non-diocesan episcopate for particular classes or races of men is confessedly a problem of great magnitude and of difficult solution, and can not be entertained without careful study and wise forecast of the possible outcome of such legislation.

"We question whether the church is prepared at this time to enact laws for a system which is rife with complexities and not devoid of very grave dangers. And we feel that it is our first duty to urge the greatest caution, lest a plan which is proposed to meet the needs of a people widely distributed should develop into legislation for a portion of a race and thus become sectional in its application.

"We are confirmed in our view of the untimely nature of such legislation and its inadequacy to provide a remedy for the conditions complained of in the memorial, by the fact that the colored people themselves in nearly every Southern diocese strongly object to the plan proposed, and in some instances, notably in the dioceses of southern Virginia and Texas, have made earnest protests against it.

"We do not wish to be understood as prejudging this subject in the councils of the church; but this, in all good conscience, we must say: We could not consent to separate ourselves from the colored people, so long as they themselves do not desire such separation."

The attitude of the Southern bishops is one that commends itself to the Protestant Episcopal press. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) is particularly "gratified" that the bishops "decline to admit that the negro problem is or ought to be considered a sectional question,"—it is "a national one, in which every good citizen not only has a right, but is charged with the duty of feeling a responsibility for it." The same paper says further:

"That this national responsibility is unanimously recognized by the Southern bishops, who, at their Sewanee conference, declined to dissociate themselves from the national episcopate as tho the problem were only sectional, is a certain proof that the intelligent mind of the South repudiates sectionalism. And we think we can bespeak for the North a like national spirit as opposed to sectionalism, by saying that in the solution of the negro problem, that is national and not local, we shall all wish to act under the guidance of Southern leaders, who know with an intimacy which no one from a distance can learn what are the practical bearings of the problem."

The Church Standard (Philadelphia) thinks that, in view of the facts of the case, "it was impossible for the bishops at Sewanee to come to any other conclusion than that which is expressed in the opinion." It continues:

"The desire for colored bishops appears to exist chiefly, if not exclusively, at the North, and the steady flow of negro immigration from South to North may conceivably justify a compliance with that desire at no distant period. But at the South, and for the present, the bishops are convinced that it would be unwise and unjust to impose upon the colored churches a separate organization which they do not desire and which they would regard as a humiliation."

The opposite side of the argument is presented by J. S. Johnston, a writer in the New York *Churchman*. Mr. Johnston takes the view that the present method of the Protestant Episcopal Church in dealing with the negro problem is "practically a failure," and he thinks it the part of wisdom to try some other method. He goes on to say:

"A large body of the negro clergy have petitioned the Southern bishops to advocate in the general convention the organization of the negro congregations of any two or more dioceses into a missionary district with a bishop of their own, subject only to the general convention. There are a number of good reasons why this might be tried: the first and most important is that it would remove the present opposition of the whites in these States to the growth of the Episcopal Church among the negroes. At present there is not only no desire on the part of the whites to see large numbers of negroes enter the church, but it would create widespread alarm if they did; as has been shown in both South Carolina and Virginia, where the negro clergy and their congregations have been disfranchised, contrary to all Catholic custom. The same would be promptly done in every Southern diocese under similar circumstances. Have we any right to expect that self-respecting negroes are going to come into a church when it is so clearly shown that they are not wanted? Another reason for trying this experiment is that it would stimulate the negroes to do their very best, when they were largely thrown on their own resources and given the power of initiative. The remarkable success they have achieved since the war in building up, almost unaided, the various denominations in which they are to be found is evidence that they have among them men of fine constructive and executive ability. The need for them has helped to develop them; while the tutelage and the subserviency of the negro clergy in the Episcopal Church have been utterly destructive of all power of leadership. Again, when this separate organization had been effected, it would enable the bishop and other clergy to mingle freely with the great mass of their people, and to present to them the claims of the church, and the many manifest advantages of being members of such a historic organization, with its splendid system of both esthetical and ethical training; insisting, as it does, upon the Ten Commandments, and not the excitement of the emotions, as the only true test of genuine religion."

THE FATE OF THE "REVISED" BIBLE.

THE widely prevailing spirit of indifference, if not of actual antipathy, to the new and revised version of the Bible has become sufficiently marked to excite comment in several newspapers. A lay correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* declares that "several book-stores were recently visited in a search for the revised version of the Bible, and not a copy was found. Indeed, many of the dealers did not know what was meant by the revised version." The same writer continues:

"The great revulsion on the part of the public in the case of the revised version is remarkable and forms food for thought, especially when one recollects the intense interest which was manifested when the first edition was placed on the market.

"Book-shelves groaned under its weight. The eagerness to buy it was phenomenal. The sales were immense. Street fakirs peddled it in New York from pushcarts for a few cents a copy. The chief and only thing about it was novelty. It was then, as now, looked upon as a curiosity. Its existence was ephemeral. Public opinion quickly consigned it to oblivion, and the efforts of all the literary cranks 'from Dan even unto Beersheba' will not be able to resurrect it from the realm of 'innocuous desuetude.' And is it any wonder? The sacred text was torn limb from limb and mutilated in such a degree as to be unrecognizable.

"A lacerated, bleeding mass was left by the butchers. The beauty, grace, pathos, rhythm, sublimity, and simplicity of the old Bible were ruthlessly destroyed by the Westminster vandals. Thousands upon thousands of trivial changes were made; many were absolutely useless. Several were offensively pedantic, and the majority only stiffened the rhythm without bettering the sense."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* thinks that "the revisers were undoubtedly more accomplished, and not less conscientious, scholars than their predecessors who put together the King James Bible," but "they failed to feel the supreme excellence as masters of English

REV. J. D. MOFFAT. President of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Penn.

MAJ.-GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. An Army officer who has views on the higher criticism.

PRINCIPAL CAVEN, OF TORONTO. Retiring President of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Founder and superintendent of Bethany Sunday-school, Philadelphia.

REV. W. H. ROBERTS. Stated Clerk of General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the United States.

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS IN THE LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE.

of William Tyndale and Miles Coverdale as did their predecessors, and meddled with their master work quite unnecessarily." The Springfield *Republican* says:

"If there could be a re-revision, restoring some things as they were, and reforming the crude prosaical diction of the nineteenth-century scholars into accord with the literary beauty which their latest predecessors used as their national speech, in the Elizabethan high tide of English literature—for that tide swept over the reign of James, making great works in the same rich diction,—if that could be done, there would be a warmer welcome to the revised version."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the American Bible Society has decided to publish an "American Standard Edition" of the revised Bible, embodying the ideas of many eminent American scholars. At the time of the revision, in 1885, the suggestions of the American committee were added as an appendix to the revised version, but were not incorporated in the text. These suggestions, as well as others subsequently made, are to be embodied in the new edition, which, it is claimed, will reach a higher level than that attained by any previous version of the Bible.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

THE sessions of the eighth general council of the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches Holding the Presbyterian System," which met in Liverpool last month, afford striking evidence of the strength and growing influence of world-wide Presbyterianism. More than three hundred delegates were in attendance, representing Presbyterian bodies in Europe, America, and Australia, as well as in the mission-fields of Asia and Africa. Of all these bodies our own Presbyterian Church is the largest and most imposing, and Americans took a prominent part in the work of the conference. Says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati):

"The gathering, besides being very respectable in numbers, was marked by its intellectual and spiritual character. Many [of the participants] are conspicuous in professional chairs, or in the ranks of authorship, such as Drs. Orr, Dykes, Patrick, Stalker, Forrest, Whitelaw, together with Professor Orelli, of Switzerland, and Professor Szabo, of Hungary. From our own land, among others, went Dr. Moffat, of Washington and Jefferson College; Dr. Hobson, of McCormick Seminary; Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton University; Professor Moorehead, of the United Presbyterian Seminary of Xenia, and Professor McNaugher, of the Allegheny Seminary of the same church. And as belonging to the American contingent must not be forgotten our veteran Dr. W. H. Roberts, the expert in all the details appertaining to the clerk's desk, with his experienced hand on the machinery which 'makes the wheels go round.'

"We may well be proud of our own Presbyterian ruling elders who figure in the work of the council, mentioning particularly Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; General Prime, of Yonkers; General Breckinridge, of the United States Army, and Mr. Severance, of Cleveland."

The Christian Commonwealth (London) enumerates the following features of the convention as being "specially noteworthy":

"1. The unmistakable welcome of all signs of union, not only within the Presbyterian communion, but also within the whole catholic church. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the fact that any reference to Christian unity instantly and invariably called forth indications of approval. Men do not day after day applaud sentiments which they regard as wholly visionary. The only legitimate conclusion from the attitude of the council on this matter is that a new spirit of union is spreading itself like an atmosphere over a large area of the Christian church.

"2. The attitude toward Biblical criticism. Every shade of thought on this controversial subject was represented, and probably the majority hold the most conservative views on the matter. But what was striking was the absence of that offensive and acrid style of discussion on both sides which has been more responsible than any other cause for the unsettling of faith. If a new spirit is dawning regarding this vexed question, one of the heaviest hindrances to religion is likely to be removed.

"3. The attitude toward the creed. A creedless church is to a Presbyterian illogical. But there are many ways in which a creed may be held. It may be used as a pistol to threaten, a sword to guard, or a finger-post to guide. What was remarkable in this council was the strenuous plea for essentials, and a tolerance toward all else."

The Christian Work and Evangelist (New York) furnishes interesting statistics showing the present strength of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance:

"At present twenty-four continental churches with (in 1897) 8,820,00 adherents, twelve British churches with 4,400,000 adherents, eight Asiatic and fourteen African churches with 400,000 and 500,000 adherents respectively, ten Australasian, three Central and South American, and two West Indian and Mexican churches with 200,000, 50,000, and 50,000 adherents respectively, and fourteen North American churches with 7,640,000 adherents, are joined in this alliance, including a Presbyterian population of about 22,000,000. In other words, next to the Lutheran Church (which is an Episcopal Church), the churches of the alliance represent the largest body of Protestants in the world.

"Briefly to indicate the results of the work of this alliance in twenty-eight years, we may say that it has brought about the unification of the foreign mission work of its churches in Japan, Brazil, and other places, and better relations between all other foreign mission workers. It has secured the adoption of a plan of co-operation in home mission work between the majority of its churches in this country. It has largely influenced governmental policies in the interests of humanity and peace. It has created sympathetic relations between various churches, and has been very helpful to some of them, such as the Bohemian Church and the Reformed Church of Hungary, with its 2,000,000 of adherents. It

CATHEDRAL CHURCH AT ETCHMIAZIN,
The Headquarters of the Armenian Faith.
Courtesy of *The Outlook*.

has enabled the churches it includes to be felt as a great power in the life and progress of the church universal.

"For greater efficiency the council was, in 1884, divided into two sections—the American, including all North American churches, and the European, including the churches in all other lands. The president is appointed from each section alternately. There is a general secretary and an American secretary. Since 1888 Dr. George D. Matthews, of Quebec, has been general secretary; and Dr. William H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Northern General Assembly and president of the Alliance in 1896, has been the American secretary since the same date."

The opening sermon at the Liverpool conference was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"); the opening address by the retiring president of the council, the Rev. Principal Caven, of Toronto, Canada. Principal Dykes, D.D., of Westminster College, Cambridge, was unanimously elected president of the council, and New York was chosen as the place of meeting five years hence.

THE SUPPRESSION OF A FAITH.

ONE of the oldest Christian sects—the so-called "Church of Christ" of the Armenians—is in danger of extinction at the hands of the Russian Government. A brief review of the treatment it has recently undergone is contributed to the New York *Outlook* (July 2) by Mr. Charles de Kay, an American writer who thinks that the episode may "cast light on problems of a larger mold, which affect not merely a handful of Christians belonging to an ancient sect, but the entire world." Mr. De Kay says, in part:

"On June 12 of last year a ruling was made at St. Petersburg which deprived the Armenian Church of such autonomy as it possessed and placed it at the mercy of Russian bureaucrats. All landed property of churches, monasteries, schools, and colleges is to be administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, all town property and its income by the Ministry of the Interior. There is no appeal from the Minister of the Interior to the law courts. The church is not abolished. Nominally it still exists; but the means of subsistence are sequestrated and no provision made whereby priests, teachers, and pupils can live.

"It was a bolt from the clear sky, and all the efforts to discover if any alleged acts unpatriotic or anti-Russian were the cause of it have remained without result. So far as one can see, it is merely part of a cold-blooded policy to stamp out the Armenian faith."

If it be asked why the Government at St. Petersburg should wish to alienate the affection of citizens who have shown their loyalty for a century, or should care to concern itself in the financial administration of a distant and comparatively feeble church, the reply can only be made, says Mr. De Kay, that "it is one of the mysteries that surround persecutions which seem to rise without adequate cause." The writer continues:

"The passive resistance of Armenians in Russia to such interference with their religious matters is too recent to be forgotten—the scenes of brutality, the firing on defenseless people, the breaking open of churches and treasuries, the looting of valuables and antiques. Notwithstanding the larger tragedies in Korea which have absorbed attention, the surrounding of churches by Cossacks will be remembered; how at Etchmiazin the cathedral was forced and robbed, at Armans the doors of the church were broken, at another place the roof was torn off, at Baku and Khamarlou the Armenians were shot in their churches because they gathered in peaceful protest against such usurpation. Respectful petitions of the Katholikos [the head of the Armenian Church] and the synod were left unanswered. Recently an intimation has come from St. Petersburg that the Armenians need expect no reversal of a policy of oppression for which no excuses are given."

The peculiar tenets which distinguish the Armenian faith are described as follows:

"The Armenians claim that four apostles, Saints Bartholomew, Thaddeus, Simon, and Jude, preached Christ to the heathen Armenians and suffered martyrdom; but it was not till the close of the third century that St. Gregory the Illuminator converted the King and people. Hence their church is known among Russians as the Gregorian. Proud of its origin, for fourteen centuries the Armenian has refused submission to the Greek Church, while its aversion to the Roman Catholic is even greater. So it is no new thing for Armenians to suffer persecution. Their church is their existence as a nation. Without it they would soon become Persians or Turks or Russians, and probably would soon forget their native tongue. All the martyrdoms and glories of their past are bound up in the history of their church. . . . It is a curious instance of the tenacity of the Armenians that they should have formed a writing of their own and held to it for fifteen centuries, just as they rejected the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon and kept apart from the Greek Church. So it comes about that down to the present century not only Turkey and Russia but Persia have persecuted them for an obstinate sect.

MEGUERDICH KHRIMIAN,
Katholikos (or Head Priest) of all the Armenians of the ancient Church of Christ.
Courtesy of *The Outlook*.

"Their new trouble arises directly from the insatiable ambition of Russia to reduce every land beneath her bureaucratic government; but the hidden spring is that religious intolerance which exists in Christians as well as Mohammedans. By taking all their property, closing their schools, leaving their clergy to starve—the Katholikos himself now depends for his daily bread on charity—they hope to destroy the church without openly decreeing its destruction."

The significance of Russia's policy of religious persecution ought not to be ignored by other Christian nations, adds Mr. De Kay, in conclusion. "What she is doing to the Finns and Armenians,"

he says, "what she has done to the Jews and the Poles, are so many object-lessons for Europe." But—

"The governments of Europe are less far sighted, less courageous, than the Japanese. They supply Russia with money and arms, build her ironclads, sell her ships. They cackle about a yellow peril, without perceiving at their doors the shadow of that white specter which is making ready to destroy them in good time."

ARCHEOLOGICAL VERIFICATION OF BIBLE RECORDS.

CERTAIN findings of the higher criticism are assailed in a volume from the pen of the Oxford professor, A. H. Sayce, on "Monument Facts and Higher Critical Fancies." In this volume the author marshals the facts of recent archeological discovery, and points their bearings upon the conclusions of Old-Testament critics. So high a value does he place upon the character of his evidence as to lead him to affirm that "the more archeological and the less philological our evidence is, the greater will be its claim to scientific authority." The reason for this claim is given as follows:

"For purposes of history, philology can be only accidentally of service in so far as it throws light on the meaning of a literary record or assists in the decipherment of an ancient inscription. It is the linguistic sense of the record, and not the history it embodies or the historical facts to be drawn from it, with which alone philology is properly concerned. We must not go in for dates or for the history of the development of civilization and culture.

"Still less can we look for help to what has been called 'literary tact.' 'Literary tact' is but another name for a purely subjective impression, and the subjective impressions of a modern European in regard to ancient Oriental history are not likely to be of value. It is quite certain that an ancient Oriental author would not have written as we should write, or as we should have expected him to write; and, consequently, the very fact that an ancient Oriental document does not conform to our modern canons of criticism is an argument in favor of its genuineness. . . . So far as the historical side of the question is concerned, the philologist, pure and simple, is ruled out of court. It is the archeological evidence of Egyptology and Assyriology and not the philological evidence which can alone be applied to the settlement of historical disputes."

One of the first strongholds of the philological critic assailed by archeologists was the assumption, current for more than half a century after the publication of Wolf's "Prolegomena," concerning the late use of writing for literary purposes. But the clay tablets found at Tel-el-Amarna, says Dr. Sayce, establish that:

"The Mosaic age, instead of being an illiterate one, was an age of high literary activity and education throughout the civilized East. Not only was there a widespread literary culture in both Egypt and Babylonia which had its roots in a remote past, but this culture was shared by Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, and more specially by Syria and Palestine."

Furthermore:

"Moses not only could have written the Pentateuch, but it would have been little short of a miracle had he not been a scribe. . . Egypt, where the Israelites dwelt so long and from which they fled, was a land of writing and literature, and the Canaan which they invaded was even more so, for here three literary cultures met, as it were, together—the culture and script of Egypt, the culture and script of Babylonia, and the culture and script of the Philistines from Crete."

Another discovery, that of the Babylonian code of Khammurabi, has overruled the denial of the critical school that a legal code was possible before the period of the Jewish kings. The position that the archeological critic is enabled to take is that "the Mosaic code must belong to the age to which tradition assigns it, and presupposes the historical conditions which the Biblical narrative describes. Not only has the code of Khammurabi proved that the legislation of Moses was possible, it has also shown that the social and political circumstances under which it claims to have arisen are the only ones under which it could have been compiled."

From the papyri and temples of the Nile valley come other corroborative evidence; this evidence, Professor Sayce claims, establishes the fact that "the story of the Exodus, as it is set before us in the Old Testament, must have been derived from contemporaneous written documents, and must describe events which actually took place." It is no fiction nor myth, no legend whose only basis is folklore and unsubstantial tradition, but history in the real sense of the word.

An Oxford Biblical scholar whose new work sounds a conservative note.

Driven from the first assumption of the late use of writing for literary purposes, the "higher critics" began to apply the theory of evolution to the religious and moral ideas, the political conceptions and theological dogmas of the ancients, and then declared that they knew "precisely how religious ideas must have developed in the past," and could "consequently determine the relative age of the various forms in which they are presented to us." They decided that "certain conceptions of the priesthood or the sanctuary are older than others," and, consequently, where "there are books or passages which do not conform to the critic's ruling," the critic forced them "to do so by an alteration of the traditional dates." The fallacy of such procedure lies in the inability of the European critic to think in common with the Oriental mind.

But the value of the work of the "higher critic" is not altogether negative, says the author:

"Within the lawful domain of philology the work of the critic has been fruitful. We have learned much about the text of the Old-Testament scriptures which was hidden from our fathers, and, above all, we have come to take a truer and more intelligent view both of the text itself and of the literature to which it belongs. We have learned that the Old-Testament scriptures are as truly a literature as the classical productions of Greece or Rome; that they were written by men, not by machines, and that they reflect the individual qualities of those who wrote them, and the coloring of the various ages at which they were composed. . . . Nevertheless, between the recognition of the human element in the Old Testament and the 'critical' contention that the Hebrew scriptures are filled with myths and historical blunders, pious frauds and antedated documents, the distance is great."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE death of the venerable Frederic Dan Huntingdon, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Central New York, has left in the bishop's office in this country "no man more individual and few so eminent," says the Springfield *Republican*. The same paper recalls "the wonderful efficiency" of Bishop Huntingdon's missionary revival among the Onondaga Indians; his warfare against the complex marriage system of the Oneida community; and his constant endeavors toward better understanding between labor and capital.

THE following figures indicate the growth of the Salvation Army in the United States during the past eight years:

Institutions.	1896.	1904.	Inc.
Officers and employees	2,000	3,734	1,734
Corps and institutions	620	900	280
Institutions for the poor	30	200	170
Accommodations in same	600	10,000	9,400
Amount spent for poor relief	$20,000	$800,000	$780,000
Number fed at Thanksgiving and Christmas	.....	300,000	300,000

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE THINKS ROOSEVELT WILL WIN.

THE leading newspapers of continental Europe are inclined, with a few exceptions—and those non-committal—to think that President Roosevelt will win the election in November. How they arrive at this conclusion is not very apparent, except in the case of the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*. That official organ of the German Foreign Office, noted for its antipathy to the United States and to American institutions generally, says that "jingo sentiment" prevails in this republic, that Mr. Roosevelt is a "jingo," and that the result of the Presidential campaign is, consequently, a foregone conclusion. All other journals of equal prominence on the Continent are less specific. Even that eminent French publicist, Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, who goes elaborately into the subject in the *Économiste Français* (Paris), and who declares that "the chances seem to be in favor of Mr. Roosevelt," neglects to tell why.

In the course of their rather elaborate comment on the campaign, our continental contemporaries find it necessary to favor their readers with elementary explanations of the workings of our institutions. They all find the office of Vice-President a great anomaly. The independence of parliamenary majorities enjoyed by the American executive, the reduction of the electoral college to a constitutional figurehead, and the long intervals between a candidate's nomination and his election and between his election and inauguration invite comparisons of many kinds. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) is much impressed by this contrast:

"The office of President of the United States of North America confers upon its incumbent far greater powers than those of the President of the French republic. The French President is chosen by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and usually the choice is a sudden affair. A long drawn-out campaign is out of the question, this being necessarily so, if everything proceeds in due course, because of the fluctuating state of parties. There is no opportunity to exploit personalities before the Presidential election, nor even afterward, as the President is not in a position to choose his cabinet as he thinks best. The cabinet depends upon the ministerial majority of the hour. In the United States things are different. There the political campaign opens some eighteen months before the expiration of a Presidential term. The next stage comes when the parties select their candidates, and, finally, they make propaganda for the chosen one. When the President is elected, and when, four months later, he enters the White House, he becomes, indeed, the mightiest political personage in the land, assuming that he has the energy to will to be such and does not remain in dependence upon the politicians as a means of securing his reelection. . . . . .

"To-day the people of the United States are the most numerous and, undoubtedly, the most enterprising—perhaps, too, the richest—among civilized nations. Whosoever stands at the head of such a nation is, during his term of office, one of the most powerful men in the world. . . . . .

"The old times are gone for good in the United States. The vast industries and the enormous development of the cities, the luxury of the prevailing mode of life, and imperialism, which, so far as it does not spring from commercial causes, is the luxury of politics, and was inevitable, have brought about a complete transformation. The republic of the twentieth century is not the republic of the eighteenth century, and the President of to-day is not what the President of a former time was. . . . . .

"So far as we can now see, a party which declares against imperialism has little prospect of victory."

Such is the thread of reflection which shades off into the idea of Republican victory, now dominant in European press comment. "The outlook for Roosevelt's triumph is very promising," thinks the democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, inclined, on the whole, to admire American institutions. Parker it describes as "a good but not very brilliant jurist." The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, whose conviction of Roosevelt's coming victory has been noted, thinks the Democratic party will enter upon a severe crisis after the election:

"The St. Louis platform denotes the beginning of the end of the Democratic party in its present form. The silver Democrats are far too bitter enemies of the gold Democrats and of the trusts to act permanently with these capitalistic and financially inspired elements. They will in all likelihood ally themselves with the Populists, but anyhow they will organize a new party of a very anti-capitalistic and social reforming tendency. This new party and the Republicans must, then, be regarded as two millstones between which the gold Democrats will be crushed. Then it may be taken for granted that the gold Democrats will go over to the Republicans, for the difference between them grows constantly less since the Democrats have openly hoisted the capitalistic flag. Only a decisive defeat of the Republican policy of expansion, which would be a vindication of the Democrats, could hinder such a development.

"The crash of the Democratic party can not be avoided the moment Roosevelt has achieved victory over Parker. The gold Democrats have attributed the Democratic defeats exclusively to Bryan's 'silver fanaticism.' This is the psychological explanation of the distracted effort to try luck with a gold Democrat. If this experiment turns out to be a failure, the Democratic party will be completely 'off its head' and harmony will be sought in an 'absolute separation.' The logic of circumstances compels this. Since both the Republicans and the Democrats have unfurled the capitalistic banner, there will ensue an inevitable antagonism which only Bryan and the Populists have hitherto embodied and which must give birth to an anti-capitalistic party. The domestic politics of the United States will thereby acquire a wholly new aspect."

To the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which has paid great attention to the preliminaries of the campaign and which feels justified in pronouncing Parker's chances slim, it appears that the only prospect of Democratic success is in Mr. Roosevelt's "reluctance" to probe certain administrative scandals to the bottom. But the people believe in the President's honesty of purpose:

"Of the many accusations that are in circulation, many are well founded; but so far as one is in a position to judge at the present time they make no profound impression, and will make none. There is equally little evidence at the present moment that the nomination of Parker has led to hopeful enthusiasm in the sentiments of the Democrats of the country."

The Democratic party will never again be in favor of the silver cause, thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), and this it regards as the great feature of the situation. Parker's election it deems a remote possibility. In France, where the leading organs do not indulge in predictions, the Paris *Temps* finds much fault with Judge Parker because of his telegram to the convention defining his attitude toward the gold standard. "The New York press makes much of the disinterestedness and courage of Judge Parker," it declares. "It forgets that he did not reveal the full ardor of his monometalism until the vote of the St. Louis convention had put his candidacy out of danger. This whole business seems to have been arranged a trifle too artificially." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), always criticizing the imperialistic tendencies which it attributes to President Roosevelt, refrains from any expression of opinion as to his chances of election. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which is inclined, on the whole, to admire Mr. Roosevelt very much, believes he will win:

"The Presidential campaign promises to be most interesting, the two candidates both having great personal merit. But at the same time we must entertain no delusion regarding Judge Parker's chances of success. As we have already set forth in these columns, the Democrats have no very serious grievances to urge against Mr. Roosevelt's policy, while the popularity of the present President assures him the political support of the floating elements, and even of certain Democratic elements, which from the start have pronounced against Judge Parker."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN KUROPATKIN.

TO the leading newspapers of Paris, the rumors of the steady decline of General Kuropatkin in the estimation of the Czar seem portents of a serious character. Organs of the importance of the *Temps*, the *Journal des Débats*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Figaro* remain firmly convinced that "Kuropatkin's plan" is not only the path of safety for Russian strategy, but that the present commander-in-chief of the military forces is the one man competent to carry it through to ultimate success. These great dailies do not seem to know what to make of such stories as those in the Paris *Matin*, to the effect that Kuropatkin is to be provided with an associate, the Russian army at the front is to be divided, and Admiral Alexeieff to be invested with a vague kind of supremacy over everybody. It is difficult to reconcile these reports with all that has been said of Kuropatkin's plan by those French organs which devote so much of their space to its praise and elucidation.

The "plan" is familiar enough. Kuropatkin, asserts the *Figaro*, means to retreat as far as Harbin, if necessary, but when he has 500,000 men ready to take the field, he will advance upon his objective, which is Tokyo itself. The *Temps* has just put it less grandiloquently:

"In the face of the superior forces of the Japanese, it was necessary to adopt the tactics of 1812 and to retire continually, but not to offer battle until the time came when circumstances permitted the Russians to advance everywhere with a considerable numerical superiority. General Kuropatkin foresaw the criticisms his plan would inspire, and he even reckoned upon the possibility of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese. That is why he remarked, at the time of his departure for the front, that he would at first be accused of incapacity in not having prevented the advance of the Japanese, and subsequently of treason in having handed Port Arthur over to the enemy. These criticisms have already commenced in St. Petersburg, and efforts are being made to bring them to the attention of the Czar. They are upheld by political considerations of which Admiral Alexeieff is making himself the vehicle."

The efforts to discredit Kuropatkin will not be successful, in the opinion of the organ of the French Foreign Office, and its sources of information are believed to be of the very best. At the same time it admits that the enemies of Kuropatkin are powerful and determined:

"They are not satisfied, moreover, with criticizing Kuropatkin's plan. They criticize his military capacity. As the foundation of his reputation was laid under the auspices of Skobeleff, whose chief of staff he was, his enemies are now attempting to prove that Skobeleff did not think much of Kuropatkin, who never could do anything of consequence unless in concert with a great general. Some are dwelling upon the fact that during the attack upon the Green Mountains before Plevna, it was announced to Skobeleff that Kuropatkin had been wounded. Skobeleff paid no attention and continued his movement. Others declare that Skobeleff once said to Kuropatkin: 'Alexis Nicolaievitch, you are an ambitious man and you will have a fine career, but do not forget my advice. Never accept an independent post in which you will have to direct affairs.' This was probably alleged in connection with a recent observation by one of Kuropatkin's enemies: 'At present he only wants a Skobeleff, and all would go well if he had one.' Many persons in this group accuse Kuropatkin of boundless ambition."

The disaffection in St. Petersburg is not less, according to this authority, than that in the theater of war itself:

"Great is said to be the discontent against Kuropatkin among the troops in the Far East, especially with regard to his strategy. They are more and more losing confidence in their chief, and they hold him responsible for all that is happening. They pretend that it was from jealousy that he sent away General Linevitch, the most popular commander in the Far East, who has been despatched to Vladivostok. The more moderate urge that Kuropatkin is good for nothing but a chief of staff. He is a theoretical strategist, a skilful maneuverer, but he is not a battle general like Linevitch. He will never know how to fight the decisive battle of the campaign, and for that reason he spends his time on familiar ground in marches and countermarches."

Such morsels of disparaging gossip are referred to by the French daily only to give an idea of the situation from the personal standpoint. They are not to be accepted, we are told, as of any special significance:

"Whether Kuropatkin be ambitious or not is a difficult thing to decide except to those who are intimate with him. In all this current gossip there is much, certainly, that is erroneous. What is certain is that in every circumstance Kuropatkin reveals himself as a reflecting man, somewhat cold, if anything, a man who thinks more than he speaks. All that is known of his participation in the wars in central Asia and in the Near East reveals him as a circumspect man, the enemy of all fiery impetuosity. . . Skobeleff highly esteemed him and admired his methodical traits."

MAJOR-GENERAL VASILEVSKY.

As a member of the staff of Admiral Alexieff, he is supposed to be in the anti-Kuropatkin cabal.

Kuropatkin's plan is the only one possible in the mountainous region through which the three Japanese armies have been advancing:

"Mountain warfare is a very specialized branch of the art. The Russian soldier and the Russian officer are essentially combatants of the plain. They can not adapt themselves over night to affairs of hills and defiles. On this point the old masters of Alpine warfare could furnish useful maxims, whether one go as far back as 1635, to the Duke de Rohan, directing his campaign of Valteline against the imperial troops, or whether one prefers to refer simply to Lecourbe and his exemplary maneuvers in 1799. To one of these authorities mountain warfare was, above all things, a matter of decision. You must advance, as in the plain, to the point you wish to carry, and attack it, with all your forces brought together, with no loss of time and without a thought of turning back. To the other authority the mountain is an open fortress with a defenseless entrance, a drawbridge always lowered. Strong in every part, it is eminently weak in lines of communication.

"There is truth in both these opinions. The art of command in the mountains is to reconcile them into a happy medium and to apply them opportunely. That is what the Russians have never taken the trouble to do by means of text-books, and what they will never learn except through their own experience."

Russia lagged very much behind the other nations in the military reorganization that set in throughout Europe between 1866 and 1872, we are reminded by the *Journal des Débats*. In the midst of her military reorganization, too, she was surprised, in 1877, by the war with Turkey. Kuropatkin is compelled to cope with the national backwardness. "Military reorganization is particularly difficult and singularly complex in a state so vast, so populous, and in which the soldiers, a short time before, were yet serfs, and in which the national edifice, as a whole, dates from another age. Hence the military legislator in Russia had to reckon with a condition of affairs profoundly differing from that which facilitated and shortened the same task to the governments and parliaments of the West." Kuropatkin has done much to promote this military rejuvenation of his native land. His genius will yet become apparent. As for the clerical *Gaulois*, the greatest admirer of Kuropatkin in all France, while admitting his difficulties, it hints at his future renown and prestige:

"Kuropatkin is to be pitied. As long as he has not at his disposal the necessary troops for a great battle, he is compelled to retire step by step as far as Mukden, as far as Harbin, perhaps. He will not be ready until September. Between now and then he realizes that any general movement of an offensive or even of a

GRAND DUKE DMITRI CONSTANTINOVITCH.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS NICHOLAIEVITCH.

GRAND DUKE GEORGE MIKHAILOVITCH.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL MIKHAILOVITCH.

GRAND DUKE PETER NICHOLAIEVITCH.

"Always in want or in debt, the Grand Dukes flock together wherever there is money to be had, like vultures over a battlefield," says "a Russian official of high rank" in the London *Quarterly Review*, "and, if they stand to win in any undertaking, they care little about the nationality of the losers, and less about the ethics of the game. Their latest venture was the Lumber Concession on the Yalu river in Corea. "[A transposition of captions under the ducal portraits last week made us call the Czar's brother-in-law his grand-uncle and his grand-uncle his "alter ego."]

SOME JEWELS IN

defensive nature would be premature, perilous, mad. His duty is to avoid it, and this duty he accepts with an abnegation and a talent to which we must render homage. His operations, since he became once more master of his actions, defy criticism, so far as can be judged from the confused accounts which are too often given of them. And because he makes war like a soldier he is exposing his country, Europe itself—the world, it may be—to the most serious possibility. It may be doubted if ever a commander was subjected to so trying an ordeal. If he triumphs, as we hope, no one will put limits to the admiration thus merited, or to the gratitude in particular. It is not for his own country alone that he struggles in the midst of such formidable difficulties. It is for Europe. It is for ourselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIMITS TO THE FORBEARANCE OF NEUTRALS.

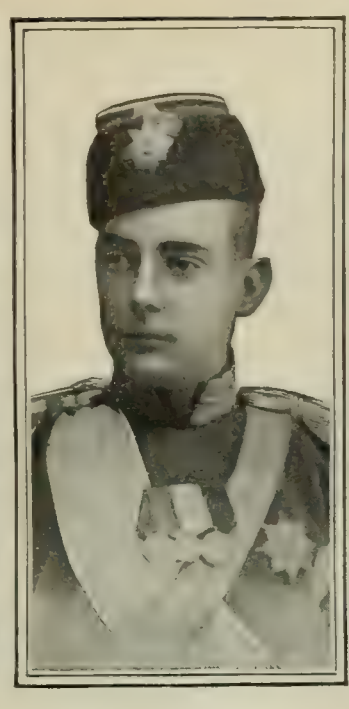
ENGLAND, through her press, is loudly lamenting the lack of any parliament of man with authority to adjust the complications which Russia is accused of having brought upon a world which did its best to keep her from rushing into war. Her want of respect for the rights of neutrals inspires most determined editorials in the London *Times*, while its equally uncompromising contemporary, the London *Standard*, fears that all the Powers may be embroiled:

"War, it is well known, besides the sacrifices it imposes on the belligerents, leads them to take courses extremely inconvenient to states quite outside the sphere of hostilities. But Russia has carried this power of annoyance very much further than accepted practise would appear to justify. The wholesale sowing of mines in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li was one illustration of the tendency to be inconsiderate. Even more open to remonstrance is the extreme construction put upon the right to treat commodities in ordinary use as contraband, and to make seizures which, according to the prevailing maxims, are purely arbitrary. It can not be disputed that on this, as on many other subjects, international law is in a condition of embarrassing fluidity, and that apparently a Power which draws the sword can frame regulations to suit its own convenience or caprice. But there must be limits to the forbearance of neutral states. A certain amount of worry and loss they must accept as part of the evil of war. But patience has its breaking point; and Russian diplomacy has displayed no indisposition to get near it. There was a sort of general understanding that mails should be treated with respect. But they have no sanctity in the eyes of a Russian captain. If he fancies that a single envelope may have a secret worth appropriating he does not trouble himself about the indefinite number of individuals who will be deprived of their letters. So with regard to contraband of war generally. If the St. Petersburg definition holds good, hardly a shipper can accept, or merchant consign, even the most innocent freights when the Russian war-ships or vessels of the volunteer fleet are watching the track. In the interests of every one it is greatly to be desired that the Russian Government should be made aware of the dangers which the zeal of some of their naval officers is creating. It would be satisfactory if responsible statesmen disclaim acts which are, to all appearances, wantonly and carelessly irritating."

Few, too, are the London organs which are not hurling defiance at Russia and reminding her that England has a fleet. All neutral nations are likewise reminded that the matter is as important to themselves as it can possibly be to the British. "The bad faith of the Russian Government is practised more at the expense of neutrals than of Japan," says the London *Graphic*, "and it consequently behooves the neutral Powers to scrutinize the acts of the Russian Government very closely." "So far," admits the London *Telegraph*, however, "British ships have generally been the victims of proceedings marked in the larger number of cases by unquestionable high-handedness and doubtful legality." The London *Times* reminds the Russian ambassador in England that he has an opportunity to inform St. Petersburg of things which it may not fully comprehend:

"Count Benckendorff has already shown that he understands the working of the public mind in England, and that he does not hesitate to give his Government clear and accurate information on the attitude of England, even when he knows that such information is likely to run counter to current prejudices at St. Petersburg. He is known to cherish a sincere desire not merely to maintain the good relations which have hitherto subsisted between the two empires, but to improve them. In the period which preceded the war, and again after it had begun, he was able to dissipate some exceedingly mischievous reports which had been circulated from some quarter on the Neva, and to convince Count Lamsdorff and his imperial master that our warnings that Japan was in earnest had been well meant, and that we had done our best to avert the catastrophe. He has now another opportunity of enlightening Russian opinion, and we feel assured that he will make good use of it. He must realize that, if we refrain from strong language on the conduct of the so-called volunteer cruisers, it is not because we do not feel strongly. We do not employ the kind of epithets which are being applied to that conduct in Vienna and elsewhere, because we do not desire to make the position more difficult than it is for Russia by the use of heated language. But on the merits

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS MIKHAILOVITCH.



GRAND DUKE ANDRÉ VLADIMIROVITCH.

GRAND DUKE SERGE ALEXANDROVITCH.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH.

GRAND DUKE SERGE MIKHAILOVITCH.

"This grand-ducal ring is the Russian governing syndicate unlimited; and no minister could withstand it for a month," says "a Russian official of high rank," in the London *Quarterly Review*. "It is able to thwart his plans in their primary stage, to discredit them in the Tsar's eyes during the discussion, or to have them cancelled after the Emperor has sanctioned them. Obviously Russia has more autocrats than one."

A GRAND DUCAL RING.

of the case we are absolutely agreed. We take exactly the same view of them as do the rest of the world."

One of the most important newspapers in England, outside of London, the Manchester *Guardian*, professes itself appalled by the magnitude of the issues raised by Russia's proceedings:

"The action of the *Smolensk* [in stopping the German ship *Prinz Heinrich*] raises many subsidiary questions of even greater importance than the immunity of mail-bags from capture. It is not the first Russian man-of-war that has used the narrow waters of the Red Sea to intercept merchantmen as they emerged from the canal. It has been asked whether it is consistent with the neutrality of the Suez Canal that its approaches should be blockaded in that way. What is the use of guaranteeing the free use of the canal when vessels can be so readily intercepted in the narrow waters of the Gulf of Suez? If the canal is to remain an international highway in time of war, will it not be necessary also to neutralize the Gulf of Suez in order that vessels using the canal shall at least have a fair chance of escape in more open waters? Of what advantage to us is an overwhelming naval supremacy in the Mediterranean if a single cruiser in the Red Sea can bring our Eastern shipping to a standstill? Have we ever realized the real change in strategic conditions produced by the Suez Canal? Has it not transferred the strategic center of our Eastern trade in time of war from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and, if so, why is the maintenance of a strong Mediterranean squadron still a cardinal principle of British naval policy? There is literally no end to questions of that kind if one begins to propound them."

France shows no eagerness to rush into the discussions which impart such animation to the tone of the London press. The organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, was silent for days on the whole topic, and finally made observations of a general kind. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), carrying great weight but without ministerial inspiration, ventures to say that the Russian naval officers who are so aggravating to certain neutrals must have acted on reliable information when they stopped and seized ships. It knows, moreover, "of no rule or general custom prohibiting merchant vessels of a state at war from suddenly transforming themselves into naval units even on the high seas," while the Powers in general are thus soothed:

"We fully understand that this extremely delicate question should arouse intense interest in London and Berlin as well as in other countries liable to be directly concerned. At the same time, in spite of its seriousness and difficulty, we are convinced that diplomacy will, with no great trouble, and, it may be, by means of arbitration, adjust the dispute which is and should remain nothing beyond a problem of international law."

In Germany, those organs which, after the fashion of the Leipsic *Grenzboten* and the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, preach the gospel of a great German navy, say that the problems of neutrality raised by the war confirm all that the Emperor has said of the need of more battle-ships. "If we had a few cruisers stationed in the Mediterranean," declares the *Magdeburgische Zeitung*, "we could speedily find a remedy for the present state of affairs. Now we must wait in silence for anything that happens." A few German dailies, not officially inspired, are bold in their tone toward Russia. "Russia," asserts the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "must be asked and forced to cease her illegal acts, to make reparation and to apologize." Quite different is the tone of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), in touch with the official world. It advises the German nation to remain calm and to refrain from giving offense. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin), altho not an official organ, is inclined to preach official moderation, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, also more unofficial than official, deems German diplomacy adequate to the emergency without any exertion of the pressure of public opinion. The organ of German liberalism, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), says something which, if uttered by the organ of the Berlin Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, would be thought sarcastic perhaps:

"France has now a splendid opportunity to show the world the utility of her accord with Great Britain. She can act as mediator between both her friends."

Vienna organs, with the exception of the *Fremdenblatt*, under the thumb of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, consider Russia regardless of all neutral rights. "What is the object of Russia's conduct," inquires the *Neue Freie Presse*, "in view of the fact that she has every reason to observe scrupulously all the obligations of international law? It is in harmony with the incomprehensible proceedings which recently have characterized Russian policy." The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) urges neutrals to insist upon their rights in dealing with the St. Petersburg Government, the *Zeit* (Vienna) deems Russia's attitude in searching and seizing unwarrantably "subversive of international morality," and the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Vienna), with the freedom of a Socialist paper, avers that "the morals of Czardom are responsible for these presumptuous outrages—how are naval officers to know the difference between right and wrong when at home they know only despotism,

tyranny, rascality, and violence?" Russia's attitude toward neutral Powers, thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), can not be sanctioned by any of them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TURKISH CRISIS THREATENED.

STORIES of a typical Turkish character—women maltreated and children hurled down precipices—are reaching European newspapers from various parts of the Ottoman Empire and eliciting comment of a familiar kind. The London *News*, for instance, says:

"Hell has broken loose again in Armenia, and we are face to face once more with the sickening tale of massacre, outrage, and devastation with which the rule of the Sultan has familiarized us. The only difference in the latest atrocities is that they are being carried on systematically, without cessation, and that the burnings and murderings which have been going on for more than a month were scarcely marked by Europe, and therefore can be prolonged with impunity by the master of these bloody revels. The intention of the Sultan is clear enough. He means to annihilate the hated race whose blood runs in his own veins, and no doubt he reckons on having chosen a favorable moment."

But the newspapers which support the Balfour ministry, especially the London *Mail* and *Times*, while admitting that "it is still exceedingly difficult to form any clear idea of the events of the last few months" within the Sultan's dominion, aver that all disturbances have been exaggerated. They particularly deprecate agitation for intervention in Turkish affairs just now. On the other hand, the opposition press of London clamors for action of some sort, especially in Macedonia. Says the London *Speaker:*

"Knowing well that the perfunctory efforts of diplomacy have failed, warned that the devastations, the outrages, and the infamies of last year are about to be renewed, a nation neither unsympathetic nor taken by surprise incurs a responsibility for what must follow. It is easy to blame the reckless courage of men who prefer liberty to peace. It is easy to balance the criminality of rebel and oppressor. We have to face the reproaches of a third class—the dumb peasants who can only follow their leaders, the women, the children, and the aged, whom a rising must doom either to massacre or starvation. It is they who suffer when we efface ourselves from the concert of Europe and delegate our duties to the reactionary empires. Doubtless there are difficulties in the way of a fresh diplomatic move. Even France is the ally of Russia, and Russia is against autonomy. But how much did we care for the susceptibilities of Russia when we sent our mission to Tibet? Are we to be bold only for our own aggrandizement? Are we to dread the displeasure of our rival only when our hands are clean?"

A very similar division of standpoint is noticeable in the Berlin press, all official organs making light of Turkish difficulties. The organ of the Berlin Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, is saying practically nothing, altho the organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, comments freely upon the theme. The Turkish Empire, it thinks, is on the eve of a great crisis. "At the present moment it appears that instead of realizing the decisive importance of the hour and of employing time to advantage, Hussein Hilmi Pasha (the Turkish commissioner in Macedonia), under pressure of orders from the Sultan and with the involuntary complicity of a diplomacy that soon tires, is applying himself to the task of making a laughing-stock of the satisfaction nominally given to Macedonia." "If the question of Armenia causes the Turkish Government anxiety," comments the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "the question of Macedonia, on the other hand, does not seem to be approaching a stage of definite peace. On the contrary, a new explosion of fury is expected from that direction." Notwithstanding all this, the official press of Constantinople, inspired by the grand vizier, assures followers of the prophet that there is nothing to fear from the Powers, not even from Austria. In fact, the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) lays special stress upon the friendliness subsisting between the Sultan and the Austrian Emperor. The *Sabah* (Constantinople), after bestowing the conventional praise upon the Sultan, asserts that "the progress made by this empire under his rule is meeting with the approval of the great Powers of Europe," adding:

"While the Sultan for his part displays a consuming anxiety for the welfare of all so favored as to dwell beneath his sway, so, too, he yearns for the maintenance of good relations between his empire and the other powerful states of the world. A new and happy evidence of this is found in the bestowal of the Hanedani Ali Osman order upon the Emperor Francis Joseph. And, as a matter of fact, the friendly relations subsisting for a long time between the Ottoman Government and that great Power, Austria-Hungary, have been confirmed and strengthened by the Sultan Hamid."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JOLLY ROGERS.

CAPTAIN BEAR—"Aha! We're clear of the Dardanelles. Up goes the fighting flag!"

CHORUS (from below)—"We are the jollies, the Emperor's jollies, merchant and pirate, too!"

—*Punch* (London).

A PRELUDE.

—*Pischietto* (Turin).

"A SEA OF TROUBLES."

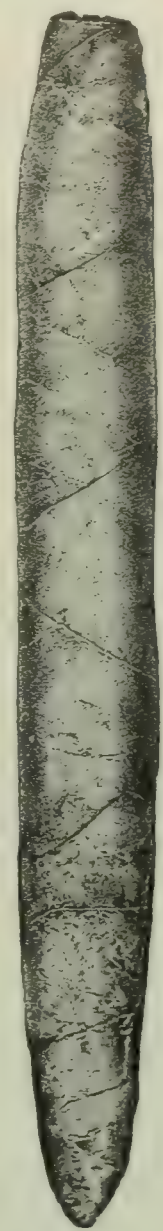
MY difficulty is to make strangers believe me — believe that the offer I make is sincere; that I will do as I say; that my cigars can possibly be what I claim for them. I would give a good deal to have every man who reads this advertisement look straight into my mind as I am writing it. He would find no evasion or mental subterfuge there.

The best that I can do is to take the burden of proof on myself.

My Offer is: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten of the cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased—and no charge. If he keeps the cigars he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within 10 days.

In ordering please state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired; also please use business letterhead, enclose business card, or give me references. Unfortunately an occasional man is found who is too mean to return the cigars or too dishonest to pay for them. That is why I make this request.

I want every smoker in the land to try my cigars, and feel certain that no reasonable man will find fault with me for requesting him to tell me who he is when he sends an order. I have long been a regular advertiser in these columns and The Literary Digest would not accept my advertisements if I was a fakir. Any commercial rating book will tell who I am and what I am. It will also tell me about most other business men, but it tells me nothing about men not in business, professional men, and men in other vocations.



Shivers' Panetela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

I cannot please every taste — no man can — so I will find no fault if the cigars do not suit yours. I can only repeat: They are made of clean, sweet, long Havana filler of good quality, without any drugging or doctoring or flavoring; that the wrappers are genuine Sumatra leaf; that they are the equal of, in fact better than, most ten-cent cigars, and *that I am willing to risk one-tenth of the cigars and expressage both ways* for the mere chance of making you a customer. Isn't this taking the burden of proof on myself? And what could I gain by sending cigars that would not stand this test? You are certainly letting an opportunity pass every day you let go by without sending me an order, to find out for yourself whether you can get from me a better cigar for less money than you are now smoking.

Do not ask me to send samples, I do not retail cigars nor can I afford to pay express charges on less than one hundred cigars, neither do I allow any discount to anybody under any circumstances. Write me if you smoke.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Manufacturer of Cigars

906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Manchu and Muscovite."—B. L. Putnam Weale. (552 pp.; $3. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Letter H."—Charles Felton Pidgin. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"True Republicanism."—Frank Preston Stearns. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50 net.)

"A Year in Europe."—Walter W. Moore. (366 pp.; $1.25 net. Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 1.—Reports state that Japanese armies under Generals Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki are attacking Russian positions south, southeast, and east of Liaoyang. Japanese reinforcements reported as landing at Yinkow.

Lieutenant-General Count Keller is killed by a Japanese shell at Yang-tse Pass, thirty miles east of Liaoyang.

August 2.—Russian and Japanese official despatches confirm the report that General Kuroki has broken the Russian line of defense east and southeast of Liaoyang. According to a Tokyo despatch, the Japanese, after three days' fighting, capture Shan-Tai-Kow, one of Port Arthur's important defenses.

August 3.—The Russians abandon Hai-Cheng and retreat northward, many dying of sunstroke on the march. Intense anxiety is reported as prevailing in St. Petersburg over the peril of Kuropatkin's army. Word comes from Che-Foo that refugees from Port Arthur confirm the reports of Japanese repulses, but state that preparations are being made for another assault. It is rumored that the Japanese lost 20,000 men during their attack.

August 4.—Despatches state that the Japanese have two hundred thousand men on three sides of Kuropatkin, and that Field-Marshal Oyama has established headquarters in the field with the army.

A Russian flotilla makes a sortie from Port Arthur and is repulsed.

Reports from St. Petersburg put the Russian losses in the fighting before Hai-Cheng at twenty-nine officers and one thousand men killed.

August 5.—Official reports place the Japanese losses before Hai-Cheng at 1,830 men killed or wounded.

August 6.—General Kuropatkin reports advances of all the Japanese columns.

August 7.—General Stoessel reports from Port Arthur that he repulsed the attacks of General Noge's troops on July 26, 27, and 28, inflicting losses which he estimates at 10,000. Reports from Che-Foo tell of another unsuccessful attack on August 5, resulting in heavy casualties among the Japanese.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 1.—Minister Bowen sends a report to the State Department indicating his belief that the seizure of the asphalt beds by Venezuela would hardly hold in law.

Panama makes formal protest against the canal commission's assertion of customs jurisdiction over islands and harbors near the canal zone.

Ten thousand teamsters go on strike in Vienna.

August 2.—The Russian Government issues a statement regarding the case of the *Malacca*, asserting that her liberation establishes no precedent in regard to the right of war-ships to search and seize neutral vessels under certain conditions.

August 4.—The German Government begins an inquiry as to the sinking of the steamship *Thea* by Russian war-ships.

The Ziegler relief expedition returns to Norway, having failed to reach the *America*.

August 5.—The Philippine commission recommends that the opium trade be made a government monopoly, and that the importation of the drug be prohibited at the end of three years.

A despatch arrives stating that a British force has crossed the Brahmaputra on the road to Lhasa.

August 7.—Reports received state that British troops entered Lhasa unopposed, the Dalai Lama fleeing to a neighboring monastery.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

August 2.—Chairman Cortelyou announces in Chicago the members of the executive committee of the Republican national committee.

August 3.—Chairman Taggart announces that Gorman is to be general adviser and Delancey Nicoll vice-chairman of the Democratic national committee.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, is formally notified of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and accepts.

August 5.—Judge Parker resigns his office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York.

August 6.—It is stated that the Democratic congressional committee is sending out through the mails 75,000 speeches a day.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 1.—Labor Commissioner Wright reports that while wages of laborers have increased 16.6 per cent. since 1896, the cost of living has increased 15.5 per cent.

The Treasury deficit for the year is estimated at $23,000,000.

The State Department directs Minister Bowen, at Caracas, to protest against the seizure of asphalt properties by the Venezuelan Government.

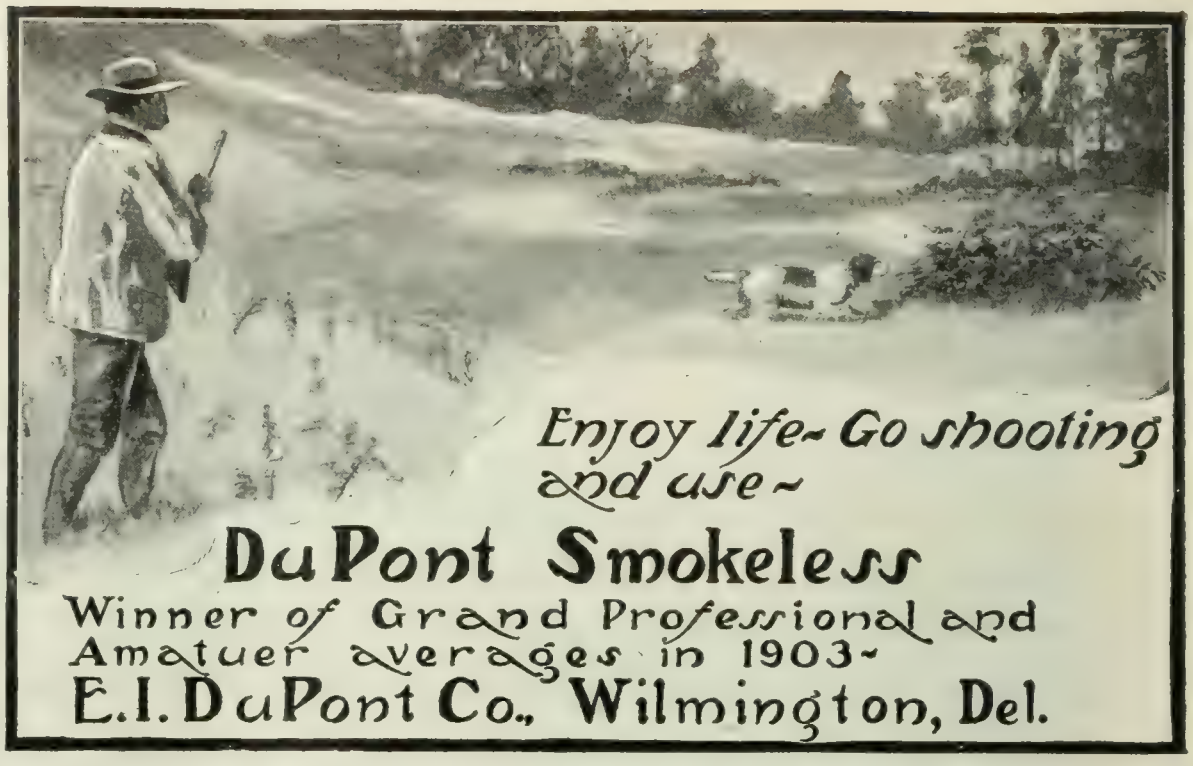
August 2.—It is stated authoritatively in Washington that further action against the beef trust is not to be taken at this time.

August 3.—The Teamsters' Union orders drivers of ice-wagons in Chicago not to deliver ice to meat dealers whose wagons operate from the stockyards. A riot ensues.

August 4.—Justice Nash, of the New York Supreme Court, declares the new Trading Stamp law unconstitutional.

August 6.—The *Olympia*, the *Baltimore*, and the *Cleveland*, under command of Rear-Admiral Jewell, are ordered to Smyrna to support Minister Leishman in his efforts to secure recognition of the rights of American citizens in Turkey.

August 7.—The Chicago Federation of Labor, which has a membership of nearly 300,000, votes financial aid to the meat strikers.



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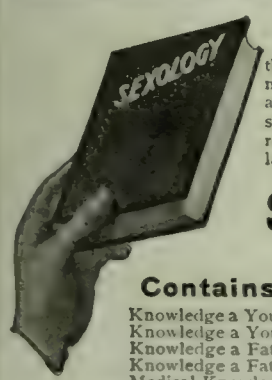

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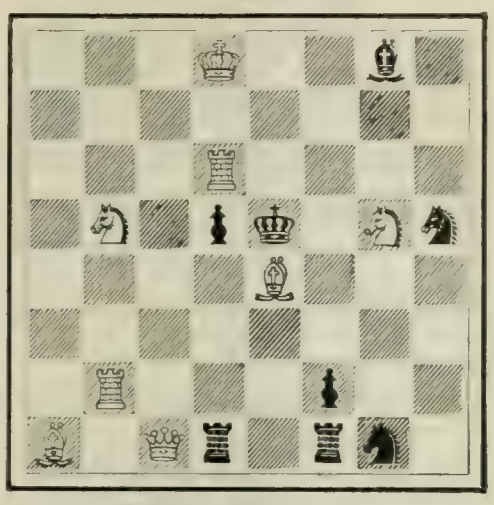
Problem 962.

W. J. SMITH.

First Special Prize *Sydney Morning Herald.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 K 2b1; 8; 3R4; 1S1pk1Ss; 4B3; 8; 1R3p2; B1Q1rs1.

White mates in two moves.

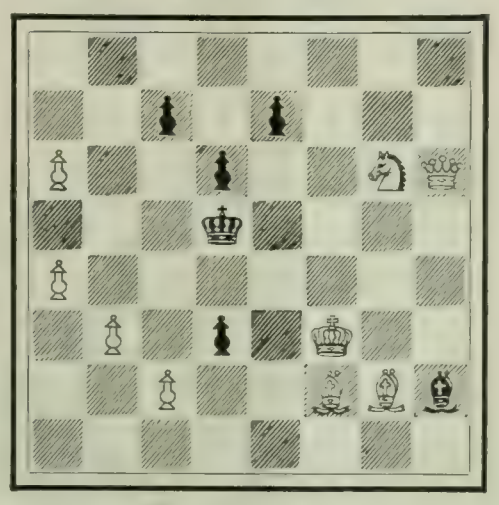
THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

SET.

MOTTO: "Thesaurus."

A. **Problem 963.**

Black—Six Pieces.



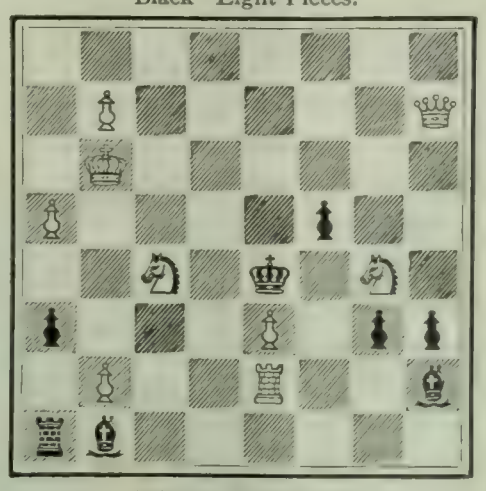
White—Nine Pieces.

8; 2p1p3; P2p2SQ; 3k4; P7; 1P1p1K2; 2P2BBb; 8.

White mates in two moves.

B. **Problem 964.**

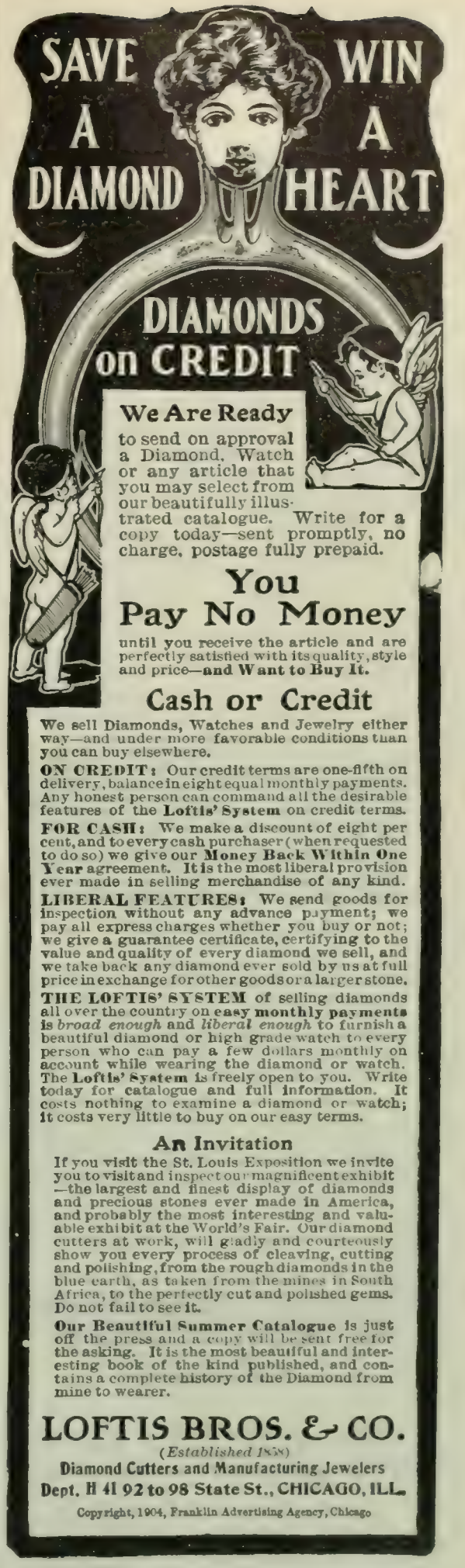
Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 1P5Q; 1K6; P4p2; 2S1k1S1; p3P1pp; 1P2R2b; 1b6.

White mates in three moves.



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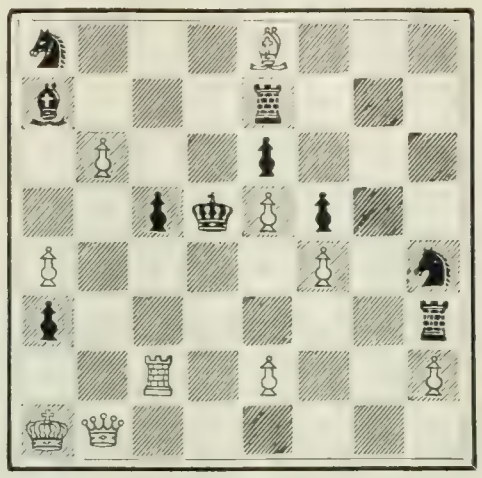
C. **Problem 965.**

Black—Ten Pieces.



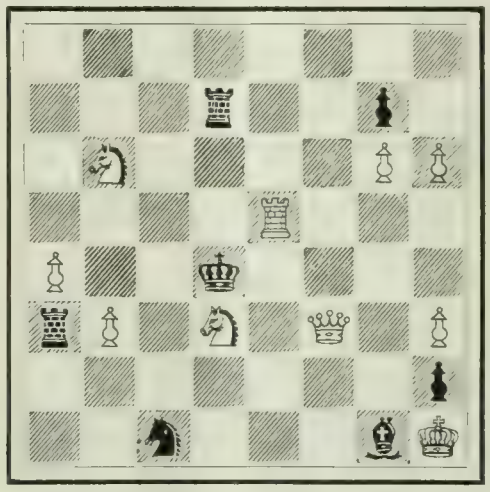
White—Ten Pieces.

s 3 B 3; b 3 r 3; 1 P 2 p 3; 2 p k P p 2; P 4 P 1 s; p 6 r; 2 R 1 P 2 P; K Q 6.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 966.**

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 3 r 2 p 1; 1 S 4 P P; 4 R 3; P 2 k 4; r P 1 S 1 Q 1 P; 7 p; 2 s 3 b K.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 954. Key-move: B—B sq.

No. 955. Author's Key: B—K 6.

Second Solution: Q—Kt 2.

No. 956. Key-move: B—Kt 4.

No. 957.

1. R—B 2 / R—Q 6	2. R—R 2 / R x P ch	3. R x R ch / P—Q 6	4. R x P, mate
	2. ..... / R—Q 8	3. Q—K Kt 2 / R—Q 6	4. Q—B 6, mate
		3. ..... / P—Q 6	4. Q—Kt 7, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N.

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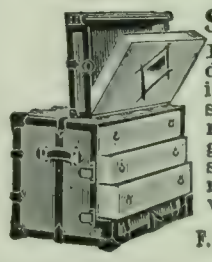

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954: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; M. Almy, Chicago; W. D. L. R., New York City; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; Y. B. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

954, 955: R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.

954, 955, 956: B. Alten, Elyria, O.

955: The Rev. B. G. White, Jacksonville, Fla. Prof. C. B. Taylor, Ness City, Kans.; G. R. Williams, Little Rock, Ark.; F. R. Mathewson, Newport, R. I.

955, 956, 957: E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; H. P. Brunner, Yellow House, Pa.

956: E. J. Edwards, Oxnard, Cal.

957: Dr. E. O. Stuckey, Montgomery, Ala.

In addition to those reported, the Rev. B. G. W., C. L. A., and W K. Greely, Boston, got 952; O. W. and Dr. R. J. O'Connell, San Francisco, 952 and 953; E. A. C. and the Rev. W. R., 953.

German Tourney.

The Masters' Tournament of the German Chess Association was concluded here on Wednesday, August 5, when the unfinished game between Schlechter and Gottschall resulted in favor of the former. Schlechter thereby tied Bardeleben and Swiderski for first place, and the three divide the first, second, and third prizes. Bernstein and Marco share the fourth and fifth prizes, while Berger and Mieses divide the sixth. Following is the final standing of the contestants:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bardeleben	7½	4½	Suechting	6	6
Schlechter	7½	4½	Wolf	6	6
Swiderski	7½	4½	Fleischmann	5	7
Bernstein	7	5	Caro	4	8
Marco	7	5	John	4	8
Berger	6½	5½	Gottschall	3½	8½
Mieses	6½	5½			

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Slightly Ambiguous.—EXCITED PARENT (to youthful son): "Now, then, be as quick as you can with this letter, and, mind! if you miss that post you'll catch it."—*Judy.*

Just an Explanation.—BOSS: "What time is it, Pat?"

PAT: "Shure it's after three, sor."

BOSS: "After three? Why, I thought it was only a little past two."

PAT: "Faith, an' when it's past two isn't it after three, thin, tho, begorra, it has not quite caught up wid it yit."—*Tit-Bits.*

Sang of Nero.—A school teacher at Three Rivers asked her pupils the other day who Nero was. The only response came from a little fellow who held up his hand. "Arthur," said the teacher, "do you know who Nero was?" "Yes, ma'am," he answered proudly, "he's the one we sing about in our Sunday-school." The teacher was unable to recall any song in gospel hymns where Nero was mentioned.

"What is the song like, Arthur?" she asked.

"Nero, my God, to thee," was the answer given by the child.—Detroit *Journal.*

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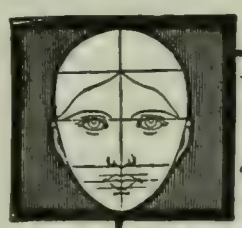

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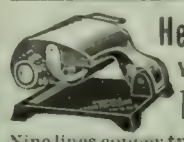

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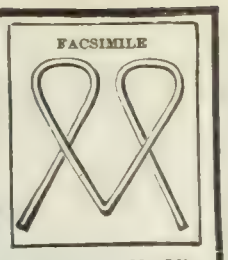

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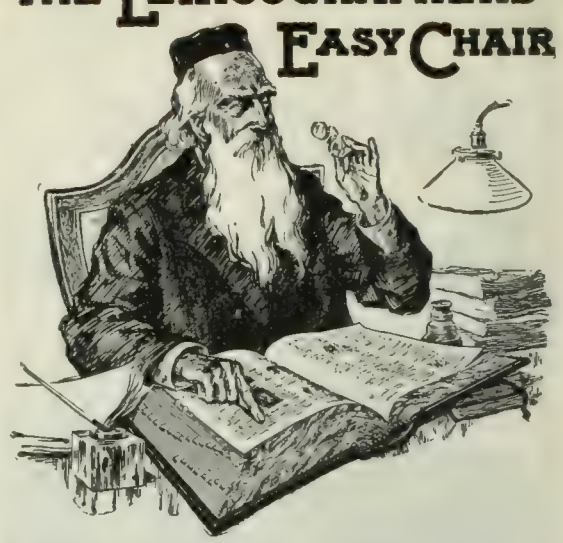

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. L. B.," Grand Junction, Colo.—"Can you tell me how many stars are visible to the naked eye?"

From 4,000 to 6,000 fixed stars are visible to the naked eye. By the use of a telescope from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 may be seen.

"D. G.," Lima, Ohio.—"What are the correct pronunciations of the plurals of French words used in the English language for which we have no English equivalents? For example, how are the plural forms of 'chauffeur,' 'beau,' 'attaché,' 'débutante,' pronounced, according to best English usage?"

In general, French words which have become naturalized in the English language take their native plural forms. Below we give both plural forms and pronunciations of the words referred to: "Chauffeurs," pronounced as if written *show"furze';* "beaux," *bows* (pronounced as the archer's weapon); "attachés," pronounced *at"tah"shayz';* "débutantes," pronounced *day"-bu"tantz',* the "a" in the last two words being pronounced as "a" in "arm."

"H. V. K.," New York.—"(1) Will you please differentiate the meanings of the words 'avocation' and 'vocation'? (2) Are they not synonymous, and were they not always so?"

An "avocation" is "that which takes one from his regular calling"; it is "a minor or irregular occupation." The term is used loosely by good writers for "vocation," which strictly signifies the main calling or business of life; an "avocation" is a diversion. "Avocation" is synonymous with "diversion"; it has been used as a synonym of "vocation," but this usage is condemned by purists. These words were not originally synonymous, the first being derived from the Latin *avoco,* "I call away," and the second from *voco,* "I call."

"P. W. D.," Tacoma, Wash.—"Where can I find 'Yquem' in the Standard Dictionary, and what is its correct pronunciation?"

Under wine. "Château Yquem" is the name of a variety of Sauterne, the last element of which is pronounced ee"kem'.

"J. M. J.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Kindly state whether a verb in the singular or the plural number should be used at the end of the following sentence: 'The rose is one of the most beautiful flowers that there *is.*'"

A verb in the plural number should be used. "The rose is one of the most beautiful flowers that there *are*" is grammatically correct. This will be more clearly seen by reversing the sentence and thus placing the words that form the sentence in closer relation the one to the other: "Of the most beautiful flowers that there *are* the rose is one." The use of "is" is incorrect because the relative "that" (antecedent "flowers"), being plural, requires the use of a plural verb.

"J. V.," St. Louis, Mo.—"In the course of my reading I came across the following sentence: 'This vast amount is to be spent in rearing decent houses for the needy ones.' Please inform me whether the use made of the word 'rearing' is correct. Is not the word restricted in its meaning to 'bringing up'?"

The word "rear" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *ræran* (from *risan,* meaning "rise"). In connection with this meaning it has been used to mean to lift up or elevate; to build up or erect; to bring up or nurture. The use of the word in the sentence quoted is correct.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 8 New York, August 20, 1904 Whole Number, 748

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DISPERSAL OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

It is considered a striking fact that just at the time when the birth of an heir to the throne was being hailed by the Russian people, last week, as an omen of victory, the Czar's squadrons in the Far East were being scattered all around the eastern coasts of Asia, here a ship and there a ship, battered and banged almost beyond repair. The Port Arthur squadron, some of our papers had expected, might do some frightful damage in a last desperate fight, and it was not thought that the famous Vladivostok raiders could be defeated without severe loss. Now there are not enough effective Russian ships at any one spot in those waters to be called a squadron.

As the despatches relate it, this result was accomplished in two fights. On Wednesday of last week six battle-ships, four cruisers, and a small flotilla of destroyers emerged from Port Arthur, and after a fight lasting from one o'clock in the afternoon until sundown the flag-ship *Czarevitch*, with Admiral Wittsöft (or Withoft) blown to pieces and nearly every officer killed, fled to Tsing-Chou, the port of Kiao-Chou, almost a wreck; the *Novik* fled to the same port, but escaped on Friday; the *Askold* reached Shaghai; several torpedo-boats put into various Chinese ports, and the rest of the squadron is supposed to have put back toward Port Arthur, whose fall is expected daily. No Japanese ship was seriously hurt.

While Togo was thus strewing the Russian ships about the eastern seas, Kamimura was in the Korean straits, lying in wait for the Vladivostok squadron, whose raids had prompted some to suggest that he commit harakiri. The raiders did not disappoint him. At dawn last Sunday morning the three powerful Russian cruisers entered the Korean straits with the evident intention of encountering the squadron from Port Arthur. Instead of that they encountered Kamimura, and at the close of a five-hour fight, the *Rurik* was sunk and the *Rossia* and *Gromoboi*, badly hurt, fled toward Vladivostok. Kamimura cables that the injuries to his ships were slight.

After the fight with the Port Arthur squadron two Japanese torpedo-boats entered the neutral Chinese port of Chefoo and captured a Russian destroyer that had taken refuge there and had been dismantled. Many condemn this as a high-handed violation of international law.

The New York *World* sums up the situation as it existed at the beginning of this week thus:

"The net results of the three-days' sea-fighting show the cruiser *Rurik* sunk, the battle-ship *Czarevitch* disabled at Tsing-Chow, the battle-ships *Retvizan* and *Pobieda* damaged and returned to Port Arthur, the cruiser *Askold* out of commission at Shanghai, one destroyer at Shanghai, one other at Tsing-Chow, and one at Chefoo, which the Japanese seized in defiance of international law. The battle-ships *Peresviet*, *Sebastopol*, and *Poltava* are not yet accounted for. The *Novik* has eluded Admiral Togo's ships, but no reports have been received of the cruisers *Diana* and *Pallada*. Three torpedo-boat destroyers are presumably still on the high seas.

"There remain at Vladivostok two first-class cruisers. Even if the ships of the Port Arthur fleet that are now supposed to be free should succeed in reaching the northern port, which is doubtful, Japan's naval superiority is so great that the harbor could be effectually blockaded. Tokyo's claim that the mastery of the sea has now been secured is not without justification."

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the best place for the Baltic fleet, under the circumstances, is in the Baltic. It remarks:

"There is a helpless remnant of a fleet in the shell-swept harbor of Port Arthur, and there are smaller remnants scattered about the waters and shores of East Asia. At no point will it be possible for them to make any serious stand against Japanese mastery of the sea. On the other hand, the Japanese seem to have suffered no loss of vessels whatever Their fleet is practically as strong as it was before. The Japanese position in the war is immeasurably strengthened. The Russian Baltic fleet was to have set out for the Far East to-day. Could it have got thither and effected a junction with the Port Arthur and Vladivostok detachments, unimpaired, the Japanese might have lost the control of the sea and thus have been hopelessly beaten in the war. But now? If the Baltic fleet goes, there will be none to meet it, and no port open to it, and the narrow seas will be in possession of a stronger enemy. In such circumstances its going thither would be an errand of despair."

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following interesting estimate of the opposing forces in the two fights:

"In mere tonnage the three Russian cruisers, with 35,000 tons, which met Admiral Kamimura, are nearly equal to the four Japanese cruisers of 9,700 tons each; but in armament the vessels match, carrying each four eight-inch guns. In their gun-fire, therefore, the Japanese had a distinct advantage. Their four heavy cruisers had sixteen eight-inch guns, where the three Russian vessels had but twelve, tho they had forty-eight six-inch guns to forty six-inch guns on the Japanese vessels. In this cruiser engagement the Japanese had a number of smaller craft, and their guns are better protected. The *Rurik* and *Rossia* were mere shell-traps, and, while the *Gromoboi* has six-inch protection for its guns, this was no heavier armor than the four heavy Japanese cruisers had. In

the Russian cruisers everything was sacrificed to heavy engines. They were commerce-destroyers, and in a fight have fared but ill.

"As far as it goes, the battle of the Korean straits affirms the judgment of our navy that heavy gun-fire counts for more than tonnage and boiler-power. A given tonnage divided between four cruisers is worth more than divided between three.

"In the engagement off Port Arthur tonnage was evenly matched. The six Russian battle-ships had 72,868 tons and twenty-four

"AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS."
—Campbell in the Philadelphia *North American*.

twelve-inch guns. The five Japanese battle-ships 69,100 tons and twenty twelve-inch guns; but they averaged from two to three knots faster and their guns were of a better make. The Japanese fleet had also the advantage of cruisers more heavily armed. The *Diana*, *Pallada*, and *Askold*, 6,600-ton cruisers, carried nothing heavier than six-inch guns. The *Novik* is a small crusier of 3,080 tons, having only six 4.76-inch guns for her heavy battery and a two-inch deck. The *Nishin* and *Kasuga* are each 7,700 tons and carry four eight-inch guns. The *Yakuma* in Admiral Togo's second line is 9,850 tons and has four eight-inch guns and twelve six-inch, with six-inch armor over her guns. The *Chitose*, *Kasagi*, and *Takasago* are each heavier than the *Novik* in tonnage, 4,784 tons, and carry two eight-inch guns apiece.

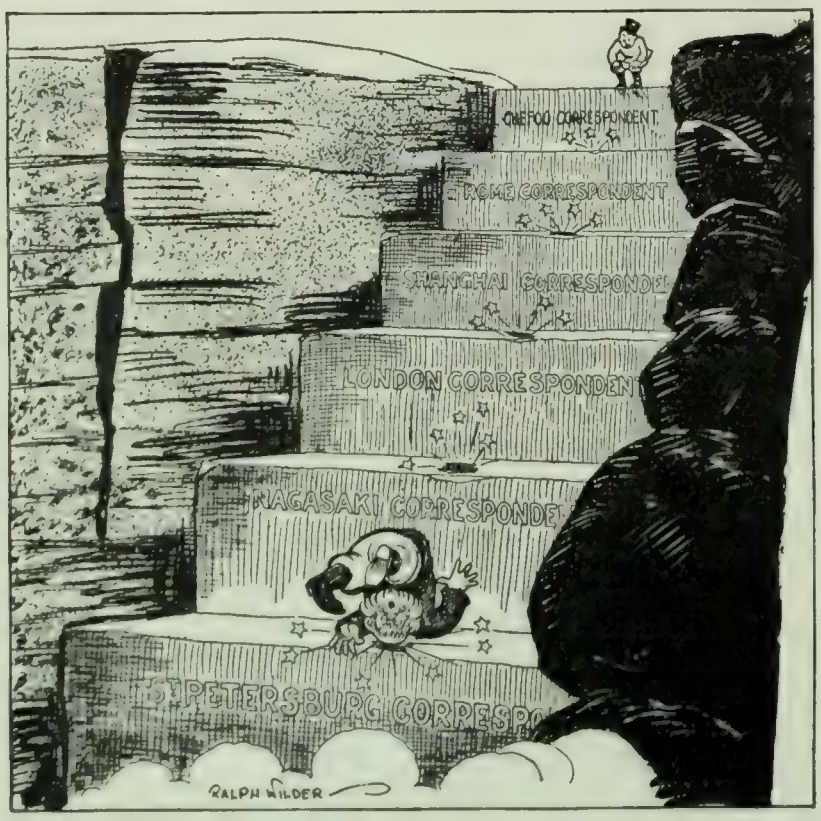
"Taking all these together, the Japanese tonnage and gun-fire were superior, and they had the inestimable advantage of better marksmanship and long months at sea in all weathers."

HOW JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH IS REGARDED.

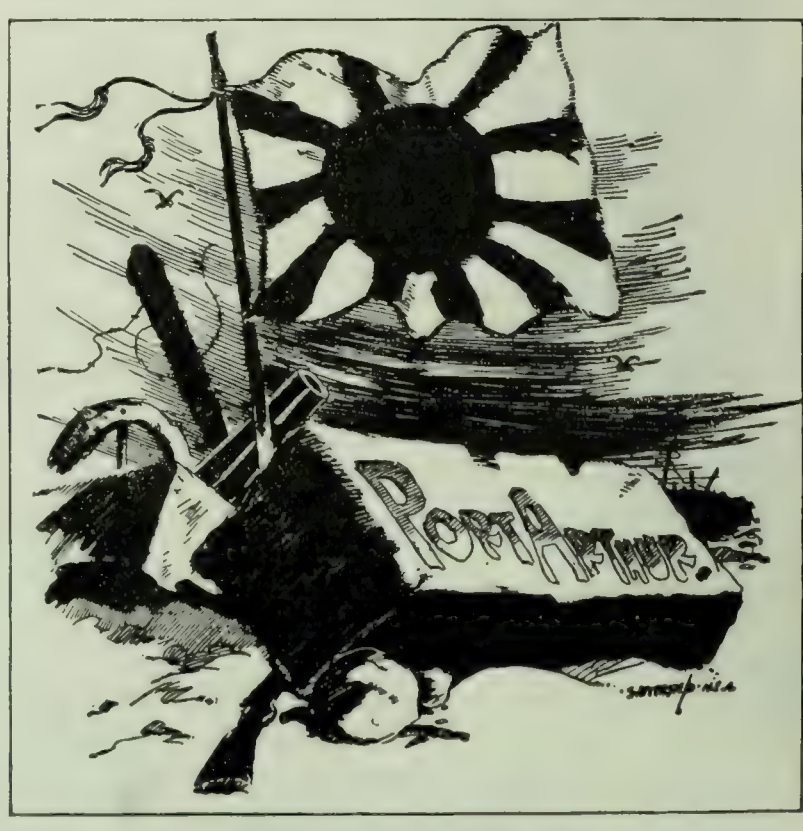
IT is now clear that the Democratic papers hope to wage the campaign largely upon the personalities of the two candidates, picturing Judge Parker as the defender of the Constitution, and President Roosevelt as a reckless Hotspur who would ride roughly over all restraints and precedents. The Republican papers reply to this by defending the legality and wisdom of the President's acts, and by characterizing Judge Parker as the personification of dignified inanity. Nowhere has this treatment of the two candidates been better exemplified than in the comments on Judge Parker's speech of acceptance.

The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) declares the speech to be "as complete a disclosure of vacuity, indecision, and absence of the first qualities of leadership as was ever made by a candidate for the high office to which the speaker has been nominated." It is "heavy, turgid, and nebulous," thinks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and contains no sign "that its complacent author would dominate his party." He "seeks to convey the impression that if he were elected, the Government would go on about as now," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.); and the New York *Sun*, in a leading editorial in which it comes out for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, remarks that "instead of rising above the platform, Judge Parker has crawled pretty ignominiously beneath it," and adds that it prefers "the impulsive candidate of the party of conservatism to the mildly conservative, temporizing, opportunist representative of the Hun vote in the background."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) replies that it is of good omen that the Republican press "chooses to characterize the speech as commonplace," if to be commonplace means to differ from the Roosevelt program of "violent departures from the lines of habit and custom," and "propositions that point to tumult and justify alarm." The Parker speech "will go a great way in relieving the people of the uneasy and distrustful feeling that has crept into our affairs, political and financial," thinks the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.); and Mr. Hearst's New York *American* looks hopefully to Parker for "a peaceful conservatism" that will avert "the perils of a radical Rooseveltism." "It is the voice of one crying in the wilderness of centralization, imperialism, and autocracy into which we have floundered, the clear call to the true faith of popular sovereignty,"



THE FALLS OF PORT ARTHUR.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



"I REGRET TO REPORT ——"
—Satterfield in the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

SIGNS OF AN EARLY FALL.

avers the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.); and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) exclaims:

"What a contrast between this simple man of peace, whom the Democrats have nominated, and the imperial Roosevelt, booted and spurred and armed to the teeth, and carrying a 'big stick,' asking the Government for a strong army and a strong navy at his back that may keep the world in awe!"

Judge Parker, in his speech of acceptance, after reaffirming his loyalty to the gold standard and expressing his admiration for the party platform, dwelt upon the need of greater regard for law and the Constitution, urging especially the need of preventing the encroachments of any one department of the Government upon the others. He said in part:

"If we would have our Government continue during the ages to come, for the benefit of those who shall succeed us, we must ever be on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people, whether the usurpation be by officials representing one of the three great departments of government, or by a body of men acting without a commission from the people. . . . . .

"The essence of good government lies in strict observance of constitutional limitations, enforcement of law and order, and rugged opposition to all encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people."

From stereograph, copyrighted 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

JUDGE PARKER READING HIS SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Turning to the tariff, the Democratic candidate "frankly conceded" that the prospect of a Republican Senate for the next four years dims the hope of making any considerable changes in the tariff law, altho he hopes that "even a Republican Senate may heed the warning" if the Democrats win the election, "and consent to give some measure of relief to the people." As to the trusts, he says:

"What is needed—in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis—is not so much other and different laws as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law. While this is my view of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one, then I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and full measure of protection."

He declares in favor of "self-government" for the Filipinos, as follows:

"The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us; but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it."

Doubtless without any uncomplimentary intent, the audience at Rosemount gave the most enthusiastic applause of the day to Judge Parker's announcement that if elected he would not seek a second term. His words were:

"If the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an election by the people, I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable, and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a renomination."

The newspapers of Judge Parker's own party do not agree on what the candidate means by "self-government" for the Filipinos. The New York *Evening Post* is convinced that he means independence, the New York *World* thinks his meaning doubtful, the Brooklyn *Citizen* believes that he "does not propose to withdraw from the islands," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks that the "government may change hands, but instructions sent from Washington to the islands in the Far East will undergo no material modification."

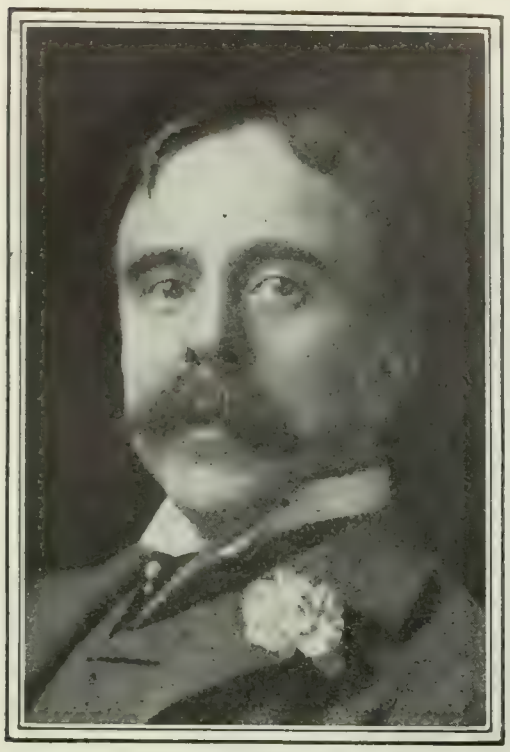
The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), in reply to the claim that the Democratic party is the defender of the Constitution, remarks that "the humor of the situation lies in the fact that the Republicans are the champions of the Constitution, and its open, defiant assailants are the Democrats." It goes on:

"Judge Parker quoted the Fourteenth Amendment in his speech yesterday to justify his arraignment of Republican policy in the Philippines, thereby showing that he regards that amendment as clothed with equal sanctity with the other sections of the Constitution. But when the Republicans placed in their platform at Chicago a specific demand for the enforcement of that instrument, what a howl of anger arose from the Democratic press, North as well as South! It is not denied by any Democrat—it can not be denied, for it is a flagrant fact—that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is nullified and trampled upon by nearly every State south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is a notorious fact that only in such nullification and defiance of the Constitution is there the least possibility of electing a Democratic candidate of the Presidency. Judge Parker knows this: he knows that if Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia would consent for this occasion only to obey the Constitution of the United States and allow all of their native-born citizens, unconvicted of crime, to exercise the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency would be a useless farce, of no more practical utility than a Prohibition nomination. He knows, also that if he should even now pledge himself, if elected, to enforce the Constitution in its entirety in every State in the Union, ways and means would speedily be found even now to force him off the ticket.

"The Democrats talk about the Constitution and contemn and nullify it every day. All the strength that party has it derives from its defiance of the Constitution and violation of its plain provisions. The Republicans respect the Constitution, and have made up their minds that a way will be found to compel even the nullifiers of the Democratic South to respect and obey its every provision."

THE TURK AND THE "BIG STICK."

JUST as some of the opposition papers were telling their readers that President Roosevelt had put the "big stick" behind the door, donned the Quaker garb, and adopted a "safe and sane" rôle until after election, their columns began to bristle with the news that some kind of a stick, big or little, was threatening the Sultan of Turkey, and almost before the reason for it was fully understood by everybody, the Turk had indicated his intention of acceding to the American demands, and all was serene once more. The American demands were, in brief, that American citizens and schools shall have equal rights in Turkey with the citizens and schools of other nations, and that our minister shall have access to the Sultan, instead of being compelled to deal with the Porte, or State Department.



JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN.

American Minister to Turkey, whose demands were complied with after a naval demonstration in a Turkish port.

On July 29 the Sultan set August 2 as the date when Minister Leishman might present our demands; on August 2 he postponed the audience to the 4th, and on the 4th Mr. Leishman informed our State Department that he had been able to accomplish nothing. On the 6th the Administration ordered Rear-Admiral Jewell, with the cruisers *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, and *Cleveland*, to proceed to Smyrna; on the 7th word came from Constantinople that the presence of the squadron at Smyrna would probably hasten a satisfactory solution of the trouble. On the 8th Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister in Washington, called on Secretary Hay to express the hope that the reports of the despatch of the squadron were untrue, but came away wiser and sadder, so the Washington correspondents report. On the 9th the Austrian and German ambassadors conferred at the White House with the President and Secretary Hay, and on the 10th, the counselor of the French embassy called. After these conferences the Secretary expressed a "sanguine anticipation" regarding the outcome of the affair, and on August 13 Minister Leishman received a favorable reply to our demands.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) has a keen suspicion that President Roosevelt astutely timed this demand and naval demonstration to conflict with the Parker notification exercises and "drive Judge Parker's speech of acceptance over to the inside pages of the newspapers." It adds:

"The Turkish claims might have been collected at pretty nearly any time. There has been no other time, however, when the Republican candidate has so needed the conspicuity that a demonstration in foreign waters could give him. The power to seize the psychological moment is the essence of genius in politics, and if anybody doubts that Theodore Roosevelt is a genius he should reverse himself on this further evidence. Fortunately, Turkey is a safe country to make faces at. If the President needs to go hunting for votes with the navy, Turkish waters are the safest he could select. But no one should lose sight of the fact that the guns are aimed at the Democratic enemy, not at the Sultan."

The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), however, pictures the President as entering upon this affair reluctantly, preferring to postpone it until after election, but influenced by the fact that "if the action is to have the desired effect it should be taken while the crisis deliberately provoked by the Sultan is at its height." And the Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.) says similarly:

"That drastic measures should have become necessary just on the eve of a political campaign may perhaps be unfortunate, but it does not necessarily follow that there is any political significance. On the contrary, to delay decisive action any longer, in the face of recent developments, would be a confession of timidity on the part of the Administration that would call forth equally bitter condemnation from the very individuals who are now seeking to create political prejudice out of the course pursued."

Our demands are discussed as follows by the Washington *Times* (Dem.):

"The questions with which the United States is teasing the Porte and to which this Government proposes to get an answer by inviting the Sultan to look upon a selected assortment of vessels from the American navy, concern especially the status of graduates of American medical and professional schools who go to practise in the Ottoman Empire.

"European graduates are given sufficient recognition to conduct their business without legal difficulties, but it is said that Americans are discriminated against. Along this same line is the claim that insufficient protection is given American religious and educational institutions. Turkish officials are likewise declared to be exceedingly lax about recognizing as an American citizen one who at any time has been a subject of the Sultan.

"Turkey, in extenuation, claims that the Armenians are unduly active in becoming American citizens and then returning to Armenia for the express purpose of making trouble; also that the United States is backward about bringing its citizens to justice at the behest of the Turkish authorities.

"The immediate cause of the present naval activity in the vicinity of Smyrna is the inability of Minister Leishman to get the Sultan to make any sort of an answer to the questions presented by the United States as to the Sultan's intentions toward American citizens within his domains. It is recognized that the Sultan's delay may not be so much his fault as that of certain conditions

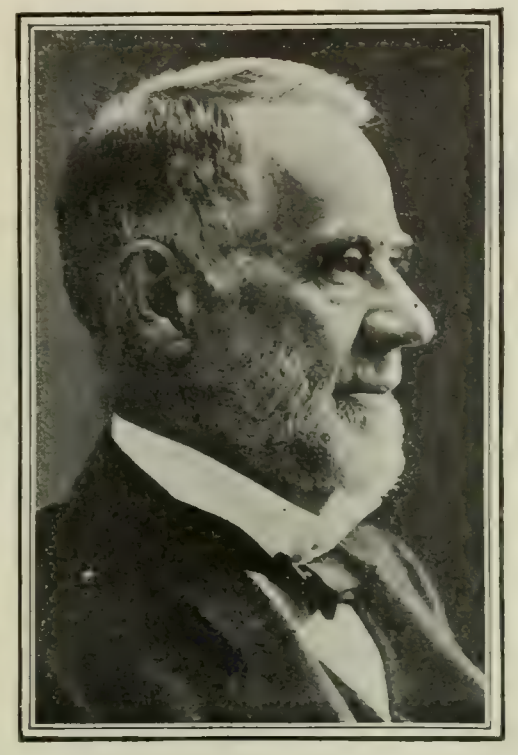
UNCLE SAM "Abdul, just feel how hard this is."
Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

and influences which surround him, but it is thought that the American ships will provide a quick means for circumventing these conditions.

"It is well known that it costs money to get to the Sultan, that there are sundry officials whose palms have to be crossed with gold if quick access to the august presence is desired. The United States has consistently refused to regard this custom as anything except bribery. In consequence, it is suspected that some of this country's most important communications have never reached the Sultan at all. There is no doubt, however, that he will see the United States naval display in the offing."

SENATOR DAVIS'S AGE AS AN ISSUE.

THE Democratic papers think that Mr. Root, in his speech of notification to Senator Fairbanks, exhibited extremely poor taste in making reflections on the age of Senator Davis, and in speaking of the possibility of the death of Judge Parker during his term of office, in case he is elected President. Mr. Root's allusions were "unkind," thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which is supporting Parker; and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) concur in condemning his remarks as indelicate. The Republican press, however, view the matter in precisely the opposite light. "The years of a candidate, when they approach either extreme, form a legitimate issue in a Presidential campaign," avers the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.); and the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) argues that Mr. Davis's age is "not a merely personal matter, but a thing of public concern."



SENATOR DAVIS.

At eighty-two "he is always fresh and vigorous," and "his capacity for hard work is unlimited."

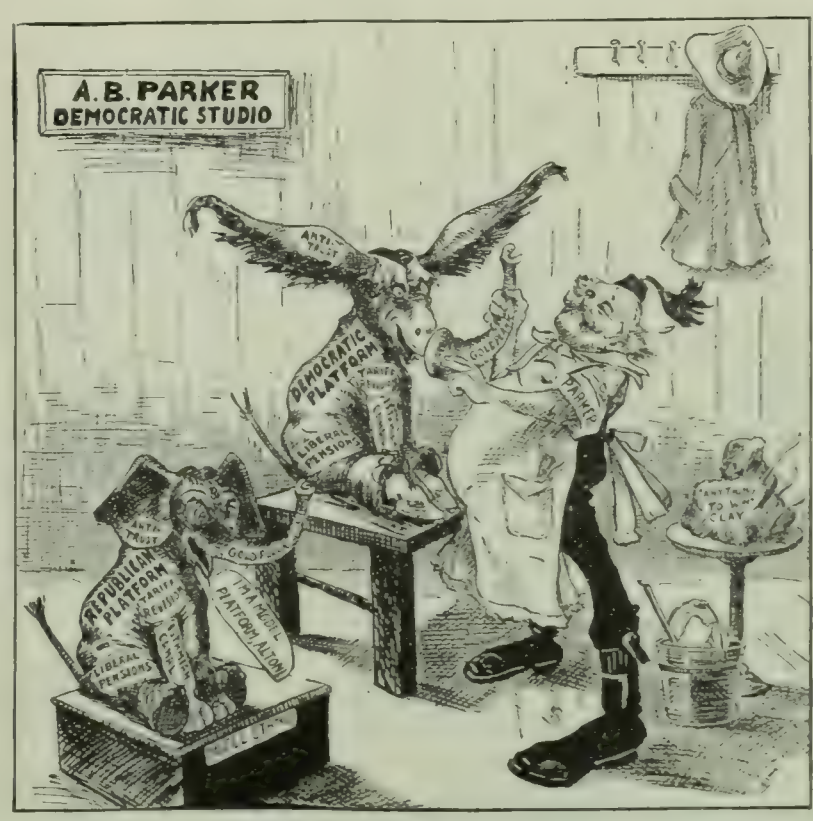
In this discussion, the independent papers agree with the Republican. "Mr. Root violated no rule of propriety," and "it is a legitimate matter for the voters to consider," declares the New York *Sun* (Ind.); and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that "with fine tact and skill" Mr. Root "exposed a fatally weak spot in the defenses of the opposition." "The issue is a perfectly legitimate one," says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), and so say the Chicago *News* (Ind.) and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). The Chicago *News* points out that Mr. Davis, if elected, will be "fourteen years older than the oldest of the Presidents at the beginning of his term and thirteen years older than the oldest of the Vice-Presidents on the date of his qualification for office," and *The News* appeals to him to decline the nomination. *The Republican* shares Mr. Root's fears of the unpleasant possibilities suggested by Mr. Davis's candidacy, and declares that "the Democrats had no right to menace the country with possible contingencies of this kind, and, disagreeable as the line of criticism may be to an estimable person, who, of course, feels as young as he used to be, the Republicans can not be blamed for making the matter something of an issue as between the two leading candidates for Vice-President." Mr. Root deals with Mr. Davis's age thus, in his Indianapolis speech:

"Sad and bitter experience admonishes us that provision for succession to the Presidency is no idle form. Of the last twelve Presidents elected by the people of the United States five—nearly one-half—have died in office and have been succeeded by Vice-Presidents. A serious obligation rests upon the political parties which select the candidates between whom the people must choose, to see to it that they nominate men for this possible succession who have the strength of body and mind and character which shall enable them, if occasion comes, to take up the burdens of the great Presidential office, to endure its trying and exhausting demands, to meet its great responsibilities, and with firm hand and clear vision to guide the government of the country until the people can express their choice again.

"Our opponents of the Democratic party have signally failed to perform this duty. They have nominated as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency an excellent gentleman who was born during the Presidency of James Monroe, and who before March 4 next will be in the eighty-second year of his age. Before the next Administration is ended he will be approaching his eighty-sixth birthday. It is no disparagement of this gentleman, for whom I believe we all have the highest respect, to say that he shares the common lot of mortals, and that the election of any man of such great age would furnish no safeguard to the American people against the disaster which would ensue upon the death of a President with a successor not competent to perform the duties of the Presidential office. It is common experience that very aged men, however bright and active they may appear for brief periods, can not sustain long-continued severe exertion. The demands of the Presidential office upon the mental and physical vitality are so great, so continuous, and so exhausting as to be wholly beyond the capacity of any man of eighty-five.

"The attempt by such a man to perform the duties of the office

"GIT OUTER MY PATCH, DURN YE!"
"GO 'WAY, BOY; CAN'T YOU SEE I'M ONLY A LAMB?"
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



PARKER—"I hope when I get through, the people won't be able to tell them apart."
—*The Philadelphia North American*.

THE CANDIDATES IN CARICATURE.

PROMISE. PERFORMANCE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

FORGOTTEN!
– Bush in the New York *World*.

MISFORTUNES OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

would with practical certainty be speedily followed by a complete breakdown, both of body and of mind. In contemplating the remote possibility of the election of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President the people of the country are bound to contemplate also as a necessary result of such an election in case of the President's death, that others, not chosen by the people, and we know not who, would govern in the name of a nominal successor unable himself to perform the constitutional duties of his office; or, worse still, that serious doubt whether the Vice-President had not reached a condition of 'inability' within the meaning of the Constitution would throw the title to the office of President into dispute.

"The serious effect of such an event upon the Government and upon the business interests and general welfare of the country, and the serious effect even of the continual menace of such an event, must be apparent to every thoughtful mind."

The Democratic papers are rallying to the defense of Senator Davis with examples of famous octogenarians whose vigor has been unabated by age. The New York *World* (Dem.) points to Goethe completing "Faust" at 82, and Russell Sage in the full swing of a successful career at 88. The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) adds to the list Dandolo, the Venetian who was elected doge at 84, and who took Constantinople at 99. Voltaire, "who at 84 was drinking gallons of strong coffee, writing tragedies, and pounding away at the foundations of belief," Mommsen, who was active until his death at 86, and Queen Victoria, whose rule lasted till her eighty-second year, are recalled by the New York *Times;* and a correspondent of *The Times* tells of Senator David Wark, who is ably representing New Brunswick in the Canadian Parliament at the age of 101. Several Democratic papers suggest that Mr. Root's unfeeling disparagement of age may alienate the octogenarian vote from the Republican ticket, and thus actually swell the Parker and Davis vote.

The Review of Reviews (New York), which is strongly Republican in its sympathies, prints an article in which the vigor of Mr. Davis is described in the most favorable terms. Mr. Charles S. Albert, the author of the article, says that Mr. Davis "is in no sense a rugged-looking man," and "his step is not firm or elastic," but—

"The physical endurance of Mr. Davis is surprising and almost irritating to younger men who do not possess his untiring vitality. He seems never to become tired. He is always fresh and vigorous. His capacity for hard work is unlimited. Neither loss of sleep nor hardship impairs his energy. A striking illustration of this characteristic was given at the St. Louis convention. Mr. Davis sat in a not over-large room, as a member of the committee on resolutions, from 8 o'clock Thursday evening to 11:30 o'clock Friday morning—fifteen and a half hours—and emerged with his usual brightness of eye and composedness of manner. Men of but little more than half his age were haggard and weary. Mr. Bryan appeared to be on the verge of exhaustion. Senator Tillman was near the point of collapsing. Others were all more or less affected by the all-night committee meeting, but Mr. Davis appeared to have been freshened and invigorated by the long and arduous session.

"Mr. Davis regards horseback riding as the best possible form of exercise. He may be seen on every pleasant day cantering along the mountain roads, sitting erect, and managing his animal with ease and skill. It is less than a year since he rode on horseback from Elkins to Charleston, a distance of more than two hundred miles, in five days. The road passes through an unbroken and mountainous country, and his friends and neighbors still marvel at this exhibition of unimpaired vigor. Long hours of almost incessant activity constitute the daily routine of Mr. Davis at his summer home. He allots the same period to labor now as when serving as a brakeman."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) after dwelling upon Mr. Root's "bad taste" in bringing up the age of Mr. Davis and the possibility of Judge Parker's death, goes on to point out that it is the Republicans, and not the Democrats, who die in office. It says:

"It is true that several Presidents have died in office, but it is a significant and striking fact that no Democrat ever turned that high office over to his successor, and Judge Parker is not likely to break the established Democratic rule that the President shall serve out his term. The two Executives who died in office, Harrison and Taylor, were both Whigs, and the three Presidents who were murdered, Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, were Republicans. If we were dealing in the relations existing between the Presidency and the graveyard, attention might be called to the fact that half the Republicans elected Presidents, including even Hayes, who was not elected, have been murdered, and that of those who succeeded themselves only one, Grant, served out his full term; which might be regarded as very ominous for Mr. Roosevelt, the chances being two to one against him. The mortality among the Republican candidates also has been very excessive. There is not a single living Republican ex-President, altho that party has had control of the Government thirty-six of the last forty-four years, and only one Vice-President. Grant, Wilson, Hayes, Wheeler, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, McKinley, and Hobart have all passed away.

"But we do not think that the American people care to go into a

discussion of mortuary matters in a Presidential campaign, or that their votes will be affected by what might occur in case Judge Parker dies in the White House; nor do we believe that the Democratic speakers will show the same lack of propriety as Mr. Root and discuss the probable effects of Mr. Roosevelt's sudden taking off."

SCHLEY AND NELSON.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the sally of the Russian squadron from Port Arthur and their discomfiture by Togo appears an article from the pen of Admiral Schley (in *The Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia), describing the sally of the Spanish squadron from Santiago, and their discomfiture by persons whose identity has been a matter of dispute ever since. It would seem from Admiral Schley's article that he was really responsible for Cervera's defeat. To make this clear, he adduces the case of Nelson, who was under the command of Sir John Jervis when he won the battle of Aboukir, but who has always been given the credit. Admiral Schley is also reminded of Nelson's triumphs at St. Vincent and Trafalgar, but considers Santiago the greater victory. After telling of Admiral Sampson's departure to confer with Shafter on the morning of July 3, 1898, Admiral Schley speaks of Nelson's victory at Aboukir, and proceeds:

"From that day to this no military man has ever claimed that the glory of Aboukir Bay, or, as better known, the Battle of the Nile, was in any respect shared by the grand and great Jervis, who was Nelson's commander-in-chief. It made no difference then, and it makes none to-day, whether a commander-in-chief be eleven miles or eleven thousand miles away from the scene of an action in which he did not participate. History will always grant the guerdon of victory to that commander who fights and wins the battle. If the battle here related had miscarried, or if, through mismanagement, Cervera or any of his ships had escaped that day, there would have been no difficulty whatever about who was in command, or who would have had to bear the censure. It is certain, in that event, that there would have been no effort to prove that the *New York* was within signal distance, no claim that it was a captains' battle, nor any other of the sophistries that were invented in the aftermath of controversy about this great victory.

"No instance is recalled where great success was won in battle when every participant was not anxious to share in the glory, but no instance is remembered where any subordinate ever desired to share with his superior the odium of defeat. Santiago alone would be unique as one of the world's great battles won without anybody being in command. If defeat had occurred, the commander of the second squadron would have had to take his medicine just the same."

The admiral then goes on to describe the fight. The famous "loop," he says, was ordered by Captain Cook, was approved by himself, "was the proper military maneuver under the circumstances" and "saved the day beyond a doubt." As for the *Texas*, "that ship was never for a moment in the least danger from the *Brooklyn*." Most of the fighting, according to the admiral's story, seems to have been done by the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon*. The *Texas* is not mentioned as doing any fighting, and the *Iowa*, which was praised so highly in President Roosevelt's verdict, is not mentioned as being in the battle at all. When the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon* had finished the Spaniards, it required "a survey of the horizon with glasses" to find the other ships. To quote:

"The fight having ended at 1:15 P.M., a natural interest in the vessels following prompted a survey of the horizon with glasses. The masts of two ships and the smoke only of a third were descried away on the horizon. Later, the first two were discovered to be the *Texas* and *Vixen*. The third, whose smoke was visible, proved to be the *New York*, which arrived on the scene at 2:23 P.M., one hour and eight minutes after the battle had ended. If the *New York* was making at that time the speed of seventeen knots, as Captain Chadwick reported in his letter dated July 29, 1898, to the commander-in-chief at Guantanamo, then at the time of the *Colon's* surrender she could not have been nearer than about nineteen miles—too far to be within seeing distance, and too far away to be anywhere within signal distance when this great battle ended. . . . . .

"The grand result of the day was that the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon* won a renown which can not be 'impugned by disappointment, or mitigated by jealousy, or contemned by envy, as long as justice holds empire in the reason of our countrymen!' . . . . . .

"As soon as Cook returned from the *New York* the commander of the second squadron went in the same boat to the *New York* to report, as customary. As this boat shoved off from the ship's side, with the commodore's pennant flying from a staff in the bow, the crews of the *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, *Texas*, and *Vixen* manned the rail, shouting in tumultuous huzzas that fairly shook the air. It was a tribute of confidence, an expression of approval in the very smoke of battle that can not be dimmed or diminished by envious disappointment shown afterward."

Schley's congratulatory message to Sampson was answered by

YOU MAY CHANGE THE LABEL, BUT THE STUFF'S THE SAME.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

WHICH SALOON WILL TEMPT THIS YOUTH TO TAKE HIS FIRST DRINK?
—Campbell in the Philadelphia *North American*.

"SUBWAY TAVERN" IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

a curt "Report your casualties," and when he visited the flag-ship he was received coldly. Again he is reminded of Nelson:

"The incident of the visit made to the flag-ship on that third of July, after our signal victory, recalls another made after the great battle of St. Vincent, more than a hundred years before, when the immortal Nelson went on board the flag-ship *Victory* to present to his commander-in-chief, Sir John Jervis, the sword of the Spanish admiral. Nelson, in that battle, 'wore ship,' turning away from the Spanish fleet, and thus increased his distance from it by the tactical diameter of his vessel, instead of 'tacking' and turning in toward the enemy. Grand old Jervis took Nelson in his arms, saying he could not thank him enough, but insisted that Nelson should retain the sword he had so valiantly won. The sequel is a matter of history also that Captain Calder, of the *Victory*, chief of staff, suggested to Admiral Jervis that night, in the cabin of the flagship, that Nelson had rendered himself liable to a court-martial for disobeying the 'order of battle.' The valiant old admiral is reported to have replied: 'If you ever disobey orders in the same way, I will forgive you.'

"But more significant is the fact that this selfsame chief of staff, who had suggested to the admiral the liability of Nelson to court-martial for doing what was thought proper at St. Vincent, as a vice-admiral, afterward, in 1805, was deprived of his command of a fleet of some nineteen ships for failing to improve the opportunity, on June 22 of that year, to destroy the fleet of Villeneuve, which Nelson met, overwhelmed, and almost annihilated four months later at Trafalgar.

"The victory of July 3, at Santiago de Cuba, was even more decisive than St. Vincent or Trafalgar, in that every ship of the enemy was destroyed and the entire personnel, from the admiral to the least of the seamen, with few exceptions, was captured. It resulted in the expulsion of the Spanish flag from the waters of the American continent."

COAL, COTTON, AND FOOD AS CONTRABAND.

THE American press is emphatic in its protest against Russia's treatment of coal, cotton, and foodstuffs as contraband of war. As a great exporting nation, the United States can not afford to accept this classification. And it appears that the interests of other maritime nations will lead them to fall in line with the position taken by the United States. This position is defined by Secretary Hay in a circular note to the American ambassadors abroad, which was issued officially two months ago, but is only now made public. The following extracts give the gist of Mr. Hay's declaration:

"In the war between the United States and Spain the Navy Department General Orders No. 492, issued June 20, 1898, declared, in Article 19, as follows: 'The term contraband of war comprehends only articles having a belligerent destination.' Among articles absolutely contraband it declared ordnance, machine-guns, and other articles of military or naval warfare. It declared as conditional contraband 'coal, when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy.' It likewise declared provisions to be conditionally contraband 'when destined for the enemy's ship or ships, or for a place that is besieged.' . . .

"Coal and other fuel and cotton are employed for a great many innocent purposes. Many nations are dependent on them for the conduct of inoffensive industries, and no sufficient presumption of an intended warlike use seems to be afforded by the mere fact of their destination to a belligerent port. The recognition in principle of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent states of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. Such an extension of the principle by treating coal and all other fuel and raw cotton as absolute contraband of war simply because they are shipped by a neutral to a non-blockaded port of a belligerent would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of a neutral commerce."

According to the New York *World*, this country can not well abandon the principle involved in Mr. Hay's contention. It says:

"We are heavy exporters of raw cotton, coal, and foodstuffs, and can not afford to admit the right of a belligerent to make indiscriminate seizures of such cargoes merely because the goods are consigned to an enemy's port."

The New York *Press* thinks that Mr. Hay has spoken "the word in season for which all neutral nations were waiting"; and the Brooklyn *Times* feels that "so just and reasonable an attitude" can not fail of indorsement by the maritime nations of Europe, with the probable effect of inducing Russia "to withdraw from her untenable position and modify her instructions to her cruisers." The Baltimore *Sun* remarks:

"Trade and industry are probably the determining factors in the world to-day, entering far more deeply into diplomacy than is generally imagined. The war between Russia and Japan is due principally to economic causes. While some Powers may consider it necessary to make war to accomplish their economic destiny, other Powers may find it necessary to amend the rules of war so that their interests may not suffer while there is a conflict in any quarter of the globe."

Russia is practically the only great nation whose interests would permit of the classification of foodstuffs as contraband of war. On this point the Cleveland *Leader* says:

"In the contention demanding freedom of transport for foodstuffs, unless proved to be designed to aid and comfort the enemy, the United States, as the greatest exporting nation, will stand shoulder to shoulder with England, the greatest importing nation of food. Germany, too, would suffer, in case of a war, by the establishment of the Russian doctrine, and, while France can produce nearly, if not quite, sufficient food to feed her own people, yet the European republic would be placed in an awkward situation in case of long-continued war. To Germany, insistence that foodstuffs are not contraband is vital. Russia, with the exception of the United States, is the only great Power that has within its boundaries productive areas that can safely be counted upon to furnish the food needed for its citizens, no matter how long-continued a war may be."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A GOOD swimmer could probably keep some of those life-preservers afloat.—*The New York World.*

SPEAKING of the age of the candidates, Teddy is nothing like as young as he acts.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

PROBABLY the only thing that can save the Russian army is to abolish the flanks.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

WE understand that Russia has withdrawn her objections to the location of American consuls in Manchuria.—*The Washington Post.*

RUSSIA is not doing so badly, after all, as she is evacuating Manchuria only about a year later than her scheduled time.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Moses had caused beer to gush from the smitten rock he would have been more in line with modern thought.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

NOTWITHSTANDING his determination to do all he can to help elect him, Mr. Bryan is still confident that Judge Parker will be successful.—*The Boston Herald.*

FROM 'Li Root's Indianapolis address we are led to infer that Candidate Fairbanks has one thing at least to recommend him. He is healthy.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. CLEVELAND'S statement that divine Providence is directing the affairs of the Democratic party is the highest compliment David B. Hill ever had.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE campaign assessor must be uncommonly active in Massachusetts. A resident of that State has just coughed up a cent swallowed twenty years ago.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THERE can not be a very pronounced sense of humor in the Spanish town which organized a bull-fight to raise funds for the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to carry on its work in foreign countries.—*The Boston Transcript.*

A LARGE percentage of the temperance party people still insist that the consecrated saloon which Bishop Potter is fathering is not "on the square," altho they do admit that it is likely to leave its patrons in a rye-tangled condition.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

ELIHU ROOT, late a member of Roosevelt's cabinet, who as temporary chairman eulogized the present Administration, appears in court as counsel for the Northern Securities Company, the only trust claimed to have been "busted" by the Administration.—*The Houston Chronicle.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING DRAMATIC SEASON.

OF the making of plays there is no end; and Mr. Charles Frohman, returning from Europe a few days ago with his annual budget of theatrical news, announces that he has signed nearly four hundred theatrical contracts, and expects to present half a hundred new dramas during the coming season. Several important English players are to visit this country in the near future, among them Sir Charles Wyndham, who has not acted here since 1890. Mrs. Patrick Campbell is also to pay us another visit, and Ellen Terry will star in a new comedy by J. M. Barrie. The full statement of Mr. Frohman's plans, which appears in the New York *Sun*, we condense as follows:

Augustus Thomas will deliver to me in September a new comedy for autumn production in New York and will complete during the winter a new play for John Drew. Clyde Fitch has finished the two plays he has been at work on for me for the last six months; Sydney Rosenfeld has completed his work on the comedy "The Mountain Climbers"; Henry Guy Carleton is at work on a romantic play, and I have secured William Gillette's new play, in which he will appear after his tour in "The Admirable Crichton." It is a comedy in four acts, with the scenes laid in the South. It is not, however, a war-play. Paul Potter has finished a new comedy, "The Girl Who Forgot," for Mary Mannering.

John Drew will open the Empire Theater season in "The Duke of Killicrankie." Annie Russell will play at the Garrick Theater in "Brother Jacques." William Faversham comes to the Hudson Theater in Pinero's play, "Letty." Virginia Harned will come to the Criterion after William Crane appears there in "Business is Business," the success of the Comédie Française. Miss Harned's appearance will be in a new comedy.

Ethel Barrymore, after her California tour, will come to the Hudson Theater in "Sunday," following William Faversham. "Sunday" has already passed its hundredth performance in London. A new comedy is also being written for Miss Barrymore by H. V. Esmond. Mrs. Bloodgood comes to the Garrick Theater in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Coronet of a Duchess," and Mrs. Gilbert will appear in a new play by Fitch, called "Granny." It is in four acts, the scenes laid in Massachusetts.

I shall begin Francis Wilson's season probably in November in a new modern comedy without music. Henry Miller will come to the Garrick Theater later in the season with Henry Arthur Jones's play, "Joseph Entangled." Miss May Davis will reappear in America this season in R. C. Carton's play, "The Rich Mrs. Repton." William Collier will tour in "The Dictator."

Miss Maude Adams will begin her season in October, making a brief tour outside New York, and then come to the Empire Theater. Besides "The Little Minister," Miss Adams will have an entirely new and original four-act play written for her by Israel Zangwill, called "Jenny." I have also secured for Miss Adams a fifty-minute character-play, called "'Op o' me Thumb."

I am beginning work at once on the Sothern-Marlowe tour which opens September 19 in Chicago, the first production being "Romeo and Juliet."

From the German I have a clever comedy, entitled "The Blind Passenger," which I shall produce at once in New York. It is by the authors of "The White Horse Tavern."

During my stay in Paris I secured a new play by Bataille, the dramatizer of "The Resurrection;" the Chinese comedy, "The Third Moon," by the authoress of "The Marriage of Kitty;" the Odeon Theater success called "The Gallant King;" a play by Tristan Bernard called "Daisy;" and Guitry's acting success, "Cranquebille."

I have arranged for some important stars to visit this country, and have secured a great number of English players. Charles Wyndham and his company, including Mary Moore, come under my management to the Lyceum Theater, New York, on November 16, producing "David Garrick," "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," by the author of "Cousin Kate," and a new play. Sir Charles Wyndham's engagement in this country is for three months.

I have secured for twenty-eight weeks in this country Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who will appear in Sardou's play, "The Sorceress," and occasionally a play of her répertoire.

I am delighted to say that before leaving London I secured to star under my management Miss Ellen Terry, who is to appear in a new comedy by J. M. Barrie in London, and then tour the provinces of England and afterward come to America.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* mentions the names of two more foreign artists of distinction—Gabrielle Rejane and Ernesto Novelli—who will visit this country under the management of Liebler & Co.:

"Rejane we already know as the sprightliest of French comediennes. She was in Philadelphia in 1895, playing 'Madame Sans-Gene,' 'Ma Cousine,' and 'Sapho.' Just what plays she will do when she returns we are not told; but it is certain that 'Zaza'—as it was written, and not as Belascoed—will be one of them. She has a large répertoire; but it is the part of commercial wisdom to offer plays already known in English for the appearance here of French, Italian, and German actors—even the great ones, as Bernhardt, Coquelin, Duse, Salvini, Sonnenthal, Possart, Sorma.

"This ought not to prove a task in the case of Novelli, who will come to us for the first time; for his répertoire includes Italian versions of 'Hamlet' ('Amleto,' 'a tragedy in four parts,' it is called in the Italian play-bills), 'The Merchant of Venice' (an abridged version, called 'Shylock'), an abridgment of 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'King Lear,' and 'Othello,' as well as Delavigne's 'Louis XI.,' Sophocles's 'King Œdipus,' Giacometti's 'The Civil Death' (Salvini played it here), and the elder Dumas's 'Kean,' which Charles Coghlan acted here as 'The Royal Box' shortly before his death. For Novelli is tragedian and comedian—an actor, say those who know his worth, of wonderful range and versatility, and one whose methods are in delightful keeping with recent thought."

Mr. Arnold Daly, who achieved great success last winter in a production of Bernard Shaw's "Candida," will offer two more plays by the same author—"You Never Can Tell" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession." Mrs. Fiske promises to present Maeterlinck's much-discussed "Monna Vanna." James K. Hackett will star in a dramatization of Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crossing," and Viola Allen is to appear in a revival of "A Winter's Tale."

RUSSIAN COMMENT ON CHECHOFF.

WITHIN a short time Russia has lost her first painter, Verestchagin, and her first (after Tolstoy, who is of another generation) novelist, dramatist, and story-teller, Anton Chechoff, of whom an account was given in these pages last week. Chechoff has been called "Tolstoy's literary son," but the notices elicited in the Russian press by his death assign to him a very different literary position. He is eulogized by all critics, altho at one stage of his career the conservative school assailed him with some rancor as a decadent and pessimist. Now he is recognized as having been the "poet of twilight," a thorough artist, a gentle, contemplative, sincere, and delicate writer of the finest skill and brightest ideals.

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) prints a number of estimates of Chechoff from the pens of leading Russian critics.

A. Souvorin, the publicist and publisher, in characterizing Chechoff as a novelist and playwright, says that simplicity and objectivity were his principal traits. He had no "tendency," and some of his works displeased the radicals, who had "claimed" him. He believed in realism as transfigured by poetry and imagination. He preferred to depict the common people and the common things of life, and believed that the most ordinary existence had its interest and significance. He refused to idealize his characters, and he avoided didacticism and preaching. Souvorin quotes from one of his private letters the following personal observations:

"In my veins peasant blood courses, and I am not affected by peasant virtues. From childhood I have believed in progress. The Tolstoyan philosophy strongly attracted me for several years; but what appealed to me was not so much the fundamental conceptions, which were not new, but the Tolstoyan manner of viewing

and expressing things. This had a sort of hypnotic effect. Now, however, something in me protests against this philosophy. Justice and judgment tell me that in the electricity and steam of human love there is more than in chastity and self-suppression. War is evil, and law is evil; but it does not follow that I ought to wear peasant garb and sleep with laborers."

Nicholas Engelhardt, another publicist and critic, compares Chechoff with Turgéneff and Gogol as regards, not indeed his scope and breadth, but his finish, charm, purity of style, and poetic grace. Chechoff, he says, had the simplicity and strength and nobility of the true artist. He was a psychologist and a creator of types, a natural mystic because he had the sense of the mystery and strange complicity of things. One of his finest and most touching stories, for example, describes the emotions caused by the appearance of a beautiful girl in a railway car full of passengers of all sorts. This very simple incident causes a certain joy mixed with an unaccountable sadness. The contemplation of beauty somehow causes both exaltation and pain, and Chechoff makes his readers feel this as only a profound thinker and artist can.

A third critic, Uriy Beliaieff, deals with Chechoff's dramas, in which he finds new forms, new ideas for the stage. Chechoff's plays, like his stories, are all sad, but the sadness is not that of mere pessimism or revolt or discontent. It is the sadness of the earnest and deep artist. People spoke of "the Chechoff smile" as of the Chechoff sadness. He produced the same effect as the last chord of a beautiful musical composition.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MUSIC OF EDWARD MACDOWELL.

IT is a significant fact that America, whose contributions to contemporary art are often deemed slight and inadequate, contains at least one musical composer of the first rank. Edward MacDowell's "unique" talents are analyzed by Lawrence Gilman, the musical critic of *Harper's Weekly*, in a recent issue of *The North American Review*, and his compositions are declared by this authority to possess "an inevitable felicity, a graphic neatness and beauty, an imaginative intensity and lyric fervor which exist nowhere in external tone-painting save in Mr. MacDowell's own work." We read further:

"Both in theory and in practise Mr. MacDowell stands uncompromisingly for music that is, of intention, persistently pictorial and impressionistic. Thus his themes are Lancelot and Elaine, Arthur, the Gaelic Cuchullin, the sea, a deserted farm, a water-lily, meadow-brooks and will-o'-the-wisps, starlight, a haunted house, a wild rose: a poet, it will be observed, thrall to 'the mystery and the majesty of earth,' altho scarcely less thrall to purely human emotion. If one is at times inclined to praise in him the poet of the natural world at the expense of the musical humanist, it is because he is, constitutionally and by right of ancestry, Celtic of the Celts, with the Celt's intimate vision of natural things, and his magic power of poetically vivifying them."

EDWARD MACDOWELL.

An American composer who possesses "the Celt's intimate vision of natural things, and his magic power of poetically vivifying them."

To his choice of subjects, continues Mr. Gilman, quite as much as to his peculiar vividness of expression, must be attributed the power of Edward MacDowell's music. We quote again:

"He has never attempted such tremendous frescoes as Wagner delighted to paint; nor does he choose to deal with the elements—with winds and waters, with fire and clouds and tempests—in the epical manner of the great music-dramatist. Of his descriptive music by far the greater part is written for the piano. So that, at the start, a very definite limitation is imposed upon magnitude of plan. You can not achieve on the piano, with any adequacy of effect, a mountainside in flames, or a storm at sea, or the prismatic arch of a rainbow; and as Mr. MacDowell has seen fit to employ that instrument as his principal medium of expression, he has refrained from attempting to advance musical fresco-painting beyond the point at which Wagner left it. Instead, he has contented himself with such themes as he treats in his 'Forest Idyls,' in his 'Four Little Poems' ('The Eagle,' 'The Brook,' 'Moonshine,' 'Winter'), in his first orchestral suite, in the inimitable 'Woodland Sketches' and 'Sea Pieces,' and in the recently published 'New England Idyls.' As a perfect exemplification of his practise, consider, let me say, his 'To a Water-lily,' from the 'Woodland Sketches'—than which I know of nothing in objective tone-painting, for the piano or for the orchestra, more sensitively felt, more exquisitely accomplished. The method is the method of Shelley in the 'Sensitive Plant,' of Wordsworth in 'The Daffodils,' as it is the method of Raff rather than of Wagner—altho Raff would never have written with precisely that order of delicate eloquence. The thing is steeped in loveliness, in sheer natural magic."

Edward MacDowell's supreme achievement, says Mr. Gilman, in conclusion, lies in his musical embodiment of "that heroic beauty which is of the very essence of the imaginative life of the primitive Celts, and which the Celtic 'revival' in contemporary letters has so singularly failed to recrudesce."

"It is the heroic Gaelic world that Mr. MacDowell has made to live in his music: that miraculous world of superhuman passions and aspirations, of bards and heroes and sublime adventure—the world of Cuchullin the Unconquerable, and Laeg, and Queen Meave; of Naesi, and Deirdré the Beautiful, and Fergus, and Connla the Harper.

"That this is music which challenges the imagination is undeniable. . . . But I can not help wishing that he might contrive some expedient for doing away, so far as he himself is concerned, with the sonata form which he occasionally uses, rather inconsistently, as a vehicle for the expression of that vision and emotion that are in him; for, generally speaking, and in spite of the triumphant success of the 'Keltic,' Mr. MacDowell is less fortunate in his sonatas than in those freer and more elastically wrought tone-poems in which he voices a mood or an experience with epigrammatic concision and directness. The 'Keltic' sonata succeeds in spite of its form—as the earlier 'Norse,' 'Eroica,' and 'Tragica' sonatas do not at all points—through sheer force of inspiration, tho even here, and notwithstanding the freedom of manipulation, one feels that he would have worked to

still finer ends in a more flexible and fluent form. He is never so compelling, so uniquely and persuasively eloquent, as in those impressionistically conceived pieces in which he molds his inspiration upon the events of an interior emotional program rather than upon a musical formula necessarily arbitrary and anomalous,—in such things, for instance, as the 'Idyls' and 'Poems' after Goethe and Heine, the 'Woodland Sketches,' the 'Sea Pieces,' the 'Fireside Tales,' the 'New England Idyls,' the orchestral suite (*Op.* 42), and the symphonic poems—'Hamlet and Ophelia,' 'Lancelot and Elaine,' 'The Saracens' and 'Lovely Alda' (after the Song of Roland). Here he is invulnerably himself: here, from first to last, the work is the work of a master of imaginative expression, a penetrative psychologist, above all, an exquisite poet."

SWINBURNE'S EARLY POEMS.

THE publication of Mr. Swinburne's early "Poems and Ballads" as the first volume of a new and complete edition of his poetical works reveals a remarkable change in public opinion. At the time of its appearance thirty-six years ago, this book of poems was denounced on all sides as "immoral" and "blasphemous." Nowadays, even such staid authorities as the London *Times Literary Supplement* content themselves with observing that the merits of the book are "so splendid," its defects "so obvious," that "there is no need to talk about them." And *Blackwood's Magazine* says:

"That it has conspicuous faults none will deny. It is too obviously arranged to startle the citizens. The jargon of passion, with its 'lilies and languors' and its 'roses and raptures,' seems more highly artificial than it did thirty years ago. . . . But for a first volume of miscellaneous verse where shall you match the 'Poems and Ballads?' Where shall you find an equal skill in the management of strange meters and stranger fancies?"

The London *Times Supplement* says further:

"'Poems and Ballads' is one of the most perplexing books ever written. It is true that the questions raised by it are mainly artistic; but artistic questions are connected with life, and ought, therefore, to have some interest for every one. 'Poems and Ballads,' of course, is a work of pure literature; Mr. Swinburne, for all his political passion, is one of the most literary of poets. He seems to look at all realities through literature; one might sometimes suppose that all his experience of life had been filtered through Victor Hugo, and that he is a republican only because Athens was a republic. His very improprieties and revolts are literary. He remembers Sappho and Catullus when he is most voluptuous, and Shelley when he attacks the dearest beliefs of men. . . . 'Poems and Ballads,' in fact, is the work of a youth possessed by a kind of blind poetic energy so urgent that it can not wait for experience to provide it with a subject, and therefore takes its subjects from the literature of the past. . . . . .

"Mr. Swinburne has been called a decadent writer, but occasional perversities are no proof of decadence. The rapture of his poetry is common in the music even of the greatest composers. . . . His poetry seems to be, not a memory of experience or a statement of conclusions drawn from it, but the immediate expression of life itself uttered in the very moment of living. He seems to break out into poetry as a man starting for a walk on the morning of a fine summer's day may break into singing. He inspires the reader with the glorious mood which set him singing, of all kinds of irrelevant things perhaps, but the mood sounds through the irrelevancies.

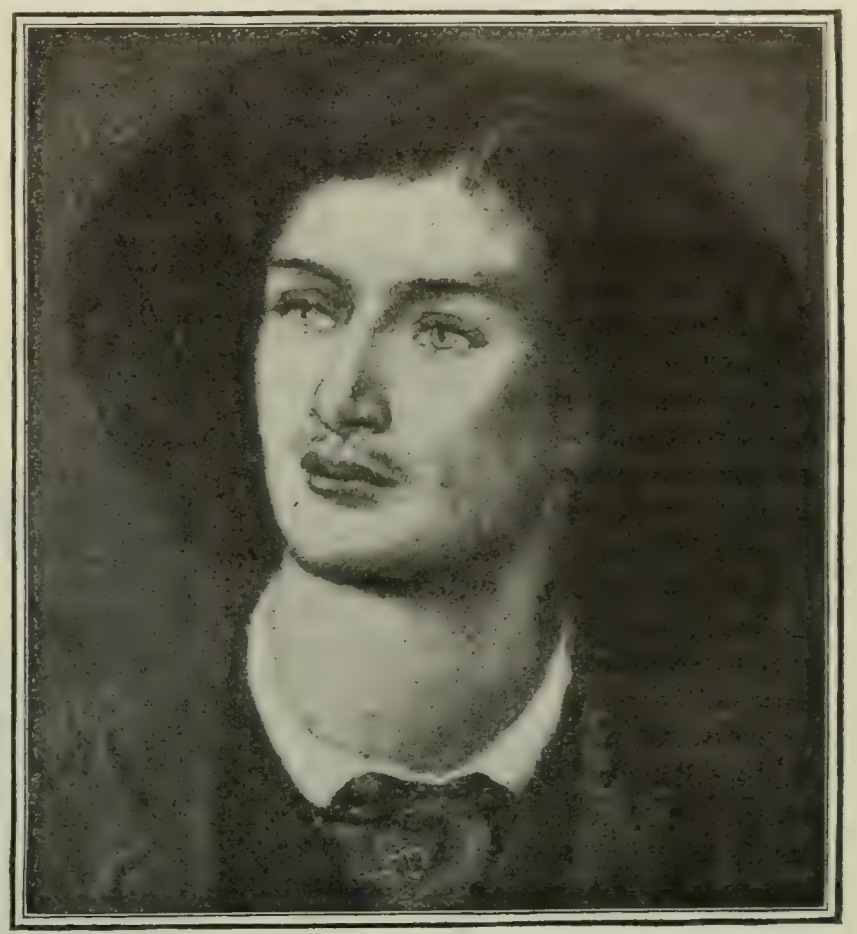
The wind is as iron that rings,
  The foam-heads loosen and flee;
It swells and welters and swings,
  The pulse of the tide of the sea.

And up on the yellow cliff
  The long corn flickers and shakes;
Push, for the wind holds stiff,
  And the gunwale dips and rakes.

Good hap to the fresh fierce weather,
  The quiver and beat of the sea!
While three men hold together,
  The kingdoms are less by three.

Those are verses from what is intended to be a fierce revolutionary song; what they really express is that passion for the sea which lies deeper in Mr. Swinburne's mind than any political creed. His own poetry has something of the beauty of great waters that he loves so well. It is all fluid and unbounded, swaying magnificently hither and thither, full of a power that delights in nothing so much as its own motion, and beats wildly against the most permanent beliefs and laws of man in a kind of harmless riot, breaking into new fantastic splendor as it assaults them."

In a "Dedicatory Epistle" prefixed to the new edition and addressed to "Theodore Watts-Dunton, my best and dearest friend,"



SWINBURNE AS A YOUNG MAN.
From a Painting by D. G. Rossetti.

Mr. Swinburne defends his poems against the aspersions of the critics, and subjects his work to a searching analysis. When a writer, he says, "finds nothing that he could wish to cancel, to alter, or to unsay in any page that he has ever laid before his readers, he need not be seriously troubled by the inevitable consciousness that the work of his early youth is not and can not be unnaturally like the work of a very young man." Looking back over his poetic career, he is satisfied with it. His opinions have matured, rather than changed. He is still revolutionist and iconoclast; tamed, it may be, and shorn of some illusions, yet inspired still by "such faith as is born of devotion and reverence . . . to the three living gods—Landor, Hugo, Mazzini—of any whole-souled and single-hearted worship." Scornfully he tramples those critics who have accused him of materialism and atheism. Joyfully he proclaims himself the inveterate hater of tyrannies and superstitions. Still he is on the side of the oppressed, despite all that his enemies may say. Still does he draw his inspiration from the dawn, his songs from the sunrise, his music from "the thunder of the trumpets of the night," and the surge of England's sea.

Commenting on this eloquent letter, Mr. Shan F. Bullock, the London correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Post*, says:

"Any one, I think, reading this dedicatory epistle with care will be able to arrive at a convincing reason for what may be called Swinburne's unpopularity. No poet of the same quality ever had less influence on the thought of his age. Of the people he has absolutely no hold, while to many of those who really love poetry he is at once the wonder and the despair. He has, of course, his following of worshipers, men like Mr. Watts-Dunton, who in season and out of it proclaim the master's greatness: but who are these among so many? How comes it that such a master has had to wait forty years for the honor of a collected edition? Why is it that you so seldom hear his verse quoted, why he makes no

disciples among the young, why he needs so much defending by his friends, why it is necessary to write this dedicatory criticism of himself? You will find the answer to these questions, and to many more, in the criticism itself, and in particular will you find it in that passage where Swinburne describes himself as 'an artist whose medium or material has more in common with a musician's than a sculptor's,' and in which he accepts the judgment of a critic 'that he has made poetry almost as sensuously emotional and imaginative as music.'

"Sensuous—emotional—imaginative—wordy—melodious? Quite so. Who was it called Swinburne a reed through which is blown beautiful music? Who has been bold enough to assert that such a reed can ever be the medium through which a great poet speaks to a people? No. A great poet must be musical, but he must also be far more. And Swinburne is little more."

TAINE'S DEFENSE OF HIS LITERARY METHOD.

THE second volume of the "Life and Letters of H. Taine," covering the period between 1853 and 1870, has been recently published, and throws some side-lights upon the basic theory underlying the work of this eminent French critic. In reply to a letter from M. Ernest Havet, which contained criticisms and observations upon M. Taine's "History of English Literature," the author offers a defense of his favorite theory and the method upon which he constructed his critical and historical writings.

HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE, (1828-1893).

Author of "A History of English Literature," "Origins of Contemporary France," "The Philosophy of Art," etc., etc.

"History," he says, "is not a science similar to Geometry, but to Physiology and Geology"; and "just as there are fixed, but not numerically measurable, relations between the organs and the functions of a living body, likewise there are precise, but not numerically measurable, relations between the groups of facts which comprise social and moral life." M. Taine continues:

"The question, therefore, reduces itself to this: Is it possible to establish precise, but unmeasurable, relations between moral groups —*i.e.*, religion, philosophy, the social state, etc., of a century or of a nation? These precise, general, and necessary relations are what I, after Montesquieu, call laws; it is also the name given to them in zoology or botany. My preface sets out the system of these historical laws, the general connection of great events, the causes of these connections, the classification of these causes, and, in short, the conditions of human transformation and development. Is all this true? On my return I shall solicit your criticism and judgment on the subject. You quote as an example my parallel between Shakespeare's psychological conception and that of our French classics, and you say that those are not laws; they are types, and I have done what zoologists do when, taking fishes and mammals, for instance, they extract from the whole class and its innumerable species an ideal type, an abstract form common to all, persisting in all, whose different features are connected afterward, to show how the unique type, combined with special circumstances, must produce the species. That is a scientific construction similar to mine; I do not, any more than they, claim to guess at a living being without having seen and dissected it; but, like them, I endeavor to indicate the general types on which living beings are built, and my method of construction or reconstruction has the same range, together with the same limits."

The gaps and omissions in his history are explainable in the words found in a letter to Edouard de Suckau: "My principal idea was this: to write down general principles and to particularize them in great men, taking no account of the small fry." His method of seeing the general in the particular is illustrated by this preliminary study of Dickens to be found in a letter to M. Guizot:

"The man is a type, and teaches us much about English taste. . . . Dickens never forgets his moral for an instant; he praises, wounds, sneers, weeps, or admires, but never paints. He has not that indifference of the artist who, like nature, produces good and evil, and cares for nothing but to produce much, to produce great things. He does not love passions for themselves; he only tries to develop the emotions of the heart, and to make family life and sentiments attractive. His pictures are like those of the English school at the exhibition, only better. Those people do not suspect that painting consists solely in the love for red and blue, straight and curved lines, in the joy of seeing life in great material things, and they produce ingenious little moral logographs like 'Wolf and the Lamb' or ornamental designs like 'Oberon and Titania.' They hurt one's eyes with dreadful cruelty, and imagine that their cacophany of colors is pleasing. Such a style is less offensive in psychology and in literature than in painting; yet Dickens is trying to the nerves, and it is a rest to pass from him to Balzac or to George Sand, just as it is restful to look at Decamps's or Theodore Rousseau's work after Mulready's anemic bathers or the cadaverous pictures of Millais."

A certain distrust of himself and his method is almost pathetically revealed in some "personal notes" set down in the year 1862:

"I have exhausted my brain; I am obliged to stop and remain idle several times a year, sometimes for three or four months; I have remained for two whole years incapable of writing, and even of reading. Writing requires a tremendous effort on my part, and after two or three hours, sometimes one hour only, I am obliged to leave off, having become quite unable to string two ideas together. My manner of writing must be contrary to nature, since it is so laborious. Several people, friends, have told me that it is strained, wearisome, and difficult to read. . . . . .

"In principle, I try to string my ideas *à la* Macaulay, and at the same time I seek the vivid impressions of Stendhal, of poets and reconstructors. This contradiction leads me to constant efforts and very little result. If I succeed in reaching the necessary state of mind, it only lasts an hour or half an hour, and it kills me. It is probable that I have tried to unite two irreconcilable faculties; one must choose and be either an artist or an orator.

"I think I have found the root of my complaint, for my fundamental idea has been that the particular passion or emotion of the man who is described should be reproduced, and all the degrees of logical generation stated. In fact, that a character should be painted after the manner of artists and constructed at the same time after the manner of reasoners. It is a true idea and productive of powerful effects when it can be applied, but it is unhinging to the brain and we have no right to destroy ourselves.

"If all this is correct, I must change my style, which is a serious undertaking. . . . I shall finish my 'History of English Literature' in accordance with the former method. . . . But after this work is finished I must change."

NOTES.

THE great publishing house of Blackwood (Edinburgh) celebrated its hundredth anniversary last month.

The Bookman's August list of the six best-selling books for the previous month is:

1. The Crossing.—Churchill.
2. The Silent Places.—White.
3. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.
4. The Castaway.—Rives.
5. Sir Mortimer.—Johnston.
6. The Memoirs of a Baby.—Daskam.

WRITES Mr. Ernest Crosby, in *The Craftsman:* "The nineteenth century may be known for many things in the future, but it can not well escape one uncomfortable name, that of the Century of Ugliness. I am reminded of the fact by a picture in an illustrated journal of a military scene in the streets of Tokyo, and the most conspicuous thing is the multitude of telegraph-poles, in half a dozen rows, of all kinds, sizes, and angles of incidence. The effect is hideous, and yet so accustomed are we to such abominations that it is doubtful if one reader in twenty noticed them, and it is quite certain that the good people of Tokyo, representatives of one of the most artistic races that ever existed, have long since accepted them as matters of course. The fact is that for over a hundred years Christendom has been busily at work making the world ugly in every conceivable way and with the most remarkable ingenuity."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PROGRESS IN TELEPHONY.

THERE is a general idea that the telephone has pretty nearly reached the farthest point of its development; that its apparatus has been standardized, and that no recent advances have been made in its practical workings. This idea, we are told by a writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (July 30), is quite erroneous. The field of telephony, he says, affords an example of regular development scarcely equaled by any other line of electrical work. The growth during the last five or ten years has been steady and consequently has not attracted the attention which has been focused upon other fields of activity, such as wireless telegraphy, long-distance power transmission, and heavy electric railway work. Says this writer:

"It is twelve years this coming fall since the famous New York-Chicago toll-line was opened for business, and yet to-day the Bostonian can not talk much farther west than Omaha. This fact by no means implies that technical difficulties stand between communication from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast—it is rather a matter of prospective traffic which will determine when a toll-line twenty or twenty-five hundred miles long can be profitably built and maintained. The greatest advances have been made in central office equipment, altho line and underground construction have also been vastly improved mechanically. Thus, in the latter branch of telephone work, a cable about 16 square inches in cross-section carries 30 twisted pairs of wires, while the earlier types required several hundred square inches of space for such a number of conductors. The quality of long-distance transmission has also been much improved in recent years. . . . . .

"Efforts are being made to increase the capacity of [switch-] boards beyond the 9,600 lines which have hitherto marked the multiple limit in the largest installations. The new jacks and plugs are so much smaller than the later standards that it is doubtful if progress in this direction can extend much farther than 15,000 lines, if indeed this limit can be reached. There is little room to spare in the wiring of even a 9,600-line board. Along with the establishment of common battery central offices has gone a decided simplification of subscribers' station apparatus and a noteworthy reduction in maintenance charges. Iron wire is growing in disfavor for city work, particularly on account of the difficulties of satisfactory common battery transmission above four or five miles.

"Automatic exchanges have now been installed in more than a score of cities and towns in different parts of the United States by independent telephone interests. Their operation is being watched with extreme interest by the entire telephone world, and if the success which their advocates claim is realized, there is no reason to doubt that sweeping changes in central office equipment will follow in both Bell and independent ranks. Perhaps the most serious difficulty which the automatic exchange encounters is the burden of work that it throws upon the subscriber—a departure from the general trend of previous practise, which aims to give the subscriber as little work as possible. It would be rash to predict that this obstacle will not be overcome, and it is certain that the next five years will witness some interesting developments along this line.

"The application of telephone service to railway telegraph lines is steadily making headway at the present time, altho the delicacy of the apparatus and skill required in its adjustment preclude the rapid progress desired by the transportation companies. As far as it goes, the 'railway composite system,' as it is called, allows telephone conversations to take place over grounded telegraph lines without the addition of wire or interference in any way with the regular telegraph business. It has been devised especially to meet the demands of railroads for a service applicable to terminal or way stations. At last accounts 100 miles was about the limit of satisfactory working on iron lines, altho this distance will probably soon be exceeded. . . . . .

"Perhaps the most scientific work in telephony is now being accomplished in the traffic department, with the help of the engineers. Exhaustive studies are being made throughout the country of every detail of operation with the object of economizing time and expense in the handling of the voluminous business which modern city exchanges transact. The value of toll equipment is appreciated as never before, and no effort is spared to cut down the time of completing connections with distant offices. Sometimes some of the toll-lines are brought directly into the local switchboard, and connections secured between cities thirty miles apart in fifteen seconds. This is called 'rapid-fire' service in telephone parlance. . . . . .

"Within the last ten years the growth of the telephone business has been very rapid. The reports of the Bell companies show a sixfold increase in the number of outstanding instruments since 1893. There are now over one and a half million subscribers in these companies, and in the last four years the long-distance traffic has increased eighty-two per cent. There is no question that there is room for still greater expansion, particularly in the West and South, and the possibilities of growth appear to be limited only by the population of the country."

BEES' STINGS IN MEDICINE.

THAT the formic acid contained in bees' venom is a powerful curative agent in some such affections as rheumatism has been asserted for some time, and that the bee by stinging the patient may inoculate him in the most practical manner has also been said. THE LITERARY DIGEST abstracted an article on the subject several years ago as a medical curiosity. Now, however, for some unknown reason it appears that the medicinal virtues of the bee's sting, real or fancied, have become widely known. There is a demand for the stings, and some pharmacists have added them to their regular stock. Says a writer in the New York *Tribune* (July 24):

"The new interest in the bee as a medicinal possibility has already started apiarists into a fresh field. Among those who are at the present time gathering bees' stings is William Selser, of Jenkinton, Pa., who is not merely lecturing on the bee, but also studying it at first hand in his roof-garden devoted to bee culture.

"To collect bee stings by letting an indignant bee sting your arm seems a painful if not heroic method, but Mr. Selser declares that it is not even uncomfortable. To a visitor who inspected his roof-garden the other day he illustrated his method fully. Without the slightest hesitation he placed one honey-bee after another on his arm and let the creature sting him. Then he carefully indicated the barbed sting in his arm, showed how it entered the flesh, and explained that, altho the bee died, the sting for a brief time at least retained its poison. The sting, like the barb of an arrow fastens itself in the flesh. The bee can not withdraw it, for it sticks like a fishhook, held by the firm cuticle. It is believed, however, that when the bees sting each other their flesh is so soft that they do not lose the sting. Bee culturists agree that instinct teaches the little creature that to lose its sting is fraught with some great calamity, and they refute the common notion that bees sting with no reluctance. When he had permitted several bees to sting his arm, proving that the process took about two seconds for each sting, Mr. Selser discussed the experience by saying:

"'It simply feels like a little pin prick. In a few minutes the feeling will entirely pass away. The fact that it does not hurt me is due to the practical inoculation that has resulted from many stings. I am actually immune from their poison, and stings that would cause big lumps on anybody else's arm don't trouble me a bit. But after all, extracting bees' stings on your own arm is a crude as well as a slow process. I purpose getting a rubber blanket and letting the bees sting that. You see bees have a great aversion for the smell of a horse, and my theory is that if I leave my rubber blanket in the stable overnight it will be so strongly scented that the indignant bees will attack it when presented to them. With this device I believe I could supply a million stings a week.

"'As fast as the stings are obtained they are dropped into a bottle containing pulverized sugar, which acts as a preservative. We count them as we drop them in, and the customer has to take our word for the number. He has no way of going behind the returns. From this sugar a serum is obtained, which is the marketable form of the bees' stings. Another method followed in extracting the sting preserves the bee with the sting, so that no portion of the poison may be wasted. A number of honey-bees are put in a bottle and then the bottle is shaken. The angry bees at once begin

to sting each other, and then a measured amount of alcohol is poured in. The whole medicinal property of the bee is thus preserved.'

"Medical opinion on the subject is incredulous, particularly in view of the fact that the attempt is being made by some to create the belief that the sting actually cures the affliction. That it does have a beneficial effect in a limited field is, however, not denied. James J. Walsh, dean of the Fordham Medical College, who has made special researches regarding rheumatism, in discussing the subject said:

"'It's pretty hard to talk about this question, because the larger share of the affections that people call rheumatic are in reality only muscular. For relief of this muscular pain many things are used as counter-irritants—alcohol and turpentine, for instance. Now, the use of bee stings may produce the same result, for anything that will draw blood to the part affected will bring relief. Some people have been stung by bees and not been relieved; other people have let bees sting them and secured relief, but how, it is hard to say.'"

UP-TO-DATE MOSQUITO-KILLERS.

A NUMBER of curious models of electrical and other devices that have been designed in America and foreign countries and employed to destroy mosquito life are described and illustrated in *Popular Mechanics*. Says this paper:

"Fig. 1 gives a general idea of one of these devices. What looks like a big lamp shade is made of sheet metal, painted white inside, black outside. The diameter at the lower edge is something like three feet. The shade tapers up to *G*, and is connected to the electrical portions at *H*. In order to get an idea of the workings of the death-dealing affair, reference should be made to Fig. 2, where is shown the little magnetic coils *I*, *I*. This ponderous lamp shade so called is set up in proper contrivances on pole connection in pools, swamps, yards, or places where there are enough mosquitoes, and the proper electrical connections are made with the coil wires. The coils are about 1000 ohms resistance with a vibrator *J* between their poles. A lighting globe is inserted at the upper portion of the shade and the bright light against the whitened surfaces is reflected strongly and attracts the unwary mosquito to his doom. The candle-power of the light is about 30. Another feature of the device is the erection of some fine wires inside the shade arranged on the harp plan. These wires are caused to vibrate just enough to emit musical sounds. The music is soft, but it floats on the atmosphere for considerable distance on clear nights.

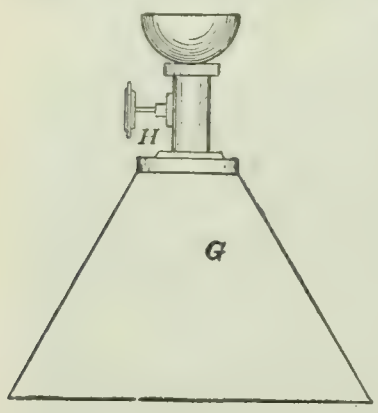


FIG. 1.

"The buzzing sounds are very like that from the mosquito himself, and the soft, enchanting music draws thousands of insects to the shade. Inside the shade a sticky surface, usually made of fly-paper, is arranged. Sometimes, instead of gummed fly-paper, portions of metallic surfaces are coated with a sticky composition on which the mosquito is pretty sure to fasten himself by legs or wings while wabbling about with eyes dimmed by the strong light and with mind benumbed with the sweet strains of the harp cords. The result is that multitudes of the insects lose their lives in the shade, and either remain therein, to be scraped out next morning by cleaners, or to drop down to the earth of their own weight when dead. Underneath the device one sees numerous mosquito dead. The music attracts and stuns and causes death oftentimes. . . .The musical sound-producing mechanism is . . . made of a metallic frame across which is strung a set of fine steel wires. The vibrations of these wires in mid-air, even if caused only by the drafts of wind blowing through, send forth an entrancing music that seems to attract the mosquito to the trap.

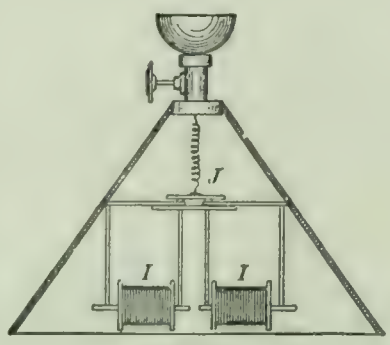


FIG. 2.

"One of the oddest types of mosquito-destroying contrivances lately devised is one in which the mosquitoes are sucked into the death-trap, shown in Fig. 3. There is a cone-shaped tunnel made of wood, about four feet in diameter at the open end, tapering to about three feet at the base end, where the suction-propeller is operated. The length of the cone tunnel is about four and a half feet. It is set up in places where mosquitoes congregate in numbers to breed. The propeller *D* is a suction-wheel and so arranged that any light object like a mosquito coming near the open end of the cone is promptly sucked into the death-trap. The wheel is speedily revolved by the belt *E* on a wooden grooved wheel. The belt is operated by a motor below. This contrivance is fixed to a post at about the elevation of ordinary tree tops; *F* is a stand on which is placed poisonous material, the fumes of which rise into the nostrils of the mosquitoes which are so unlucky as to be drawn into the tunnel by the air-suction. Soon after starting the affair the mosquitoes accumulate, and before next morning the machine has, as a rule, piled the mosquito dead to a goodly height."

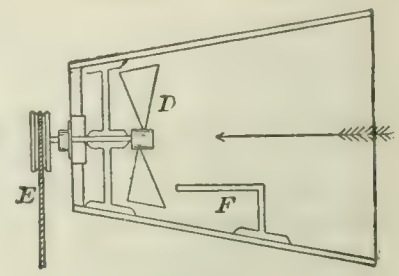


FIG. 3.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ART—CHROMO-STEREOSCOPY.

A NEW photographic method, which combines in a most interesting way the principles of the stereoscope with those of color-perception in such a way that the resulting print will give, when properly viewed, an illusion not only of relief, but of color, has been devised by M. Albert Nodon. It was first described by M. Nodon in June of last year before the Paris Academy of Sciences, and is now the subject of an article contributed by the inventor to *Cosmos* (Paris, July 23). Says M. Nodon:

"If we divide the luminous spectrum into two unequal parts, choosing as a point of intersection a region in the yellow or the green, we shall [by combination of the tints in the two sections] obtain two distinct colors, which will produce white by juxtaxposition. If we project these two colors on the same point of a screen, we shall see that the resultant white will not appear unless the relative intensities of the two colors are respectively equal to what they were in the original spectrum.

"If we cause the relative brilliancy to vary, we shall see on the screen the whole series of spectral colors, diluted with white, excepting only the colors of the extremities of the spectrum—that is, red and violet. If we divide the spectrum in the yellowish-green, we shall obtain for the resultant color for the right-hand section an orange and for the left a blue. If we vary the relative intensities of these two colors, we have successively red-orange, orange, yellow, green, green-blue, and blue.

"By dividing the spectrum at another part, isolating the central part, the greenish-yellow, on one hand, and uniting the extremes (red-orange and blue-violet) on the other, we shall obtain a green and a purple. The union of these two enables us to get other colored combinations than the preceding, including more vivid scales of red and green.

"Now this principle may be applied to obtain colored stereoscopic images. The photographic apparatus has two similar objectives, and the sensitive plates are made orthochromatic for all regions of the spectrum. A set of colored screens, having tints complementary to those obtained by the method just described, may be employed to obtain the chromostereoscopic negatives. To get such negatives we must bear in mind the following facts:

"When we consider a collection of colored objects, such, for instance, as that furnished by a landscape, we see that there is always a dominant color, and that this is accompanied by another tint approximating to its complementary.

"The intermediary tints, due to the mixture of these colors with each other and with white and black, furnish the scale of colors of the landscape under consideration. The secondary colors that may accidentally be found mixed with these are generally feeble

and negligible. Take, for example, a landscape with verdure, whose dominant note is green mixed with more or less yellow; the second color is a purple whose tint also varies with the nature of the landscape and the conditions of light.

"In a winter landscape, on the other hand, when there is no foliage, the dominant color is a tint approaching orange, and its complementary is a blue more or less mixed with green.

"Two photographic negatives are made, differing not only in position [as in the ordinary stereoscopic picture] but in the relative value of the intensities at each point of the image. Ordinary gelatinobromid prints are made with these negatives. The right-hand print, for example, corresponding to the green screen, is then colored uniformly green; the second, corresponding to the purple screen, is given this color. . . . These tints will be different, according to the dominant color of the object photographed. They will vary from green to orange, passing through yellow, in one case, and from purple to violet, passing through blue, in the other.

"The two prints are then examined in an ordinary stereoscope, where will be obtained the double effect of relief and color. The physiological phenomenon thus produced is a veritable optical illusion, in which the two colors mix in binocular vision so as to preserve the different relative values of the common image, which remain proportional to the intensities of the blacks and whites in each print. The pure whites appear by the binocular superposition of the two complementary colors, and all the infinite variety of tints is faithfully reproduced by the combination of the two colors with the whites, grays, and blacks of the prints.

"The chromostereoscopic method enables us to obtain a very satisfactory approximation in all cases where the colors are weakened and run together, as, for example, in ordinary landscapes.

"The results are, on the contrary, less perfect when we wish to reproduce objects of brilliant and sharp color, such as flowers, for, as we have already said, the tints by this method are always mixed with white, and the extreme colors of the spectrum are absent.

"Notwithstanding this imperfection, the chromostereoscopic method enables us to realize color-photography with the aid of simple devices and by ordinary photographic methods. It really furnishes very satisfactory results in most cases of ordinary practise."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

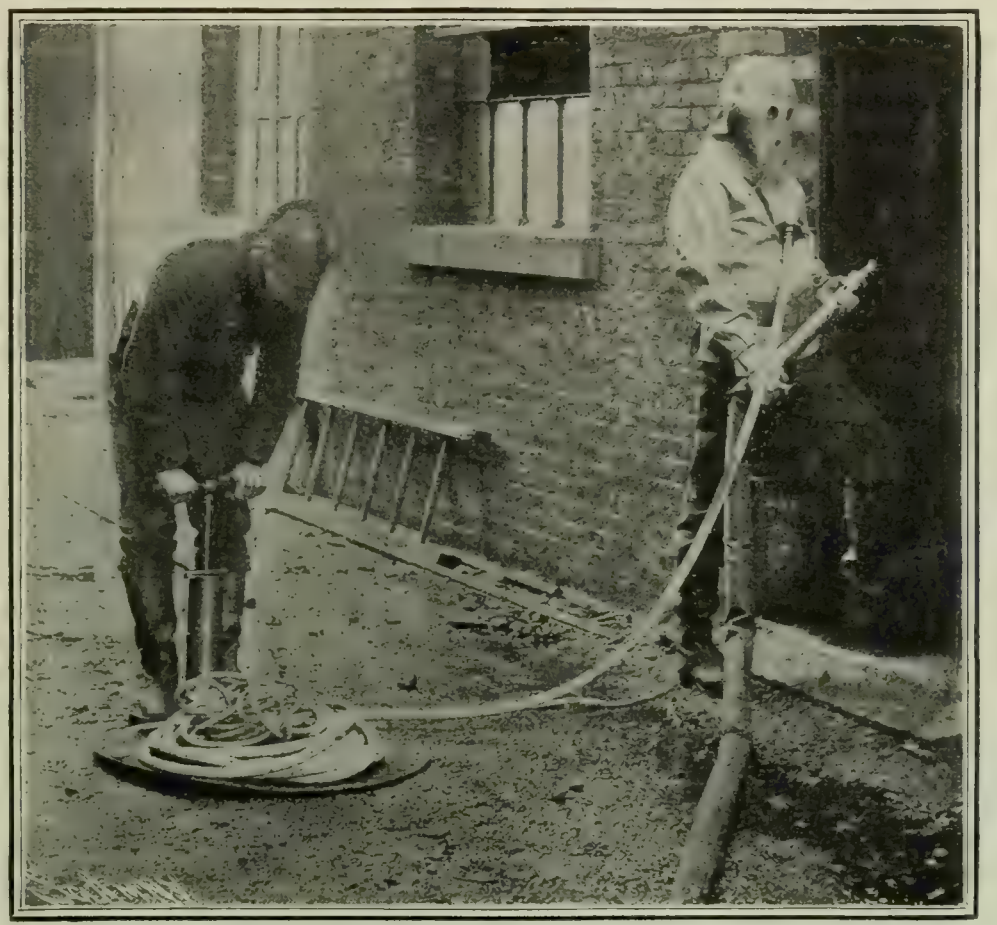
An Artificial Comet's Tail.—An experiment in which is produced something bearing a striking resemblance to a comet's tail in conditions resembling those of nature has been performed by Professors Hull and Nichols. Says *Cosmos* (Paris):

"A powder formed of a mixture of emery powder and lycoperdon spores was placed in a receptacle shaped like an hour-glass. A vacuum was produced as perfectly as possible and precautions were taken to remove all traces of mercury vapor. By causing the powder to fall from one end of the receptacle to the other, and concentrating upon it at the same time the rays of an arc lamp, the lightest portions of the powder could be seen to act as if repelled by the light and to present an appearance quite similar to that of a comet's tail. The effect was of the same order of magnitude, as shown by the values obtained by Professors Hull and Nichols for the pressure of light. According to them, it is possible that these phenomena may be due partly to other causes, but even in this case the experiment reproduces the appearance of a comet's tail with great exactness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTECTION FOR FIREMEN.

THE ingenious apparatus for enabling London firemen to enter smoky buildings, now forming a regular part of the equipment of the metropolitan fire brigade of that city, is described in *The Scientific American* (July 23) by W. G. Fitzgerald. The device is a combination of jacket and mask, and the wearer is supplied with fresh air by pumps, precisely as tho he were a diver entering the depths of the sea. Says the writer:

"The utility of this apparatus was very fully demonstrated a few weeks back, when a great and destructive fire broke out at a large chemical works on the eastern outskirts of London, the smoke from the burning material being dense, deadly, and poisonous in the extreme.



A FIREMAN CLAD IN A PROTECTIVE SUIT, TO WHICH AIR IS SUPPLIED.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*

"These apparatus, or, at any rate, the more elaborate of them, are made by regular diving-engineers.

"Foremost among these apparatus comes the Fleuss dress, which is more especially designed to enable miners and mine officials to enter pits and shafts after a disastrous explosion of coal dust or fire damp, when it would mean certain death for any one to attempt to respire the poisoned air. It is not too much to say that hundreds of lives have been saved by means of the Fleuss apparatus.

"Then, too, in most of the big refrigerating-works in England, these jackets and masks are kept handy, much as fire-extinguishing apparatus are kept, so that in the event of any accident happening in the ammonia chambers, the rescuers may venture in with perfect safety to themselves and effect the work of rescue.

"The London firemen are thoroughly well versed in the use of these jackets and masks, and in considerable fires where their use is necessary they are taken on the engine in sets of two or four together with the necessary air-pumps, which supply pure air to the communicating pipes.

"Of course the fireman so accoutered has to be very careful in making his way not to get his air-pipes entangled. There are other apparatus of somewhat a similar kind, however, which do not need to be supplied by outside air-pumps, but have a system whereby the respired air is purified and the necessary elements added to it, so that it can be breathed over again.

"Another class of London public servants who understand the use of this invaluable apparatus are the men who work in the great sewers of London. It happens by no means infrequently that a party of three or four men taking their way through the main sewers, jack-booted and up past their knees in water, suddenly encounter an accumulation of mephitic gas.

"Probably one or two of them may contrive to escape, leaving their companion or companions unconscious in the water or in the flat-bottomed boat which is sometimes used in the great sewers of London. Forthwith a rescue party is organized, and the Fleuss apparatus or another of the same kind is brought into requisition,

with the result that the men overcome are without difficulty brought safely to the bottom of the manhole, and then raised without difficulty to the street surface.

"These curious 'diving-dresses,' as they may be called, since they enable the wearer to breathe in an otherwise impossible element, are often carried on board British war-ships, so that in the event of explosion, or similar accident, rescues can be effected before men unconscious or wounded can be wholly suffocated by smoke or gas.

"The masks and jackets may also be found in such establishments as the great government powder-mills at Waltham Abbey, particularly in the department where the secret explosive cordite is manufactured out of guncotton. Many a rescue has been effected by the aid of this apparatus after a serious explosion in the incorporating mills, or the semisubterranean cavernous structures in which the various nitro-compounds are handled."

EXISTENCE OF THE FABLED ATLANTIS.

THE much-vexed question of the existence of a continent between Europe and America, which is now usually relegated to the domain of myth, has still some strong advocates. A recent effort to establish the truth of the story is thus described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 16):

"Numerous geologists have advanced the opinion that there must have once existed an Atlantic continent, joining Europe and America. Mr. R. F. Scharff is one of the warmest partizans of this hypothesis, which has raised up even more objectors than advocates. Mr. Scharff asserts that Portugal was connected with the Azores and Madeira up to the Miocene epoch, and that it was not until the Tertiary epoch that the sea began to encroach on the land that joined Morocco to South America, by way of the Canaries and St. Helena. The author thus attempts to refute Wallace's objections to his hypothesis:

"*Objection 1:* In studying the coleoptera of Madeira, it is found that a great number of species of feeble flight, very numerous in southern Europe, are not represented. Consequently, the strip of land that would have conducted them to Madeira did not exist. *Answer:* The chief species of central Europe decrease from east to west until they are only slightly represented; hence we should not find these in Madeira and the Azores.

"*Objection 2:* The Atlantic islands are eruptive and can not be the remains of a level country. *Answer:* The nature of the ground as described by Wallace does not correspond to the modern data of geology.

"*Objection 3:* There is no trace of terrestrial mammals that originated in the islands. Rats, rabbits, and weasels were carried there by man. *Answer:* This argument seems to be in contradiction to a number of historic facts. Thus, the island of Flores was called Rabbit Island before the first Portuguese expedition, and the Azores owe their name to the great quantity of buzzards that were found there.

"The author accompanies these answers with geological and zoological studies on which he bases them. He says, finally, that we have historic proof that at one time land at the water surface was observed between Madeira and Europe, tho the depth of the ocean in this region is now nearly 4,000 meters" [13,120 feet]—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Safety Gasoline Holder.—A device on the principle of the Davy safety lamp, for preventing the explosion of gasoline, is thus described in *The American Inventor:*

"In any container of gasoline, a laminated tube is extended from the orifice to near the bottom of the tank. This tube is perforated with small holes. In a test made of the device in Birmingham, a twenty-gallon tank of gasoline was heated until the solder over the orifice was melted and the gasoline ignited, but no explosion followed. To allow the oil or gas to percolate from the interior of the tank, each of the metal layers of which the tube was composed had been perforated, and, while the perforations would permit the spirit to be poured out, they prevented the passage of the burning gas to the interior by absorbing its heat as the wire gauze does in the Davy lamp. While the gasoline contained in the tube burned, the flame did not extend to the liquid or accumulated vapor in the half-full tank, and consequently, there was not sufficient expansive force generated to burst the tank. The flame was easily extinguished with a bundle of rags and then lighted and put out several times. The gasoline would percolate constantly through the perforated layers of metal to the inside of the tube and there keep up a continuous burning; but, according to the accounts of tests, the flame does not appear to have been allowed to burn any length of time to see how long the metal layers of the tube could absorb the heat without becoming so hot that they would heat and dangerously expand the gasoline in the tank. A motor-car tank to which the device was affixed was lighted with a match and extinguished at will. A gasoline can without the device exploded almost instantaneously when lighted. The device applied to small gasoline cans, kerosene drums, and other petroleum containers would undoubtedly serve a desirable purpose."

Limitations of the Submarine.—That the promises made by the inventors of submarine boats are never to be realized is asserted by Captain Bacon, who has been in command of the British submarine fleet from its inception. This statement is based on the fact that the form suitable for high speed on the surface is inimical to fast steaming when submerged. Says *The Marine Review*, summarizing Captain Bacon's views:

"It is therefore important to make a compromise, as great speed on the surface involves size, and this militates against rapid submergence, and also increases the vulnerability, not only because of the greater target, but also of the tardy disappearance. Guns to face torpedo-boat destroyers on the surface might be carried, but the difficulty is to know how they could be disposed of when submerged. Moreover, speed under water involves great weight for accumulators, which must be costly in upkeep, because they could not last more than five years. Captain Bacon says that all difficulties of stability and regulation of submergence have been overcome, and, as regards safety gear suggested, says that the idea of fitting bulkheads has been rejected, because of the psychical characteristics of sailors, who in the hour of danger would not care to be isolated from their fellows in very confined spaces. Moreover, the smallest fractures when the vessel is under the surface might mean the inrush of water at the rate of four tons in ten seconds. Automatic gear for causing the boat to rise at once to the surface is not to be encouraged. He prefers to depend on the brains of the men, and that has proved effective in the emergencies that have so far arisen. Sir William White deprecates high speed when submerged, as a slight inaccuracy in the angle of the boat would take her to dangerous depths in a much shorter period of time—a matter of which he has had experience, as years ago he was down in a submarine boat which was raised with extreme difficulty."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NUMBER of privileged persons, writes a correspondent of a Paris paper quoted in *La Nature*, were present on St. Sylvester's night in Strasburg cathedral to observe the mechanism of the famous clock. "The spectacle was of special interest, since, for the first time since its construction in 1842, the machinery was called upon to indicate the first leap-year of a century, after an eight-year interval. At astronomical midnight the machinery worked with wonderful regularity. The levers and trains of wheels began to move, the movable feasts of the year took their respective places and the admirable mechanism, calculated to indicate in perpetuity all the changes of the calender, continued its regular movement."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE skin of toads and salamanders," says *The Monthly Journal of Pharmacy*, "has lately been submitted to microscopical examination by Mr. Schulz, who finds that there are two kinds of glands present in the skin of these animals, viz., mucous and poisonous glands. The former are present all over the body; the latter are confined to the back of the body and limbs and the ear region behind the eyes; and in the salamander are present at an angle of the jaw. The poison glands are larger than the mucous glands in the salamander, are oval, and have a dark granular appearance, due to strongly refractive drops of poison, a good reagent for which is copper hæmatoxylin. The poison is secreted by epithelial cells lining the glands, and when the animal is stimulated by electricity, it is exuded slowly in drops by the toad, but discharged in a fine jet, sometimes to the distance of a foot or more, by the salamander. The anæsthetic action of the poison of the toad and the use to which it is put in medicine by the Chinese have frequently been pointed out."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THERE A CONFLICT BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN CULTURE?

THIS question has become the subject of controversial discussion in German theological circles as a result of the recent publication of a book by Professor Bousset, entitled "Das Wesen der Religion" (The Essence of Religion). The professor, who writes not as an iconoclast, but as the champion of an "enlightened" Christianity, takes the ground that Christian dogma and the spirit of modern culture are necessarily antagonistic, and can not in their present form be harmonized. He thinks, however, that a reshaping of Christian doctrine will make possible a permanent reconcilation between the two. His argument may be summarized as follows:

Modern culture is worldly. It is marked by a decided self-consciousness and a feeling of strength and a joy in life. It is positive and aggressive, and keenly feels its own importance and value. Its typical representatives are such characters as Goethe and Bismarck. The former has made it clear that modern culture, while it involves depth of feeling and calls into activity the higher powers of life, is rooted in the interests and concerns of this world. Bismarck, too, tho a model of modern manhood, was entirely concerned in the affairs of this earth. The dominant ideals of our age are reflected in such phrases as "the duty of self-preservation," "self-assertion," "the struggle for the control of the world." Everywhere we find a strenuous life, a pushing forward, a struggle for existence, a contest of the classes.

Over against these ideals Christianity in its traditional form stands out in decided contrast. Christianity is at heart a religion of salvation, and is controlled by the idea of a redemption. It proceeds from the standpoint that the whole human race has been corrupted from Adam onward; that it is sunken in the darkness of sin. It centres around the two ideas of sin and grace, and came into existence to meet the universal longing for salvation.

It is clear that these two forces represent opposite tendencies of thought. To insist upon the principles of traditional Christianity is to rob modern culture of its very life; it opposes a pessimism to the optimism of modern thought. And yet a reconciliation between the two is not absolutely impossible. It can take place, however, only as the result of a modification of the current view of Christianity. A new conception of religion must make itself felt, and this change can be readily effected. It must center around the person of Jesus and abandon its dogmatic system. In the person and in the preaching of Christ, as an historical phenomenon, we have the basis for an understanding between Christianity and the culture of our day. Jesus himself never accepted the total corruption of man as the basis of his preaching. Rather it was an ideal of moral perfection that he held up to his hearers—of a life in God and activity according to His will. Such we find to be the kernel of the gospel proclamation. Deliverance from sin and forgiveness of sin were indeed emphasized in his preaching; but his dominant thought was that of struggle toward an ideal moral life. This is the idea that must take possession of modern Christianity, if it is to be reconciled with modern culture and civilization and to win for itself the educated classes. Not as a dogmatic system, but as a moral power, based on the powerful personality of Jesus, must Christianity be proclaimed to the thinking people of our times.

This trenchant criticism of traditional Christianity has encountered opposition even from advanced theological thinkers, and the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 20) publishes the following comment from the pen of Th. Steinmann:

"We modern Christians can not be entirely satisfied with Bousset's scheme. It goes too far in making concessions to modern culture, and it gives up too much of Christianity. . . . The religious experiences of such men as Paul, Augustine, and Luther show that Christianity has in itself a wonderful power of spiritual regeneration, and the old idea of redemption and salvation is bound to remain a positive part of our religion.

"From this point of view, Christ, too, can be preached as the Redeemer, as the only unbroken man out of our midst who has realized in his life and career the victory, through struggle, over the powers of evil. It is in this sense that one should preach to our times of the Redeemer Christ."

This whole question of the relation of Christ to the modern conception of Christianity is one of perennial interest to German theologians. The latest book on the subject, "Die Entstehung des Christentums" (The Origin of Christianity), by Kalthoff, endeavors to separate the beginnings of Christianity from the person of the Founder, and to discover the factors of its genesis in Jewish missionaries, Greek philosophy, and especially in the social conditions of the time. A reviewer of this work declares that Kalthoff seeks to destroy the "Jesus romance" as the agency of the faith of the church by proving the historical picture of Christ to be itself the work of imagination. The tendency of this school, as a more conservative writer declares, is to make Christianity possible without Christ.

Replies to Kalthoff's book have been furnished by various writers, among them Bousset, in "Was wissen mir von Jesus?" (What Do We Know of Jesus?); and Tschirn in "Hat Jesus Christus überhaupt gelebt?" (Did Jesus Christ Really Live?). Both these brochures aim to show that Christianity, as an historical phenomenon, can not possibly be explained at all except on the basis of a mighty personality as its head and source.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PLIGHT OF THE SCOTCH FREE CHURCH.

WHAT is described as "one of the most serious religious and social crises in British history" was precipitated a few days ago by a decision of the House of Lords affecting 1,100 ministers and nearly 300,000 communicants of the United Free Church of Scotland. The details of the case are given by Prof. E. Charlton Black, of Boston University, in an article in the Boston *Transcript* (August 2):

"This judgment of the House of Lords means that, in round numbers, over five million dollars in money and property in churches and manses, valued at sixty million dollars, representing every jot and tittle of the savings of the largest of the Scottish Free Churches accumulated since 1843, must be handed over to some twenty-five ministers and congregations, mostly Gaelic-speaking and in obscure Highland glens—the almost invisible and as it once seemed utterly powerless minority who four years ago refused to join the great body of their fellows when they united with the United Presbyterian Church to form the present United Free Church of Scotland. This minority called itself the Free Church of Scotland, faithful in theological doctrines and in ecclesiastical procedure to the great principles of the disruption of 1843 when, splitting off on the question of patronage, about one-half of the ministers of the established church gave up their benefices and all connection with that body and, choosing Dr. Chalmers as leader and moderator, formed the famous Free Church.

"When first this handful of Highland ministers announced their intention of making a claim for the vast property of the Free Church, they were treated with ridicule and contempt. Principal Rainy, long the head of the Edinburgh Free Church College and a master of ecclesiastical statecraft, who engineered the great union between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church in 1900, refused to parley with them, or make any compromise; and when the Scottish courts decided against their claims, it was thought that the matter was ended. But an appeal was made to the House of Lords; and the case was reheard in May and June of this year before as powerful a bench as ever sat to consider an appeal case—a bench which included the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alverstone; Lord James of Hereford, Lord Halsbury, and Lord Robertson. Day by day a brilliant audience listened to the debates between the leading lights of the Scottish bar who acted as counsel, the Archbishop of Canterbury being an interested listener on several occasions.

"In the Scottish courts the question was made to turn in great measure upon such ecclesiastical questions as whether the United Free Church held the same attitude toward the Established Church

on the matter. In the House of Lords the matter broadened into such questions of theology and ecclesiastical history. The United Free Church at the time of the union, four years ago, claimed the right to manage its creed and revise its confession of faith and catechism; while the minority ministers declared that in doing so it forfeited its rights that belonged to it by virtue of subscription to the old church standards. This phase of the dispute was what seemed to attract the Lords of Appeal. The old theological subtleties and hair-splittings involved in Calvinistic doctrines, as opposed to Socinian or Arminian, were aired out in the strange atmosphere of the gilded chamber; and the whole discussion was gathered up in the question put so pointedly by Mr. Asher, dean of the Scottish law courts, who represented the defense for the United Free Church: Can it be maintained that a church can change its creed?

"By a majority of two the highest tribunal in England has decided that, if a church changes its creed, it forfeits its title, its identity, its personality. The disposition of the money and the property involved in this decision is perhaps the most important aspect of the case. . . . But infinitely more important is the principle back of the decision—a decision that will tend to turn back the fingers on the dial of progress, and will result most disastrously in all matters of church union, creed revision, and religious liberty. We may be sure that the dispute will not end with this legal disposition of the loaves and fishes. It may mean such an upheaval in Scotland as has not been felt there since the death of Wallace or the agitations of Knox."

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY UPON LITERATURE.

DURING the recent sessions of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance in Liverpool, a paper on "Christianity and Current Literature" was read by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton University. At the outset of his address, which is printed in full in *The British Weekly* (London, July 7) and is declared to have touched "the oratorical high-water mark" of the convention, Dr. Van Dyke endeavors to define the scope both of literature and of religion. Literature, he says, is "the art in which the inner life of man seeks expression and lasting influence through written words." Religion is "the life of the human spirit in contact with the divine." Therefore, he argues, religion needs literature to "express its meaning" and "perpetuate its power." He says further:

"It is the fashion nowadays to speak scornfully of 'a book religion.' But where is the noble religion without a book? Men praise the 'bookless Christ'; and the adjective serves as a left-handed criticism of his followers. True, he wrote no volume; but he absorbed one literature, the Old Testament; and he inspired another, the New Testament. . . . I hold that without the Bible Christianity would lose its vital touch with the past, and much of its power upon the future. It would be like a plant torn from its roots and floating in the sea."

Christianity, continues Dr. Van Dyke, owes an immense part of its influence in the world to-day to the place of the Bible in current literature. What other book, he asks, is current in a sense so large and splendid? What book is "so widely known, so often quoted, so deeply reverenced, so closely read by learned and simple, rich and poor, old and young?" Strange indeed, he thinks, is "the theory of education that would exclude this book, which Huxley and Arnold called the most potent in the world for moral inspiration, from the modern schoolhouse." Stranger still "the theory of religion which would make of this book a manual of ecclesiastical propagandism, rather than the master-volume of current literature." We quote again:

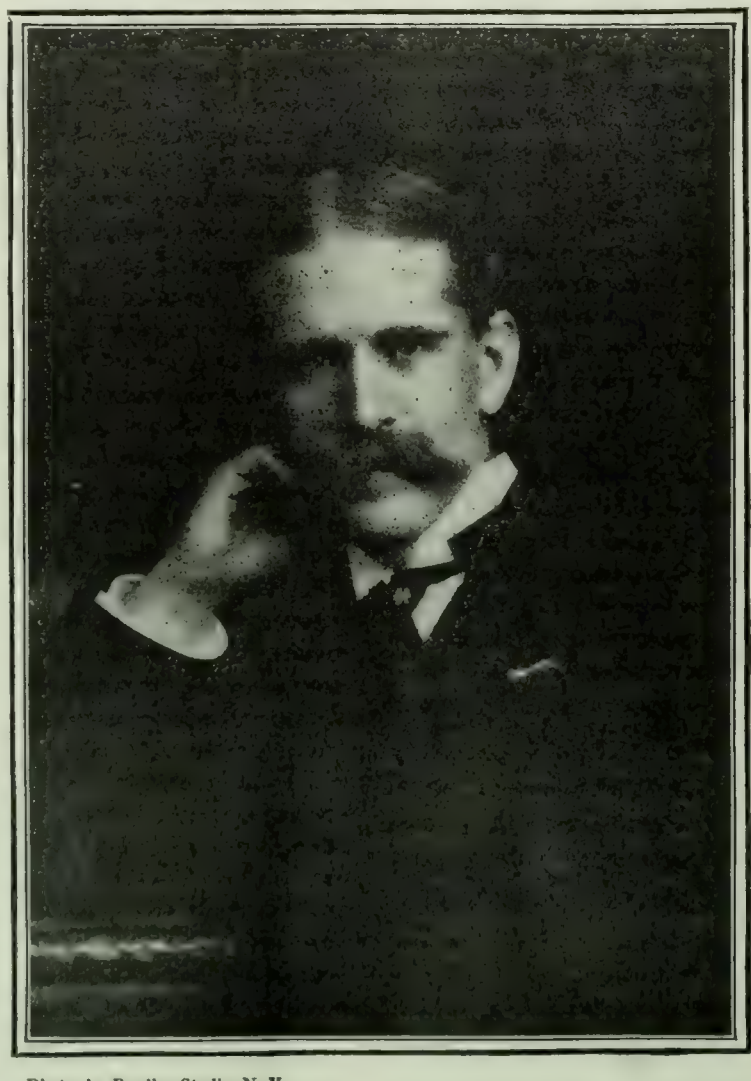
"Christianity needs not only a sacred scripture for guidance, warning, instruction, inspiration, but also a continuous literature to express its life from age to age, to embody the ever-new experiences of religion in forms of beauty and power, to illuminate and interpret the problems of existence in the light of faith and hope and love. . . . No great writer represents the whole of Christianity in its application to life. But I think that almost every great writer since the religion of Jesus touched the leading races has helped to reveal some new aspect of its beauty, to make clear some new secret of its sweet reasonableness, or to enforce some new lesson of its power. I read in Shakespeare the majesty of the moral law, in Victor Hugo the sacredness of childhood, in Goethe the glory of renunciation, in Wordsworth the joy of humility, in Tennyson the triumph of immortal love, in Browning the courage of faith in God, in Thackeray the ugliness of hypocrisy and the beauty of forgiveness, in George Eliot the supremacy of duty, in Dickens the divinity of kindness, and in Ruskin the dignity of service. Irving teaches me the lesson of simple-hearted cheerfulness, Hawthorne shows me the hatefulness of sin and the power of penitence, Longfellow gives me the soft music of tranquil hope and earnest endeavor, Lowell makes me feel that we must give ourselves to our fellow men if we would bless them, and Whittier sings to me of human brotherhood and divine Fatherhood. Are not these Christian lessons?"

There are three "mischievous and perilous tendencies" in our modern world, adds Dr. Van Dyke, against which the spirit of Christianity, embodied in "a sane and virile and lovable literature," can do much to guard us. The first is the growing idolatry of military glory and conquest. "A literature that is Christian must exalt love, not only as the greatest, but as the strongest, thing in the world." The second is the growing idolatry of wealth. "A noble literature, truly in harmony with the spirit of Christ, will reiterate in a hundred forms of beauty and power his teaching that 'a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.'" The third is the growing spirit of frivolity. "One of the greatest services that Christianity can render to current literature is to inspire it with a nobler ambition and lift it to a higher level." Dr. Van Dyke concludes:

"I remember an old woodsman in the Adirondack forest who used to say that he wanted to go to the top of a certain mountain as often as his legs would carry him because it gave him such a feeling of 'heaven-up-histedness.' That is an uncouth, humble, eloquent phrase to describe the function of a great literature.

> Unless above himself he can
> Erect himself, how mean a thing is man!

I want the books that help me out of the vacancy and despair of a frivolous mind, out of the tangle and confusion of a society that is



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THE REV. HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D., LL.D.

His paper on "Christianity and Current Literature" at the Pan-Presbyterian conference in Liverpool is declared to have touched "the oratorical high-water mark" of the convention.

busied in bric-à-brac, out of the meanness of unfeeling mockery and the heaviness of incessant mirth, into a loftier and serener region, where through the clear air of serious thoughts I can learn to look soberly and bravely upon the mingled misery and splendor of human existence, and then go down with a cheerful courage to play a man's part in the life which Christ has forever ennobled by his divine presence."

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON BISHOP POTTER'S "MODEL SALOON."

THE storm of protest evoked in religious circles by Bishop Potter's dedication of the Subway Tavern in New York (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 13) makes it clear that the great majority of clergymen and church leaders in this country are utterly out of sympathy with efforts to "Christianize" the saloon. "Bishop Potter has brought a stain upon the Episcopal Church," says a New Jersey pastor; and an Atlanta minister observes: "The Church of God has been insulted, and Christ has been wounded in the house of his friends." The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, of Brooklyn, who visited the tavern incognito, declares that he found it, except in the matter of pure liquor and cheapness, "open to all the objections which may be made against the 13,000 other saloons in Greater New York." He says further:

"Its gravest danger will be in its success, for in my judgment it will, under its distinguished patronage, signally legitimatize the 13,000 saloons of our city. The extension of the Subway Tavern in its present form, standing as it does plainly a saloon, should be opposed by the temperance and Christian people as the greatest step yet made in establishing the drink habit in our city."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of New York, preaching at Ocean Grove, N. J., said that "the new saloon is properly named, as it means an under-place, and it will lead many to the terrible pit." The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, when approached for an expression of opinion, replied: "It is to me the most inexplicable thing I have ever heard of that such a seal of approval should be put upon the most damning traffic in the world." Bishop J. L. Nicholson, of Milwaukee, comments as follows:

"It is not the first time that Bishop Potter has offended. His latest action is unfortunate, because it necessarily reflects on the church, altho it is his own individual action and the church is in no way responsible.

"Bishop Potter is not a great man in the Episcopal Church. He is regarded as an influential man by some outside of the church, but not in it. He has no standing with the other bishops, and has no influence in church legislation. No, no action will be taken by the church in this instance, not even the passing of resolutions of protest. It is not worth it. The only thing we can any of us do is to say that we are humiliated and ashamed."

One or two voices are raised in mitigation of the bishop's alleged offense. Bishop George F. Peterkim, of West Virginia, offers this thought: "Granted that in such a city as New York the saloon is a fixture—in our time at least. Ought the best elements of society to abandon it to people who have no concern for the betterment of society as a whole? That is the question, it is probable, which has troubled Bishop Potter and good citizens of his way of thinking." The Roman Catholic bishop of Peoria, John Lancaster Spalding, goes further:

"I should welcome any innovation that would tend to minimize the manifestations of the drink evil, and, while this experiment can hardly be thought of as significant, when the scope of the liquor traffic is considered, it may be looked upon as an indication that the old and righteous battle for a more orderly and decent condition of life is not long suffered to decline. The worst curse of the saloon, as it is now operated, is the dance-hall maintained in connection. This is a mere interchamber to the brothel, and is needless."

The religious press is almost a unit in opposition to Bishop Potter's action, and even such liberal organs as the New York *Independent* and *Outlook* damn the new venture with faint praise. "No recent act of any churchman," says the New York *Examiner* (Baptist), "has shocked Christian sentiment more widely and deeply." *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) predicts "dismal failure" for the experiment; and *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) comments:

"A man can get drunk at the bishop's bar just as quickly as at any other bar—in fact, a newspaper reporter was sent there for that purpose, and liquor was not refused him after he became intoxicated and was in a maudlin condition. A youth can start toward a drunkard's grave at the bishop's bar as surely as at any other bar, and its very attractiveness is only an additional seduction to lure him on. That the doxology was sung in such a place was sacrilege that might make even scoffers blush, a betrayal of the Master as surely as the kiss of Judas. We do not question the sincerity of Bishop Potter, but we believe he has made a terrible mistake. All the saloon-keepers in the county rejoice in his action and count him as one of themselves; and all the churches in the country, including the honored church in which he is bishop, are pained at and ashamed of his course."

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BISHOP HENRY CODMAN POTTER,

Whose recent dedication of the Subway Tavern, in New York, is greeted by a storm of protest in religious circles.

The Independent comments:

"We see no hopeful advantage in this saloon. It is about on a par with others of the better class run for profit. It is no better club than others, and these are as good as the patrons want. It is desirable that saloons shall be clean, quiet, and free from immorality. But more and more communities are finding that what they want is fewer rather than more saloons. Cities will long demand them, but local option is shutting them out of very large sections of the country. We are not sorry that Bishop Potter should try his experiment, but we do not see any probability that it will prove a permanent moral force in the community. The best club is the home club. Well-trained men choose it."

The Outlook says:

"It may seem ungracious to point out any obstacle in the way of the men who, foreseeing the criticism and even abuse which their action will call forth, have, with a spirit little short of heroic, undertaken to make this experiment successful; but, after all, no good can come of overlooking any difficulty. The Subway Tavern has been likened to the public-houses established by the Public-House Trust Association in England. There is one important distinction between them. In London the premises, not the proprietors, have been licensed, and the number has been limited. It is difficult to obtain a license without obtaining some house and business already in existence. Consequently, every public-house established by Earl Grey either takes the place of one that has been otherwise owned, or forestalls the establishment of a new public-house different in character; in other words, a house that is managed in the interest of order and restraint supplants one that is managed by self-interest and for the promotion of intemperance. In New York City there is no limit to the number of saloons. Consequently, the Subway Tavern is an addition to the saloons already existing. It must prevail over the others, if it prevails at all, not by force of monopoly, but by proving its superiority as an attraction for customers. The success of the English

plan . . . does not, therefore, indicate necessarily, or even probably, the success of the American plan. There are many who, with *The Outlook*, believe that the use of alcoholic beverages is a matter for regulation, not abolition. Some of these are already convinced that this experiment is neither wise nor feasible; others, and with them *The Outlook*, will suspend judgment on this New York undertaking, and will be ready to welcome any benefit which it may produce."

THE CREDIBILITY OF THE STORY OF ADAM AND EVE.

"IT is possible and perhaps probable that the world is to witness shortly among nominally Christian people one of the most resolutely contested intellectual conflicts between belief and unbelief that has been known since the dawn of the Christian era," says Prof. Luther T. Townsend, of Boston University, in a new book (entitled "Adam and Eve") in which he pursues the inquiry as to whether the first chapters of Genesis are history or myth. His book is based upon the expressed conviction that "a return to the doctrines of primitive orthodoxy will be beneficial to the world at large, as well as to the Christian church," and he adduces in support of his theory numerous citations embodying "some of the results of the latest investigations in the fields of science, philosophy, and criticism." Regarding the "destructive critic" of to-day and his constant repetition of "arguments essentially like those of Strauss, Baur, and Renan that were abandoned a generation ago," Professor Townsend observes:

"The readjustments of astronomical and geological theories during the last quarter of a century, which in every instance have been making for, rather than against, the beliefs of the primitive Christian church, and the remarkable discoveries in archeology which are affording the strongest possible defense for the credibility of the Bible, together with the fact that many of the ablest scholars are taking issue with much that is called higher criticism, ought to suggest that modesty, rather than egotism and dogmatism, is peculiarly becoming in those who are posing as leaders of modern thought and reformers in the theological world."

Having administered this rebuke, the author expresses the opinion that the orthodox believer is more than ever entitled to assume that "a passage of Scripture is to be interpreted as literal, unless a figurative meaning is clearly intended by the inspired writer." He further proceeds to clear the ground for a literal acceptance of the Adamic story and to remove the obstacles presented by naturalistic and evolutionary theories:

"It can no longer be rationally questioned that the sciences of anatomy, of geology, of archeology, of philology, of ethics, and of theology unite in demolishing all theories of naturalism as to the character and condition of the earliest inhabitant of the earth of whom there is any record.

"And the evolutionary hypothesis that the human race began in a savage state and slowly worked up to its present condition, consuming in this development a hundred thousand years, more or fewer, is, in the presence of established facts, an assumption as groundless as anything one can imagine. On the other hand, a sudden emergence from the savage state to one represented by the ancient civilizations of Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, and that of many other countries is not an emergence of which history shows any evidence. Hence the theory that the human family began high up in civilized and social life, but afterward suffered a decadence, has probabilities in its favor that amount well-nigh to an absolute certainty.

"What may be insisted upon, therefore, is this: There is no evidence of any kind that Adam, who throughout the Bible is spoken of as an authentic person, was not the first man. There is no evidence that he did not have a perfect body and fully endowed intellect; there is no evidence that he could not give appropriate names to the animals brought before him; there is no evidence that his son Cain did not build a city; there is no evidence that his grandson Jubal did not handle the harp and organ, and there is no evidence that Jubal's brother, Tubal-Cain, and grandson of Adam, was not a worker in brass and iron.

"But there is no need of stating these matters in negative terms, for all discoveries in the last twenty-five years or more are in harmony with the Bible record that the first beings on earth that wore the human form had a body just as perfect and a brain or an intellect just as capable of working, and a language just as complete in expressing thought as those of any man now living. These are not philosophical nor theological speculations, but conclusions based upon established facts and reached by approved scientific methods."

In assigning a precise point in geological history for the appearance of man, the author encounters no difficulty in the Scriptural narrative of the creation. He allows whatever time the scientist demands—"five hundred million or a thousand million years"—to intervene between the event narrated in the first verse of Genesis and those described in succeeding verses. "The second verse is one of chief importance, whose literal rendering is this: 'And the earth had become (past perfect tense) *tohu*, a wreck and *bohu*, without inhabitant.' This desolate and tenantless condition agrees perfectly with what science reports of the glacial epoch. And there can be little doubt on scientific grounds that during the break-up of the ice age a darkness denser than that of the densest London fogs was upon the face of the floods." The novel part of his theory now follows:

"The hypothesis offered is that after the devastations of the ice and drift epochs of geology, that appear to be identical in character and time with the desolate and tenantless condition of the earth described in the Book of Genesis, began a series of new creations that continued through six literal days, the last of which witnessed the creation of existing mammals and man. . . . . .

"That the writer of the Book of Genesis had in mind days of ordinary length, rather than the geological periods that had preceded and that evidently were prophetic of the six Bible days, can not be reasonably questioned. The Hebrew word *yom*—limited by *a-rav*, evening, and *ba-kar*, morning—is never used in the Hebrew tongue to denote any period other than an ordinary day.

"This is the opinion of such well-known and distinguished Hebraists as Baumgarten, Culwer, Davidson, Hagenbach, Hedge, Keil, Kalish, Murphy, Rosenmuller, and Dr. S. H. Turner in his 'Commentary on Genesis.'"

As to the method of man's creation, the author proceeds:

"The meaning clearly is that there was a creative intervention at the hands of Christ so immediate as not to allow of any slow or tedious process like that required by either theistic or naturalistic evolution. The method was essentially eruptive. The language literally interpreted implies that Christ did what artists at the outset of their work usually do—made a model in clay, or from the soil of the earth, and when it was completed, said to it, Become flesh. And it became flesh. . . . . .

"While, therefore, creation by spontaneous generation and evolution, both atheistic and theistic, are confronted with insurmountable difficulties, such a creation at the hands of Christ as the Bible describes is antagonized by nothing that is established in the realms of approved science and philosophy, provided that, for a rational purpose, the possibility of divine intervention is granted. But Agassiz and Beale, Dana and Darwin, Lord Kelvin and Lotze, together with a multitude of other distinguished scientists and philosophers, have affirmed as the outcome of their profoundest study and most mature thinking that such interposition is not only possible, but absolutely necessary, in order to account for the presence of man and of every other form of organized life."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. JOHN S. HUYLER, the New York candy manufacturer, has acquired college property in Asheville, N. C., with a view to establishing in that place a Methodist religious assembly.

BOTH of the candidates for the Presidency, says *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), "are Christian gentlemen and active adherents of a Christian church. . . . Mr. Roosevelt is, both by heredity and confession of faith, a member of the Reformed Dutch Church. From his youth Mr. Parker, too, has had his training in the same denomination; and in its communion he found the excellent lady who now shares his exalted honors as she has for many years the joys and the cares of his home." During recent years, however, Judge Parker has attended the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Cross, at Kingston, N. Y., and his only daughter is married to the present rector of the parish.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GUESSES AT THE SECRETS OF PORT ARTHUR.

IN making, last week, another of its spectacular dashes into the outer harbor, Russia's fleet at Port Arthur dealt a crushing blow to the war correspondents. They were reduced to the extremity of reporting an event of the first naval importance within the narrow limits of a censored telegram and of maintaining a discreet silence regarding the state of affairs behind the fortress itself. Immediately after the fourth announcement of the fall of Port Arthur the London *Outlook* was moved to deplore "the passing of the war correspondent":

"No more will the expectant public in the home-land read with bated breath and flashing eye descriptive accounts of great naval or military achievements. No more will the heroic deeds of individuals mid scenes of shell and carnage thrill the breasts of those whose eyes are centered upon the area of belligerency. The old game of war is obsolete; smokeless powder, high-muzzle velocity guns, and infernal explosives have taken the place of the old weapon, and the battle-field is now as secluded from the outside gaze as the Zenana of Ind. Carefully composed official reports of past events, issued by the headquarters staff, will in the future take the place of the war correspondent's chronicle; and the plain announcement of victory or defeat is all that we shall know if the present Russo-Japanese war may be taken as a precedent of the conduct of hostilities in the future.

"And looking at the matter through the spectacles of the combatants, can we blame them for safeguarding their secrets to the fullest extent? Surely not. The efficacy of the unexpected attack is as great to-day as it ever was, and the enemy who can collect his forces at a given point and strike home with sledge-hammer ponderosity has half his battle won."

But the reduction of the war correspondent to impotence provides the military expert with opportunities to cover himself with glory. Upon the basis of a report that three coolies have left Port Arthur in a junk or that three columns of smoke were detected on the horizon after the mist had cleared away, the experts of London organs paint a word-picture revealing everything hitherto concealed by Russians and Japanese. The siege of Port Arthur is the first occasion upon which a modern fortified place has been attacked with high explosive shells and high-angle fire, we learn from the London *Mail*, whose expert, unaffected by the obstacles confronting war correspondents on the scene, thus lifts the veil of mystery:

"After the besieging force has got into position the advance must be made in trenches. Miles and miles of trenches, four feet deep and ten or more feet wide, will have to be dug, the work being done at night, and this is what makes a siege so tedious. As soon as the bombardment, which is continued night and day from the moment it begins, has slackened the fire of the fort, preparations are made to open the trenches.

"There are several kinds of trenches—simple trenches, saps, flying saps, full saps, blinded saps, etc.—each suited to particular circumstances, but space will not allow of their description. Two terms, however, must be made clear—'approaches' and 'parallels.'

"A 'parallel' is a trench, often many miles long, which fronts the fortress. Supposing the army is 4,000 yards from the fortress during the commencing bombardment, this is called the 'first artillery position.' They want to move nearer, and so they construct the 'first parallel,' perhaps at a distance of 3,000 yards from the fortress. But, in order that men and guns may move safely into this 'parallel,' approaches have to be cut—that is, a number of trenches leading from the first artillery position into the 'parallel.' These approaches run in zigzags, as if they were straight they would be open to the enemy's fire.

"The way in which the 'parallel' is opened is very interesting. So soon as it grows dusk, a number of officers, accompanied by sappers, move forward. Here they trace the lines which the parallel will follow. Each sapper has a picket and a measuring-tape. The officer stations the first sapper at the end of the trench-line, takes the end of his tape and walks along until the tape is drawn out. At this point he places a second sapper, takes his tape and walks to the end of it, and so on.

"The sappers drive the pickets into the ground, fasten the tapes to them, and lie down to await the working party.

"Later on the working party, with picks and shovels, arrives and sets to work with all its might. By break of day each man must have dug a trench 5 feet long 6½ feet wide and 4 feet deep, except the front 18 inches, which is only 1½ feet deep. The earth he piles in front, to form a parapet.

"At daylight this trench will be occupied by a strong force, called the 'guard of the trenches.' But the work is not yet finished, for the following two nights are also devoted to digging,

A picture-diagram showing a method of attacking a fortress if high-angle fire fails to reduce it. The irregular trenches leading to the parallels are dug so that they can not be swept by the enemy's fire. The men dig the trenches under the protection of their own artillery. The parallels are for the protection of the storming parties as they approach nearer and nearer the walls.

—From the London *Mail*.

and when finished the trench is 10 feet wide at the bottom or more, much wider on top, 4 feet deep, having steps in front, and protected by a parapet of earth in front, which is about 4½ feet high.

"Behind this 'parallel' protected places are formed for the artillery, another big job, seeing that 30 feet of earth, and probably more, is required to insure the safety of the guns.

"The artillery is now brought forward to this, the 'second' artillery position, whence it can obviously fire with much better effect. The guns open fire as soon as possible, and from this position they have a good chance of silencing the guns of the fortress altogether.

"The sappers now commence to make approaches forward from this first parallel until they reach the line where the second parallel is to be constructed. The second parallel will have to be nearer to the first than it is to the fortress, so that, if there is a sortie of the enemy, reinforcements can reach it sooner than the enemy's troops. It is precisely the same as the first parallel, altho it may be constructed with the aid of 'gabions,' which are large wicker baskets without bottoms. In this second parallel the sappers are greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, and by using these gabions they can throw up cover more quickly.

"When the second parallel is finished and occupied, a further advance is made, and a third parallel is opened. In the old days three parallels sufficed. But with the present long-range guns more are required. At Belfort the Germans opened their third parallel 1,200 yards from the fortress, and they would have had to open more only that the French surrendered. At Fort Wagner, in the American Civil War, five parallels were required. At Port Arthur perhaps more than this will be necessary.

"Of course the nearer the besiegers get to the fortress the harder their work. They have to construct bomb-proofs and splinter-proofs, and to work behind shields. It is obvious that all this

work takes a long time to execute. At any stage, of course, the fortress may surrender, worn out by the bombardment, which never ceases. But over half a million shells were thrown into Belfort, nearly every house in the place was struck, and yet it did not surrender until orders were sent from Paris.

"What effect the high explosives may have on the Russians it is impossible to say. But, granting that they hold out till the last, and that the Japanese arrive at their last parallel, the following series of events will ensue. From this position will be made the final attack, and, in military language, this part of the operation consists of:

"1. The capture and crossing of the covered way.

"2. Breaching the scarp and counterscarp.

"3. Passing the ditch.

"4. Capturing and crowning the breaches of the outer works and the main work in succession.

"5. The final reduction of the interior entrenchment or keep.

"Rather a formidable undertaking; very bloody, and not always successful. The besiegers have this in their favor: fresh men can be brought up, while the garrison is often weak from want of food, and half demented from the long bombardment. On the other hand, the besiegers are working under terrible difficulties, exposed to the deadly fire of rifles, machine-guns, and probably field-guns, while the ground over which they pass may be honeycombed with mines and may at any moment be flooded.

"It must not be forgotten that there are usually, as at Port Arthur, detached forts a good distance outside the fortress proper. And to take any of these forts by siege involves all the operations described. When the forts—or at least two of them—are taken, the whole series of approaches and parallels have then to be constructed toward the fortress proper. So that the taking of a place by regular siege is a long task."

A NEW ERA OF ABSOLUTISM AND ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

EUROPE foresees throughout the Czar's dominions a reign of terror, intensified by political assassination, rather than mitigated by the birth of a direct male heir to the throne. To such well-informed organs as the London *Times*, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), the assassination of Von Plehve is merely an incident in a policy of repression on one hand and revolt on the other. Nearly every European daily believes that the Czar will now become more of an autocrat than ever, while among the discontented the conviction has spread that freedom can be won only by a general hurling of bombs. The result must be a test of endurance that will, according to liberal organs, make Russian history sensational for the next few years. The situation prompts the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin) to outline a theory:

"Political murder in Europe and political murder in Russia are something fundamentally different. In Russia political murder is part, in a sense, of the constitution. The old saying that Czardom is absolute monarchy, tempered by assassination, which history has for centuries confirmed, survives to-day with unweakened force. When despotism has been made absolutely unendurable, or when the use of might wipes out all laws of humanity, the final, desperate expedient for the salvation or, at any rate, the vengeance, of humanity, seems to be death. All classes of society in Russia are implicated in such murderous acts, from the court, which has made palace revolutions and killed Czars, to the Nihilists, who sprang from the masses of the people, and who fell upon governors and ministers. With the beginning of the Russification of Finland, its inevitable accompaniment was political murder, exported there. In a truly brilliant ode, *Kladderadatsch* has vindicated its right to rank young Schaumann with the Greek slayers of tyrants, and with William Tell, instead of with anarchist murderers, after the fashion of German officialdom. The full frightfulness of the Russian system of government, where the knout and the whipping to death of prisoners still prevail in the jails, and where governors like General von Wahl, who become famous for such deeds of severity, are called to the highest offices of state, was spread out before the whole world in the trials at Königsberg."

The Königsberg trial, thus referred to, is now one of the political sensations in Germany. Some nine Germans had been accused of "acts directed against the Russian Empire and the Czar which, if they had been directed against a German federal state or prince, would have been accounted high treason, in that they did circulate books and pamphlets inciting to the murder of the Czar." A striking incident of this trial, which ended in a fiasco, was the evidence of the Russian Professor von Reussner. Says the London *Times*:

"Dr. Reussner is a distinguished legal authority, who has received from the Czar the third class of the Order of St. Anne, but who voluntarily resigned his chair when the Russian Government censured him for protesting against the wanton maltreatment of his students by Russian soldiers. At the trial he gave a detailed account of the inner social and political life of the Russian Empire, and his evidence will long be remembered as one of the most remarkable indictments of the abuses and the revolting brutalities of the system. Dr. Reussner's statements and his cross-examination, which occupied the greater part of one day's sitting, and which read like a page out of the history of the Middle Ages, are generally regarded as the great event of the trial."

Into the sensation of the Königsberg trial, now at its climax in Germany, the assassination of Von Plehve introduced itself, in newspaper opinion, very appropriately. The Socialist press openly rejoices at his taking off, and the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), now admitted to be a thorn in the side of Russian bureaucracy, has this to say:

"Every drop of blood shed in Finland, Charkov, Poltava, Vilna, Slatoust, Kishineff, and Homel, in Kieff, Yekaterinoslav, Batum, Baku, and Tiflis, reddens the hand of Plehve, whose execution a thousand times could be no penance for the murders of those hundreds of thousands of men. This man could not have given one drop of his blood for each life he had crushed out.

"Nor is the list of Plehve's characteristics thus exhausted. To his hatred of the Jews and of the toilers must be added his hatred of every trace, every appearance, of self-government. His attitude toward the war with Japan must be noted in particular. True to his system of violence and his Tamerlane dream of power, he was the supporter of the Alexeieffs and the Kuropatkins. The war was his last refuge from the pandemonium of domestic policy, into the bog of which, despite all his efforts to extricate himself, he sank deeper and deeper. The war was a desperate speculation intended to stave off the most criminal bankruptcy that the world has ever seen. So ruthlessly did this true and faithful 'servant of the Czar' pursue his secret aims that, as supreme censor, he suppressed in the Russian press the Czar's peace address. The almighty ruler of the Russias was his slave! It needs no saying that to him, as supreme censor, must be attributed the responsibility for the poisoning and misleading of public opinion in Russia, especially as regards the present war.

"A very eminent and very patriotic Russian jurist has spoken of Plehve's reign of terror, against which a civil war, furious and just, has broken out. All Russia—nay, the whole world—breathes more freely, as if freed from an Alpine weight, now that this man of blood, who changed his religion three times, and who perpetrated ten times more crimes than were needed to fill a life of crime to overflowing, has been crushed by a bloody vengeance."

This, as hinted, reflects the German Socialist view. The liberal German organs are less vehement but scarcely less severe in denouncing the Plehve system. "The dead man will be followed to the grave by the curses of thousands of Russians who wear chains to-day as the victims of his system," thinks the *Volkszeitung* (Berlin). "Political murder has its home in Russia," observes the *Berliner Zeitung*, "just as there is dampness where it has rained, and as there is smoke where there is fire. As pressure induces counterpressure, the system of Czardom leads to death. Granted that political murder has in it the immoral element, as the judge and the prosecutor contended at the Königsberg trial. Yet if, according to Hegel, the state is the manifestation of morality, the absolutism of Czardom is the embodiment of immorality, and that

which is immoral can lead only to immoralities." "A long series of unheard-of deeds of infamy, perpetrated under the cloak of formal legality, must be credited to the police system which Plehve devised with such unshrinking fear of opinion and with such terrible consequences," asserts the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The framing of another domestic policy for Russia, "a policy of reform, a policy of social care for the great masses," will be "very difficult to accomplish," admits the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), "but the way to this policy will in the end have to be sought."

But conservative German dailies take another view, for to them the assassinations now becoming frequent in Russia are so many warnings against the Social Democratic party in the fatherland. German Socialists, thinks the *Reichsbote* (Berlin), "are comrades in thought—yes, in action, of these Russian murderers as they are of all revolutionary and anarchist overthrow." The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin) asks if "certain speeches (at the Königsberg trial) were perhaps a decisive factor in the determination to slay Plehve," while the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) calls upon all civilized nations to come to the support of the Government of St. Petersburg:

"As can be understood by all, it is precisely at this time, after the bloody doctrine has been once more so fearfully translated into deed, and Minister Plehve has been made the victim of Social-Democratic terrorists, that it becomes the right and duty of civilized nations, and of Germany in particular, to paralyze the hand of the murderer in Russia and to aid the Russian Government in the maintenance of order."

In England the conviction is well-nigh universal that the Czar and the bureaucracy will not be influenced by assassinations to swerve from a line of policy deliberately matured. "It is astonishing," declares the London *Standard*, whose views on this point carry special weight, "to find sober writers on public affairs so blind to the teaching of experience as to entertain the idea" that Von Plehve's death "can have any effect in persuading the Russian Government to yield to the demand for liberal institutions":

"Indeed, it is the very worst feature of such acts of wickedness as this last assassination that they invariably and necessarily tend to postpone reform. To begin with, they put the responsible heads of the state on their honor not to yield. Rulers who surrender to sheer fear for their personal safety will soon be the victims of every demand and every insult. They have a good right to ask whether the opponents who adopt such ways of obtaining their ends are not wild beasts, who must be hunted down and suppressed without mercy. Sober and loyal reformers who realize the evils in the state and desire to amend them are discredited by the involuntary association with criminals. The menaced order is driven to be harder than before—even if it were inclined to make concessions. Much calls for a change in Russia, but nothing needs it more than the horrible readiness of some among its people to make use of murder, and we fear that the result of this last example of ferocity will only be to render repression more harsh than it has been in the past."

But the readiness of this conservative daily to apply harsh terms to the acts of Russian revolutionaries does not characterize the comment of the London *Times*:

"There is an extreme degree of provocation which in private life is accepted as at least an explanation of what can never be ethically justified. In the same way there is a degree of public provocation so great that the common sense of mankind accepts as natural and inevitable actions which in themselves deserve, and receive, stern reprobation. Russia is a country in which political life is not carried on by the ordinary propulsive and controllable forces of civilization, but by the explosive forces of an unfettered and irresponsible autocracy on one side and of despair upon the other. On both sides these forces are mainly subterranean, and it is only from their explosive outbreak, in acts of special terrorism, on the one hand, and of popular vengeance on the other, that we gain any conception of their actual working. Civilized conceptions of political morality are all unconsciously based upon the assumption that a people, however downtrodden, has some means of finding relief from what is absolutely intolerable In Russia under the present *régime* there is no outlet, and no resource. There is no law or justice that can not be overridden at pleasure by administrative order, or that is not frequently so overridden. M. de Plehve firmly believed, we do not doubt, that this state of things is entirely natural and right. At all events, he carried autocratic theory and practise to lengths which even in Russia seemed abnormal. He shut every tap and screwed down every safety-valve; and at last the world learns without surprise that the boiler has burst."

However, "the reorganization of Russia" has been made the subject of an incisive study by that authoritative writer on world-politics who signs himself "Calchas" in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), who speaks from intimate knowledge of all the factors in the case, and who thus sums up:

"It would be idle to ignore the peculiar dangers that must attend constitutional transition in Russia. She is not intellectually prepared. She has no aristocratic or middle classes marked out for leadership capable of checking the passions behind them, of converting the forces of revolution into those of evolution. The Nihilist movement was more anti-national in spirit than autocracy itself; it would have substituted communal for imperial ideals; it expressed the very philosophy of disintegration. The Czar and his advisers may well fear that if any concession whatever should be made, all the revolutionary instincts in Russia may be encouraged to burst as before into mad activity. There is a clear danger that the assembly of the states general may either lead straight to the terror, or that pure autocracy may have to be reestablished to quell anarchy. Nevertheless, tenative changes must be made lest more drastic ones should be forced. Some risks must be run to avoid the certainty of greater. The Russian peasantry is still in the Middle Ages. It is generally as unfit for parliamentary institutions as France in the epoch of the hundred years' war would have been for universal suffrage.

"We must judge the autocratic system in strict relation to its environment. It was successful during many centuries for national purposes, as no other system could have been, and to it the development of one Slav state as a great Power is due. If it is to be condemned, as it must be, we must condemn it upon purely practical grounds—not as an iniquitous monstrosity, but as an institution which has ceased during the last few decades to make for efficiency in competition with the more dynamic institutions of Western freedom and Japanese oligarchy. The Czar ruins Russia by repressing, instead of stimulating, the thought and energy of its people. Intellect and energy, developed and organized to the fullest possible extent, are the supreme assets of states. Russia must use every effort to raise, and rapidly, the level of her educational and economic condition, if her power is not to fall utterly like that of all the Slav states of the past. Unless new effort and purpose throughout the nation can be excited, and disciplined by constitutional reform—unless a new political soul can be put into Russia by an intellectual awakening, such as all the Western peoples have owed either to the Reformation or to the French Revolution, or to both combined—the Empire of the Czars will be plunged into a gulf of disaster."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GRAND LAMA GIVES COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND THE SLIP.

A DALAI LAMA, wending his way cautiously in the direction of the Himalayas, might several days ago have been visible to a naked eye in the vicinity of the ancient capital of Tibet. The fugitive, for such he was, betrayed by the stealth of his departure that he had left no address to which communications could be forwarded by Colonel Younghusband, the hero of this narrative, who was, at last accounts, in peaceable possession of the city of Lhasa and the whole surrounding country. There is, however, imminent prospect of a local fighting combination of abbots, priests, heads of religious orders, and the higher hierarchy under the leadership of the professor of metaphysics at the great monastery of Da-bung, who is suspected by the London *Times* of being in the pay of Russia. The London *Spectator*, which foresaw the present dilemma, reflects gloomily:

"The *Novoye Vremya* is right when it asks what, if the Dalai

Lama flies to a distant monastery and takes the Chinese Amban with him, the British mission will be able to do. There will be nobody to negotiate with. We can not go hunting after the Grand Lama all over Tibet, which is three and a half times as large as France, or even send a mission from Lhasa to negotiate with him. If Colonel Younghusband retires, he will be regarded by all Tibetans as a man defeated; while if he remains, his mission, and therefore his Government, which will have to supply and resupply the garrison, will be in a position of the utmost danger. The city will be perpetually threatened from without, and the citizens within can not be trusted. We can not conquer all Tibet; and if we did conquer it, of what use would it be with its ruler seated at a distance from the capital revolving plans of vengeance and annoyance which, if carried out, would soon compel us to waste a brigade, or it might be a division, upon reprisals which would bring us nothing? No doubt if the people declared in our favor the situation would be greatly modified, for we might induce them to accept a secular ruler, and make with him a working treaty which in his own interest he would observe; but what chance is there of that while Lamaism continues to be their creed? The people, it is said, do not dislike us, and bring in provisions readily; but there is not the slightest evidence that they are prepared to throw off the yoke of Lhasa, which for them would mean a change of religion as well as of political authority."

RUSSIAN FORECASTS OF PEACE TERMS.

RUSSIAN organs continue to assert that nothing of decisive importance has happened in the theater of the war; that sooner or later Russia's overwhelming superiority will completely reverse the situation; that she can not be beaten by the "small" yellow Power, and that peace will be concluded on her own terms and in accordance with her pleasure and interest. Accordingly Russia ought to consider very seriously what at the end of the war she should do, not only with her present enemy, but with China. One of the oldest and most influential papers, *Kievlianin*, published at Kieff, has put forth a peace program as follows:

"Neither Korean ports nor Japanese islands are necessary to Russia. Our strength is on land, as Great Britain's is on water. It is on land, then, that we should seek satisfaction. It is to be regretted that we ever penetrated into Manchuria; but after the blood that has been shed, the sacrifices that have been made, we can not think of retiring from that province. Hence it is proper to think of suitable compensation to China.

"Our view is that it is quite possible to compensate China for the loss of Manchuria. We must take the island of Formosa from the Japanese and return it to the Chinese, its former owners. As a consideration, we should retain what we need of Manchuria and, in addition, enlarge the Ussouri territory at the expense of northern Korea, where Russian colonization has already been attempted and which is capable of further cultivation, to the benefit and security of the Amur extension."

To this program the foreign editor of the leading liberal monthly, the *Viestnik Europy*, has taken exception. But he objects most strenuously to the further suggestion of the Kieff organ that the Japanese fortresses should be razed and destroyed and the Japanese navy rigidly limited. He says that such a prospect would not be tolerable to an energetic, enterprising, and strong nation of over forty million population, and adds:

"Besides, it is hardly needful to explain elaborately that an attempt to limit arbitrarily the dimensions of the Japanese navy and to subject that Power to the control and supreme direction of Russia would constitute an assault on its integrity and independence—such an assault as is foreseen by the Japano-British treaty of alliance, and as would necessitate and result in the prompt intervention of Great Britain for the protection of her ally."

The *Novoye Vremya* does not approve of the suggestion for the satisfaction of China at the expense of Japan. China, it says, has forfeited all claims to friendly effort in her behalf at the end of the war. She sympathizes with Japan and only fear of consequences restrains her from open violation of neutrality. Why should Russia take from one enemy and give to another? As for the leveling of Japanese defenses and the rigid control of her naval resources, this the paper thinks right and inevitable. It asks its more liberal contemporary what other terms could assure a lasting and stable peace in Manchuria and eastern Asia. It fears no veto from England.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

NO COWARD.—"The Bulgarian is in no sense a coward," thinks a writer in *Cornhill* (London). "He makes a far better conspirator and insurgent than the Greek."

IN RUSSIA.—"The Czar's meddling," says *The Quarterly Review* (London), "upsets the whole nation."

SPAIN'S UNREST.—"The revolutionary Socialist movement grows daily stronger," writes a Spaniard in *The Independent Review* (London). "Twelve papers devoted to its advocacy are regularly published."

FAUST, MEPHISTO, AND MARGUERITE.

COMBES (to France): "Let me present you my associate—you will find him charming." —*Figaro* (Paris).

CUTTING THE MATTER SHORT.

—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

"IN GAY PAR-EE!"

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE BEAD ROLL OF ENGLISH AUTHORSHIP.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. AN ILLUSTRATED RECORD. By Richard Garnett, C.B., LL.D., and Edmund Gosse, M.A., LL.D. Four volumes, cloth, 368, 389, 381, and 462 pp. Illustrated. Price, $24. The Macmillan Company.

THERE is more than alliterative aptness in the partnership of Garnett and Gosse in the production of this the latest and by far the most satisfactory of histories of English literature. Professor Garnett, who is a "keeper of printed books" in the British Museum, is a scholar by temperament and training and has made a specialty of the beginnings of the subject, and Mr. Gosse's studies of English men of letters of the post Shakespearian period have already earned for him, among those most competent to judge, the reputation of our leading literary critic, a distinction which his present work is likely to render secure for many years to come. It is he who, tho mentioned last, is the genius of the partnership. In comparison with Gosse's contribution, that of Garnett, marked as it is by wide scholarship, practical selection, and clear, unbiased exposition, can here demand only passing mention. He is the sole author of volume one, "From the Beginnings to the Age of Henry VIII" and the joint author of volume two, "From the Age of Henry VIII to the Age of Milton," completing his work with Shakespeare. Gosse begins with "The Jacobean Poets" in volume two, and is the sole author of volume three, "From Milton to Johnson," and of volume four, "From Johnson to Tennyson."

RICHARD GARNETT.

To do Professor Garnett justice, it must be confessed that at the point of juncture with Gosse's contribution his work does not suffer. His scholarly method has there developed to its climax, and, inspired by the greatness of his subject, for he is treating of Shakespeare, he rises into the higher regions of criticism—the realm of that inspired insight which Oscar Wilde claimed to be a superior form of creation. So reasonably are the circumstances of Shakespeare's ancestry and life pieced together, that the "miracle of Shakespeare," while retaining all its beautiful wonder, loses every whit of its abnormality.

If, on the one hand, the literary insight of Garnett measures at times up to the standard of Gosse, the scholarship of the latter, wherever there is chance for its exhibition, is always equal to the former's. In addition, Gosse speaks as an authority in criticism, not as a scribe. He divides the accepted group of Elizabethan writers into Elizabethan and Jacobean, and clearly justifies the division by exhibiting the literary (not historical) points of difference. He is not misled by traditional ascription or formal appearance. In the period when theology attracted to itself the best brains of England, and sermons, not poems nor dramas, contained the highest expression of literary form and feeling, great divines occupy his attention to the minimization, tho not exclusion, of the poetasters and hack writers whose effusions have been considered by previous literary historians as composing the entire literary product of a so-called "barren" period of authorship.

This study of the religious side of literary products has led to an undue exaltation of it when the heavenly muse and the earthly join to inspire Milton. Gosse's tribute to the canzonet of this poet, "At a Solemn Music," as "eight-and-twenty lines" beyond which "no poet, and not Milton himself, has proceeded," is extravagant, one of those lapses of judgment common to editors and which cause the bewildered reader to exclaim, "Are there then *no* reliable principles of literary criticism?"

EDMUND GOSSE.

However, in the period which Gosse preeminently has made his own, that of eighteenth century literature, no such "breaks" are to be found. Pope, as the exemplar of the age, is the subject of special study. "For more than thirty years," says Gosse, "Pope was so completely the center of poetical attention in England that he may almost be said to have comprised the poetry of his time." "He was the microcosm of the reign of George I. There is scarcely a belief, a tradition, an ideal of that age which is not to be discovered lucidly set down in the poems of Pope, who was not vastly above his epoch, as some great political prophets have been, but exactly on a level with it."

In the last volume of the work Mr. Gosse's judgment is confessedly somewhat at sea. As he says in the preface: "The age through which we have just passed is still too close to us to decide with any confidence which, among the many names which were prominent in the second rank of its literature, will continue to interest posterity." Therefore Mr. Gosse has selected certain "leading figures" as "unquestionably in themselves attractive, and as probably representative of the time." He has made of the period from 1780 to 1900 four divisions: "The Age of Wordsworth," "The Age of Byron," "The Early Victorian Age," and "The Age of Tennyson."

His treatment of these periods rather disarms objection to the division; but the "representative" principle of selection falls down, perforce, in a study from which writers such as Swinburne are excluded because they yet breathe the vital air. So "unquestionably attractive," however, has Mr. Gosse made the authors whom he has included, that even Mr. Swinburne might wish himself one of the happy dead, secure of remembrance in the rosary of English authorship.

A STUDY IN MORAL SUBTLETIES.

DOROTHEA. A Story of the Pure in Heart. By Maarten Maartens. Cloth, 552 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THE leisurely, closely studied, firmly knit qualities which distinguish this author's work are prominent in this story, which is less a romance proper than a study of the character of a young woman exceptionally endowed in the matter of spiritual instincts and moral perceptions. The early scenes are laid in Holland, and the Dutch atmosphere, in its most restricted sense, is felt by the reader. From there the scenes shift to France and Germany.

MAARTEN MAARTENS.

The heroine is left motherless in infancy, is brought up by devoted aunts of limited outlook, with only occasional glimpses of a worldly minded and morally lax father who later on takes her in charge and introduces her to the mixed world in which he moves. The girl's advent into this world brings about a revelation alike to herself and to the reader. After contact with divers human elements with which there can be no real mingling on her part, the girl finally marries a German noble, who, she fondly believes, is an exception to all other men. The tragic aspect of the story begins with the discovery that this self-elected god has feet of clay, and the complications that follow furnish the human strength of the tale.

The moral subtleties touch at times upon what might be called the morally finical, tho much quiet humor is evolved from the juxtaposition of alien and incongruous characters. English, French, and Italian people flit through the pages, and the somewhat raw animalism of the former serves to heighten by contrast the more artistic sensuousness of the Latins. A distinction, too, is felt between the crudity of English vice and the more brutish weight of that of the Teuton. Even the bourgeoise virtues of the latter impress themselves as a somewhat wearisome load to carry either at first hand or by proxy. Altogether the story touches the acme of subtlety in the novel-weaving art; to enjoy it fully calls for no little leisure on the reader's part, and when finished he may perhaps close the book feeling that a woman of sublimated virtue is not an altogether comfortable person to live with.

JOHN LONG, INTERPRETER AND TRADER.

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS (1748-1846). Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. II. John Long's Journal (1768-1782). Cloth, large 8vo, 329 pp. Price, $4 net. The Arthur H. Clark Company.

THIS second volume of the Thwaites series of Early Western Travels is devoted to the reprint (from the original edition, London, 1791) of John Long's "Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader"; in other words, the personal narrative of an adventurer who, coming from England in 1768, passed twenty years in the regions north and west of Canada, consorting intimately with the tribes, speaking their tongues, wearing their garb, living their life, training himself in the arts of an expert woodsman and fur trader, and penetrating into fields and forests and along the courses of streams that are still practically unexplored.

At the breaking out of the American Revolution he volunteered for service with the British, and was detailed to lead Indian parties to hang upon the flanks of the invading American army, and was in the expedi-

tion that captured Ethan Allen. Equipped as an Indian and scalping his prisoners in their fashion, he could hardly be distinguished from a brave.

It is an intimate and an animated picture that this indiscriminate adventurer presents of his streaked and painted comrades and cronies—downright tormentors and brothers of the wolf, debauched by contact with the dregs of civilization, cleverly acquiring its vices, its rascalities, its cruelties, and all the abominations of its greed ; creatures of the fur trade and the traders, in a time of cutthroat competition. With a free and fearless hand this crude artist delineates the conditions prevailing in the trader's time. His vices, says Mr. Thwaites, were those of his class—slight regard for laws, either moral or military, improvidence and wastefulness, restlessness and dissatisfaction with the humdrum life of towns. The style of his narrative, tho discursive, is as clear as running water ; what he wishes to say he says plainly, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

Very proud and self-sufficient is the red man, says John Long, to whatever tribe his allegiance may be due. He has sung the wisdom and valor of his sires until he is profoundly impressed with the assurance of his own sagacity and prowess. Such exalted notions especially distinguish the Five Nations, altho no tribe is deficient in this inspiring vanity. "The Iroquois laugh when one talks to them of obedience to kings. Every man of them is a sovereign in his own mind, and derives his freedom from the Great Spirit." The red man is jealous and easily offended ; he carries his resentments to the grave, and bequeaths them to the young warriors who are to take his place. He must be flattered, says Long, with seeming approbation and applause, for the wisdom of his counsel. Braddock, by his haughty bearing and blunt rejection of any plans but his own, lost the friendship of the chiefs and died unlamented. Even Washington incurred their sharp censure. A Seneca chief described him as "a good-natured man, but with no experience."

Long perfected himself in several of the Indian languages, especially the Chippeway ; he joined in their games and passed for a good dancer among them—as in the scalp dance, the spear dance, the war dance, and the rest ; he could deliver the war whoop with the best of them ; and more than once went down to Montreal in a canoe, or passed the posts as an Indian.

It is an appealing picture that Long presents of the hardships and perils accepted by an interpreter and trader in entering upon an Indian life.

A QUEEN AND HER LOVERS.

THE QUEEN'S QUAIR. Maurice Hewlett. Cloth, 509 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is a striking and absorbing story, dramatic, vivid, and powerful—by far the most impressive piece of work that Mr. Hewlett has yet given us. Plots and counterplots he drives skilfully, like a four-in-hand, and whether we will or no he carries us with him, breathless to the end. In the "Forest Lovers" and in "Richard Yea and Nay" there is ever present a certain mannerism that bears witness to the artist's subservience to his art. Here, on the contrary, he proves himself master of both style and situation. Tho he has left behind those scenes of chivalry, splendid with knightly tournament and the level lances of opposing loves, yet we hear everywhere the clank of spurs and the blare of passing pageantries ; and of battles there are many—of war, of worship, and of wit. A very havoc of hearts in the shining Court of Love!

MAURICE HEWLETT.

As the romantic history of the various loves of the ill-fated but beautiful and bewitching Queen of Scots, the story is as consistent as it is fascinating. Full of color and incident, it abounds also in fine characterization and in exquisite touches of truth. The self-indulgent, stupid, and supercilious Darnley ; the bluff, direct, courageous, rude, loud-swaggering Bothwell ; the deep, designing, cold, crown-coveting Moray ; the impressionable and romantic French page, Des Essars ; the tumultuous Scotch nobles, grim as thorns, stolid, unloving, and unloved ; the vivacious maids of honor, a brace of April Marys, smiling always through their tears ; the mischief-weaving confidant, the Italian Rizzio—no mere historical puppets these. They live on every page and serve the queen only when they can serve themselves—"flies," all of them, "around the Honey-Pot."

And through all this long intrigue of love that ends dimly in disaster, they act, if not becomingly, at least naturally, and translate their thoughts into that visible action which makes each a cause in the development of the story. Most convincing of them all is the fair queen herself, adored of women, loved of men, the careless charmer of boys and girls, a frail woman, lovelier for her frailty, set like a lily amid the thistles of the Scotch court. No portraiture in recent fiction can compare with this splendid creation of a loving, loved, and captivating woman.

It is to the credit of the author that as a historian of a period so reeking in scandal, so purple with royal sins, he has given us a picture both chaste and delicate. Breathless in dramatic interest is the scene where the undeceived queen faces the spiteful wife of the perfidious Bothwell. We know of few passages in literature as strong in intensity and as artistic in restraint as this, the climax of the action ; yet one can not escape the conviction that just here Mr. Hewlett has failed to realize his strongest scene, for the many-perjured Bothwell is nowhere brought face to face with the fearful love of the wife in whom he believes. He is not made aware that she loves him only that she may hate his *true* lover, the queen. So far only does the story stop short of complete poetic justice.

A MORBID STUDY.

OLIVE LATHAM. By E. L. Voynich. Cloth, 337 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

TO judge by "The Gadfly" and "Olive Latham," the latest of her works, Mrs. E. L. Voynich is a woman with a grievance, who finds a vent for it in literary productions. This fact, if it is a fact, may be responsible for the principal merit in these two works, which is strength. For one with no zest for the horrible, for the hard, bitter things in life, presented with grim hopelessness, there can be no pleasure in these morbid stories. They should be read in the autumn —"the melancholy days, the saddest of the year"—for they are almost an impertinence as "summer reading." No one can help feeling woful over the existence of such things as Mrs. Voynich selects for treatment ; yet her air in exploiting them does not beget a sympathetic feeling in the reader, she is so rigidly objective. Her phlegmatic restraint seems almost inhuman.

E. L. VOYNICH.

Olive Latham is an English girl. She is not an engaging young thing. She orientates herself for life's game early. She devotes herself to nursing and work for the human family, and her self-grip makes her a problem to her father, who wished rather bitterly "that he could hope ever to know anything at all about this elder girl of his." Olive becomes engaged to a Russian Socialist—a consumptive, thanks to two years in prison. The curate tells her very truly, "You have chosen a hard patch to hoe." Olive "hoes" it, however, with all the courage of her convictions. Vladimir Damarov was to have been a sculptor, but he fell under the influence of Karol Slavinski, a Polish physician, who was "deeply implicated in the revolutionary movement," and who has a sister, Wanda, a girl conspirator of twenty. The three were arrested, but Vladimir was let out after two years of solitary confinement.

Olive learns that Vladimir has pleurisy and she goes to Russia to nurse him.

They go to live at Vladimir's ramshackle, miasmatic place in the country, and, later, he is arrested, imprisoned, and dies. All this part is presented with tremendous force. Olive comes back to England and distresses her family extremely by nearly going mad and not permitting them to ask a question. They know nothing of her Russian lover.

Then Karol, the big doctor, who is a powerful and far more sympathetic person than Olive, comes to England and gets her interested in nursing, slum work, and revolutionary interests, under which she revives wonderfully and then falls in love with him. He, however, is threatened with complete paralysis. Later, through visiting Russia, he gets his femoral bone shattered by a bullet. Olive goes to nurse him, brings him home, and he gets better. They declare their love, but Karol is loath to tie the fair, sensitive thing to a possible human hulk ; for the disease may attack him later. Olive rises nobly to this objection. "'But, Karol, there is always morphia. . . . You don't think I should want you to go on living just for me, if you yourself thought it was better not ? Can't you trust me more than that ? It won't come to the worst, indeed it won't ; but if it ever should, you have only to tell me you want the poison.'

And here Mrs. Voynich concludes with a poetic, lover-like scene, with that of Wanda and Vladimir, and flowers and butterflies. And the reader is happy, knowing that the morphia bottle will always be in the bureau drawer.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 8.—Admiral Alexeieff reports details of naval battle off Port Arthur July 26: Japanese casualties, one cruiser sunk, one cruiser and one gunboat damaged. Heavy fighting north of Liaoyang. Russians in retreat from Kuroki's army east of Liaoyang.

August 9.—Fighting thirty-six miles southeast of Mukden.

August 10.—Russian fleet escapes from Port Arthur, with Japanese in pursuit.

Turkey grants Russia permission to send volunteer cruisers as merchantmen through the Dardanelles.

August 11.—Five of the Russian war-ships which emerged from Port Arthur August 10 reach harbors: cruisers *Askold* and *Novik* and one torpedo-boat destroyer reach Kiao-Chau Bay, which is German territory; battle-ships *Retvizan* and *Pobieda* return to Port Arthur; destroyer *Ryeshitelni* reaches Chefu, receives permission to remain till end of war, and is accordingly dismantled. Japanese destroyers then enter harbor and tow her away as prize of war. Rest of fleet is probably sunk or captured by Admiral Togo.

August 12.—Admiral Togo reports that the Port Arthur fleet's formation was broken on August 10, the ships scattering and all except four returning to the port. Five of the Russian battleships belonging to the Port Arthur fleet were badly injured in the battle of August 10; later reports show that Admiral Wittsoeft was blown to pieces by a shell on the Russian battle-ship *Czarevitch*. Russia protests to the Powers against the capture of the Russian destroyer *Ryeshitelni* in the harbor of Chefu.

August 14.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron is defeated by Admiral Kamimura's fleet in the straits of Korea; the armored cruiser *Rurik* is sunk and her consorts, the cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromoboi*, are badly damaged. Japan issues a statement which practically upholds the seizure of the *Ryeshitelni* at Chefu.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 8.—Earl Percy announces in House of Commons that Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia have assented to the Egyptian clause of the Anglo-French convention, which established English paramountcy.

August 10.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, former French Premier, dies.

August 12.—An heir to the Russian throne is born.

August 13.—Turkey yields to the American demands.

August 14.—United States Minister Leishman directs Admiral Jewell to sail with his squadron from Smyrna, Turkey's concessions being regarded as satisfactory.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

August 8.—Republican national headquarters are opened in New York City.

August 10.—Judge Parker is formally notified of his nomination for the Presidency. In accepting, he declares that, if elected, he will maintain the gold standard, and will not accept a renomination.

August 11.—Influenced by W. J. Bryan, Democrats and Populists fuse in Nebraska.

August 12.—Chairman Cortelyou announces that President Roosevelt will not make any speeches in the campaign.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 8.—Seventy-six persons are killed, thirty-five missing, and many others injured in train wreck on Denver and Rio Grande Railway, at Dry Creek, near Pueblo, Colo.

Secretary Hay, in note to American ambassadors, holds that fuel and cotton are not absolutely contraband, as is contended by Russia.

Chicago labor leaders order no more ice to be delivered to butchers who buy from packing-plants whose men are on strike.

President Roosevelt refuses to commute death sentence of negro convicted of assault, declaring swift justice in such a case to be preventive of lynchings. He approves recommendation of Civil Service Commission that Postmaster McMichael of Philadelphia be reprimanded for violation of Civil Service regulations.

August 9.—President Roosevelt receives from delegation of Igorrote and Moro chiefs assurance of their support of American Government in the Philippines.

August 12.—William J. Bryan is beaten in the third and final stage of his contest in Connecticut for

DON'T sigh for a good complexion—get one. That flower of the cheek is the beauty of the wash basin—and BORAX. If you will wash your face every night in warm Borax water, Nature will soon respond—your skin will become softer, clearer and pinker. In the toilet and bath always SOFTEN the water with BORAX. The purest and best is

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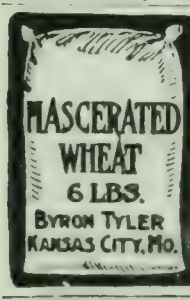

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$50,000 from the estate of the late Philo S. Bennett.

August 13.—Secretary Taft speaks on the needs of the Philippines at the Manila Day exercises at the St. Louis Exposition.

The Colorado Mine Operators' Association says that the record of the Western Federation of Miners for the last ten years is one of lawlessness and bloodshed.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

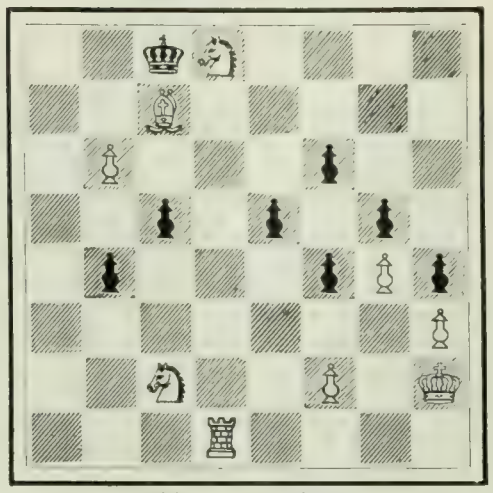
SET.

MOTTO: "Sinfonia."

A. Problem 967.

"Allegro"

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

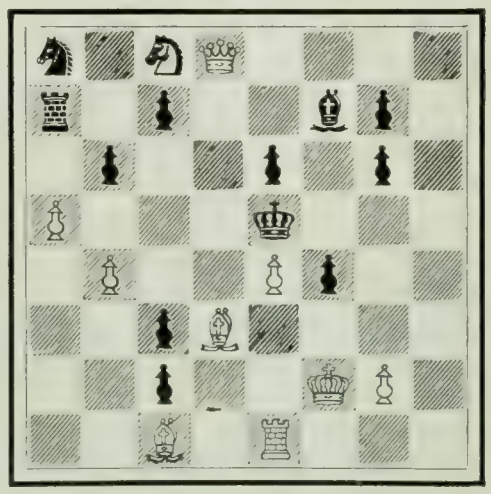
2kS4; 2B5; 1P3p2; 2p1p1p1; 1p3pPp; 7P; 2S2P1K; 3R4.

White mates in four moves.

B. Problem 968.

"Andante"

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

s1SQ4; r1p2bp1; 1p2p1p1; P3k3; 1P2Pp2; 2pB4; 2p2KP1; 2B1R3.

White mates in three moves.

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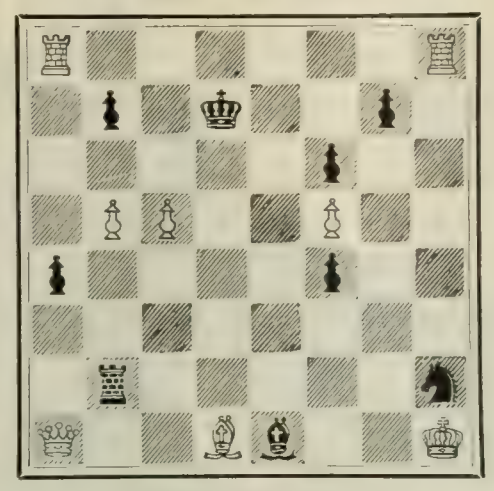
C. **Problem 969.**

"Scherzo"

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

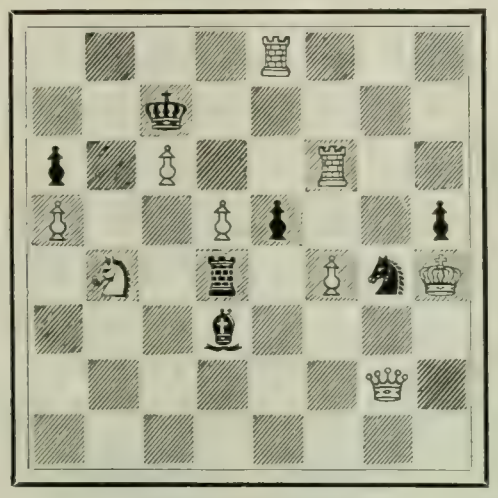
R6R; 1p1k2p1; 5p2; 1PP2P2; p4p2; 8; 1r5s; Q2Bb2K.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 970.**

"Finale."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

4R3; 2k5; p1P2R2; P2Pp2p; 1S1r1PsK; 3b4; 6Q1; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems, crowded out of this issue, will appear in next number.

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Sicilian Defense.

LASKER. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	19 B—B 5	P x R P
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 B—B 4	P x P
3 Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 3	21 B x B P	Kt—K 5
4 P—Q 4	P x P	22 B x R	B x P
5 Kt x P	B—Kt 2	23 R-Q Kt sq	B—B 6 ch
6 B—K 3	P—Q 3	24 K—B sq	B—K Kt 5
7 P—K R 3	Kt—K B 3	25 B x K R P	B x B
8 P—K Kt 4	Castles	26 R x B	Kt—Kt 6 ch
9 P—Kt 5	Kt—K sq	27 K—Kt 2	Kt x R
10 P—K R 4	Kt—B 2	28 R x P	P—Q R 4
11 P—B 4	P—K 4	29 R—Kt 3	B—Kt 2
12 K Kt—K 2	P—Q 4	30 R—K R 3	Kt—Kt 6
13 K P x P	Kt—Q 5	31 K—B 3	R—R 3
14 Kt x Kt	Kt x P	32 K x P	Kt—K 7 ch
15 Kt—B 5	Kt x Kt	33 K—B 5	Kt—B 6
16 Q x Q	R x Q	34 P—Q R 3	Kt—R 5
17 Kt—K 7 ch	K—R sq	35 B—K 3	Resigns.
18 P—K R 5	R—K sq		

SCHLECHTER'S FINE PLAY.

Vienna Opening.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 R—K sq	P—K R 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	13 Kt—Kt 5	P—Q 4
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	14 Q—B 3	P—R 5
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	15 K—R 2	Q—B 3
5 Castles	Castles	16 Q x Q	P x Q
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	17 Kt—R 3	Kt x P
7 Kt—K 2	B—Kt 5	18 P x Kt	P—Q 5
8 P—B 3	B—Q R 4	19 P—Kt 5	P x Kt P
9 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3	20 B x P	P x P
10 P—K R 3	Kt—K R 4	21 P x P	Resigns.
11 P x B	Kt x Kt		

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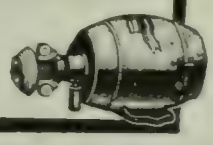

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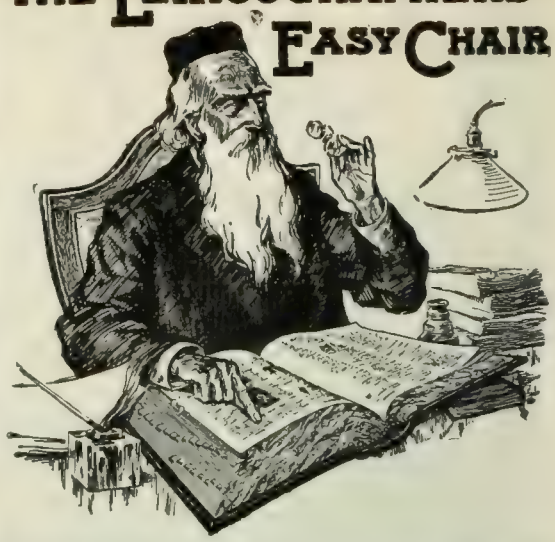

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. Z. L.," Brookline, Mass.—"To decide an argument will you please state whether according to the principles of good English one may make use of such a phrase as 'in this connection'? I am told that this phrase is not grammatical, is not sanctioned by standard writers, and should be always rendered 'in connection with this.'"

The phrase "in this connection," meaning "in relation to some antecedent statement," has the sanction of literary usage of such authors as Cardinal Newman, Harriet Martineau, Bishop Wilberforce, Professor Jowett, and Matthew Arnold. It is not stigmatized as incorrect by lexicographers.

"J. C. R.," Dayton, O.—"I recently made the statement that the word 'hurrah' came into the language in 1813, brought by the Cossacks, whose war-cry it is. My statement was disputed, and the only support I could find for it was in General Marbot's 'Mémoires.' What do you say?"

The exclamation "hurrah" was in use in New England in 1686, and in England in 1694. In the form "whurra" it was used by Addison (*Drummer*, act v, sc. 2) in 1716; and as "hurrea, hurrea, bravo!" by Goldsmith (*She Stoops to Conquer*, act i, sc. 2) in 1773. Beresford in "Lord Auckland's Correspondence," dated 1798 and reprinted 1862, vol. iii, p. 443, uses the form "hurraying." Moriz Heyne, cited by Grimm, declares that "hurrah" was used as a war-cry by the Prussian soldiers in the War of Liberation (1813-1815). The term comes from the German "hurra" which has been traced to the Middle High German (twelfth century) *hurren*, which means to hasten.

"E. B. P.," Spokane, Wash.—"Is the following newspaper personal grammatically correct: 'John Smith returned yesterday from Chicago, where he has been for a week'? Does the verb 'has been' imply that he is still there, and if he returned yesterday must the verb form be 'had been'? Is 'has been' allowable in such a sentence to denote completed action?"

The sentence is not correct because the past-perfect tense (see the Standard Dictionary under the word *pluperfect*) expresses past time or action prior to some other past time or action. The sentence "John Smith returned yesterday from Chicago, where he *has* been for a week" should therefore be changed to read: "John Smith returned yesterday from Chicago, where he *had* been for a week," the word "returned" expressing past action and "had been" (the past-perfect) representing action prior to that past action.

Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 341) defines the pluperfect (or past-perfect) tense as that "which expresses what *had taken* place at some past time mentioned; as, 'I *had seen* him when I met you'" (not "I *have* seen him when I met you," "met" here expressing the past action and "had seen" expressing action prior to that past action).

"M. H. V.," Jackson, Mich.—"May I ask you to explain briefly what is meant by the term 'Salic law'?"

The "Salic law" is one of the provisions of a code of laws of the Salian Franks first drafted in about the fifth century. The code relates chiefly to compensation or punishment for crimes; it contains a provision regarding the succession to the Salic lands. This provision declares that males shall "inherit lands in preference to females." The law is best known by its special application as excluding women from the throne of France.

"W. D. M.," New Denver, B. C.—See Standard Dictionary, p. 1574, col. 1.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 9 New York, August 27, 1904 Whole Number, 749

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE GEORGIA LYNCHING.

EXCLAMATIONS of horror from all parts of the country, South as well as North, greet the news of the lynching at Statesboro, Ga., on the 16th; and if the attitude of the newspapers is any indication, the whole country is looking to Georgia to see how the State will treat the lynchers. The affair "would disgrace South Sea cannibals," exclaims the New York *Herald;* and the New York *World* remarks that "if 'darkest Africa' is any blacker than this, travelers have failed to report it." To quote a Southern opinion, the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* says:

"A more revolting and disgraceful affair could not have occurred in Darkest Africa among the naked tribes who have never even so much as heard of civilization. The naked ancestors of those people, living in the German forests, would not have been guilty of so outrageous and revolting a crime. Are we lapsing back into a denser barbarism than ever before cursed the world? . . . The Georgia authorities owe it to themselves, if they would not forfeit the respect of mankind, to exhaust every power of the State to apprehend and punish the men who were guilty of the worst crime of this century."

Eleven negroes, according to the news despatches, were on trial at Statesboro for the murder of the Hodges family, near there, in the latter part of July. The entire family had been murdered and the house burned over the bodies. Will Cato was found guilty on the 15th and Paul Reed on the 16th; and on the latter day both were sentenced to be hanged on September 9. After the sentence, the crowd, aided by the deputy sheriffs, attacked the court-house, and in spite of the judge's plea that the testimony of these two men was needed for the conviction of the rest, and in spite of the pleas of Rev. Mr. Hodges, brother of the murdered man, they overpowered the militia (who were armed with unloaded rifles and made little resistance) and captured Cato and Reed. The two negroes were then taken out of town about two miles, chained to a stump, surrounded with pine wood, and saturated with ten gallons of kerosene. Then the mob drew back while a local photographer took several pictures of the scene. This done, the match was applied, and with Reed confessing his crime and Cato protesting his innocence to the last, the fire soon completed its work. We are assured in the despatch from Statesboro that "the best people of Bullock county, in which Statesboro is situated, composed the crowd." An investigation of the affair is promised, but it is the local opinion that nobody will be punished. Three more negroes were shot and killed near Statesboro that night, one of them an unknown negro who was mistaken for one of the murderers, and the other two an aged negro named Roberts, and his son, who were shot in their cabin. Roberts, we are told, "had lived seventy years in the community and commanded the respect of good citizens." The negroes are said to be leaving in terror, and the exodus "threatens a shortage in the labor supply in the cotton-fields, where the picking is soon to begin."

Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, of Brooklyn, who has made a special study of mobs and lynchings, thinks this case "indicates the tremendous advance made by the mob within the past two years." He says in an interview:

"This Georgia lynching makes a decided advance in the danger and audacity of what is now known the world over as the nationally unique 'American lynch mob,' for it notes the first instance, be it said with reprobation, of the shameful cowardice of the Georgia State militia, where American soldiers have been disarmed by a mob. The next step will be to invite the judge from his bench, install 'Judge Lynch,' and run the country in the interest of lynching murderers, with burning at the stake as a prescriptive and hallowed custom. This Georgia lynching and burning of two negroes, who had been tried in an orderly way, found guilty by due process and sentenced to be hanged September 9, indicates the tremendous advance made by the mob within the past two years. To all thoughtful students of mob violence and the psychology of the mob, it is evidence that a still further advance will be made, and that, too, at no distant day, and as to the extent of the next violence, what community, North or South, it will strike, and what color or class of citizens, or what courts will be helpless victims, no one can foretell. Every one needs now to make up his mind on these mob issues, and to be prepared when the mob comes his way. There is no creature of the earth, the air, or the sea that breeds faster than popular violence. There is a profound psychological problem in all this lynching madness that the public seems only partially to have grasped, and which, if thoroughly understood, would arouse all our communities to their real danger. This Georgia lynching and burning, in the way of gratuitous murder, after the courts have done their full duty and the penalties of the law are certain, the overriding of even the military, and their capture and disarmament, stand out unique among our lynching horrors, and point a long index finger toward greater danger to come."

The Atlanta *Age*, the most influential negro weekly in that part of the country, has been appealing to the better element among the negroes for some time to stop the decadence of the race. In its issue of July 23 it said:

"There used to be a time when the negro race was judged by its intelligent, industrious, virtuous, and self-respecting members—that is to say, these constituted the race and were so regarded by people of other races. But what do we see now? The crap-shooters, whisky and beer guzzlers, both male and female, the women who dance and carouse all night and sleep most of the day, the men who live by hook and who will not work for anybody—these are the people who are claiming to be the real negro race, and they are fast becoming so recognized. Young men who drive

drays, or work on buildings, or dig in the earth, or toil by the sweat on their brow for an honest living, you are laughed at by this class, your working clothes and your dinner-pails are considered signs of disgrace. You women who find pleasure in doing whatever work it falls to your lot to do are sneered at and criticized by these new leaders of the negro race. They are everywhere, and wherever they are they are drunk, noisy, fussy, and ready to stick a knife into each other's hearts or blow each other's brains out.

"Since Sunday morning two of them have been shot to death in this city by others of their class and within the last few months many have been shot and cut by each other. They throng the police court, they roam the streets at night, they have houses where kegs of beer are sent, and where all drink until drunk and the police wagon carries the whole outfit to the station-house, where big fines are to be paid. Their influence is being felt all over this city. It is bringing our race to shame and grief. It gives other people ground to disrespect us, and they are doing so more than ever.

JUSTICE AT THE STAKE.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

"Let the men and women—we mean the men and women who work, and who are trying to keep out of the stockade and chain gang and be respected—resolve to give the cold shoulder to the class that cares for nothing and nobody."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* condemns the Statesboro mob as worse brutes than their negro victims, declares that the South will not stand for such savagery, and calls upon the Georgia state government to punish the lynchers. It says:

"The negroes killed their victims before they applied the torch, and when they saw the horrible death that awaited them, begged that they might in mercy be shot to death before being burned. But the mob would not have it so. The mob was determined to be more cruel and more brutal than these negro brutes themselves had been. It was an awful spectacle. It was as cruel and savage as any orgie of Zulu or Indian described in history. As printed in the newspaper, it is altogether as horrible as any tale of savagery ever written. It makes every chivalrous Southern man hang his head with shame that any of his fellow citizens of the South could have been capable of such a deed, and especially so because these victims had not committed the crime which, in the estimation of so many, justifies lynching.

"It has ever been our boast that this paper is intensely Southern in all its views. We understand the negro question in the South. We know how brutal some negroes are, and we can understand how Southern whites may be wrought up to the pitch of fury by negro outrages. But we will not stand for such savagery as that in which the people of this Georgia settlement have indulged in; nor will the white men of the South generally stand for it. It will be denounced by all decent men and newspapers, and the South should not be held responsible for it, nor be made to suffer for it.

"As if to add to the disgrace of this most disgraceful affair, the soldiers who were present to guard the prisoners were armed with unloaded guns. They were put there for show, and it was never designed by those in authority that they should in any event shoot into the mob. The mob soon took in the situation and made short work of the soldiers. It was all a disgusting farce and a disgrace to civilization. It is to be hoped that the Georgia state government will make a thorough investigation and punish all the delinquents as they deserve. No Southern State can afford to tolerate such lawlessness and brutality."

ITALIAN CRIME IN AMERICA.

WITH the exception of Naples, Milan, and Rome, New York is reckoned to be the chief Italian city in the world. The New York *Sun* says that "an estimate of 300,000 to 400,000 as the actual Italian population of New York and the immediately contiguous territory is probably moderate." In comparison with this, Naples has a population of 565,000, Milan, 500,000, and Rome, 465,000. Something like 250,000 immigrants from Italy came to our shores in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and what with the increased passenger service from the Mediterranean, and the extremely low steerage rate, it would not be surprising if 300,000 Italians came to America during the present year.

What makes these figures significant is an epidemic of Italian crime in New York City that is inspiring some very serious editorial comment. The kidnapping of an Italian boy, who was held for a $50,000 ransom by a "black hand" band, and who was mysteriously returned to his home on the 17th, baffled the New York police for two weeks, and other threats of kidnapping are keeping Italian parents in terror. Within a week five Italians brought to the police letters threatening them with death unless they paid sums ranging from $100 to $4,000, and begged for protection. Nor are these idle threats. The shop of an Italian tradesman in Brooklyn who resisted this kind of extortion was partly wrecked by a bomb on the night of May 29; the front of another Italian's grocery in Manhattan was demolished under similar circumstances on the night of July 28, and on the night of August 4 the barber-shop of an Italian in Passaic who refused tribute to the "black hand" was wrecked by a bomb. On the 7th, an Italian saloon-keeper in the Bronx tried to get even with a competitor by throwing a bomb into the crowd in front of his rival's bar, but the would-be assassin was hurt worse himself than anybody else. The police say that an Italian in New Jersey has a factory where he makes bombs for this sort of work. Italian stabbings and shootings are matters of frequent report in the newspapers. The reticence of the victims renders the police almost powerless to arrest the perpetrators of these crimes. "If I die, God will avenge me," the victim will say, "and if I live, I will avenge myself."

The Italian ambassador to this country and the leading Italian citizens in New York deplore these crimes, and express a hope that the police will bring the criminals to justice. They aver that the vast majority of the Italians here are docile and orderly, and say that the criminals are able to carry out their plots only by terrorizing the law-abiding element. Antonio Zucca, president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York, says in a letter to the New York *Herald:*

"As a coroner of the Borough of Manhattan for a period of four years, I have had an opportunity to study criminals and the so-called 'black hand' crimes. My candid opinion is that such an organization does not exist. There are no doubt a few lawless Italians who use the names of black hand, mafia, camorra, or other ghostly epithets, which individuals obtain money from merchants, bankers, and other citizens by writing threatening letters; but if those people are allowed to exist it is more the fault of the threatened Italians, who believe it cheaper to settle a demand of $5,000 with $100, or a demand for $500 with $25. I know as a fact this has been done in many instances.

"If all the black-hand letters had been thrown into the waste-basket, the individuals writing under the name of the black hand

or other secret societies would by this time be working for their living, instead of enjoying the possibility of getting money without work through their present method."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* and the Philadelphia *Press* remark that the criminal class of Italians come from southern Italy and Sicily, while the immigrant from northern Italy is desirable in every way. *The Eagle*, the New York *Times*, the Washington *Times* and *Star*, and several other papers suggest that the immigration laws be amended to exclude immigrants from those regions; and a few other papers warn the New York Italians to remember the fate of their countrymen in New Orleans some years ago. The New York *Mail*, however, speaks appreciatively of the Italians' virtues, and calls for the "sound American doctrine" of "equal treatment"; and the Philadelphia *Press*, after observing that Kentucky is worse than Sicily, adds that the second generation of Italians in this country "responds to American influences as do few of our immigrants," and predicts that "in twenty years the Italian will be recognized as one of the very best elements in our national life." The New York *Evening Journal* recalls some kidnapping cases where the criminals were "genuine American citizens," and continues:

SOURCES OF ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

Diagram showing excess of immigration from southern Italy and Sicily over immigration from northern Italy in 1900. Each dot represents 250 immigrants. From the report of the Industrial Commission.

"To say that the Italians are a criminal race is utterly false. They have their criminals among them, as have other races. A great majority of them, like a great majority of other races, are law-abiding, honest, hard-working, devoted to their families.

"Newspapers—especially such as are owned and edited by men that were themselves immigrants—should refrain from appealing to the stupid race prejudice of the crowd by false and stupid charges of race criminality.

"The ignorant among us are quite too prone to race hatred, to jealousies, to believing every foolish charge against another race. The stupid Chinese firmly believe that the missionaries eat the eyes of Chinese children. The stupid, bigoted Rumanians, Russians, and others believe that the Jews murder Christian children in celebrating their Passover.

"These notions, breeding hatred among the men of different nationalities, should be kept out of this country, where progress depends upon harmony between the races, emulation and friendship between them—not ignorant prejudice. We invite the newspapers to do what they can to detect kidnappers and discourage crime generally, without making wholesale charges against a desirable class of citizens or inflaming the prejudices of the ignorant."

SHOOTING AUTOMOBILISTS.

TO say that an automobilist "goes shooting along the road" may have a new meaning if the members of the Automobile Club of America carry out their threat to arm themselves with revolvers and use them upon farmers and country sheriffs who hold them up with shotguns and other firearms. S. M. Butler, secretary of the club, says in an interview that he has discovered by experience that "there is a deeply rooted prejudice in many rural districts against the automobile," altho he avers that the men who drive their cars too fast are "few and far between." "Farmers and even officers of the law," he says, "have without sufficient cause or justification frequently fired on or held up automobilists," and fines have been imposed "that were little short of highway robbery." Now all this is to be changed. He says:

"The members of this club, and all automobilists for that matter, have their rights, and they are going to get them. There are cars going out of New York to-day carrying guns. The situation is critical. When a man is fired upon, he is justified in firing back. I know that some of our members will fire back, and they won't shoot wide either. There is a law governing the speed of automobilists, and I don't think our members violate it. Some of them are much within the speed limit when they are arrested."

Magistrate Cornell, of New York city, incensed the members of the club considerably several weeks ago by remarking in court that if the people who narrowly escaped injury from a speeding automobilist who was brought before him had been hurt, he

LOADING HIS ANTI-TRUST WEAPON.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

HE WILL BE GOOD!
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

SOME "BIG STICKS."

"should not have blamed them very much if they had shot at the automobilist." And the next day he told a reporter about an automobilist, "running at a terrific rate of speed," who almost wrecked the carriage containing him and his wife, and he said to the reporter that "probably the only thing that would have stopped that automobilist was a shotgun." For these remarks the club is thinking of having the judge impeached.

In this connection the Philadelphia *Record* reports that the tramps in the neighborhood of the large cities are doing a thriving business by posing as rural sheriffs, holding up speeding automobilists and assessing substantial "fines" on the spot. The country people, we are told, instead of punishing the tramps, "heartily approve."

Most of the newspapers that comment upon the firearm phase of automobilism seem to entertain more or less sympathy for the rural population, as opposed to the aut mobilists. If it comes to a shooting-match between the automobilists and the farmers, the Washington *Post* stands ready to bet "dollars to doughnuts on the rustics." The Philadelphia *Ledger* recommends the peaceful processes of the law, rather than bullets, but it adds: "When summoned to stop by a law officer, it is the duty of th chauffeur to heed the summons, and if he disregards it and plunges on his way he deserves to be treated as a fugitive escaping arrest. The defiant chauffeurs are so numerous that there is danger that all automobilists will be regarded as outlaws."

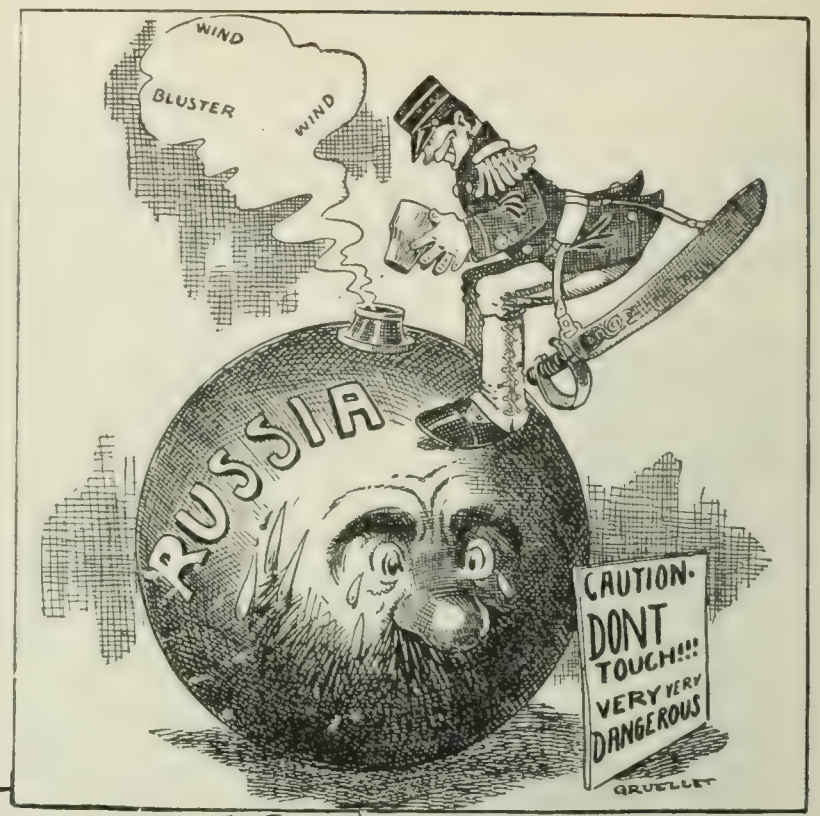
The New York *Times* thinks that the threat of the automobilists to use firearms is "worse than silly." To quote:

"This kind of talk from the owners of motor vehicles is worse than silly. The fact of the matter is that enough of this class are reckless and deliberate offenders against the law to have brought the whole class into disfavor. There is a determination on the part of the local authorities in many districts to put a stop to scorching of this kind. Properly commissioned deputies have been instructed to stop it and to arrest offenders. They have found that the typical reckless chauffeurs pay no attention to a summons to stop, and that the only way of making the roads safe for horse vehicles and pedestrians is to treat such persons as they would fugitive chicken thieves or escaping misdemeanants. The rural deputy sheriff is not, as a rule, a man of large discretion, but he usually has the better of the argument when he finds it necessary to enforce his authority with firearms.

"There exist at the moment certain differences of opinion between the automobilists and the public which should not be lost sight of by the Automobile Club. Its members believe that the local officers of the law make altogether too many arrests, and are much too arbitrary in doing it. The public believe that there should be ten arrests for every one now made. The automobilists regard the imposition of fines as rank persecution. The public believes that the only objection to fines is that they are futile, and is unalterably of the opinion that in a large number of cases persons thus arrested should be given not less than ten days in the common jail, with no option of commutation in the payment of even a large fine. The automobolists resent the establishment of the 'telephone trap,' by means of which their approach is announced, and if they escape one deputy sheriff only get into greater difficulty with the next. The public believes that offenders should be compelled to stop and submit to arrest and punishment, and that to smash a machine is justified if no other way of stopping it can be found. Safe and sane automobilists can do a great deal to mold public opinion to a reasonable view of the rights of motor vehicle owners, but not with revolvers."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* comes to the defense of the automobilists thus:

"It might as well be an understood and accepted fact that the



EMPTY!

And this is the bomb the Powers have always been afraid to monkey with!
—Gruelle in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

"I GUESS I'D BETTER FALL."
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*

AFTER THE CAPTURE.

EUROPEAN CHORUS—"We've come to help celebrate, and we've all brought our own plates." —Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

CARICATURES OF RUSSIAN REVERSES.

automobile has come to stay. And it might as well be understood that it is not ordinarily driven by insane people or by people who find it a pastime to run down their fellow creatures. The automobilist experiences no pleasure in maiming and killing. It is chiefly his aim to avoid accidents. There have been cases where automobiles were driven recklessly. The remedy for this lies with the automobilists themselves. They should sternly repress it. A member of an automobile club who is deliberately reckless should be expelled and his legal punishment aided. There are some reckless men who drive horses. But, as with the automobile drivers, they are the exceptions.

"The suppression of the reckless automobilist is to be desired. So is the suppression of the country constable who roams about with a shotgun and seeks automobile drivers to bombard. The country constable should be calm. This is an age of progress, and he can not stop progress by shooting at it."

WHEAT.

THE Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) and the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) think that the Republican managers intend to claim the credit for "dollar wheat" for the Roosevelt Administration, and the former paper devotes nearly a column to refuting the claim. *The Free Press*, however, rather admires the cleverness of the Republican leaders. A month ago, when a "bumper crop" of wheat was predicted, they were boasting of the great crop; now, when it is beginning to appear that the crop is short, and the price is soaring, they are boasting of "dollar wheat" under Republican rule! In Minneapolis last week the option on September delivery went to $1.20¼, which is interpreted to mean that the millers are becoming anxious about their supplies. Wheat exports have dwindled nearly to nothing. A remarkable feature of the advance, noted by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, is the fact that it is due to popular conviction, and is not "the result of a corner or of any particular manipulation." One New York financial writer describes the sensational advance on the 17th thus:

"When the market opened here yesterday morning, a perfect flood of buying orders came in from everywhere, and altho the offerings from speculators, who wanted their profits, were very heavy, they did not stem the tide for a moment. The price climbed up by leaps and bounds, and quotations fluctuated wildly. At times orders could not be executed within a cent of the price at which they were given, and some of the old timers, who remembered the days when the Produce Exchange was the primary market for wheat, declared that the excitement equaled anything they had seen in the palmiest days of wheat speculation.

"In Minneapolis, where prices are generally nine cents and thereabouts below the New York market, the public seemed to have gone crazy, for the ticker showed that prices there were on a level with, and in some cases ahead of, this market. The net advance in all the markets was about five cents. Other grains were strong also, and damage reports about corn were almost as bad as those about wheat. If the stories sent in from the Western wheat-fields are correct, the crop will be one of the smallest in years. The former governor of one Western State said that the country would not export a single bushel, that the Northwest was bare of wheat, and that the crop reports were not in the least exaggerated. There are now more than a dozen crop experts traveling through the wheat country."

Where the damage to the crop has been the worst, the high price may be offset by the shortage of supply; but in regions where the crop is normal, the enhanced value will, of course, be to the farmers just so much "velvet." One such region stretches from Indiana to Kansas, another appears in the vast wheat-fields of Russia. The Philadelphia *Press* says of these areas:

"The damage to wheat is so exclusively north and west of Iowa in the spring wheat region that its influence upon freights will be confined to the Northern roads. In the winter wheat region, on the other hand, the advance in wheat will diffuse prosperity, for the great winter wheat States—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas—find themselves with a yield which brings one-third more than in any recent year. They profit as cotton-growers have during the past two years.

"For Russia this advance in wheat comes as a sudden aid. The production of wheat there has been greatly increased by the policy begun by Wishnegradski and Witte, of stimulating agricultural exports. This has led to the production of a large amount of cheap wheat, which will sell at an expectedly high price."

Another favored district is our Pacific Northwest. To quote the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

"The Pacific Northwest has this year the best wheat crop to be found in the United States, and possibly in the world. We hear of no other spot which has a 'bumper crop' in this or any other country. By reason of the high prices there will be great prosperity in the enterprising States to the north of us. If the farmers are wise, they will pay their debts and save their money. Most of their wheat country is comparatively new and still yielding as only virgin soil can yield. It is the history of all grain-growing

WHY IS IT THAT THE WHEAT NEVER LOOKS SO GOOD TO THE LAMBS AS WHEN IT IS SO HIGH THAT IT'S DANGEROUS?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

DOLLAR WHEAT DOESN'T MEAN SO MUCH TO SOME OTHER PEOPLE AS IT DOES TO THE FARMER.
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

"GOING AGAINST THE GRAIN."

countries that yield gradually decreases as the lands get worn until grain is no longer profitable. Then comes a period of hard times, the subdivision of the large farms and the gradual restoration of fertility by intensive cultivation. The process in California has been hastened by the withdrawal of large tracts of the best land and their devotion to fruit culture, sugar beets, and other products of intensive cultivation. This year we have suffered by floods which destroyed the crops on large areas of our best land. In the Northwest the acreage sown to wheat is unusually large, and the yield is very heavy. It is their bonanza year."

Canada, too, is similarly blessed. Says the New York *Financier:*

"Our neighbor to the north, Canada, is blessed by an unusually good wheat crop this year, and since her domestic production far surpasses consumption, the fortunate wheat-growers of the Dominion will realize heavily on account of the export demands from Europe, and particularly England. More than that, the spectacle of large financial returns made by Canadian farmers in the Northwest will only add to the immigration craze now prevalent, so that in every possible channel Canada will reap golden returns by reason of the shortage here and the high prices quoted for grain."

But while the farmer is rejoicing in the prospect of a good price for his wheat, the consumer must look forward to a costlier loaf. The New York *Journal of Commerce* takes this occasion to express its doubt as to whether there is "anything but net loss in any deficiency in production." It remarks:

"Farmers rejoice in dollar wheat, and hope the price may go to $1.20 or higher, just as cotton planters rejoiced in 12-cent cotton and hoped it might go above 15 cents and stay there. But is this desirable? Is there advantage in a short crop and a high price for anything? The fact that we export two-thirds of our cotton, and that the high price swelled the export value, had a delusive aspect that did not mitigate the suffering of the manufacturers and their operatives or the hardship of consumers. We shall probably not export over one-fifth or one-sixth of our wheat crop, and the high price for the surplus will be a poor compensation for lessened railroad traffic and dear flour and bread for our great mass of consumers. Even if the farmers should get more for a short crop than a full one, which in the case of wheat is not likely, the shortage would be nothing but a misfortune to the industry and business of the country. There is no way of figuring out anything but net loss in any deficiency in production."

THE Czar's baby was made a colonel before he was twenty-four hours old. What does General Leonard Wood think of that?—*The Philadelphia North American.*

HOW TO MAKE $36,000,000.

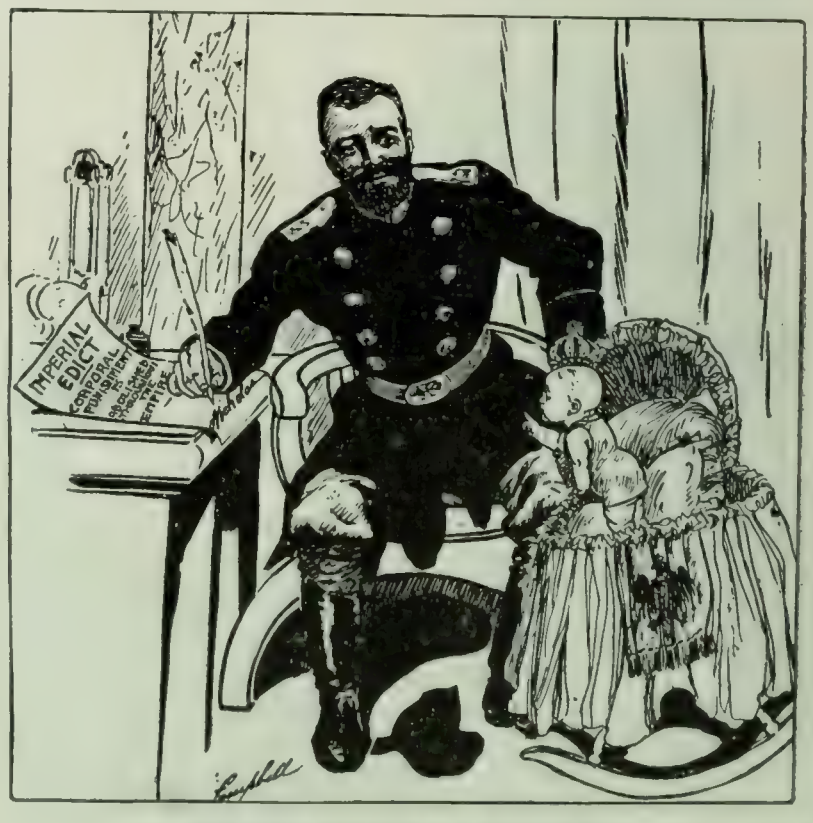
THOMAS W. LAWSON, the Boston copper magnate who is laying bare the methods of the Standard Oil capitalists in *Everybody's Magazine*, tells in the September issue how Henry H. Rogers and William Rockefeller made $36,000,000 out of Amalgamated Copper, without investing or jeopardizing a dollar of their own money. And what is more important, perhaps, he avers that these capitalists, by gaining control of a large number of banks, trust companies, and insurance companies, are able to use many millions of the money of the people and the Government "to juggle with," for the carrying out of their own schemes. When the idea of doing business with other people's money dawned upon the minds of these men, Mr. Lawson tells us, they worked the Standard Oil stock up to an enormous figure by paying high dividends and creating the impression that only a few shares could be had at any price; then they borrowed large sums from banks, trust and insurance companies, etc., depositing Standard Oil stock as collateral, and used these sums to buy banks. Says Mr. Lawson:

"Control of a certain number of these savings and national banks and trust and insurance companies having been acquired, the funds of each were so manipulated by depositing those of one institution with another, and the latter's in turn with the first, as to swell their deposits and create in all of them an apparently legitimate basis for increases of capitalization. At the same time there was shown an apparently legitimate necessity for the establishment of additional banking and trust companies, which were duly organized and their assets juggled around by the same process. The result of all this manipulation defies description. Throughout the series of correlated institutions loans and deposits are multiplied in such an intricacy of duplication that only a few able experts, employed by the 'system' because of their mathematical genius, are able to unravel the tangle to the degree of approximating the proportion the legitimate funds bear to those which have been created by the financial jugglery I have indicated.

"When 'Standard Oil' had gathered into its net sufficient of the important private institutions of finance, there still remained the federal Government, the largest handler of money in the country. It was not hard for 'Standard Oil' to introduce its expert votaries into the United States Treasury and thus to steer the millions of the nation into the banks subject to the 'system's' control. This accomplished, the structure was complete and the process of 'making' dollars proceeded on a magnificent scale."

Then comes the story of how the $36,000,000 was made. Rogers

"S-H-H-H, GET OUT, HE'S ASLEEP!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*



CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED.
"Say, Popski, hang a copy of that in the nursery!"
—Campbell in the Philadelphia *North American.*

THE CZAREVITCH APPEARS IN CARTOON.

and Rockefeller, it appears, bought the Anaconda and other copper properties for $39,000,000, but the men who sold it agreed to leave the $39,000,000 in the National City bank (the main Standard Oil bank) for a certain time. To keep everything straight the bank loaned Rogers and Rockefeller $39,000,000 on these copper properties, and these two capitalists deposited the money to the credit of the men who sold them the mines. Rogers and Rockefeller, therefore, owned the copper mines, and had paid for them with money borrowed on the property itself. Then a meeting was held in a room in the bank, made up half of capitalists and half of lawyers, clerks, and office boys, at which the Amalgamated Copper Company was formed and capitalized at $75,000,000. As Rogers and Rockefeller owned the copper properties, the entire capital stock of $75,000,000 came into their hands, altho considerable juggling with a dummy check, described at length by Mr. Lawson, seems to have been needed to accomplish this result. The National City bank then placed this stock on sale, offering to loan its deposits at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar on Amalgamated stock; the public bought the stock for $75,000,000, and Messrs. Rogers and Rockefeller were enabled to pay the $39,000,000 to the original holders of the copper properties and have $36,000,000 left, all without a dollar's expense to themselves. Mr. Lawson adds

THOMAS W. LAWSON,
Who tells how two Standard Oil magnates made $36,000,000 by manipulating copper stocks.

"Thirty-six million dollars—and Alaska cost us but fourteen millions and Spain relinquished to us her claims on the Philippines for only twenty millions! Thirty-six million dollars!—more than a hundred times as much as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and 'Abe' Lincoln together secured for the patriotic labors of their lifetimes. And this vast sum was taken from the people to enrich men whose coffers were already, as the results of similar operations, so full of dollars that neither they nor their children, nor their children's children could count them—as the people count their savings, a dollar at a time—as thoughtlessly taken as are the apples that the school-boy steals after he has eaten so many that he can eat no more.

"A thousand times have I tried to figure out in my mind what worlds of misery such a sum of millions might allay if issued by a government and intelligently distributed among a people—and do my readers know that never in the world's recorded history has any nation felt itself rich enough to devote thirty-six millions to the cause of charity—even in the midst of the most awful calamities of fire, flood, war, or pestilence? On the other hand, I have had to know about the horrors, the misfortunes, the earthly hell, which were the awful consequences of the taking of this vast amount. I have had to know about the convicts, the suicides, the broken hearts, the starvation and wretchedness, the ruined bodies and lost souls which strewed the fields of the 'system's' harvest.

"Can it be that a just God suffers our sons and daughters to eke out a bare existence as the best reward of earnest effort and sterling worth, and at the same time rewards these other men with $36,000,000 for one day's labor?

"Pondering all these things, I have ceased to wonder at the deep murmurs of discontent that are rising, rising to my ears from all parts of the continent."

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

TREASON is the word used by some newspapers in referring to the wholesale naturalization frauds in New York. "Is it not treason," the Chicago *Record-Herald* asks, "when Americans band together and by fraudulent means secure false citizenship for hundreds of thousands of aliens who are not entitled to the privileges they thereby secure? The answer must be Yes, and the conclusion as inevitably follows that the criminals should receive the traitors' punishment." It is estimated by George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections in New York, that in the past year over $600,000 profit has been made by selling false naturalization papers. The federal authorities who have been investigating the frauds believe that over 100,000 sets of such papers have been sold, and that 30,000 of these have been issued in New York City. It is found that the Italians are by far the greatest offenders in this matter, altho many instances have been discovered among the Greeks and Armenians. Fully 30 per cent. of the Italian citizens in the southern district of New York, it is estimated, hold false papers. The Secret Service men have been engaged in unearthing the frauds during the past year, and the District Attorney has secured 240 convictions in New York since January last.

One way of supplying these fraudulent naturalization papers is shown by the following newspaper account:

"About two months ago, as a result of the cooperation of Commissioner William Williams and his law clerk, Mr. Governs, Alexander Sefershayan, a Haitian, was arrested on the charge of violating the naturalization law. He arrived from Haiti as an American citizen, and had citizenship papers issued in his name on November 23, 1903, in Waterbury, Conn. Investigation proved that he never had been to America before in his life. When he was induced to tell how he obtained the papers, he said he had bought them at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, for $200 from a merchant, whose name he refused to give. He said he had given an order to the merchant for the papers, and six weeks later had received the certificate made out in his name.

"It later developed that there was an organized band of men at Waterbury engaged in the business of supplying United States citizenship papers to Haitians. The name of the applicant would be forwarded to the band, who would send one of their number to the court, impersonating the applicant, and also a false witness, whose duty was to swear that the applicant had lived in this country the required number of years. The papers being obtained, they would be forwarded to the agent at Haiti, who received from $200 to $750 for each one. The federal authorities are actively engaged in running down this gang, and it is expected that they soon will be brought to justice."

It is necessary to be a citizen to get employment on city work in many cases in New York, hence the great demand for citizenship papers. But these papers can be used to record voters, and this fact is causing some deep thought. "Suppose," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "the outcome of the coming Presidential election in New York, and in consequence, perhaps, in the nation, should depend on such false votes. What punishment would properly fit the crime?" And the Washington *Times* remarks:

"The fact that 30,000 of these fraudulent papers have been issued in New York City shows how vitally the coming election of a President of the United States is likely to be affected by voters who are legally not entitled to the privilege. . . . It is probable that every one of these votes is purchasable. The declaration is publicly made by those in a position to know that the difference between an enthusiastic Tammany and a lukewarm Tammany is approximately 15,000 votes, which would rather go to a Tammany candidate for two dollars than to any one else for ten. It is, therefore, readily to be seen that these 15,000 wavering votes, together with the 30,000 illegal votes frankly controlled by the highest bidder, come pretty near determining the result of a New York municipal election."

The newspapers are calling for better naturalization restrictions. Thus the Providence *Journal* says:

"The presence of the holders of the illegal certificates in the

country is a misfortune, and everything that can be done to check the business of augmenting their numbers ought to be promptly applied to this infraction of one of our most precious legal safeguards. It is especially necessary now that no American should be deemed worthy of the name unless he is acquainted with the obligations which its possession brings. If he is a citizen, he should live here and should be assimilated with our people; he should not be a bird of passage, with no interest here except to labor while wages are high and no liking for his citizenship except as it protects him from the military service of his native country. Above all, should he be an anarchist he has not the slightest right to a naturalization certificate; its acquisition is almost an act of conspiracy against the Government. Aware, as we all must be, of these and other inducements for the maleficent and the ignorant to seek citizenship here, every one of us must understand that apparently only new immigration and naturalization restrictions can give the nation the protection from this danger to which it is entitled."

GLOOMY TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A VERY pessimistic view of commercial conditions and prospects in the Philippine Islands is presented in a letter from Manila which appears in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and which comes, so we are told, from "a correspondent whose sole purpose is to make independent observations and inquiries, ascertain facts as they are and report the truth about them." This writer declares, in rising emphasis, that "business in Manila and throughout the Philippines is in a bad condition"; that "on every hand the most bitter complaints of the existing situation and gloomy forebodings concerning the future of the Philippines can be heard"; that "if something is not done and done at once the islands will suffer a commercial set-back from which they can not recover for many years"; and that "the business population to a man demands a change in the relations between the Philippines and the home country." Grievances against both the Philippine Commission and Congress, but especially against the latter, states this correspondent, find expression on every side. To quote further:

"Merchants feel that the tariff rates upon goods imported into the islands are too high, and not only this, but that they are unreasonable in their arrangement. They urge that different schedules would give a greater revenue even on the present level of duties. They protest that lower rates would result in a greater volume of trade. . . . . .

"Already there has been a sharp decrease in the production of copra for this year because living expenses and wages are so high that the producers can not afford to hire laborers to gather the crop at prevailing prices. Tobacco is in bad condition owing to the closing of one market after another to the Philippine product. Japan now levies such high duties that Manila tobacco can not hope to go there with success. The same is true of several of the Oriental markets hitherto open. Sugar is in a helpless condition, and capital being rapidly withdrawn from the industry. Haciendas are lying idle, machinery rusting, even in some cases cane crops going to waste."

In regard to remedies for the present situation, the consensus of opinion expressed by the majority of the business men of the islands is stated thus:

"We must have one of two things—either the status of a self-governing colony, with the right to make our own laws on tariffs, labor, and shipping, or else free trade with the United States, absolute and unrestricted as if we were a territory of the United States on the usual territorial basis Nothing less than this can or will suffice. If something of the kind is not done, and that very shortly, we shall have to go out of business, and we will leave the commission to run its costly administration without the aid of the taxes we now pay."

Tre Journal of Commerce comments editorially:

"The largest fault lies with our own Government at home, and the policy it has pursued with reference to the trade interests of the Philippines. Where it should have furnished stimulus and encouragement it has put on restraint and sought to benefit or protect special interests here. Nothing could be more preposterous than guarding against the competition of this far-away and helpless dependency in any possible line of human effort. Our markets should have been thrown wide open to any product that it had to offer—tobacco, sugar, cotton, anything which capital and labor could find profit in producing and sending across the ocean. That would have been a substantial and encouraging help to the struggling infancy of the colony; but, instead of that, we keep up a duty on its chief products, with a single exception, and have provided even for making transportation more costly in the future.

The Manila *Times*, which is constantly emphasizing the commercial needs of the islands, has this to say, in a recent issue:

"It remains for Congress to break the fetters that at present strangle the commercial and industrial interest of the islands. Give us a market at home for the principal staples of the Philippines, and there will be a condition of trade at no distant day that will be in keeping with the improvements that will be completed within a comparatively short time."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIGHTNING struck Tammany Hall the other day and then withdrew for repairs.—*The Washington Post.*

NATURALLY that regiment of which the baby Czarevitch is colonel belongs to the infantry.—*The Baltimore American.*

KUROPATKIN keeps on sliding bases. Doubtless he would like to make a home run.—*The Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

DOUBTLESS the Czar thinks things would be different if his son were large enough to go to the war.—*The Chicago News.*

PERHAPS it is just as well for Great Britain that Thibet has a Grand Lama instead of an Oom Paul.—*The Washington Star.*

IF the Czar wants his son to be admiral of the navy, he had better hurry the appointment.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

ST. LOUIS is beginning to wonder if there are really as many persons in this country as the census taker reported.—*The Chicago News.*

THAT dismantled Russian torpedo-boat was simply lying at Chefoo because that's what everybody does there.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE Czar has had reason to walk the floor at night for several months past, so he won't mind it so much now.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

NOW the Czar decrees the total abolition of corporal punishment in Russia: but it will probably still continue in Delaware.—*The Boston Transcript.*

PRETTY soon it should be possible to arrange a permanent sailing itinerary for American war-ships between home ports and Turkey.—*The Chicago News.*

IN the future the dispute over the use of wine at ship launchings might be compromised by buying the bottle at the Subway Tavern.—*The New York American.*

If the Baltic squadron ever does sail eastward, it would save a lot of trouble by going direct to Tsingchau and dismantling.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

IF the Sultan would establish a depot and sell supplies to the foreign war-ships that come to collect debts, in time he might be able to pay his obligations.—*The New York World.*

THE fact that the President now weighs 208 pounds is encouraging some Democrats to believe that he is rapidly approaching the ex-Presidential size.—*The Washington Post.*

IT must be a little tiresome to some other Democrats to hear Judge Parker congratulated on being a sane statesman every time he makes a few casual remarks.—*The Washington Star.*

PANAMA offers a $200 prize for the best design for a national flag. Forty-five white stars, on a blue field, with thirteen stripes of alternate red and white is our guess.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

IF Oxnard, the California sugar-beet lobbyist, should succeed in buying his way into the United States Senate it would be quite feasible to omit the usual introductions.—*The Providence Journal.*

FROM the manner in which he guards the cash, some Democratic managers feel that Mr. Davis should have been slated for Secretary of the Treasury instead of the Vice-Presidency.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is announced that the Czar, in order to celebrate the birth of a son, will liberate half the convicts in the prisons of Russia. The unreleased convicts will doubtless regret profoundly that the Czar was not presented with twins.—*The Washington Post.*

LETTERS AND ART.

FRANÇOIS VILLON, POET AND VAGABOND.

IN "Avril," a book of essays on the poetry of the French Renaissance, Mr. Hilaire Belloc gives a brief impressionistic sketch of Villon which will supplement the picture of that remarkable poet as stamped upon the imagination of the general reader by Robert Louis Stevenson in "A Lodging for the Night."

Altho Villon's whole surviving work comes down to us in the quaint form of two rimed wills, in one of which are embedded a number of ballads and songs, he has won a place among the masters of lyric verse. Says Mr. Belloc: "Villon is certainly in the small first group of the poets. His little work, like that of Catullus, like that of Gray, is high, completed and permanent."

FRANÇOIS VILLON.

He is "certainly in the small first group of the poets," says Mr. Hilaire Belloc; "his little work, like that of Catullus, like that of Gray, is high, completed and permanent."

Mr. Belloc reminds us of the contrast between our vivid impression of the poet's personality and our meager actual knowledge of the man's history. This vividness of impression he attributes to a "major quality" of vigor, of which he says:

"It is all round about him, and through him, like a storm in a wood. It creates, it perceives. It possesses the man himself, and us also as we read him. By it he launches his influence forward and outward rather than receives it from the past. To it his successors turn, as to an ancestry, when they had long despised and thrown aside everything else that savored of the Gothic dead. By it he increased in reputation and meaning from his boyhood on for four hundred years, till now he is secure among the first lyric poets of Christendom. It led to no excess of matter, but to an exuberance of attitude and manner, to an inexhaustibility of special words, to a brilliancy of impression unique even among his own people.

"He was poor; he was amative; he was unsatisfied. This vigor, therefore, led in his actions to a mere wildness; clothed in this wildness the rare fragments of his life have descended to us. He professed to teach, but he haunted taverns, and loved the roaring songs. He lived at random from his twentieth year in one den or another along the waterside. Affection brought him now to his mother, now to his old guardian priest, but not for long; he returned to adventure—such as it was. He killed a man, was arrested, condemned, pardoned, exiled; he wandered and again found Paris, and again—it seems—stumbled down his old lane of violence and dishonor."

This, briefly, is all that is known of him. His latest poem that we have was written in 1461, in his thirtieth year; and there is his signature of a date two years later. "Then," says Mr. Belloc, "not by death, or if by death, then by some death unrecorded, he leaves history abruptly—a most astonishing exit!" We read further:

"You may pursue fantastic legends, you will not find the man himself again. Some say a final quarrel got him hanged at last—it is improbable: no record or even tradition of it remains. Rabelais thought him a wanderer in England. Poitou preserves a story of his later passage through her fields, of how still he drank and sang with boon companions, of how, again, he killed a man. . . . Maybe he only ceased to write: took to teaching soberly in the university, and lived in a decent inheritance to see new splendors growing upon Europe. It may very well be, for it is in such characters to desire in early manhood decency, honor, and repose. But for us the man ends with his last line. His body that was so very real, his personal voice, his jargon—tangible and audible things—spread outward suddenly a vast shadow upon nothingness. It was the end also of a world. The first presses were creaking. Constantinople had fallen, Greek was in Italy, Leonardo lived, the stepping-stones of the Azores were held—in that new light he disappears."

Mr. Belloc makes the interesting statement that it was first through Villon that "the great town—and especially Paris—appeared and became permanent in letters." Of this he writes further:

"Her local spirit and her special quality had shone fitfully here and there for a thousand years—you may find it in Julian, in Abbo, in Joinville. But now, in the fifteenth century, it had been not only a town but a great town for more than a century—a town, that is, in which men live entirely, almost ignorant of the fields, observing only other men, and forgetting the sky. The keen edge of such a life, its bitterness, the mockery and challenge whereby its evils are borne, its extended knowledge, the intensity of its spirit—all these are reflected in Villon, and first reflected in him. Since his pen first wrote, a shining acerbity like the glint of a sword-edge has never deserted the literature of the capital."

And the writer concludes:

"The ironical Parisian soul has depths in it. It is so lucid that its luminous profundity escapes one—so with Villon. Religion hangs there. Humility—fatally divorced from simplicity—pervades it. It laughs at itself. There are ardent passions of sincerity, repressed and reacting upon themselves. The virtues, little practised, are commonly comprehended, always appreciated, for the faith is there permanent. All this you will find in Villon."

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S TRIBUTE TO HAWTHORNE.

A LETTER written by Mrs. Humphry Ward on the occasion of the centenary of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and addressed to the American ambassador in London, is made public in *The Cornhill Magazine* (August). "It seems to me a great honor," she says, "that you should have asked me to join in the homage of this anniversary, for the author of 'The Scarlet Letter' has always filled a place of peculiar sacredness and delight in my literary memory. So that to express my feeling of admiration and gratitude is only to give a voice to something long since conceived, to shape into some kind of utterance that which for many years has been an emotion and a force." We quote further:

"When I look back to the books which most strongly influenced my own youth, I am aware of a love for certain writings of Hawthorne, a love most ardent and tenacious, which succeeded a passion of the same kind for certain writings of Mr. Ruskin. In both cases the devotion was hardly rational; it did not spring from any reasoned or critical appreciation of the books, for it dates from years when I was quite incapable of anything of the kind. It was the result, I think, of a vague, inarticulate sense of an appealing beauty, and a beauty so closely mingled with magic and mystery that it haunted memory 'like a passion.'"

Proceeding to an analysis of the qualities in Hawthorne that compelled her early admiration, Mrs. Ward emphasizes chiefly his sense of "romantic beauty" and his "Puritan austerity":

"Above all, and before all, it seems to me, he was a Romantic—a Romantic of the great time. He was born two years later than Victor Hugo; four years after the father of nineteenth-century Romanticism, Chateaubriand, had shown in the tale of 'Atala' the power of the American wilds to infuse new spells into the imagination of the Old World; and a year before the publication of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' And whether at Salem or Boston, and long before his feet had trodden France or Italy, he shared to the full in the heritage of that generation, in its

characteristic love of mystery and terror, which was also a passionate love of beauty; in its new perception of veiled and infinite horizons, on the one hand, and in its sheer defiant delight, on the other, in the many-colored detail, lovely or horrible, magnificent or grotesque, wherewith nature and man are always filling that small illuminated space amid the darkness in which life revolves. . . . .

"But what makes him so remarkable, so perennially interesting, is that he is a New England—a Puritan Romantic, a Romantic with 'a sense of sin'! That is not how we shall any of us describe Victor Hugo, or George Sand, or Alfred de Musset! A French critic finds the inmost note and essence of Romanticism in that mad glorification of the 'I,' which in the wilder Romantics set all laws, esthetic or moral, at defiance. M. Brunetière must be wrong! Hawthorne's genius is enough to prove it, for in his case the Romantic instinct finds its chief food in what seem to him at all times the majestic verities and sanctions of the moral life, and those not the verities and sanctions of the individual conscience merely, as George Sand might have enforced them, but the plain matters of ordinary law and custom, as the plain man understands them. His attitude is the Pauline one, 'the strength of sin is the law,' and it is in the vengeance or the triumph of law that he is perpetually seeking and finding his noblest artistic effects. He moralizes perpetually, and his danger, of course, is the didactic danger, wherein he differs from your other great Romantic, Edgar Allan Poe, whose danger is that of morbid excess and extravagance, as with so many European writers of the movement. But Hawthorne is saved, first by poetry, and then by his perpetual love of and interest in the common life. The preacher indeed is ultimately absorbed in the poet, and his final aim is not reform, but beauty—the eternal immortalizing aim of the artist."

THE HISTORICAL FICTION OF MR. CHURCHILL.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL has come to be recognized as a leading representative of the "historical" school of fiction in this country, and his novels have attained enormous popularity during recent years. The secret of his success, says a writer in the New York *Outlook* (July 30), lies not so much in his work as a creative artist as in his "firm grip on the vital details of a nation's growth." The same writer (Albert Elmer Hancock) says further:

WINSTON CHURCHILL,

Whose novels portray "the all-conquering genius of a people," and may develop into "a prose epic of American history."

Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

"The great American novel will never be written until the millions accept a single type as their exponent. As yet, Silas Lapham, Colonel Carter, and Huckleberry Finn are local ideals, and New York still finds no virtue in Chicago. Mr. Churchill realizes this, and, instead of trying to picture American life in one book, as Fielding pictured the eighteenth century of England in 'Tom Jones,' or Thackeray the early nineteenth in 'Vanity Fair,' he has projected a series of novels, each dealing with some dramatic period in which the national spirit expanded into a fuller and deeper expression of the American instinct. 'Richard Carvel' gave us the impulse for independence, 'The Crisis' the struggle for unity, 'The Crossing' the spectacle of the advance of the Americans under the westward star of empire toward the Mississippi, justifying their land hunger by their need and their might. And I doubt not, as the other volumes appear, that we shall have presented to us other moments of national expression and racial expansion; so that at the end we shall have a library of American historical fiction, planned from the attitude of a philosopher, executed with an eye on the significant, and making a prose epic of American history, whose hero is a race."

The writer goes on to consider Mr. Churchill's quality as an artist:

"His very deficiencies in this regard will give a clear idea of this fundamental merit of epic sweep and movement. Some of his reviewers have declared that he is resourcefully artistic, particularly in his last book, and by this they mean doubtless that he keeps his personages in motion, revealing their characteristic traits by speech, action, and bits of stage business such as an inartistic psychologist would translate into stupid painstaking analysis. This is true. But, tho some of it is done with a fine touch and much is very clever, most of it is mediocre. In matters of sentiment he seldom moves the feelings deeply. His humor never really makes you laugh; his pathos never makes you really grieve. One can read 'The Crossing' from cover to cover without much stirring of the emotions at the vicissitudes of the hero. The interest is in the sense of the large epic movement, which, after all, is too broad and too detached for great concern for the individual. . . . He holds your attention by scenes and events, not men. Richard Carvel, Stephen Brice, David Ritchie, as they pass through their zigzag careers of adventure, fighting lords in Vauxhall, carrying messages to Lincoln, or courting French refugees in Louisiana, are, when you rate them in the due proportion of their significance mere supernumeraries—shifters of scenes. The protagonist of the drama is the all-conquering genius of a people, and the real dramatic action is the strain and the struggle, and the achievement in liberty, territory, and solidarity."

In his attempt to delineate "a collective hero," Mr. Churchill is described as "succeeding admirably." "He is getting his result indirectly, which is the same as saying artistically." Furthermore:

"He brings his puppets and his actually historical leaders on the stage and starts them a-doing. These give concreteness to the eye. Yet at the same time he is making another appeal to the imagination and the racial instinct—an appeal which conjures up militant spirits out of the vasty deep of the past, and which displays the birth pangs and the violent transformations of a people.

"For this, primarily, it seems to me, he is entitled to the praise of a notable writer. But when you isolate any fragment of his work, you can not judiciously apply to it any superlative adjective. Always measurably successful with any particular incident, he seldom handles any supremely well. He never strikes the lost chord as Thackeray struck it with Colonel Newcome's *adsum*, as Dickens struck it when Sidney Carton mounted the guillotine, as Hardy struck it with Tess at Stonehenge. In matters of detail, of ultimate distinction, chapter by chapter, even many of Mr. Churchill's contemporaries are his superiors. But in the reach and grasp of panoramic effects, vibrant with the march of national evolution, and charged with the electric energy that resists and overcomes, he is easily the chief."

A CASTIGATION OF THE BACONIAN THEORY.

SOME very severe words of condemnation are used by Mr. John Churton Collins, in his recent "Studies in Shakespeare," against the promulgators of the Baconian theory of authorship of Shakespeare's plays. "This ridiculous epidemic," as he designates it, is spreading, and at present "has assumed the proportions, and many of the characteristics, of the dancing mania of the Middle Ages." The extreme severity of his strictures is called forth by the appearance of the latest contribution to the subject, "The Mystery of William Shakespeare: A Summary of Evidence," by Judge Webb, Regius Professor of Laws in the University of Dublin. The adherence of such an authority as Judge Webb to the Baconian theory leads Mr. Collins to say:

"Of all the frivolities and follies now epidemic in the present too general degradation of literary criticism, the monstrous myth of which Dr. Webb has constituted himself the apologist is by far the

most mischievous. It is not merely that names which are the pride and glory of our country are becoming associated with the buffooneries of sciolists, cranks, and fribbles, and thus gradually acquiring a sort of ludicrous connotation; but for the sane and intelligent study of our national classics is being substituted a morbid scrutiny for evidence in support of paradoxes, and an unsavory interest in hypothetical scandals about their private lives."

The theory of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays belongs, says Mr. Collins, in the category with such contentions as that Solomon was the author of the "Iliad," and Nausicaa, the authoress of the "Odyssey"; that the Comedies of Terence, the "Æneid" of Vergil, and the Odes of Horace were the compositions of medieval monks; that "Paradise Lost" was concocted by a syndicate, the president of which was Ellwood; that King Alfred wrote the "Beowulf," and George III. the "Letters of Junius"; that Emily Tennyson was the author of "In Memoriam." All of these absurdities have been gravely maintained, and surprisingly ingenious arguments and curious erudition brought forward in their support. But among all these the Baconian paradox stands alone. Says Mr. Collins:

"It is not so much by its absurdity as by the absence of everything which could give any color to that absurdity that the Bacon-Shakespeare myth holds a unique place among literary follies. Its supporters have no pretentions to be considered even as sophists. Their systematic substitution of inferences for facts and of hypotheses for proof; their perverted analogies; their blunders and their misrepresentations; their impudent fictions; and their prodigious ignorance of the very rudiments of the literature with which they are concerned could not, for one moment, impose on any one who, with competent knowledge and a candid and open mind, had taken the trouble to investigate the subject."

The fallacy of the Baconian theory, to Mr. Collins and to the literary critic at large, lies not so much in the failure of ingenious parallelisms as in the utter blindness to esthetic considerations.

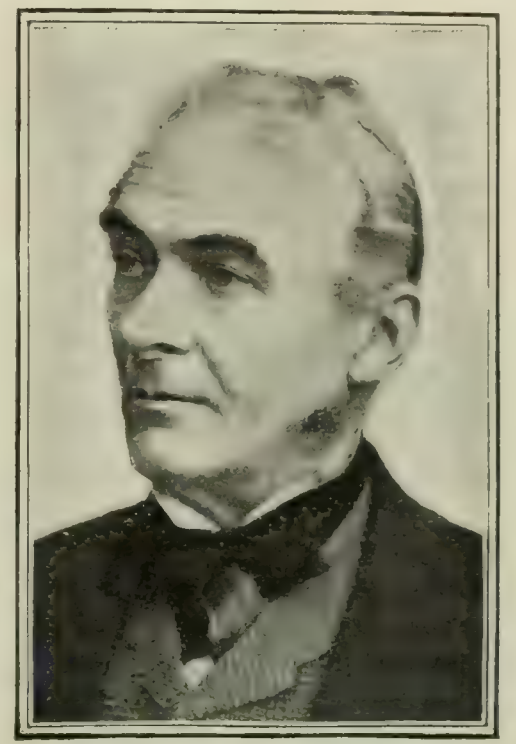
"What Judge Webb and the Baconians ask us to credit . . . is that a man, whose conceptions of love, of beauty and of friendship found, as his whole character and career as well as the rest of his writings prove, exact expression in his essays on those subjects and in his 'Essay on Marriage and Single Life,' was the author of 'Venus and Adonis,' of the Sonnets, of 'Romeo and Juliet,' and was the delineator of Viola, of Portia, of Rosalind, of Hermione, of Imogen; that a man without a spark of genial humor was the creator of the 'Merry Wives,' of Falstaff, of Mercutio, of Touchstone, and of Dogberry; that a writer in whose works there is no trace of any dramatic imagination, of any light play of wit and fancy, of any profound passion, of any esthetic enthusiasm, transformed himself into the poet of the marvelous dramas in which all these qualities are essential and predominating characteristics; that the master of a style, the notes of which—in color, in tone, in rhythm—are unmistakable, became at will the master of a style in which not one of these notes is, even in the faintest degree, discernible; and lastly, that a man should by the very poetry of which he acknowledged himself the composer refute all possibility of his being equal to the composition of poetry to which he never made any claim.

"And why this monstrous tax on our credulity? Because it is unlikely that the son of a burgess in a provincial town should possess the classical knowledge, the knowledge of law, the knowledge of ancient and modern literature, of history and philosophy, of court and high life which the author of the Shakespearian dramas undoubtedly possessed. But of all the characteristics of the subtle and powerful intellect which informed and nourished the genius which gave us these dramas the most obviously striking is its marvelous receptivity. . . . . .

"The moment, therefore, we come to inquire into the mystery of the Stratford burgess's son, we find that it simply resolves itself into the mystery of his unique constitution and temperament. What must forever remain inexplicable is not what puzzles the Baconians, his attainments, his culture, and his knowledge of life and men, but how it came to pass that nature should have created a man whose intellect and genius are, in their receptiveness, in their range, grasp, and versatility almost as miraculous as the suspension of natural laws. What the Baconians forget is that, even in its less extraordinary manifestations, there is no analogy between genius and talent. That a lad of seventeen, without education and in absolute solitude, should have produced the Rowley Forgeries; that a Scotch peasant, with Nature only as his teacher, should have produced what is most exquisite in the poetry of Burns, are equally beyond the range of possibility under normal conditions."

THE CENTENARY OF PROSPER MÉRIMÉE.

A DISTINGUISHED French critic recently observed: "If you desire to be uncommemorated by a statue, do as Mérimée did—that is, be born in Paris, treat politics with contempt, and show no taste for hammering out Alexandrine or octosyllabic verse." The remark is quoted by an anonymous writer in the *Revista Contemporanea* (Madrid), who says further:



PROSPER MÉRIMÉE,
French novelist, historian and academician; author of "Carmen."

"As Prosper Mérimée enters upon the second century of his spiritual life, neither the press of France nor that of Spain—to which latter country he may certainly be said to belong, inasmuch as the author of 'Carmen' was one of the most spiritual handlers of Spanish themes—has uttered a single word. Mérimée was a man of silence, absorbed in the interior life, and . . . he has had the singular fate of being unrecognized by a statue since his death. . . . .

"Mérimée always treated foreign subjects; Spain was the scene of his 'Carmen' and his 'Clara Gazul.' Corsica was the scene of 'Columba,' and Russia of 'Lokis.' He was independent in literature as in life, and owed nothing to the influence of other writers. It is indeed difficult to say to what school Mérimée belonged. While his writings are absolutely impersonal and free from lyric romanticism, yet, like the romanticist, he was endowed with a certain sentiment of the picturesque. His novels of manners, 'Arsene Guillot' and 'Double Méprise,' would seem to relegate him to the class of realists; but he had neither the mind nor temperament of the realist. In fact, Mérimée was not a member of any particular school. 'In his isolation,' says Faguet, 'the author of "Carmen" acquired the erudition which was the eternal companion of his lonely path. His was a style reserved, yet easy and elegant as the bearing of a gentleman; a literary method neat, vigorous, and flawless.' . . . . . .

"What is a centenary? Some one has said that it is represented by a statue surrounded by nobodies. And what is a statue? A lump of bronze or marble upon which, in the gray evenings of November, the autumn showers descend. It stands forgotten in the corner of some old provincial town, and serves only as the center around which, on certain days, local orators or poets spout to the azure sky their most precious productions. And as this is the case, no greater tribute can be paid to Mérimée, no greater festival held in his honor than to read his 'Carmen.' Over its pages sentimental hearts beat with admiration, which, after all, is everything that a poet can desire."

The Meaning of Industrial Art.—Mr. Oscar L. Triggs defines the "Industrial Art" movement as "a phase of nineteenth-century romanticism—romanticism carried over from the field of literature into that of political economy and industrialism" From

another point of view, he adds, it means industrial individualism. We read further (in *The House Beautiful*):

"When the artist leaves his studio and enters a workshop, what happens? In the first place, he loses something: he loses a part of his idealism and all of his irresponsibility. But next he adds something: he perceives the part he must play in a world of utility. Some things he forthwith changes in the workshop. He is not accustomed to a 'boss,' and so he gradually shapes the community into what approximates a pure democracy. And he will not do drudgery. Straightway he invents or causes to be invented automatic machinery to do all merely mechanical toil and saves himself for creative work, such as the machine can not do.

"I imagine the laborer finds it nearly impossible to become an artist. He has been used as an economic agent so long that he has lost all independence of character. He is unable to plan and design, and he can not execute a work independently, never having had the free control of his thoughts nor of his tools. But now and then, under favoring conditions, a workingman rises from the economic class into the artist class. Again, what happens? Without losing his splendid physical energies, he learns self-control and becomes a free agent. He designs, crudely perhaps, but with intelligence, and executes his design with accuracy, impelled by a fine instinct for workmanship.

"Thus the two types coalesce, but the associations result in a new product, not art and not craft. For want of a better term we call the product art-craft—a term signifying the central fact in the industrial art movement, the romantic union of art and labor."

THE MENACE OF THE LITERARY AMATEUR.

MR. EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN expressed the opinion, some years ago, that "art must be followed as a means of subsistence to render its creations worthy," and that writers should be distrusted "who come not in by the strait gate, but clamber over the wall of amateurship." This remark serves as a text for some interesting observations by Mr. Henry W. Boynton, of *The Atlantic Monthly*. Writing in *The Critic* (August) on "the evident and somewhat disconcerting recent growth" of what he terms "the most exceptionable of our writing constituencies," Mr. Boynton says:

"This is a class which joyfully regards literature as a trick upon which anybody may have the luck to stumble. Otherwise its members have perhaps little in common. It includes earnest young persons who wish to make literature a means of escape from behind the counter; as a safer mode of gambling than playing the market with the contents of one's employer's till. They go in for all the prize short-story competitions; they write millions of bad verses which they have no possible means of knowing to be bad. Above all, they write novels and romances, to the detriment of the publisher's reader more than of the public, no doubt. There are here and there stupid rich persons who look for fame as another world to conquer, and would not disdain a little superlative pocket-money by the way. There are numerous other pretty clearly defined species of this dabbling genus. We need not enumerate them. They have no lack of zeal, but they have a common lack of integrity."

While "it is not necessary for anybody to become enraged over this situation," continues Mr. Boynton, it is doubtful, on the other hand, if "persons of taste ought to be merely amused at it." Reviewers and editors, he avers, too often seem cheerfully indifferent to integrity of motive; they are satisfied if the given product is amusing. Fiction, especially, they are ready to accept almost at its own valuation; yet "there is no literary form which now offers less encouragement to the dabbling hand." We quote further:

"What possible excuse can anybody have to-day for sitting down in cold blood to concoct a fresh novel for pay? Surely we are well found in that commodity. There are plenty of people writing stories because they are fitted by nature and training for just that kind of work. Yet a publisher recently announced that within a comparatively short time he had been called upon to consider something like a hundred and fifty novels before he found one fit to publish. It is not to be supposed that many of them were the outcome of a natural impulse toward fiction. The gross royalty-seeker would be largely represented in the number; the man of all-round literary facility, who has come at last to fiction because there is little market for anything else, would be responsible for a few attempts; but the great proportion would be laid to the account of the amateur dabbler."

The writer concludes:

"One can but note with consternation how prominent this person has become of late. Collectively his name is legion and his activity incredible; individually he has scored some extraordinary commercial successes in fiction. Several of his books have 'sold' by the hundred thousand—a fact which has doubtless contributed to the increase and multiplication of his kind. He has become a phenomenon to be reckoned with. Nobody grudges him his fun or his dollars; but it is unreasonable that he and his public should be encouraged to take themselves over-seriously. . . . If one could attribute all this effort to a growing seriousness toward literature on the part of cultivated persons, or even on the part of uncultivated persons! Unfortunately it seems rather to signify the increase in America of a *cacoëthes scribendi* of a somewhat paltry sort. Too many persons among us surely have a notion that literary achievement is an accident which may fall to the lot of any worthy citizen. As a matter of fact, the amateur writer has his place in the economy of literature. But he ceases to dabble before he begins to succeed, if success is measured by anything less ponderable than dollars and cents. Least of all does he deserve, in the raw state, to be coddled by writers whose creative work or whose criticism is based upon sound standards of value."

The Passing of the Preface.—An editorial contributor to *Scribner's Magazine* (August) is led to wonder "what has become of the preface?" and expresses the fear that "it may pass into the limbo of obsolete fashions in literature, just as the elaborate dedication has done." The same writer says further:

"Of modern authors using the English tongue Mr. Bernard Shaw is almost the only one prefixing his works with prefaces properly so called. Occasionally we have introductions by various pens, but they are mostly meager and perfunctory performances, impersonal and unphilosophical. The *genre* of the preface is kept alive in a sort still by the practise of giving a godspeed to some little-known or foreign work by means of explanatory remarks by a familiar native celebrity. But the expository revelation of another in a preface has not the peculiar value of an expository revelation of oneself and one's own intent. . . . The preface seems to be in a state of decadence because it appears to our present writers to be too egotistical; yet perhaps there are worse things than egotism in literature. It is probably impossible for a man to be much in earnest about his work and to keep his troublesome personal self quite out of it. No artistic worker is as self-conscious as he used to be; talent and genius, in the promise or in the fruition, mix more and more on equal terms with the common run of mankind. But there is such a thing as so deprecating the thought of being different that distinctions on which much depends may almost disappear. Not to take oneself too much *au sérieux* is a pose now in literature, quite as much as once it was to do so."

NOTES.

PIETRO MASCAGNI, the composer, has opened a school of music in Rome.

KING EDWARD, it seems, is a bibliophile, and purchases rare editions of the English classics. "His taste for sport," says a London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "manifests itself in a penchant for old works relating to outdoor pastimes, such as quaint old minute encyclopedias of sports issued in the seventeenth century, sporting and other works illustrated with colored plates by Leech, Rowlandson, and Cruikshank, books on gardening and original editions of dramatists of the Elizabethan era." The King is also interested in old books dealing with the exceptional subject of walking-sticks.

SAYS a writer in *Harper's Weekly*: "There are two things the literary artist craves—praise and money. Of the latter it is interesting to speak, because the matter of money-making is changing the whole course of literature, and a few great fortunes made, have beckoned all sorts of stragglers, halt and crippled, into the field. In view of the fortunes made by Hall Caine and Marie Corelli, it is wholesome to reflect upon the twenty-five dollars that Milton got for 'Paradise Lost.' Shelley never made anything out of his poetry; Browning for twenty years and over paid to get his work printed; the greatest of English novelists earns his livelihood by reading for publishers, and altho we have no data, it would be safe to guess that Mr. Swinburne could not support himself by his poetry. To sum up, in Stevenson's words: 'What you may decently expect if you have some talent and much industry is such an income as a clerk will earn with a tenth or perhaps a twentieth of your nervous output.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF RACE CHARACTERISTICS.

THERE is a very general belief that in races mixed with negro blood a practised eye can always detect the strain however distant it may be, certain racial characteristics always persisting to some extent. This belief is pronounced incorrect by Dr. Pearce Kintzing, of Baltimore, in an article contributed to *American Medicine* (July 30). Dr. Kintzing asserts that "there is no positive sign whereby a very attenuated strain of negro blood may be asserted, the prevalent idea to the contrary notwithstanding." One of the signs generally relied upon to betray negro descent is the color of the finger-nails, and Dr. Kintzing quotes a number of passages to show that this idea has obtained a foothold in literature. He goes on to say:

"Likewise, the idea seems to have gained considerable prevalence in the South, that the nails of the negro possess distinctive characteristics, and while one often hears the expression, 'nails like a negro,' yet I have failed to find any distinct or uniform idea associated therewith. Perhaps the most prevalent notion is that the lunets are absent.

"Therefore I formulate the following proposition: Do the nails of negroes and persons of mixed blood possess distinct attributes? Is it possible to verify this admixture of blood by peculiarities of the finger-nails when the general characteristics fail to indicate it?

"Believing that my hospital clinic, which is largely attended by both colored and mixed races, offered a favorable field for observation on the foregoing propositions, I have, with this end in view, examined in the course of the past three years over five hundred suitable cases, in order to arrive at such conclusions as might be reached from ocular observation alone. . . . . .

"The principal interest centers in the examination of individuals whose features and color do not stamp them as of negro descent, but who admitted or were known to have contaminated blood in their veins. A careful examination of a large number of these utterly failed to reveal any distinctive markings of the nails which would designate the 'pariah.'

"The experiment was made a number of times of covering such persons and allowing the students who had assisted in the work to guess whether the individual were white or colored, the nails alone being exposed. It is to be noted that in a number of the cases herein referred to the general racial traits were so far absent that critical examination did not enable me to classify them correctly. Especially was this the case with young children, and with males more than females, which might be accounted for on the grounds of sex selection. It was further noticed that in the older members of a family the common characteristics of the race were often decidedly more manifest than in the younger ones, but that these manifestations grew more marked with age. This is especially true of skin pigmentation.

"Hence the conclusions that certain markings develop with growth. The question is often asked whether negro babies are not born white. Needless to say this idea is wholly erroneous, and altho the infants of dark-skinned parents are invariably much lighter than the parents at birth, they soon darken. Infants are included within a color scale beginning with light putty color and ending with *café au lait*. The foregoing, tho homely, is the most accurate that I am able to formulate.

"To cite an example falling under the first part of the above paragraph, a boy of six came to the dispensary, and, while I pride myself on being able to classify accurately the two races, the boy was entered as white. Later, when he returned with an older sister, the mistake was apparent, yet a close family likeness was noticeable. Among the individuals examined were the members of two Washington families, who for two generations have passed for white, but who, in the third generation backward, to personal knowledge, showed the light touch of Tubal. The children of the third generation are of light blond type, with flaxen hair, and in facial conformity are more widely removed from their prototype than the number of generations would indicate. The iris is generally blue, and the sclerotic shows no pigment stains, such as may be observed in mixed blood, nor does the pigment layer underlying the sclerotic impart to it the transparent blue coloration characteristic of negro blood. It is needless to remark that the nails are also negative.

"In the course of this investigation, observations were made upon one or two other well-recognized anatomic distinctions. In the white race, without exception, the two alar cartilages of the nose do not meet in the median line in front, but leave a considerable hiatus into which projects the cartilage of the septum naris. Further, the alar cartilages are sharply beveled, and the interval is most marked at the tip, where they project considerably beyond the septum. This may be readily felt by placing the tip of the finger against the tip of the nose. In the negro race the interval between the two lateral cartilages does not exist, the bevel is wanting, and the cartilages join each other so symmetrically that it can not be distinguished that they are not one piece. I know of no descriptive anatomist who has heretofore called attention to this fact. This peculiarity is fairly persistent, as are all the other traits referred to herein, but it likewise fails to maintain itself in much diluted blood, and would not be recognizable when confirmatory signs, such as color of the skin, conformation of the face, quality of the hair, odor, and other traits are absent.

"I will refer to but one more attribute, and that briefly. The stretch—*i.e.*, the distance from finger-tip to finger-tip with the arms extended to their fullest possible length, compared with the height of the individual, exceeds the height in negro males to a greater degree than in any other non-Caucasian race, and is much greater than in the white race. This variation soon fails as we depart from the true negro, and even in light-skinned individuals has no significance."

THE CAUSE OF ELECTRIC EARTH-CURRENTS.

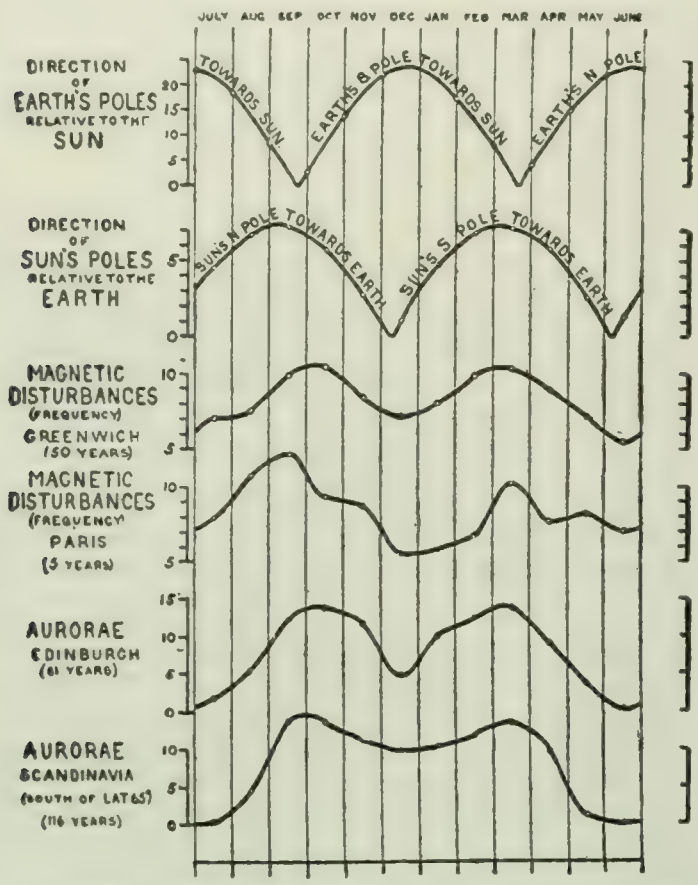
WHENCE come the electric currents that are continually flowing, this way and that, through the earth's crust? Various theories have been framed to account for them. Many of these may doubtless be accepted in part, but, according to M. Emile Guarini, in a recent lecture before the Belgium Astronomical Society, their chief source is induction, the earth serving as a huge armature revolving in the sun's magnetic field, as in a dynamo. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (July 9) abstracting M. Guarini's lecture:

"M. Guarini says that all the theories hitherto advanced to explain earth-currents—the influence of the wind of the aurora borealis, rains, thunder-storms, electrochemical effects—take no account of one incontestable fact, that there is in the earth a telluric current of well-determined direction going from northwest to southeast. Now a constant effect can not be due to variable causes—at any rate, to causes so variable and intermittent as those cited above—wind, storms, etc. According to M. Guarini, these atmospheric perturbations produce, either by friction, as with the wind, or by induction, as with hail- or thunder-storms, clouds, etc., variations of potential at definite points in the earth's surface. It is these fluctuations of potential, says M. Guarini, that produce at certain moments sudden variations in intensity, and even in direction of the earth-currents. According to him, the telluric current of constant direction can be due only to a cosmic effect—that is to say, to the rotation of the earth as an armature before the sun as an inductor. By the rotation of the earth there should be induced in the atmosphere a current that should be in the contrary sense to that of the rotation, as in dynamos. The variable current induced in the atmosphere would induce in its turn a current of contrary sense on the earth's crust—that is to say, in the same direction is that of the earth's rotation. Now, theory and observed facts are in accord, says M. Guarini, with the idea advanced by him. Siemens and Geitel have proved that the sun induces a positive charge on exposed bodies. On the other hand, it appears, from the investigations of Palmieri notably, that the earth-current is induced by the atmosphere. Finally, and this is the most interesting fact of all, experience tells us that the earth turns from west to east—that is to say, that the earth's rotational movement is in the same direction as the constant earth-currents. The author asserts that it is possible that, as Ampère maintained, it is the earth-current that directs the magnetic needle. M. Guarini calls attention to the fact that here also fact and theory agree, and he proposes an experiment in confirmation. After having spoken of

the influence of tramways and of industrial transmission on observatories he quotes the experiments made by himself and by the company of Electric and Mechanic Industry of Geneva to do away with the earth-return circuit. Finally, earth-currents are useful in agriculture, since they decompose the chemical substances in the soil and form others more easily assimilated by the plants. M. Guarini says, finally, that earth-currents will some day have industrial applications, and he indicates in what way this result may be reached."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SUN'S INFLUENCE ON THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM.

THAT the earth feels in some way the magnetic influence of the sun is now regarded by astronomers as definitely proved. Whether this influence is direct and due to the fact that the sun is a great magnet, or whether great mechanical disturbance on the sun's surface affects the earth's magnetism in some way, does not seem to be clear. That great solar disturbances do upset the earth's magnetic equilibrium, however, seems to be established, and these disturbances appear to be more potent when they occur



Curves showing the relationship between the positions of the earth's poles in relation to the sun, the sun's poles with regard to the earth, and the frequency of magnetic disturbances and auroræ throughout a year.

at the sun's poles. This being so, it has occurred to two English physicists—Sir Norman and Mr. William J. S. Lockyer—to examine whether the varying positions of these poles with regard to the earth might not play a part in magnetic changes on our planet. The latter writes in *Nature* (London, July 14) as follows:

"Disturbances near the solar poles seemed to play such an important rôle both in solar and terrestrial changes that an inquiry was made to find out whether any effect is felt on the earth when either of these solar poles is turned toward the earth during the course of the year. . . . . .

"During the course of a year the South Pole of the sun is most turned toward the earth in the beginning of March, and the North Pole most toward the earth in the beginning of September. At the two intermediate epochs, in the beginning of June and December, neither pole is turned toward or away from the earth, but occupies an intermediate position. Hence we see that the *equinoxes* occur in the same months as those in which one or other of the solar poles is turned toward the earth, while the neutral positions of the solar poles in relation to the earth occur in the same months as the *solstices*.

"If, therefore, these solar polar regions are capable of disturbing the magnetic and electric conditions on the earth, then when they are most directed to her at the equinoxes the greatest effects during a year should be recorded, and when they are least directed the effects should be at a minimum.

"With regard to the facts about the variation of magnetic disturbances and auroræ, Mr. Ellis has shown that the curves of frequency of magnetic disturbances at Greenwich and Paris are very similar, 'showing maxima at or near the equinoxes, and minima at or near the solstices.' These also, he further points out, are similar, with regard to the epochs of maxima, to the curve representing the frequency of the aurora at London. In the case of auroræ observed in Edinburgh, northeast Scotland, and in different regions in Scandinavia, the months in which the greatest frequency is recorded are September and October (perhaps more generally October) and March and April (perhaps more generally March).

"The accompanying figure shows in a graphical form the annual variation of these magnetic and auroral frequencies, indicating their epochs of maxima and minima. Above them are the curves showing (at the top) the epochs when the *earth's poles* are turned toward the sun (the origin of our seasonal changes) and (below) when the *sun's poles* are turned toward the earth.

"The coincidence in time between the epochs of the maxima of the frequency of magnetic disturbances and auroræ, and those of the greatest inclination toward the earth of the north and south solar polar regions can thus be seen at a glance.

"The inquiry was pursued further to find out whether this yearly inequality of these terrestrial magnetic disturbances was influenced differently, according as the sun's polar regions were, for several groups of years, in an undisturbed or disturbed condition.

"It was expected that the oscillation of more disturbed solar polar regions toward and away from the earth would tend to *increase the difference* between the frequency of magnetic disturbance at the equinoxes and solstices, while this difference for those years when the less disturbed solar polar regions were in action should be somewhat *reduced*.

"It was shown that this is actually the case, the frequency of the magnetic disturbance at the equinoxes being in greater excess over the solstitial frequency the greater the degree of disturbance.

"There is thus reason to believe that the orientation of the solar poles with regard to the earth is the origin of these magnetic and electric annual changes."

RAW MEAT AS A CIVILIZER.

TO feed a creature on raw meat has not been generally considered the best way to render it amiable and gentle. According to M. Houssay, a French experimenter, however, this is precisely the result that such food has on the domestic fowl. His results would appear to be contrary to all received ideas on the subject. They were first given to the public in the *Journal de Psychologie Normale et Pathologique*, and the following abstract appears in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 23):

"We generally think of a meat diet as making the eater less sociable, more energetic, and more ferocious. Now, in the course of a series of experiments carried on for several years, in which chickens were fed with raw meat, M. Houssay has demonstrated a contrary result—a most curious thing.

"From the first year, feeding some of the fowls with grain and others with meat, he perceived that the latter appeared tamer and allowed themselves to be handled much sooner by the boy who took care of them. It must be acknowledged, however, that with all other persons the fowls remained wild. The boy was recognized by his white blouse. If he took it off, he was no longer known, and any one who put it on could easily tame the fowls. One of these carnivorous fowls presented an interesting example of benevolence, or, if you please, of sociability. One of the chickens, on a summer evening, took in its beak one of the morsels of meat and gave it, by thrusting its head through the grating, to its graminivorous neighbors, who showed their desire for it by their agitation.

"The clearest fact seemed to be the diminution, and even the suppression of the sexual combativeness of the cocks, under this diet. The carnivorous cock would not attack the graminivorous cock when the latter was tied and placed in front of him; but the

latter, when placed in the former's cage, attacked him with violence. The young carnivorous roosters fought at the age of two or three months, but in the first generations only. About the fourth generation these combats ceased entirely.

"Another fact of the same order remains to be noted: Of eighty eggs incubated there remained only four roosters and one hen that grew up together, living in perfect harmony. . . . Here is a clear case of the passage, already noted in some instances in the human race, from polygamy to polyandry—polyandry among fowls! Perhaps, however, we should not exaggerate the importance of this fact, which, tho interesting, is unique, and had still been incompletely observed when M. Houssay published his remarks."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN AT PARIS.

WHEN Flammarion, the French astronomer, told a little group of scientific men at a recent meeting in Paris that the sun's light could be seen all night in that city at midsummer, his hearers laughed at him. Yet his statement is sober fact, as shown by M. Lucien Rudaux, in an article published in *La Nature*. The phenomenon of midnight twilight is, of course, not as striking as that of the sun itself above the horizon at that hour, as seen north of the Arctic circle; yet it is no less interesting and instructive. M. Rudaux writes as follows:

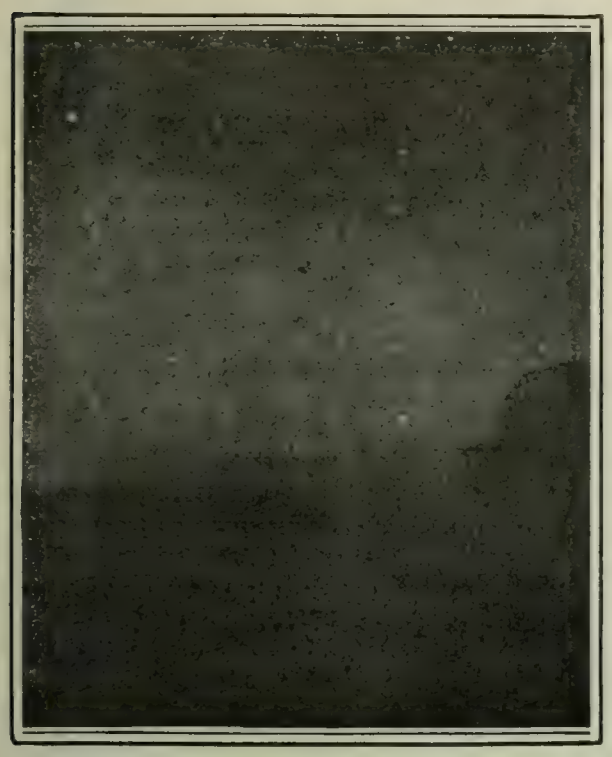


FIG. 1.—MIDNIGHT TWILIGHT AT DONVILLE (18–21 JUNE, 1904).

"It is generally understood that when the sun is eighteen degrees below the horizon, twilight ceases and the night is complete. At a less distance there is more or less perceptible light in the sky. For this reason, in the latitude of Paris, about June 21, it is possible to see twilight at midnight, when fortunate tourists are observing the sun's disk in more northern regions. In fact, at this time of year, as the orb of day sets at 8:05 P.M. and rises at 3:58 A.M., it does not fall, at the lowest point of its course in the heavens—at its lower passage of the meridian—as low as this distance of eighteen degrees. Simple calculation shows that on the day of the summer solstice the upper edge of the solar disk does not descend (taking account of refraction) lower than 16° 53′ below the horizon. Thus there can not be complete night, and these conditions will hold good for several days before and after the solstice. Of course they are theoretical and may doubtless be notably influenced by the state of the atmosphere, and especially of its upper layers, which catch this farthest reflection. Nevertheless, observation can be made of this phenomenon, and it has an interesting and curious side, for it is not usually done in these regions, situated as they are on its limit of perception, and it generally passes unperceived.

"We have seen midnight twilight this year at Donville, whose latitude is the same as that of Paris, and made the picture and the photograph herewith reproduced.

"Now at midnight, even if we have not followed the light and have to search for it, we can perceive immediately in the north—always on condition that the eye is not hindered by any artificial light—a vast whitish region, a sort of great circle arc very badly defined. Its base is hidden by mists toward the limit of which shines the beautiful star, Capella, and this brightness appears to stretch upward toward the stars of the Giraffe. . . . .

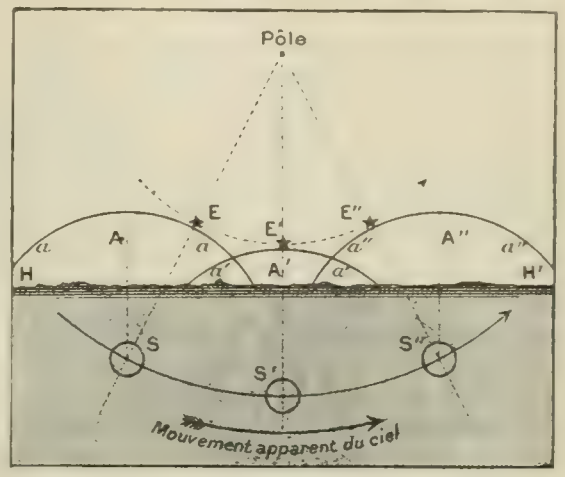


FIG. 3.
Diagram showing displacement of twilight glow with reference to the stars S S′S″, successive positions of the sun, situated in the same meridian as the star E; HH′, horizon; A A′ A″, axes of the twilight arcs *a a′ a″*.

"To photograph so feeble a light a long exposure is necessary with ordinary apparatus. Besides, the extreme diffuseness of the light makes it an object very difficult to appreciate. If there is a long exposure with an immovable apparatus, the light will have followed the movement of the sun, passing from north-northwest to north-northeast, and so its displacement on the plate, by making its delimitation still less precise, will prevent a photographic action usefully concentrated on the same point. . . . It is thus desirable to seek to obtain a more accentuated image either by following the movement or by reducing the exposure by the aid of ultra-luminous objectives. Our attempts were made by both methods, and the second gave the best result.

"In the first case the diagram (Fig. 3), which is purely explicative and does not pretend to follow the exact course of the phenomenon, shows that we can not expect to effect the exposure with an equatorial instrument, following a star as guide; the light is displaced on the horizon by a different movement, having its axis constantly vertical above the sun's position. It would thus be necessary to move the apparatus around the plane of the horizon, giving it more or less elevation by estimating the displacement with reference to a guide-star."

As noted above, this method, even with an exposure of thirty minutes, was a failure; but by using a large condensing-lens and reducing the exposure to two minutes a good result, as shown in Fig. 2, was obtained without motion. As a photograph of actual light from the sun, reflected on the sky at midnight, in the latitude of Paris, it is certainly of interest.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIG. 2. PHOTOGRAPH OF MIDNIGHT TWILIGHT.

HOW FAR CAN ELECTRIC POWER BE CARRIED?

WE occasionally hear speculations regarding the possibility of transmitting the power of Niagara Falls as far as New York. If we are to heed certain facts, editorially set forth in *Electricity* (August 10), this will never be possible unless radical changes are made in present methods. The greatest practicable distance of transmission now appears to be one hundred miles. Says this paper:

"At the last meeting of the National Electric Light Association a paper was read describing a transmission-plant of 5,000 kilowatts, 100 miles in length, operating at a pressure of 6,000 volts. The spontaneous sparking-distance in air of an effective sinusoidal discharge of this pressure is about 5 inches, at 80,000 volts 7 inches, at 100,000 volts 10 inches, and at 150,000 volts 15 inches. It has been noted by Steinmetz that the sudden opening or closing of a switch

in high-tension plants is a frequent cause of destructive discharges before which insulators and insulation as it were become temporarily worthless. If this is the case, we begin to realize that the limits of high-pressure transmission are being reached.

"The high-tension plant at times develops other unique characteristics. An engineer examining a Western plant states that at night while a mist clung to the mountainside he saw emanations from the wires in the form of luminous discharges which radiated to a distance of over two feet from the power lines.

"The transformers are also difficult to design with reference to pressure and economy and call for direct experience in high-tension lines. The lightning arresters, if ineffective, would be a constant menace to life and property, and at present it must be said no arresters are built to stand these enormous pressures. A group are generally connected in series.

"The double or triple petticoat insulator, the wooden pole, the ordinary forms of lightning arrester, must undergo reconstruction. When pressures of 100,000 volts and over are to be employed on power lines (and they must be employed if power is to be economically transmitted over the distances in prospect, which exceed 100 miles), we may expect radical changes in lightning arresters and insulating methods or admit that the limits of high-power transmission have actually been reached."

The Uncomfortable Hot-Weather Englishman.—A brave attempt to overcome the conservatism of our transatlantic cousins sufficiently to induce them to dress comfortably in warm weather is being made in *The Hospital* (London). Says an editorial writer in that paper:

"Hot weather should be the signal for laying aside dark-colored clothing. We have seen of late years a considerable step in this direction by the growing popularity of the straw hat; but what is really wanted, in the interests of health and comfort, is light-colored body clothing. The case is one in which we would venture to make an appeal to the clergy, for we believe that the supposed 'respectability' of dark or black clothing is solely due to their example in wearing it. We have never been able to understand why this example should be set. Inasmuch as the color is also popularly associated with a character the very reverse of respectable, against whose works the clergy are supposed to strive; while the future conditions which it is their business to assist us in securing are equally associated with white or shining garments. If an archbishop would but set the example of wearing white drill, he would deserve the eternal gratitude of the nation; and the directors of banks and great companies would hardly less be public benefactors if in hot weather they would sanction, or even enjoin, the appearance of their clerks in garments which might be perfectly decorous in cut, but made of some light-colored material easily amenable to washing or cleaning. Black clothes not only absorb a quantity of heat, and convey it, to his great discomfort or injury, to the wearer, but they are, as a rule, saturated with atmospheric and personal dirt, and therefore noxious alike to the owner and to those who come into close juxtaposition with him. A stout reverend gentleman, perspiring copiously in black clothes of some antiquity, is not an agreeable neighbor in an omnibus or a railway carriage, and his presence unfortunately is less uncommon than might be desired. There will usually be at least four weeks in every English summer in which dark clothing is totally unsuitable to the climate, and if the clergy will not lead the way to its abandonment we may at least appeal to the medical profession. Why a physician or surgeon should so far yield to custom as to clothe himself in a manner which he would be the first to admit was at once uncleanly, uncomfortable, and unwholesome, is a matter which, as Lord Dundreary would say, 'No fellah can be expected to understand.'"

A Paradoxical Business.—That business prosperity involving an increased output should mean greater cost to the consumer seems impossible, yet it is so in at least one business, according to *The Western Electrician*. When a telephone company increases its number of subscribers, the increase of expense is in such a vastly increased ratio that it is necessary to raise rates. There are doubtless some cynical persons who will not be quite satisfied with *The Electrician's* exposition of the subject, which is as follows:

"In a large telephone exchange one of the most costly parts of the equipment is the multiple jacks and their associated cabling. In a multiple switchboard the number of multiple jacks, and, consequently, the cost of this part of the equipment, increases, not in direct proportion to, but as the square of the number of subscribers. Suppose 200 new subscribers are to be added to the exchange. This means a new section with 200 answering jacks and 200 extra multiple jacks. But the expense does not end there, for on back through the board in each of the previously equipped sections must be added 200 multiple jacks. The number of jacks, therefore, amounts to enormous proportions as subscribers are added. For instance, a multiple board having a capacity of 6,000 lines, divided into, say, 30 sections of 200 lines each, would have 6,000 multiple jacks on each section, or 180,000 in all, whereas the first section installed in the exchange with 200 subscribers connected would require only 200 multiple jacks. A single strip of 20 of these jacks costs several dollars for its manufacture alone, to say nothing of installation and the necessary wiring. Therefore it is not surprising that as a telephone exchange grows the cost of connecting each new subscriber increases far out of proportion to the receipts accruing to the telephone company, and that rates must be increased to cover the greater expense."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"In order that some idea of the bulk represented by the coal production of the United States in 1903 may be obtained," says a press bulletin of the United States Geological Survey (August 1), "it might be stated that, if the entire production were loaded on freight-cars with a capacity of thirty tons each, the trains containing it would encircle the globe at the Equator about three and one-third times. If the entire production were loaded on freight-cars in one day, the trains would occupy one-quarter of the entire railway trackage of the United States. Taking an average of thirty cars to a train, it would require sixteen times as many freight locomotives as there are in the United States to move this tonnage in one day. If spread over the surface of Manhattan Island, which has an area of twenty-two square miles, the entire island would be covered to a depth of nearly twenty-five feet.'

THAT the aquiline nose is not merely imposing or ornamental, but is requisite to a full development of the human voice, is asserted by Dr. Louis Robinson, says *The Medical Times:* "As to the origin of this feature, his contention is that through the night of unrecorded time during which primitive man was slowly and painfully progressing toward civilization, the voice was the only rational means of exercising influence. Oratorical ability and a sonorous voice thus became of exceeding importance to the aspiring and ambitious, and the ultimate formation of an aquiline-nosed race would become the necessary result of the better assured survival of such favorably endowed individuals. Thus, says the *Popular Science News*, the long nose would tend to become masterful, to form, first, an aristocracy, and ultimately so to leaven a people as to insure their dominance, as was the case with the Romans. Dr. Robinson cites the North American Indian, the Moaris and the Basuto negroes, among whom are the celebrated Zulus, as instances of large-nosed, war-like and oratorical peoples."

"To inoculate sterile ground and make it bring forth fruit in abundance is one of the latest achievements of American science," says G. H. Grosvenor in *The National Geographic Magazine*. "Some of man's most dread diseases—smallpox, diphtheria, plague, rabies—have been vanquished by inoculation, and now inoculation is to cure soil that has been worn out and make it fertile and productive again. The germs that bring fertility are mailed by the Department of Agriculture in a small package like a yeast cake. The cake contains millions of dried germs. The farmer who receives the cake drops it into a barrel of clean water; the germs are revived and soon turn the water to a milky white. Seeds of clover, peas, alfalfa, or other leguminous plants that are then soaked in this milky preparation are endowed with marvelous strength. Land on which, for instance, the farmer with constant toil had obtained alfalfa only a few inches high, when planted with these inoculated seeds will produce alfalfa several feet high and so rich that the farmer does not recognize his crop."

"The first instalment of Guatemalan ants imported by the Agricultural Department of this country seems to be doing better than might have been expected," says a daily paper, "seeing that they were once enjoined from getting to work and that there was a very lively prospect at one time that they would be re-expatriated. . . . It is a rather curious incident that the courts were actually invoked to prevent the turning loose of a lot of insects in Texas, where thirty millions of dollars' worth of damage was done last year. The planters were told that the Guatemalan ants would not only eat the destroying weevil, but the boll also. Then they were informed that the ant had a way of eating up beneficent insects; finally, that they would do much more harm than good in every way The court sat on these contentions for some days while the planters worried and the ants multiplied. Then the injunction was dissolved and the ants were turned loose. At present we have about one thousand bushels of ants eating up weevils and other deleterious insects in a manner that is highly gratifying."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS CHRISTIANITY DYING OUT?

THE latest of those theological discussions which appear from time to time in the columns of the New York *Sun*, and which seem to indicate a vivid interest on the part of newspaper readers in the problems of religion, is devoted to the fundamental question: Is Christianity in danger of extinction? The topic was raised in a letter from a Tarrytown correspondent, who tries to show that "for a hundred and fifty years the Christian religion has been slowly expiring." We condense his argument as follows:

With the decline of the Greco-Roman civilization Western society became disintegrated, the decentralized feudal system was developed and the slow process of welding society into a more composite state had to be begun anew. One of the most vital conditions of such a process is the existence of some form of moral order; and to maintain this the germ of Christianity was developed into a religion of great vitality.

Grandly indeed did the church perform its mission. Popes and cardinals may have been censurable on the score of morals, but it can never be charged against the papal hierarchy that it lost sight of its great work of the preservation of the moral order in a decentralized, disorganized society. Slowly, but surely, it helped Western civilization over one of the hard places of its development.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the work of Christianity as a social factor was practically over. The Western world had come into possession of its moral consciousness. And meanwhile, the intellectual development of Europe was already undermining the whole fabric of Christian doctrine. The very simple discovery was made that man is not an innately depraved being, that he had never "fallen," but, on the contrary, has been always rising; and the collapse of the idea of the fall of man naturally carried with it the rest of the Pauline theology. The "saving of souls" now became a political and educational function, not religious; and the gradual perception of this fact is one of the main reasons for the emptying of the churches.

Within the past forty years our knowledge of the origin, destinies and duties of man has become completely revolutionized by the discoveries of natural and economic science. The Protestant sects have practically abandoned any such interpretation of Christian dogma as made religion the force and power that it was. The Roman Catholic alone of the churches still holds largely to the old ideas, but its claim that it is as strong as ever, if not stronger, is believed only by its most devout adherents.

From the Western mind the idea of God as a being to be worshiped with song or vicarious sacrifice adopted from Greco-Roman ritual is slowly fading—abandoned as an absurdity inherited from the groping ignorance of the infancy of the human soul. Men do not pray, for they recognize in prayer a continued plea to a deity to make exception in their favor of the unalterable law of cause and effect; and as "church" still means the performance of these things, they simply stay away.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, in a thoughtful contribution to the discussion, admits that "belief in the supernatural inspiration of the Bible, in miracles, in the creeds . . . is dead or dying in critical minds," but he thinks that "the doctrine which is the vital essence of Christianity—belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—seems not yet to be dead or certainly dying." He adds: "A world without spiritual life, or religion as the embodiment of that life . . . is perfectly conceivable. But the religion which should take the place of vital Christianity is not." A clerical correspondent, writing from Brooklyn, says:

"In the Christian world at large I see no evidence of decay. The last two popes of Rome, Leo XIII. and Pius X., have not only been men eminent in piety, but also of the widest spiritual influence. So far as the Church of England is concerned, the progress is something marvelous. When Caroline, the illustrious consort of George II., and Walpole ruled the church, Bishop Butler was almost the only bishop who believed anything. This was about the year 1740. So far as America is concerned, conditions were almost as bad. Then, going back to the earlier ages when Christianity was the newly adopted religion of the Roman Empire, I find Chrysostom, the bishop of Constantinople, complaining that even on Sundays the theaters were filled and the churches empty. Now we live in a day when Christianity has been extended to almost every corner of the earth, and when emperors and kings and presidents are found worshiping in Christian temples Sunday after Sunday.

"Your correspondent says that 'Now men do not pray.' This may be his experience at Tarrytown, but it is not my experience in the great wide world. I found thousands of men praying devoutly in the cathedral at Milan, and in Nôtre Dame, in Paris. I found thousands of men praying under the dome of St. Paul's, London, moved to this enthusiasm by the stirring eloquence of the present bishop of London. During last Lent old Trinity Church, New York, was filled with praying men.

"Fifty years ago the secular press completely ignored Christianity. Now it is found to be a most interesting subject, and one which often occupies columns of our very best papers.

"But even if it were otherwise, it would not affect the truth of the religion of the Nazarene. 'It still moves!'"

The Sun comments editorially:

"The only fact which seems to be demonstrated is that doubt and criticism of religious and theological dogmas are more widespread and more searching [than heretofore], as our vast correspondence on the subject bears witness. So great and profound is this spirit of inquiry and of revolt that a league for the defense of the Bible has been formed—patent evidence that faith in supernatural revelation has been shattered even in religious minds. The Presbyterians have felt compelled to revise their standard of faith. In the Episcopal Church clergymen and bishops of learning and distinction practically give up the dogma of the Incarnation as stated in the Apostles' Creed. Eternal punishment is denied or evaded in pulpits and in essays representative of churches once strictly orthodox.

"It will be seen, therefore, that there is room for a difference of opinion concerning the Christian religion whether it is progressing or falling back—according to the predilections of the individual.

"This fact, however, is indisputable: Christianity as an organization is stronger in the world to-day than ever. Relatively to the population, in this country, certainly, there are more Christian churches now than there were a hundred years ago, and more than fifty years ago—more churches and more church-goers."

THE ATHANASIAN CREED IN PUBLIC WORSHIP.

THE Athanasian Creed, or "Quicunque Vult," is just at present the subject of animated controversy in the Church of England. Progressive churchmen, under the leadership of the Bishop of Worcester and the Bishop of Bristol, are desirous of modifying some of its phrases, or at least of changing the rubric which requires the public reading of the creed. They object in particular to the so-called "damnatory clauses," in which it is declared that the non-believer "without doubt shall perish everlastingly" and "can not be saved." The conservative party, on the other hand, insists upon the retention of the creed in its present form, and quotes Canon Liddon's warning that "to mutilate or degrade this creed would be to give the tiger of unbelief his first taste of blood." Deputations from both sides have waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, who frankly confesses that "some change, not as to the creed nor as to translation, and not, as certainly, to the contents of the document, but as to the manner in which, and the times at which it is to be used . . . is expedient." So far as this country is concerned, the problem discussed was settled once and for all, more than a century ago, by the action of the American revisers of the English prayer-book in omitting the creed. Says the New York *Churchman*:

"As a part of the public worship of the church, the Athanasian Creed is manifestly unsuitable, and that quite without regard to the damnatory clauses which are now in English church circles causing a good deal of uneasiness. To our mind, it is a mistake

to center adverse criticism on these few clauses or, by explaining them away, to attempt to make the creed acceptable to a congregation of the present day. We make this statement advisedly and with a full recognition of its implications. There is no proof in Christian antiquity that the time of divine worship was regarded as suitable for absorbing knowledge of the most abstruse portion of the Christian faith. Speculative theology and metaphysical terminology have a great educative value. But during a church service there is hardly an opportunity for the ordinary worshiper to prepare himself for a just appreciation of these highly useful factors of Christian training. The common use of the Athanasian Creed offends against the standards of public worship. There are no damnatory clauses in the Thirty-nine Articles, yet the use of the articles in divine service would be universally objectionable. Those who, like Bishop Gore and Dean Armitage Robinson, are urging the permission to omit the Creed of Athanasius, are doing a good work in fostering truer ideals of public worship. It is improbable that any vital part of Christian belief would be forgotten if there should be permission granted to omit this discordant element of worship."

SUNDAY CLOSING AT THE EXPOSITION.

THE management of the St. Louis Fair has promised that "the gates of the Exposition grounds shall be closed to visitors on Sundays during the whole duration of the Fair," and is keeping its agreement so loyally that on Sundays a fence is built about the hotel within the grounds to prevent the visitors and help from using the boulevards and avenues of the Exposition. "It can scarcely be claimed," however, says the New York *Outlook*, "that the closing movement has been wholly successful as regards the right keeping of Sunday." The same paper says further:

"St. Louis is a wide-open city—wide open on Sunday after the German rather than the American fashion. No whisky is sold in the saloons, or, at any rate, the front doors of the saloons are all closed. But the beer-gardens are all open, and in the neighborhood of the Exposition there are two immense beer-gardens which combined can entertain from thirty to forty thousand persons between noon and midnight on Sunday. Right next to the largest and most popular of these gardens there is a race-track, with races on most Sundays during the Exposition season; and in the open country about the Exposition grounds there are scores of resorts and attractions which would not be tolerated on the 'Pike.' All the baseball grounds on the outer edge of the city are open on Sunday; so are all the billiard-rooms in every part of the city. In the city itself three or four theaters have two performances a day, and down at the levee there are dozens of excursion-boats in waiting for Sunday crowds which seek a cool river breeze, combined with opportunities for gambling with professionals of the lowest and most dangerous type. On Sundays all these places are in full blast; while the beautiful grounds out at Forest Park are tightly closed to the public by a high fence. . . . We suppose that it is now too late to correct the error. It could be corrected, we judge, only by act of Congress. But that it is an error from every point of view appears to us almost self-evident, and the fact is worth noting now in order that the country may be saved from similar errors in the future. To shut up by law innocent, educative, and helpful places of recreation on Sunday, and leave doubtful, degrading, and positively vicious ones in full operation, and to do this in the name of religion, is to inflict another of those wounds from which religion has so often suffered at the hands of its friends."

This expression of opinion from *The Outlook* has caused some consternation in religious circles, and elicits lengthy rejoinders from the New York *Observer*, *The Christian Advocate* (New York), and *The Sunday School Times* (Philadelphia). *The Observer* comments:

"It is utterly untrue that the doubtful and vicious places of amusement are open and crowded because the Fair grounds are closed. The people who crowd these vile and low resorts would not go to the Fair except possibly to some of the shows upon the 'Pike.' They have no taste for 'innocent, educative, and helpful places of recreation' on Sunday or any other day. The opening of the Fair on Sunday would only increase the crowds of people in that neighborhood and draw in some visitors who would not otherwise be caught, from the class that does not pray, 'lead us not into temptation.'

"We do not believe that the St. Louis directors will yield to any such sophistry, nor do we think that public sentiment would sustain the Sunday opening of the Fair. But the fact that such an article can find place in a religious periodical, and assume to express the sentiment of a portion of the religious public, is commended to all lovers of a quiet, restful, and religious Sunday as a sign of the times to be noted and heeded."

MISSION WORK AMONG THE SPIRITS.

A REMARKABLE aspect of Spiritualist work and doctrine is revealed by Dr. J. M. Peebles, of Battle Creek, Mich., in his new book on "The Demonism of the Ages and Spirit Obsessions." One of the chapters of the volume is entitled "Rescue Work on the Borderland of the Invisible World," and embodies the statements of a number of prominent Spiritualists who have devoted themselves to missionary labors among the spirits. We read:

"There is one phase of Spiritualism which has not received the attention its great importance merits, even from those who in other respects thoroughly appreciate the significance of the glorious spiritual illumination of these modern days. I refer to the work it is in the power of mortals to do, in conjunction with altruistic beings in the higher life, in aid of the helpless and often hopeless denizens of the dark and sad borderland, which stretches out just beyond the valley of the shadow of death. It is a possibility fraught with inestimable opportunity for good to both the spiritual and material worlds. Nothing more retards the true progress of humanity than the clinging mass of ignorant and degraded 'dwellers on the threshold.'

"Many human beings pass out of the physical body so lacking in spiritual development as to be insensitive to the inspirations or the magnetic influence of the higher realms. Their spiritual faculties are still in a mere rudimentary state, or, worse, are wretchedly atrophied. Spirits of this character are further from the light of the true spiritual life than many still in the flesh. Their conditions are as diverse as the idiosyncrasies of human thought and impulse; but they cling naturally and instinctively to earth as the only resting-place known to their consciousness, or are held to it through the operation of psychological forces which they are too feeble to resist. Not necessarily very wicked or malicious are these poor groping creatures. On the contrary, in the majority of cases they probably are merely gross and ignorant. Often they are victims of some strange hallucination which has to be dispelled before they can make any progress. Whatsoever the condition of these dwellers in the 'outer darkness,' they are more easily reached through the coarse magnetism of earth than by the finer forces of the inner world. Indeed, the material plane is the common ground on which spirits of all grades can come in rapport, by means of mortal intermediaries; it is the center of life, the point at which the past and the future conjoin; the eternal now, perpetually absorbing the product of the ages for the unfoldment of that which is yet to be. Inhabitants of the boundless beyond separated naturally by degrees of development, or held apart by radical diversity of thought, can be drawn together at the focal point of earthly mediumship. In this way mediums become instruments of upliftment in the hands of invisible beings engaged in the Christ work of drawing all souls up into the higher life."

The peculiar function of mediumship thus described is declared to have been known to many of the early Spiritualist investigators, among them Judge Edmonds, whose "Circle of Hope" was "organized for the special purpose of assisting the invisibles who flocked to him in search of help." Dr. G. A. Redman, a well-known medium of the early days, discussed the subject in his autobiographical work, "Mystic Hours," declaring himself "satisfied that, as we progress, we are able to bestow on spirits below us what we have received from those, whether spirit or mortal, in a more advanced state of progression." Mr. Thomas Atwood, an English Spiritualist who holds regular religious meetings "for the benefit of spirit-land wanderers," recently observed:

"Whatever form of body they assume after 'shoveling off the

mortal soil,' they are *spirits*, just as much as they were in earth-life, no more; and in very many cases they have no knowledge of having passed away from mortal life, and believe themselves still to be following their occupations as in former days. They seem to me to be, to all intents and purposes, men and women, and as such I always address them."

Mr. H. Forbes Kiddle, a New York Spiritualist, writes:

"For a number of years it has been my lot, a strange one, incredible to most people, to have many dealings with the numerous and diverse class of invisibles that haunt the shadows of the past. Through the instrumentality of two ladies who have devoted their mediumistic gifts to the work of spirit rescue and upliftment, all sorts and conditions of unfleshed human beings have come to our circles to be enlightened and aided in various ways. They have come singly and in groups; sometimes they have literally swarmed in upon us. More than once those who have come to scoff have remained to give thanks. . . . Nor is the work of value solely to the spirits. Not a condition exists in spirit-life which may not be transmitted to earth by means of telepathy and thought-transference. Much of the tenacious adherence to old notions and customs, which constitutes so formidable an obstacle to mental and social betterment, might be traced to the involuntary influence of creed-bound conditions existing in the borderland of the invisible world."

From a number of detached accounts of "mediumistic experiences," furnished by Mr. Kiddle to illustrate the method of the Spiritualist missionary, we quote the following:

THE GAMBLER'S DESTINY.

"The gambler brought to Mrs. B. one evening afforded an impressive illustration of the fact that souls can not always be judged rightly by external aspects and circumstances. Being controlled by this spirit, the medium, drawing her chair close to the table, acts as if absorbed in a game of cards. 'Nine up,' she exclaims, as she exultingly throws down on the table an imaginary card. At first the man is too intent upon the game to pay any heed to our words. Soon, however, he becomes interested, and when we suggest that he should now prepare himself for the new life, he cries out, 'New life, "new life," did you say—is there a new life for me?' Gradually the medium sinks to her knees and clasps her hands in prayer. Then she stands upright with outstretched arms, in an attitude of ecstasy, and exclaims, 'The light—the light!'"

A LAKE OF SLIME

It is very dark, and the atmosphere is heavy and oppressive, says the medium. She seems to be standing at the edge of a great black opening. Peering down into its depths, she discovers a mass of black slime. 'Why, there are people in it,' she exclaims, in horror. 'They are just wallowing in it.' We quote for their benefit the Scriptural saying, 'The light shines in the darkness, but the darkness comprehendeth it not.' Holding their hands up to their faces, they cry out, 'No, no, not the light; we can not stand the light!' We suggest that it is the light of wisdom and mercy; the light that discerns the goodness within the depths of every child of the Infinite. A faint light now shines down on the scene, while a rough footpath appears leading away from the slimy waters. Eagerly the people scramble on to this pathway, and as they move along the medium sees that they have entered what looks like a dense forest. It is one step upward—a gloomy place; but they now have a firm foothold, and dull despair has surrendered to cheerful hope."

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER'S REPLY TO SIR OLIVER LODGE.

A FEW months ago Sir Oliver Lodge published some suggestions, from a scientist's point of view, toward a "reinterpretation of Christian doctrine" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 7, 1904). The points he specifically criticized were the doctrine of the Atonement and the orthodox teaching as to Christ's birth and parentage. Now E. S. Talbot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester and a personal friend of Sir Oliver, comes forward with an "answer." In this he deals with the first point of criticism almost exclusively.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the bishop reminds us, regards the "doctrine of the Atonement" as based on two presuppositions—"the fall of Adam imputed to the race" and the propitiation by blood of an "angry God." On the first of these presuppositions Dr. Talbot comments (in the latest number of *The Hibbert Journal*) as follows:

THE RIGHT REV. E. S. TALBOT, D.D.
Lord Bishop of Rochester.

"I should not indeed allow that St. Paul's teaching is fairly and fully represented by saying that Adam's fall was by him regarded as imputed to the race. His words are that 'through one man sin entered into the world.' But he adds that 'so death passed unto all men for that all sinned.' But of this, at any rate, I am clear, that the fall of man would never have taken the place that it has held in Christian theology had it not been that in the story of Adam men read what has been well called 'the great but terrible truth which history, not less than individual experience, only too vividly teaches each one of us.' That, and not the imputation of 'vicarious sin,' is the foundation-stone which has to be pulled out before the 'doctrine of the Atonement' begins to shake. Sir Oliver says—lapsing, I venture to think, for a moment below the usual high level of his thought—that 'the higher man of to-day is not worrying about his sins at all, still less about their punishment,' and least of all about the inherited fault in his nature. One is tempted to meet this by some question as to whether some of the moral shallowness, which I think most of us are conscious that we share with our time, may not be due to this very cause."

To Sir Oliver Lodge's objection that the doctrine of the Atonement implies the propitiation of an angry God by the infliction of punishment upon the innocent, the bishop replies:

"This 'vicarious' punishment Sir Oliver seems to connect with the idea of the angry God of early religion. It seems important, then, first to say (lest mistake should remain in any mind) that not only all true Christian theology, but, long before Christian days, the purified religion of Israel had cleared away all idea of a God capriciously angry. But how was this done? It was done by the spirit-led intuition and teaching of the prophets which identified God and righteousness. This explains to us what is possibly as first sight a little surprising—the triumph of such a Psalm as the Ninety-seventh. It was a tremendous deliverance to the hearts to believe with conviction that righteousness rules the world. It wat a tonic and deliverance to the human spirit, which anticipates at a lower level the impetus that the Gospel of Redemption was to give.

"But did this remove the idea of the wrath of God? Plainly it did not. All ideas of caprice, of bad temper, of the human vice of anger, were gone. But the wrath was there in all its awfulness

and goes on through the Bible, through the words of Jesus, to the 'Wrath of the Lamb' at the end.

"What, then, did it mean? It meant, one might venture to say, as one has lately said, 'the fixed and necessary hostility of the divine nature to sin, and the manifestation of that hostility.' But I would rather describe it in words from Lodge's own article and say it was on the personal side the attitude or relation to sin of 'a constant, steadfast, persevering universe,' or rather of the God who has given to that universe His own constant, steadfast, persevering character."

Thus defined, the bishop maintains, "the wrath of God" is an expression which "contains nothing that Sir Oliver Lodge should or would attack." Proceeding to the correlate ideas of propitation and punishment, he writes:

"Now, in order to judge of these points, it is necessary to recall what, upon the showing of the Christian faith, the death of Christ was. It was the means which brought what was needed by the moral situation of man. It brought illumination, it brought strength and endurance, it brought remedy. If this claim is to be admitted at all, it is plain that a thing of such various moral power will be complex. Sir Oliver Lodge thinks apparently that its power was that of revealing: in a noble passage he indicates what it revealed, 'an infinitude of compassion, *an ideal of righteousness, the inevitableness of law*, the hopelessness of rebellion, the power of faith, the quenching of superstitious fear in filial love.' In the words which I have italicized, the writer is, I think, influenced more than he realizes by the 'doctrine' which he thinks he is combating. . . . . .

"It has never, let us clearly remember, suggested that all the results of sin are cancelled: experience makes clear that they are not, that they remain part of the moral order of the world, and of the righteous discipline of us sinners. They have not been borne for us in such sense that we have not to bear them. What the Atonement has removed is the guilt that separates from God, and that part of the results of sin which comes as discouragement, hopelessness, and despair."

THE NEW METHOD IN THEOLOGY

THE introduction of the so-called "religico-historical" method into theological and Biblical research in Germany dates back only a few years, but the progress of the method is already declared to have been "little short of phenomenal." The new theory, which is substantially an application of the natural-development idea to the phenomena of religion, is explained by one of its champions, Professor Bousset, of the University of Goettingen, in a series of articles in the *Theologische Rundschau*. The line of thought developed by him is as follows:

The fundamental idea of the religico-historical method is that the religion of the Scriptures should be studied in its relation to other religious phenomena, as to its origin, development, and history. It is being more and more recognized that the religious teachings of the Bible stand in certain relations of dependence, more or less, to other religions, and only in this way can the Scriptural religion be understood as one of the phenomena and phases of religious development in general. The real founder of the school is Professor Harnack, who, in his elaborate work on the "History of Dogma," developed on a grand scale the central theses that the origin and growth of the dogmas in the early Christian Church were owing to the influence of Greek thought and philosophy transforming and permeating a faith that had originally sprung from a Semitic soil. This seed-thought has been applied with remarkable results, especially to the New Testament, in showing to what extent its teachings are dependent on the religious ideas of the times in which the New-Testament books originated. The pseudepigrapha and similar literature of the inter-testament age, which had hitherto been regarded only as curiosities of literature, at once became important sources for the understanding of New-Testament thought and teachings. In these works are deposited the popular creeds and religions as opposed to the official faith as laid down in the Talmuds and kindred writings, and it has been discovered that the former have materially influenced the New-Testament writings. Baldensperger, in his "Selbstbewusstsein Jesu" (Self-consciousness of Jesus), has found the traces of Christ's mission—*i.e.*, ideas in the Apocalyptic literature of the Jews. Vischer has found Jewish elements in the Apocalypse of St. John. Johannes Weiss has demonstrated a remarkable closeness of thought between the teachings of the New Testament in regard to the Kingdom of God and the eschatological hopes of the Judaism of the day, while Eveling has made a specialty of searching for New-Testament demonology and angelology in these same sources. Probably the most productive investigator in this line has been Gunkel, who has also, in his "Genesis and Chaos," transferred this method to Old-Testament research. The standard work of Schürer, on the "History of the New-Testament Times," in its phenomenal growth from one medium-sized volume in its first edition to three immense volumes in the third, all of which are devoted to the period between the testaments, shows what wonderful work is being done in this department. Gunkel, in connection with the Assyriologist Zimmern, has especially emphasized the influence of the Babylonian religion on that of the New as well as of the Old Testament, finding a Babylonian myth also in the twelfth chapter of John's Apocalypse. Some of the details in this process are exceptionally interesting. In this way it has been recognized that in the narrative portions of Daniel, especially in the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, there are data and particulars taken from foreign sources; the Tobit booklet is evidently an adaptation of the heathen legend or Achicon story; the book of Esther is but one of many that discuss a popular religious problem of the day. The books of Judith and of Jonah are stories taken from neighboring nations, and the Jewish proverb literature, as also its psalms, are early borrowed material. The best account of these extra-Jewish sources is found in the new edition of Schröder's "Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament" (Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament). In the immediate present special efforts are also made to show the influence of the Persian religion on that of the Scriptures, Cheyne having made a beginning of this in his work on "The Origin of the Psalms." Böklen points out the influence of Persian or Jewish and Christian eschatology. In short, everywhere it appears that later Judaism and with it original Christianity, if these are not directly dependent on, are at least materially influenced by, forces from without; and to determine the extent of this influence is the object of the new method of theology. It has already succeeded in removing a number of old and perplexing problems.

A systematic effort, on an extended scale, to popularize this method, has recently been inaugurated by F. M. Scheele, of Marburg, who publishes a series of "Religionsgeschichtliche Volksbücher" (Popular Works on the Historical Development of Religions), of which the first issue, on "Die Quellen des Lebens Jesu" (The Sources of the Life of Jesus), by Professor Wernle, of Basel, has just appeared. It is pronounced a success, and is warmly welcomed by the chief journalistic exponent of newer theology in Germany, the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic), which declares that this theology will win the estranged educated classes back to the church. A counter irritant is found in a series of conservative brochures on theological and Scriptural questions, issued with considerable regularity as "Hefte des Alten Glaubens," by the organ of that name.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, of East Northfield, Mass., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, London.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM OSLER, the newly appointed Regius Professor at Oxford University, in delivering the annual lecture on "Immortality" for the Ingersoll Foundation at Harvard, dwelt on the indifferent, lethargic attitude of the multitude toward the whole problem of a future life. On this point the Boston *Transcript* remarks: "Testimony similar to this of Doctor Osler has been given within a few years by members of another profession whose members have an opportunity second only to the physicians in noting what men's attitude toward death is. Rev. Dr. John Watson, of Liverpool, also well known as a writer of books, in an address given to English Christians a year or two ago, testified to the altered or altering attitude of the Christian laity toward death. Their solicitude now, he said, was less about the future, with whatever it might bring, than about the welfare of those whom they left be hind, their kindred and the like. Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston, preaching to the Congregational State Association in 1902, said: 'We ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ know as no other persons in the community what a paralysis has come over intelligent and thinking people in regard to the reality of the other life. So many doubt it; so few have any strong confidence in regard to it.'"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE REGARDING TERMS OF PEACE.

IF it be really true, as so many English and German papers declare, that King Edward is sounding St. Petersburg and other capitals regarding peace, the attitude of the Tokyo press forebodes a serious diplomatic situation. Weighty organs like the *Kokumin Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi* confirm current rumor that Japan, before consenting to peace at all, will exact from Russia a practical abdication of sovereignty everywhere in the Far East. The Czar is not even to maintain a respectable squadron in Far Eastern waters. The influential *Keizai Zasshi*, an economic organ supposed to reflect Tokyo views with more or less authority, goes into further details in this extreme style:

"The outcome of the Russo-Japanese war may now be anticipated. The crown of victory will assuredly be placed upon the head of the Japanese nation. Then, naturally, the talk of arbitration will come up among the Powers. What we should at this time especially remember is the fact that Edward VII. of England has sent a sealed letter to the Czar of Russia through the British ambassador, Hardinge, at St. Petersburg. We do not know yet the contents of this letter. But, since the most appropriate person to undertake the task of arbitration is the King of England, we must most closely watch the effects of this letter.

"In view of the day of settlement, it is necessary for us now to state our lowest claim, in order to appeal to the opinion of the world. We would not like to listen to the talk of arbitration before our men captured Vladivostok. But, if any one should ask our view of the terms of peace before the last-mentioned event, we would state that our Government should answer as follows:

"'The Japanese Government claim the three ports of Port Arthur, Dalny, and Vladivostok.'

"The Japanese Government should, moreover, claim Saghalien Island, the fishery of the Amur, and the indemnity due to Russia from China. But these are the minor claims. Before the number of dead and the expenses of the war become very great, we may make some compromise in regard to them. But the principal claim, mentioned above, should under no circumstances be yielded. Why? Because Russia has so far sustained such a severe defeat at our hands, and will some day plan her revenge. In that case, what Japan should fear most is that Russia will possess naval stations in the Far East. The income of Russia is seven times as large as that of Japan. If with this enormous income Russia should plan a ten-year naval expansion, with the view of stationing her fleet in her Far Eastern naval stations against us, we could never rival her. Only when she is without a naval station in the Far East need we have no fear, no matter how powerful a navy she may possess, because she could not manuever a fleet, just as she can not maneuver her Baltic fleet to-day. Port Arthur and Dalny are already ours. Only Vladivostok remains to be taken."

There can, it would further appear, be no yielding in regard to Russia's share of the Chinese indemnity. That must go to Japan. In fact, there can be no yielding on any point, even tho subsidiary, and our Japanese contemporary hopes the Powers will not cherish delusions. It proceeds:

"The transfer of Saghalien Island and the fishery of the Amur into the hands of Japan will not affect the interests of Russia, but will give Japan great benefit, because Russia has not yet utilized those two valuable possessions, whereas if Japan acquires them they will yield her a great profit. According to the information received, the fishery in northern Japan alone will yield 60,000,000 yen ($30,000,000). Moreover, in Saghalien Island there are oil-wells and coal in abundance. And Saghalien is one of the best places for the emigration of our surplus population. . . . . .

"After our men occupy Liao-Yang, Mukden, and Harbin, the Eastern Chinese Railroad should no doubt be claimed by us. Japan will not permanently hold it, but will speedily return it to China for a sum of money. The Ussuri Railroad may be managed by Japan.

"Russia would not pay the war indemnity from her own pocket, even after she is defeated. If her men retire into the intractable recesses of Siberia, our men can not pursue them. The farthest point of march would be Harbin. Consequently, if the Russian army should leave Harbin, that will be the end of the Russo-Japanese episode. The exchange of prisoners of war may become a basis for reopening relations. But we can not make Russia pay the indemnity on account of the prisoners. The only gain for Japan will be the possession of the works built in years past by the Russians in Manchuria and its coasts. Some one has said that the return of the Liao-Yung peninsula by Japan after the Chinese-Japanese war was a severe blow to Japan, but that, nevertheless, now it seems Japan is, after all, to be benefited by it—the construction of the Eastern Chinese Railroad, and the improvement

INTERNAL DISORDER.

GERMAN EMPEROR: "My poor friend!"
RUSSIAN BEAR: "It's not only the fighting—tho that's bad enough—it's the awful pain inside."
GERMAN EMPEROR: "Ah! There I can't help you. I'm troubled a little in that way myself."
—*Punch* (London).

SENSATION IN HEAVEN.

"Plehve is coming!"
—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

SYMPATHIZING WITH RUSSIA.

of the port of Dalny could never have been accomplished so thoroughly by the Japanese. This argument is good. Altho these improvements can not fully pay the cost of the war, yet we shall have to be satisfied with them. As for China, since she will take back the fatherland of the Manchus without the loss of one soldier, she ought to compensate Japan for the service. The Siberian Railroad should be utilized for commercial purposes for the mutual benefit of Japan and Russia, while the Eastern Chinese Railroad terminating at Harbin should be managed by China."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE PREPARES FOR SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

NEVER did medieval crusader make ready for a descent upon the infidel with more joy and enthusiasm than the anticlerical press of Paris displays in heralding the separation of church and state. When the papal nuncio quitted Paris, never to return in an official capacity, as the *Action* (Paris) and the *Humanité* (Paris) fondly believe, a period of war, "open and relentless," had

TWO CLOWNS.

COMBES: "I was afraid I had pulled the thing too hard."
DELCASSÉ: "What shall we amuse the gallery with now?"
—*Intransigeant* (Paris.)

succeeded to a period which we must regard, says the *Lanterne* (Paris), as "mere skirmishing." "The din of battle," exclaims the *Action* (Paris), aching for the fray, "will next begin!" It hints grimly at what is coming:

"The separation of church and state will not be an end, but a beginning. The great battles against the church and against the religious spirit have not yet been fought out. Let us understand how to make ready for them without fears or quailings, with the certainty that sooner or later, for us or for those who shall succeed us, the final victory of free thought is inevitable."

The Pope is apostrophized thus:

"Bravo, Pius X. True Pope, excellent head of the church! It is thyself who, acting as thou dost, art the first to make an end of the concordat. All is broken, my friend! A divorce is preparing. Soon will come the rupture of the slender bond which unites church and state."

Clerical organs generally take the most serious view of the situation. "Everything presages war, war open and declared, between the republic and the church," thinks the *Gaulois*, the stoutest champion of the Vatican in Paris. "This time it will be a momentous struggle, a foundation shock." And in paying its respects to the Pope, its tone is very different from that of its anticlerical contemporary:

"'Poor Pius X.' is not only the insulted and unhappy father of 'the eldest daughter of the church.' He is still the spiritual sovereign of an empire like the empire of Austria, of kingdoms like Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Belgium, of thirds and quarters of other empires, other nations and other kingdoms, such as the many millions of German, English, Dutch, American Catholics, who represent considerable or imposing minorities everywhere where they are not the majority. . . . . .

"No one, finally, is unaware of the sort of ideal and tacit sovereignty that the Pope, in the domain of pure faith, necessarily represents, in spite of political rupture, to all that is only schismatic even. Nor is any one unaware of the great principle of order and higher morality the Pope incarnates at the present time to all the sovereigns and chiefs of state in the whole world, except to the prodigious M. Loubet!"

Observers outside of France, including the Manchester *Guardian* and the London *Saturday Review*, are inclined to think that the anticlericals may provoke a reaction in consequence of the attitude of their extreme organs toward the Roman Catholic religion. This attitude is pronounced abusive and insulting, and at times regardless of the rights of conscience. Religious processions have been stoned, churches and cathedrals entered and defaced, and emblems of faith publicly mocked in a manner sufficiently general to suggest to the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* the initial stages of a civil war over religion. But the Vatican, it seems to be conceded, has scored its point in the immediate contest, since two bishops whom Premier Combes sought to shield behind the concordat have been practically ousted from their sees. One retaints but a shadow of authority while, the other went to Rome. The Paris *Figaro* avers that the Pope will not hesitate to proceed to excommunication, if necessary. But had these bishops been "ordered" by the Vatican to proceed to Rome, or only "advised"? In either case, contends the *Humanité*, conveying the views of the Socialist element, the Vatican had failed to apprise Premier Combes of its measures, and had not acted through the French Government. "This violated the concordat." The issue was thus, thinks our anticlerical authority, placed far above any personal question of the worthiness or unworthiness of individual bishops. From another point of view, the organ of that department of the French Government which conducted the negotiations with the Vatican, and which opposes separation of church and state, the Paris *Temps*, speaking with official authority, goes into the subject at some length:

"It (the present state of affairs) is big with consequences as well for the republic as for the papacy and religion itself. The controversy has reached such a stage that sight has been lost by both parties of the real function of the contract which, despite some variations and frictions, has, on the whole, maintained peace between church and state for a century. The concordat had for its object, in the mind of those who signed it, first to reestablish in fact and in law the public character of Catholic worship which the convention and the directory had abolished, and next to regulate the permanent relations which the religious power had naturally been led to sustain with the civil power in France.

"The point of departure or the characteristic of the new state of things resides in the manner of filling vacant bishoprics. The civil power chose them from among those priests fitted to discharge such functions. The religious power bestowed upon them canonical institution—that is to say, it placed them in position, by a special delegation of the sovereign pontiff, to discharge their spiritual office among the faithful. It goes without saying that the ministry of public worship had to see to it that official investiture was not conferred upon individuals unworthy in their morals, suspicious from the point of view of orthodoxy or dangerous in any other respect. In the same way, the Pope should not refuse his approval to candidates without reproach in the several particulars we have indicated. With a few rare exceptions, it is thus that matters have been adjusted since 1801, if we leave aside the famous quarrel between Napoleon I. and Pius VII., solely occasioned, moreover, by the divorce of Josephine.

"It is true that since the final establishment of the republic in

France the occasions of conflict have been more frequent, due particularly to the interference of the political element. They were inevitable from the fact that the church regarded the monarchical parties as her natural allies and the republicans as her systematic opponents. Hence the church participated, often without moderation, in all the struggles that arose against the republican government. It is true that Leo's pontificate was a vigorous and sustained effort to detach Catholics from all parliamentary or political compromise of themselves in a monarchical sense. But Leo XIII. was not always and everywhere obeyed, and, besides, the right moment had passed. The Republicans saw in this tardy adhesion only a new snare. The result was that peace, practically maintained until the passage of the laws against the religious orders, was only an armed peace. Since the advent of the Combes ministry there has been open war.

"The evident interest of the Holy See during this troubled period was to remove all pretext for the Government and the majority to push matters to extremes. The new Pope has not grasped the necessity of this moderating policy. He began with a protest as useless as it was dangerous against the journey of the President of the republic to Rome. The most Catholic deputies were unable to support him in this affair, and the free-thinking deputies found in it a new argument for the separation of church and state. The Pope is now continuing by a series of initiatives which the Government regards, rightly or wrongly, as attempts either upon the concordat or upon the organic articles (supplementing the concordat) which the papacy has never accepted, but which are none the less in force, since they were promulgated with the concordat and make one body with it. It seems to us that the Minister of Public Worship forces things a little when he seeks to forbid the Pope to send communications and to give advice to prelates over whom he has disciplinary powers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AFTER PORT ARTHUR—VLADIVOSTOK.

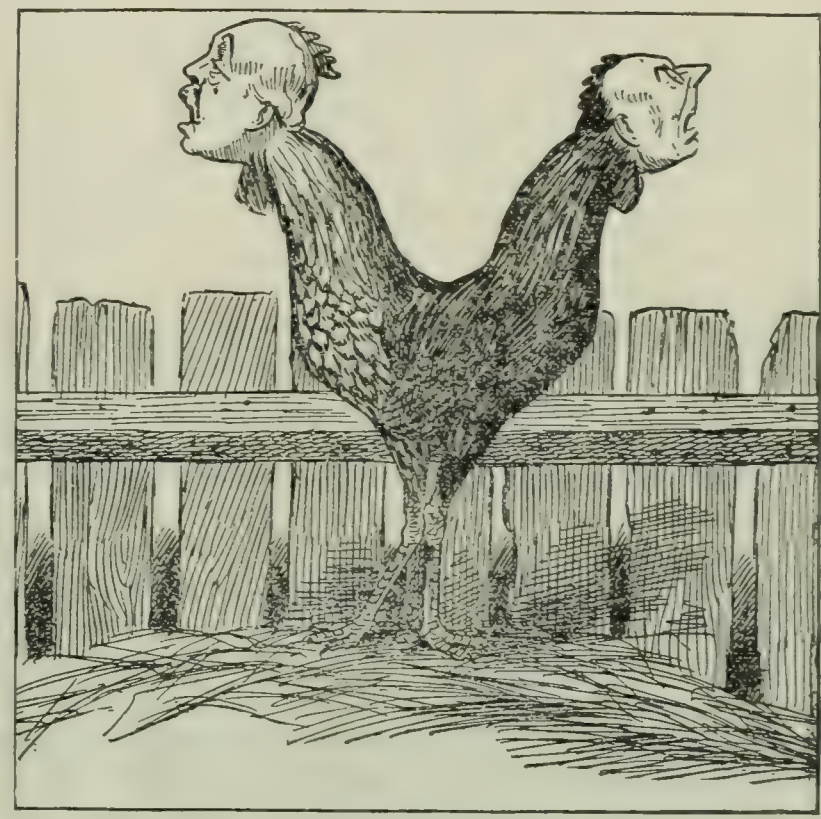
MARQUIS OYAMA, supposed to be still directing Japanese land operations in the vicinity of Port Arthur, is represented in London organs as so convinced of the approaching fall of Port Arthur that he is giving his mind to the details of the siege of Vladivostok. The turn of that place is coming rapidly unless the military expert of the London *Times* overestimates Japanese enterprise. The siege will be pressed with vigor by land and sea. The London *Standard* suspects that Admiral Skrydloff is a trifle uneasy regarding Vladivostok, and it learns that the Russians are making every effort to put the place in a state of defense. Its fall would, we are told, be far more serious, from the strategical point of view, than the fall of Port Arthur. The place holds immense quantities of stores which could not be destroyed totally in case of emergency. The London *Mail* says the place is stronger than Port Arthur.

Military organs on the continent of Europe are inclined to remind Japan that the capture of Port Arthur has still to be effected. The dispersal of Russia's fleet, according to the *Armée et Marine* (Paris), the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin), and the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), does not necessarily entail the fall of Port Arthur. The last-named paper says Marquis Oyama has formed a body of picked troops for the final assault, which may come at any moment. The men thus chosen all took part in the capture of Port Arthur during the war with China, and they will not be sacrificed uselessly. The Marquis is said to have fixed September 15 as the last possible limit of Port Arthur's resistance. The *Militär-Wochenblatt* looks for a terrible conflict. It says:

"The capacity of resistance of the works can not be estimated very highly. Notwithstanding the skill of the Russians in fortification, they attach in general too much importance to earthworks. They attach comparatively small importance to stone and wall defenses, and they have neglected armor protection. . . . The Japanese, who are greatly underestimated by the Russians, have shown extraordinary capacity in overcoming local obstacles. Their energy and their contempt of death even in assaults upon fortified places justify the greatest expectations. On the other hand, the courage and the traditional doggedness of the Russians make them most capable of sustaining the defense. We must make up our minds for a terrible struggle."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A POLITICAL SURPRISE FOR MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOR a period of some seventy years the English constituency of Oswestry has been regarded as an impregnable Tory stronghold. The occasion of a by-election there last month to fill a vacant seat in the House of Commons was seized by a follower of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to test the strength of protectionist sentiment. "If the electors are wise," wrote Mr. Chamberlain to the protectionist candidate a week before the opening of the polls, "they will vote for you." The result of the contest was a signal



AN ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENT.

Which is head and which is tail?

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

defeat for the follower of Mr. Chamberlain, a normal Conservative majority of about a thousand being converted into a Liberal majority of 385. The circumstances of the contest were such that its result has created a great political sensation in England, even the London *Times*, Mr. Chamberlain's stalwart supporter, observing:

"The result of the election in the Oswestry Division is discouraging for the Unionist party and a legitimate cause for rejoicing in the opposition camp. The seat has been held by the Conservatives ever since its creation, always by substantial majorities and sometimes without opposition. Now it is won by a Liberal with a majority of 385. There will probably be some of the usual explanations wherewith beaten parties are wont to mitigate their disappointment, but no explanation can get over the fact of a defeat. In some other cases it has been held that the Unionist cause would have been better served had the candidate wholeheartedly accepted Mr. Chamberlain's policy instead of stopping short at Mr. Balfour's. Mr. Bridgeman [the Conservative candidate] did advocate Mr. Chamberlain's policy in the most thoroughgoing way, but he has not fared any better than those who took the opposite line."

Nevertheless, this London daily insists that "persistent misrepresentations" of the education act, of the importation of Chinese labor into South Africa, and of other Balfour policies contributed, as much as opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's protectionist ideas, to the result. But from the opposite point of view, the Manchester *Guardian* asserts:

"The electors have indicated plainly that they distrust Mr.

Chamberlain's methods of 'reform.' They have no faith in his promises or in his propaganda, and by declaring their opinion in such an emphatic manner they have dealt the whole protectionist movement a staggering blow from which it will scarcely recover. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this election. Here in this typical agricultural country, at the beginning (apparently) of a period of depression, the electors were brought face to face with a candidate who time after time repeated to them the specious promises of the apostle of tariff reform and assured them that the only hope of fiscal salvation lay in helping Mr. Chamberlain to secure 'fair play for British labor and union with our colonial kinsfolk.' The constituency had always voted consistently Tory."

CHINA OCCASIONS RENEWED ANXIETY.

As the struggle in the Far East brings nearer and nearer the moral shock of Port Arthur's fall, the task of restraining China becomes sufficiently difficult to fill with concern every friend possessed by Russia among the newspaper organs of Europe. The *Patrie* (Paris) says upon the authority of a Russian diplomatic agent of indefinite status that the Czar has sent personal letters to the French President and the German Emperor on the subject of China. Nicholas II. is represented as dismayed by the reported activity of Japanese agents who preach revolt in the interior of the middle kingdom. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks the yellow-peril bogey is extinct in Europe, and that Russia can not depend upon this factor in her diplomacy. But the *Figaro* (Paris), which is a St. Petersburg mouthpiece, tells us that "the great problem disturbing all chancelleries just now is that of determining whether China will intervene in the conflict between Russia and Japan," and it adds that Russia is "making ready to face this eventuality." The French daily has interviewed the Chinese minister in Paris, who said that the Peking Government is striving to put down "popular effervescence," which can be coped with even if "Japan scores some victories." "These declarations are only partly reassuring," thinks our contemporary, "and it can be understood that events in the Far East, as M. Delcassé said in a recent interview, do not fail to cause some apprehension in official spheres." On the other hand Baron de Contenson, formerly French military attaché in Peking, writes in the clerical *Gaulois* (Paris) that Chinese intervention is unlikely because China has no army to intervene with. He thinks the troops under Yuan-Shih-Kai, Chang-Chih-Tung, and General Ma may be left out of the account. "They might go so far as to impede the Russians, but they could not introduce into the struggle an element that need radically alter its conditions or that would make it worth while for China to run the risk of taking the consequences of open hostility when accounts were finally settled." But a British organ nearer the seat of war, the Kobe *Herald*, which does not hastily reach conclusions, deems the situation more serious than is generally supposed. To quote:

"Affairs in Peking are evidently more critical than the world at large has any idea of, or we should not find an influential Russian journal threatening the Chinese Government and declaring that Russian patience is well-nigh exhausted. . . . If China once moves, if her northern neighbor adopts a course designed to precipitate a conflict, there is no saying how far the war may not extend. And it may be that this very danger is much nearer than is generally conceived. It is true that China has issued a declaration of absolute neutrality, and that her officials have given assurances of the determination of her officials to loyally adhere to it, but events are sometimes stronger than the policy of a government. The truth is, the situation is such that a collision between the two countries will only be narrowly averted, if averted at all. Consider the position for a moment. On the one side we have a foreign state without sovereign rights in the territory wherein it is waging war—without any rights other than those which belong to a lessee; while on the other there is the Government whose supremacy in the territory was never seriously questioned until narrow strips of it were leased for the purposes of a railway. And owing to the state of war which exists there multitudes of the latter Government's peaceful and law-abiding subjects are being despoiled and persecuted by a professedly friendly nation. . . . . .

"It is becoming increasingly evident that Russia does not place much reliance upon China's declaration of neutrality, despite the fact that it has suited her purpose to countenance viceregal proclamations in which the people of Manchuria have been enjoined to render all possible assistance to the Russian forces because of the mutually friendly and confidential relations of Peking and St. Petersburg. Only the most careful handling of the vexed questions that must arise—that have already arisen in fact—will avert trouble between the two nations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ON THE HIGH SEA.

BOATMAN: "Why do you fire on me? There's no contraband in this rowboat."

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL: "Sorry, but I've got to win a fight at sea"

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

KUROPATKIN'S PLAN.

"If the Japanese further my plan, Xenophon's Anabasis will be forgotten. What is the retreat of the ten thousand to mine?"

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

VAUDEVILLE IN THE THEATER OF WAR.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Demonism of the Ages."—J. M. Peebles. (J. M. Peebles, Battle Creek, Mich.)

"Hobbes." — Leslie Stephen. (The Macmillan Company, 75 cents.)

"The Trotting and the Pacing Horse in America."—Hamilton Basbey. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

"I'm from Missouri."—Hugh McHugh. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"Rena's Experiment."—Mary J. Holmes. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"Private Lectures to Mothers and Daughters."—D-O. Teasley. (Gospel Trumpet Company, Moundsville, W. Va.)

"The Roosevelt Doctrine."—E. E. Garrison. (Robert Grier Cook, New York.)

"Blätter und Blüten." (Louis Lange Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.)

"The Problem of Monopoly."—John Bates Clark, LL.D. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Author's Year Book for 1904."—W. E. Price. (W. E. Price, 24 East 21st Street, New York.)

"Chemistry of the Household."—Margaret E. Dod. (American School of Household Economics, Chicago.)

"Chinese Made Easy."—Browner and Fung. (The Macmillan Company, New York, $6.)

"The Christian Creed."—C. W. Leadbeater. (The Theosophical Publishing Society.)

"Industrial India."—Glyn Barlow, M.A. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

"The Philippine Islands 1493-1898," Volume XVI.-1609. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. (The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Ohio).

"Songs of the Flag and Nation."—Compiled by Walter Howe Jones. (Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, New York, $0.50.)

"Life and Letters of H. Taine." Part II. 1853-1870.—Translated by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"The Masters of English Literature." — Stephen Gwynn. (The Macmillan Company, $1.10.)

"The Theory of Eclipses."—Roberdeau Buchanan (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Guide to the Adirondacks."—S. R. Stoddard, Glen Falls, N. Y.

"Adam and Eve."—Prof. L. T. Townsend. (Chapple Publishing Company.)

"A Brief Outline of the Books I have Read." (Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, $0.25.)

"Tutonish." — Elias Molee. (Published by the author at Tacoma, Wash.)

"For People Who Laugh."—Adair Welcker, Pine Street, San Francisco, $1.

"Faith and Morals."—Wilhelm Herrmann. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Magnet." — Lida A. Churchill. (Alliance Publishing Company.)

"The Interloper." — Violet Jacob. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The States General." — Erckmann - Chatrian.

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Translated by Louis E. Van Norman. (The Chautauqua Press.)

"The French Revolution." — Shailer Mathews. (The Chautauqua Press.)

"Ten Frenchmen of the Nineteenth Century."—F. M. Warren. (The Chautauqua Press.)

"Introductory Studies in German Literature."—Richard Hochdoerfer. (The Chautauqua Press.)

"Ask Mamma." R. S. Surtees. (New edition. D. Appleton & Co.)

"Green Mansions."—W. D. Hudson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Wall Street and the Country." — Charles A. Conant. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Scientific Aspects of Mormonism." — Nels L. Nelson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"An Introductory History of England."—C. R. L Fletcher. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.)

"Avril."—H. Belloc. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.)

"Pluck."—George Grimm. (Germania Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.)

"The Bible in Modern Light." — John Wesley Conley, D.D. (The Griffith & Rowland Press, Philadelphia.)

"Maria Edgeworth."—Hon. Emily Lawless. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 15.—A general land and naval assault is begun upon Port Arthur. The flags of the battleship *Czarevitch* and three cruisers, refugees at Tsing-Chow, are hauled down by order of the German authorities. China protests to Japan against the seizure of the *Ryeshitelni*.

August 16.—It is reported that the Japanese are in possession of the heights encircling Port Arthur. It is announced from St. Petersburg that Russia does not expect the Powers to take action in the case of the *Ryeshitelni*, but that if the protests to China and Japan are ignored Russia will reserve the right to take retaliatory measures. Great Britain protests to Russia against the inclusion of food as contraband, and asks that the list be revised.

August 17.—The Japanese send a note to General Stoessel demanding the surrender of Port Arthur. Chinese refugees from the fortress report that the Japanese have penetrated to a point three miles north of the town. All the Japanese forces east of General Kuropatkin are reported to have begun a general flanking movement toward Mukden to force the evacuation of Liao-Yang. The Russian cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromoboi* arrive at Vladivostok.

August 18.—General Stoessel refuses to surrender Port Arthur, and the Japanese attack upon the fortress is resumed; Russian land mines, in the line of approach to the fortifications, cause great slaughter among the besiegers. Official reports of the defeat of the Vladivostok squadron by Admiral Kamimura, show that the Russian losses in the three vessels were 186 killed and 485 wounded; the *Gromoboi* and *Rossia* were badly damaged. The Japanese consul-general at Shanghai reports that a Japanese fleet is on its way thither to seize the Russian cruiser *Askold* and the torpedo-boat destroyer *Grozovoi*. Japan informs Great Britain that she will not give up the *Ryeshitelni*.

August 19.—Hard fighting continues at Port Arthur: the Russians are reported to have retaken Pali-Chwang, from which position the Japanese were shelling the fortress. Movements of the Japanese armies in the interior are being delayed by heavy rains. The Japanese troops capture An-Shan-Chau, which commanded the Russian southern line of defense between Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng.

August 20.—The Russian cruiser *Novik*, missing since the battle off Port Arthur, August 10, is reported to be at the island of Saghalien. Orders are issued by the governor at Shanghai to the commanders of the *Askold* and *Grozovoi* to leave port or disarm.

August 21. United States war-ships at Shanghai receive orders to protect the neutrality of the port; the American destroyer *Chauncey* anchors between the Russian crusier *Askold* and a Japanese destroyer which entered the port cleared for action. The *Novik* is sunk off Saghalien Island by two Japanese cruisers.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 15.—England sends a cruiser to Venezuela to protect British subjects and interests, which

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are reported to be endangered by Venezuela's attitude in the asphalt troubles.

August 16.—Inhabitants of Crete petition the Italian Government to free them from the government of Prince George of Greece.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia will abolish corporal punishment throughout the empire to signalize the birth of a male heir.

August 21.—The Presidents of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua sign an agreement to maintain peace in the republics of Central America.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

August 15.—Senator Fairbanks is to make extensive tours and speak in behalf of the Republican ticket.

August 17.—Henry Gassaway Davis is formally notified of his nomination for Vice-President by the Democratic national convention.

August 18.—Messrs. Watson and Tibbles, the candidates of the People's Party for President and Vice-President, receive official notification of their nomination in New York.

August 19.—W. J. Bryan, in *The Commoner*, criticizes Judge Parker's treatment of the tariff and trust issues in his speech of acceptance.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 16.—A mob at Statesboro, Ga., overpowers the military, then takes two negroes from the jail and burns them at the stake for being implicated in the murder of a family near that town.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic begins its session in Boston; 26,000 veterans are reviewed on parade by Governor Bates and Mayor Collins.

Chicago packers refuse to accept Mayor Harrison's proposition for a joint conference to end the meat strike.

August 17.—Senator George F. Hoar is reported to to be dying at his home in Worcester, Mass.

August 18.—General W. W. Blackman, of Massachusetts, is elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Philip Weinseimer, president of the Building Trades Alliance, who was arrested in New York on an extortion charge, is indicted.

August 20.—Rioting again breaks out in the Chicago stock-yards.

Cripple Creek, Colo., is held by armed miners, who take prominent officials into custody.

August 21.—The United States reopens negotiations with Russia with a view of securing recognition of passports held by Russian Jews naturalized in this country.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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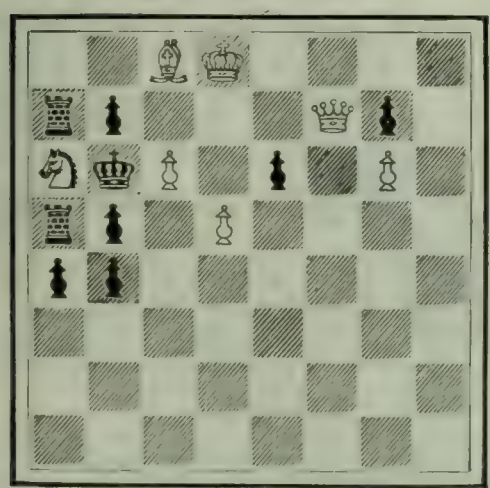
SET.

MOTTO: "Aida."

A. Problem 971.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

2BK4; rp3Qp1; S k P1p1 P1; rp1P4 pp6; 8; 8; 8.

White mates in two moves.

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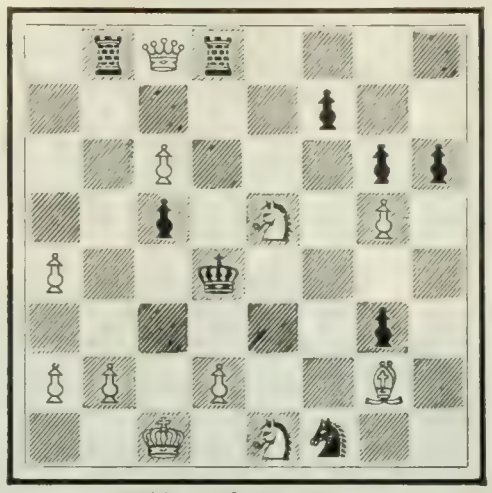
B. **Problem 972.**

Black—Nine Pieces.



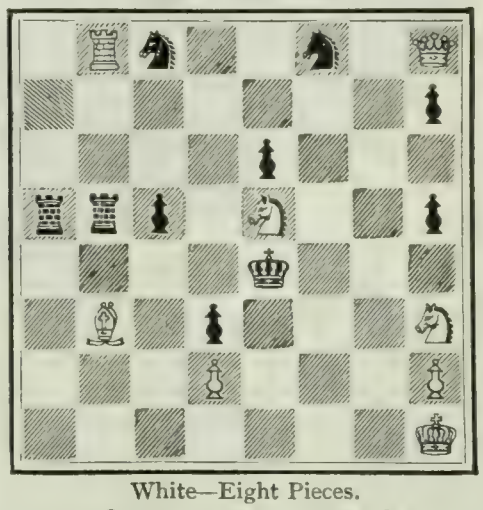
White—Eleven Pieces.

1rQr4; 5p2; 2P3pp; 2p1S1P1; P2k4; 6p1; PP1P2B1; 2K1Ss2.

White mates in three moves.

C. **Problem 973.**

Black—Ten Pieces.



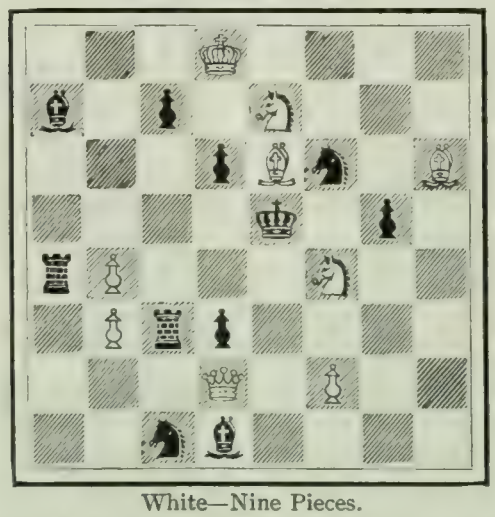
White—Eight Pieces.

1rs2s1Q; 7p; 4p3; rrp1S2p; 4k3; 1Bip3S; 3P3P; 7K.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 974.**

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

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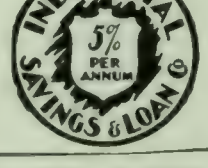

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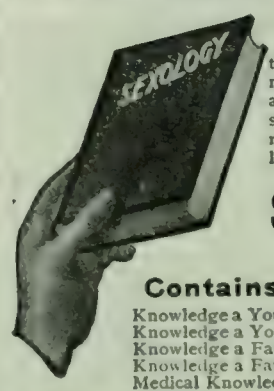

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Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. H. S,. Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; the Rev. B. G. White, Jacksonville, Fla.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; H. P. Brunner, Yellow House, Pa.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; Dr. E. O. Stuckey, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; N. D. Waffle, Salt, Springville, N. Y.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass

958: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; "Arata," New York City; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; Z. G., Detroit; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; J. G. Overholzer, Anamoose, N. D.; W. B. Munson, Denison, Tex.; W. Goldstein, New York City; M. Almy, Chicago; W. N. Williams, Hyde Park, Mass.; M. D. M., New Orleans; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; R. R. Houston, Troutville, Va.; J. F. Court, New York City.

Comments (958): "A good example of the 4-square flight"—G. D.; "A pretty sample of its class"—F. S. F.; "A self-evident proposition"—J. H. S.; "Very clever"—J. G. L.; "Beautiful"—B. G. W.; "A clean-cut gem"—J. H. L.; "A clever flight-square problem. The mirror mates are fairly good, but are not perfect owing to the necessary presence of an idle piece in each"—F. G.

959: "Very good for an old-timer"—G. D.; "The simple but effective key, pinning the otherwise obstructive Pawn, and the economic working-force, are the instructive features of this interesting problem"—J. H. S.; "Unquestionably, a model for pure mates"—W. R.; "After various 'tries,' it becomes evident that the Pawn on Q 3 must be pinned, and this reveals the secret"—J. G. L.; "Good 'tries,' good mates"—W. R.; "Highly interested"—A. H.; "Interesting variations"—B. G. W.; "Fine example of economic possibilities"—L. G.; "There are twenty-seven legitimate sequences of moves leading to mate"—N. D. W.; "Counting a new mate for every move of the black K, there are thirteen economically pure mates; but in only two or three mates do the white pieces occupy different positions. It is, however, a fine problem"—F. G.

In addition to those reported, the Rev. L. H. B. got 950, 957; S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala., 952; J. C. Shedd, Colorado Springs, 952, 955; G. S. Powell, Chicago, 953; W. G., 954; G. P., 954, 955; C. A. Fisher, West Hartford, Conn., 955; Dr. E. O. S., 956; R. R. H., 955; J. F. C., 948, 954; Mrs. A. D. F., Aintab, Turkey, 936, 937.

The Marshall-Janowski Match.

Frank J. Marshall has accepted the invitation of the Cercle de Philidor, Paris, to play a match with Janowski, the French Champion. Marshall stipulates that the match shall be seven games up, Draws not counting, and each player to put up a stake of $500.

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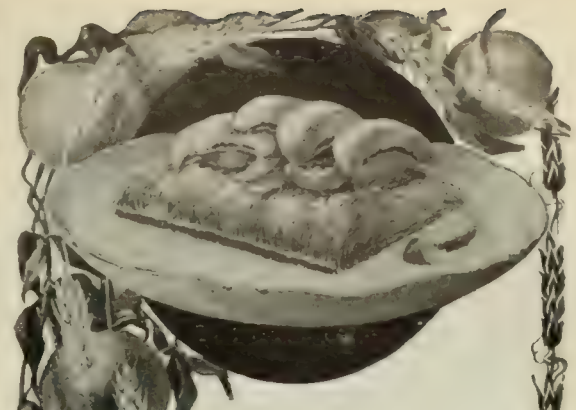

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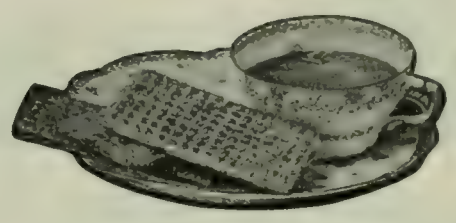

are easily digested by the most delicate stomachs and supply in proper proportion, every element the human body requires to maintain health and strength.

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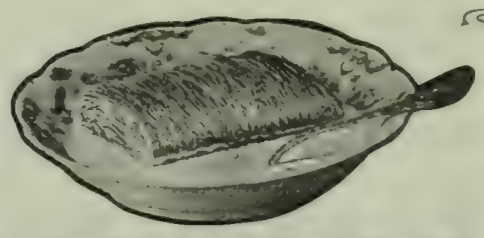

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit is the standard all-day cereal and may be served with milk or cream or in combination with fruits, preserves or vegetables.

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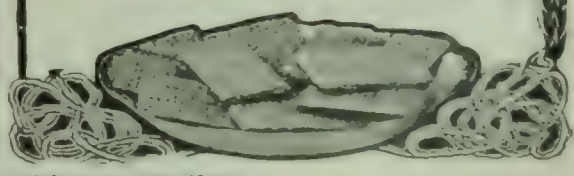

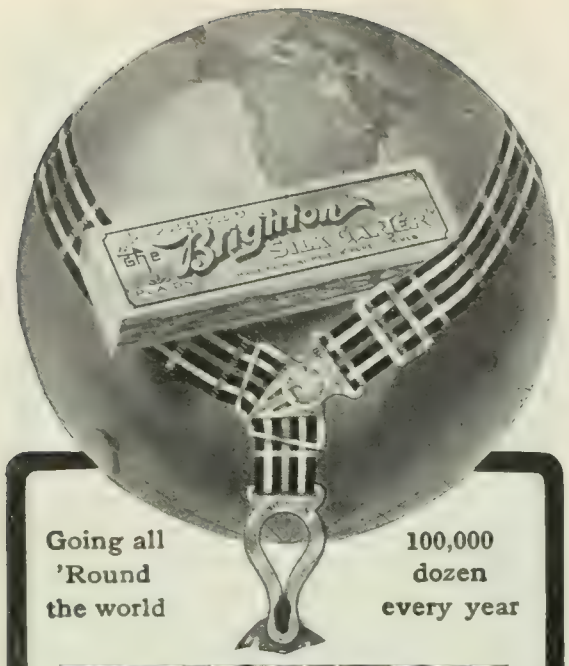

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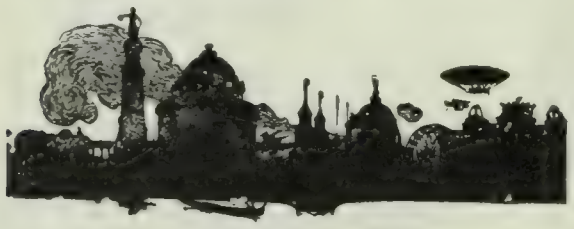

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"R. K. W.," Crawfordsville, Ind.—"Please state whether the word 'politics' is singular or plural."

The word "politics" may be used either in the singular or the plural, as it has literary sanction in both forms.

"C. M.," Lake Providence, La.—"Are sentences like the following correct: 'He is not in here,' 'He is not about here'? How can a preposition be the object of another preposition?"

In both of the sentences cited "here" is an adverb used substantively, not a preposition, the term being used for emphasis.

"W. F.," New York City.—"Will you kindly state whether the word 'lunch' is applied to any other but the light meal between breakfast and dinner?"

According to American custom, the word "lunch" may mean the meal between breakfast and dinner or any light meal at other times of day.

"F. S. C.," New York.—"(1) Kindly supply the correct pronunciation of the word 'insouciance.' I am unable to pronounce the last syllable. (2) What is the rule for the use of a plural verb in the following sentence, 'If it were not for that fact I would do so'?"

(1) The last syllable of the word "insouciance" is pronounced as any English word ending in "ance" but with a broad "a." (2) There is no plural verb in the sentence given, but the subjunctive singular; therefore it is unnecessary to quote rule.

"N. A. B.," Weissport, Pa.—"Have the kindness to state how the surname of George B. Cortelyou is pronounced."

Cor'tel-you, the "o" in the first syllable pronounced as "o" in "or," and the last syllable having the sound of the word "you."

"J. G. T.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Is the following sentence correct, 'Neither of the gentlemen who were present knew anything about the matter.'"

The sentence "Neither of the gentlemen who were present knew anything about the matter" is grammatically correct. Here "neither" is the subject of the verb "knew" and "who" (antecedent "gentlemen") is the subject of the verb "were."

"P. M. L.," Yokohama, Japan.—"Please tell me whether the word 'safe' is used correctly in the following sentence, the Steamship "Korea" has arrived *safe*."

In the sentence cited, "safe" is used as an adjective to qualify the state in which the vessel arrived, and means having escaped hurt, injury, or damage, and its use is permissible, having literary sanction. Tennyson, in "The Princess," says: "Our royal word upon it, he comes back safe."

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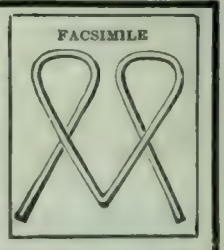

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park St., N. Y. City.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 10 New York, September 3, 1904 Whole Number, 750

Published Weekly by

Funk & Wagnalls Company.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JUDGE PARKER FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

THE issue of Philippine independence, which held so prominent a place in the last two national contests, was definitely introduced into this campaign on Thursday of last week, when the newspapers published a letter written by Judge Parker to John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, saying that he favors "independence, political and territorial," for the Filipinos, that he would treat them "precisely as we did the Cubans," and that he favors "making the promise to them now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done." Before the publication of this letter, his position on this important question had been a matter of doubt. In his speech of acceptance he declared that he favored "self-government" for the Filipinos, but what he meant by this term was not clear even to the press of his own party. One Democratic paper that now makes pitying remarks upon the muddled minds of those who did not see at once that the judge meant independence, itself interpreted his remarks at that time to mean that he "does not propose to withdraw from the islands." Another, which has been predicting that in case the Democratic candidate is elected, the "instructions sent from Washington to the islands in the Far East will undergo no material modification," and which announced its purpose "to get for Judge Parker the votes of all who like the course of McKinley and Roosevelt toward those American dependencies, but who would bring about a change of executive administration—for other reasons, of which there are many," now insists that it knew his sentiments all the time. The anti-imperialist wing of the Democratic press is pleased at Judge Parker's indorsement of their position, and the Republican press is glad to see him embrace an issue that has been voted down in two campaigns. The expansionist wing of the Democratic press alone withholds its approval, and some of them argue that President Roosevelt and Judge Parker both have in mind a form of modified independence for the Philippines, the main difference being that one would confide his intentions to the people of this country, while the other would let the Filipinos into the secret.

Judge Parker's letter to Mr. Milburn runs as follows:

"You are entirely right in assuming that as I employed the phrase, 'self-government,' it was intended to be identical with independence, political and territorial. After noting the criticism referred to by you, I am still unable to understand how it can be said that a people enjoy self-government while another nation may in any degree whatever control their action. But to take away all possible opportunity for conjecture, it shall be made clear in the letter of acceptance that I am in hearty accord with that plank in the Democratic platform which advocates treating the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans; and I also favor making the promise to them now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) disapproves the idea of making any such promise. "The country should persist in its present Philippine policy," it says plainly, and "pledges of any and every description should be held in reserve." The New York *Times* (Dem.), too, which took the lead in advocating Judge Parker's nomination, reads his letter with "a feeling of regret and disappointment," and doubts "whether Judge Parker, were he installed in the White House and surrounded by wise cabinet advisers, would not change his mind about the wisdom of making the promise 'now.'" It goes on to say:

"If the American people were asked to vote to day upon the question of immediately granting independence to the Filipinos, they would vote the proposition down ten to one, perhaps twenty to one, certainly by an exemplary majority. They would vote it down because they are not insane and because they are not heartless. If they were asked to vote upon the question whether we should 'make the promise now,' they would laugh in the faces of those who asked them to take the trouble to express their will upon a mere question of expediency. The point is really petty, and not worth fussing over. The intelligent Filipinos already know pretty well that if they make rapid advancement they will some time become self-governing, probably independent. The spread of this impression among all classes of the Filipinos, unintelligent as well as intelligent, has undoubtedly increased the difficulty of our position, as Judge Taft has pointed out. But the harm is done now, and the mere expression of a belief that the promise should be made at once is not a matter of very much consequence. Certainly it is not big enough to be made into a campaign issue—and it is only in respect to making the promise 'now' that any difference of reality and substance can be discovered between the positions of the two candidates."

To let one Parker supporter answer another, the New York *Evening Post* says of the above argument:

"No difference between Judge Parker's and the President's attitude? There is all the difference between night and day, right and wrong, honor and dishonor. Mr. Parker has intrenched himself squarely on the most fundamental principles of this republic. He and his party have sworn anew allegiance to the Democratic doctrine that men shall have the right to govern themselves unhampered by masters of another race and clime. If he is chosen President, he will do everything in his power to hasten the day when the American flag shall be hauled down as honorably as it was by Theodore Roosevelt's order from the flagstaffs of Havana on May 20, 1902. If Mr. Parker enters the White House, the present policy of vagueness, postponement, and shifting will be at an end. Every Filipino will know that the day of American

evacuation can not come a moment too soon to please the American executive, and that he will do everything in his power to hasten that desired consummation. There will be no holding back; no delay in calling a Filipino assembly, and, above all, no hesitancy in proclaiming this nation's intention to do within a reasonable time an act which will bring more and more lasting credit to this country than any event since the abolition of American slavery."

The New York *World* (Dem.), which had been calling upon Judge Parker in almost daily editorials for a definite statement of his position, interprets his letter as follows:

"The Democratic candidate does not propose any 'scuttling' from the Philippines. We did not retire from Cuba until it was safe to do so for 'free Cuba' and for us, nor until we had obtained

HAVE WE TWO GODDESSES OF LIBERTY?

—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*

ample security for our proper national interests in the future. Judge Parker would 'make the promise to the Filipinos now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done.' In honor this nation can do no less. In prudence it can do no more. Judge Parker has stated his own position and that of the 'safe and sane' anti-imperialists in a manner that defines this issue sharply for the campaign. For this he is entitled to the credit everywhere given to honest convictions and the full candor and courage of them."

The Republican papers argue that Judge Parker did not intend to let his position be known, but was "smoked out" by the New York *World* (Dem.) and other persistent inquirers. And now that he has ranged himself with the anti-imperialists, the Republican press regard his defeat as sure. Thus the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says:

"On this extraordinary letter two observations are to be made. The first relates to its revelation of the candidate. The very fact of the letter is a confession of the necessity of an explanation. Why should a candidate find it necessary to explain himself after he has spoken? Why should he have used such ambiguous language as to leave his meaning in doubt? If he had positive convictions on the subject, why was he unable to express them? If, on the other hand, he meant to evade a distinct expression, what shall be said of his public candor and honesty? The conviction is irresistible that he hoped to satisfy those who are for holding the Philippines without offending those who are for immediate withdrawal. In other words, he was facing both ways, and this is the gravest impeachment of his candidacy which has been made. However men may differ about his final conclusion, his equivocal attitude and his manifest evasion until forced to speak out will leave an unpleasant impression.

"The second observation relates to the conclusion itself, regardless of the attempt to evade it. However much or long Judge Parker tried to straddle, he finally lands squarely on the Democratic platform. He commits himself unreservedly to the policy of giving up the Philippines, of hauling down the American flag, of withdrawing all American authority, and of leaving the Filipinos to take care of themselves. This is precisely what Mr. Bryan proposed four years ago, except that he coupled Philippine independence with an American protectorate. The American people overwhelmingly rejected the policy of desertion and dishonor then, and they will emphatically reject it now. We are sorry on patriotic grounds that Judge Parker shows himself so little of an American as to be ready to abandon American responsibility and obligation, but we are glad on partizan grounds that he has put himself in so weak a position. His final attitude makes the question of an American scuttle in the Philippines one of the leading issues of the campaign, and we could ask nothing better."

Secretary Taft, in a speech at Montpelier on Friday of last week, handled Judge Parker's proposition thus:

"And now, why do the Republicans not agree with the Democrats in favoring a distinct promise in the law which shall bind the Government to give independence to the Filipinos when they are fit for it?

"The Republicans hope that the time may come when they may be safely granted independence, and think that it will come, but the reason why they are not in favor of promising that is because such a promise will greatly mislead the Filipino people and greatly complicate the situation in the Philippine Islands with respect to the success of the present government there and its orderly continuance. No promise can be made to the Filipinos except that we will grant them independence when they are fit for complete self-government. The demagogues and the men of violence in the islands—the former leaders of the insurrection—will be glad to have an opportunity to charge this Government with a breach of faith. We have been studiously careful to promise the Philippine Islands nothing but what we could carry out.

"If now we made a promise to them which can be so construed as to charge this Government with a breach of the promise, we lose our power for good in the islands and sap the foundations of our Government there, and the whole hope of uplifting the Filipino people is in the success of that government and its plans.

"Let us suppose that by law the issue as to whether the people are fit for self-government is declared to be that one upon which shall turn the time for independence. The men of force, of violence, and the demagogues in the islands will go before the people and argue that the people are now fit for self-government. Is there a people in the world, however ignorant, of whom, when such an issue is presented, there would not be an enormous majority in favor of their fitness for self-government? No one of their own race, however friendly to our Government, would have the courage to take the negative in such a discussion, and if independence was not at once granted, the Government would stand convicted of a breach of faith and its friends and supporters among the Filipinos would be silenced.

"But there is a still stronger reason why the Democratic party can not be trusted to carry on the Philippine policy of the Republican party to which they now subscribe. The war in the Philippines by the insurrectos was carried on for more than two years beyond the time when it would have been carried but for the encouragement received by the insurgents from the anti-imperialists and the Democratic party of the United States. That is capable of demonstration by the proclamations issued by the insurrectos from Manila during that entire time. They looked to the election of Bryan as an election which should give them that which they were fighting for. I do not say that the anti-imperialists of the Democratic party had not a right to take that position, but I do say that, having taken that position, they are responsible for the continuance of the war. The insurrectos, the leaders of violence, Aguinaldo and all his supporters regard the Democratic party as a party which will give them independence at once.

"Now, then, if that party comes into power and does not give immediate independence, it will be charged by the violent Filipinos, the former insurrectos, with the most flagrant breach of

faith, and there will be an end of tranquillity and of all well-ordered liberty which we now are attempting to build up and secure.

"One would think, in reading the letter of Judge Parker, that we had denied the rights of life, liberty, and property to the Philippine people. It is not true. By an act of Congress those rights are secured, and they are actually secured to them under the Philippine government."

OUR PART IN KEEPING CHINA NEUTRAL.

WITH Japan and Russia each accusing the other of violating China's neutrality, it begins to look to some of our papers as if the neutrality of that empire, so diplomatically guarded by Secretary Hay in his circular note of last February, exists more in theory than in fact. To Japan, according to an official statement, it appears that "China's neutrality is imperfect, and applicable only to those places which are not occupied by the armed forces of either belligerent." Or, as one of our papers remarks, the laws of neutrality in China exist only where they are not needed. To Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, it appears that "the grand scheme of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, to insure the neutrality of China, has gone to wreck." All this doubt of China's neutrality has developed from the presence of Russian ships in Chinese harbors and the threats of the Japanese to enter and sink them. According to the Russian theory, the neutrality of China was violated and wrecked when the Japanese entered the harbor of Chefu and "cut out" the Russian destroyer *Ryeshitelni;* according to the Japanese theory, it has been violated by the maintenance of wireless communication between Port Arthur and Chefu, and by the long shelter given the Russian gunboat *Mandjur* early in the war before it disarmed, and the similar shelter given to the *Askold* and the *Grozovoi* at Shanghai. The importance of these claims lies in the possibility that one side or the other may make them the basis for plundering China.

No little stir was made on August 22 by the news that Admiral Stirling had prevented a Japanese destroyer from attacking the *Askold* in the harbor of Shanghai by placing the destroyer *Chauncey* between the belligerents. Near the *Askold* was a Standard Oil warehouse, valued, with its contents, at $1,000,000, and some thought the *Chauncey* may have been protecting that, but announcement was promptly made at Washington that the presence of the destroyer at that particularly interesting spot was merely a coincidence. If so, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, the coincidence was "opportune" and "very singular." A few days later the Russian vessels lowered their flags and disarmed. The Baltimore *Sun* observes:

"It is gratifying to learn that Uncle Sam will not undertake single-handed the duty of making Russia and Japan respect China's neutrality. There is no reason why we should 'butt in' when other Powers hold aloof—not even to do a friendly service to the oil king. Mr. Rockefeller has wealth enough to maintain a stronger fleet than that of either Russia or Japan. He is no third-rate Power, but a 'world power' of the first class. Let him get into the fray if he wants to. Let him enforce the neutrality of China if his profits in the Celestial Empire warrant him putting a fleet in commission and protecting China and upholding the honor of the Standard Oil Company's flag."

The Philadelphia *Press* believes that Japan, by its raid into Chefu harbor and its attack on the Russian ships at Chemulpo, put itself in the wrong. It says:

"The current violation of neutrality by Japan [at Chefu], it must be remembered, is not the first. Various lesser causes, the helpless condition of Korea and the practical control of the Korean Government by Japan diminished criticism, but the attack on the *Variag* at Chemulpo was also an infraction of neutral waters. It came before a declaration of war and was open to objections to which the torpedo-boat attack was not liable. It was an unquestionable, if technical, violation of the neutral asylum of a nation which, however weak, Japan had made independent and recognized as such.

"This violation passed without protest. It is succeeded by another more serious. It is in all views a most serious error on the part of Japan. It displays a repeated, one might almost say a settled, disregard of neutral rights. It treats marine asylum with flagitious disregard. It departs from settled precedent and accepted international law. It raises the double issue of the neutrality of China and the capacity of the Chinese Government to protect its ports and territory against violation by either belligerent. If Japan can violate this neutrality at one point, Russia may at another. The entire value of neutrality to other nations and at law lies in the nature of things in its inviolability."

Most of our papers, however, consider Russia the greater sinner in this matter. To quote from the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"So far the most conspicuous characteristic of Russian policy has been the old familiar one of arrogant disregard for the sovereignty of China. The war had hardly begun before Russia was a party to a flagrant disregard of the neutrality of China in keeping

"ME ALLEE SAMEE VELLY MUCH NEUTTAL."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

LITTLE JAP—"Chinee, somebody in your tub!"
—Mahony in the Washington *Evening Star*.

OLD CHINA IN HOT WATER.

the gunboat *Mandjur* at Shanghai, without being disarmed, long after the permissible twenty-four hours. An equally cynical disregard for Chinese authority has been shown in the case of the Russian protected cruiser *Askold* and the destroyer *Grozovoi*, now at Shanghai. There is obvious justice in the determination of the Japanese Government to take independent action should China prove too weak to compel Russia to respect her neutrality in Shanghai or elsewhere. It is evident that Russia is not fulfilling in good faith the terms and conditions of the engagement entered into on the nineteenth of February, and Japan is clearly absolved from further respect to her part of the engagement. It is a very transparent pretense on the part of the Russian Foreign Office to characterize the protest of Japan as a political more than a military move, 'the purpose of which is to overawe the Peking Government and to compel it henceforth to turn a deaf ear to Russia, and to recognize Japan as the dominant Power in the Far East.' As the rest of the world regards the matter, the duty of Russia is as simple as it is obvious, and if her complaint against Japan is to receive any consideration, she must come into court with clean hands."

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE SUBWAY TAVERN.

EXPERT opinions on the refined and idealized saloon opened by Bishop Potter in New York on August 2 are now at hand from such authorities as the Prohibitionist *New Voice* (Chicago), several liquor journals, the Sing Sing prison *Star of Hope*, and "Mr. Dooley." The last-named authority, after discussing at length the claim that drink is "a nicissry evil," reaches the conclusion that "if it's an evil to a man, it's not nicissry; an' if it's nicissry, it's not an evil." *The New Voice*, which considers the new saloon a wolf in sheep's clothing, declares that in singing the doxology in such a place the bishop was "praising God for hell." The liquor journals, however, approve the enterprise heartily. The bishop may "meet with scorn and obloquy from unbalanced reformers," says *Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Whisky and Wine Market* (Chicago), "but he can afford to overlook these and go on his course serenely, content to suffer for his well-meant efforts." He represents, the same authority assures us, "the highest ideals of practical religion, sound ethics, and upright citizenship." But in *The Star of Hope*, published in Sing Sing prison, the editor in chief expresses the opinion that the new tavern, with its stamp of clerical approval, "must greatly increase drunkenness and its attendant crimes." He writes:

"The fact is, there have been more good lives spoiled in a single 'comfortable,' 'homelike,' 'respectable' saloon than in a score of dives. Prisons and jails are full of men who can exactly trace their present wretched estate to liquor, and perhaps a large majority of these can truthfully say that they never took a drink in a disreputable place. The vile haunts where liquor is sold are frequented by only the naturally depraved or those whose misery has been made complete in the 'respectable' saloon; but the 'swell' cafes, the 'old-fashioned Henglish hinns,' the cozy 'taverns,' and 'poor men's clubs' are sought by those whose natural character is for decency, but who don't maintain such a character for a great while after tying up to the liquor habit.

"There can be no possible doubt of the sincere intention of the estimable gentlemen who advocated in so novel a manner a patronage of the Subway Tavern; but so far as consequences are concerned they might as well have been actuated by the basest of motives, for it is a self-evident proposition that the sanctified Subway Tavern will not at all diminish the number of people who drink and who drink until they can drink no more, but that, on the other hand, its consecration will be a license to very many heretofore abstemious persons, and it would seem certain that his seal of clerical approval upon a truly terrifying evil must greatly increase drunkenness and its attendant crimes.

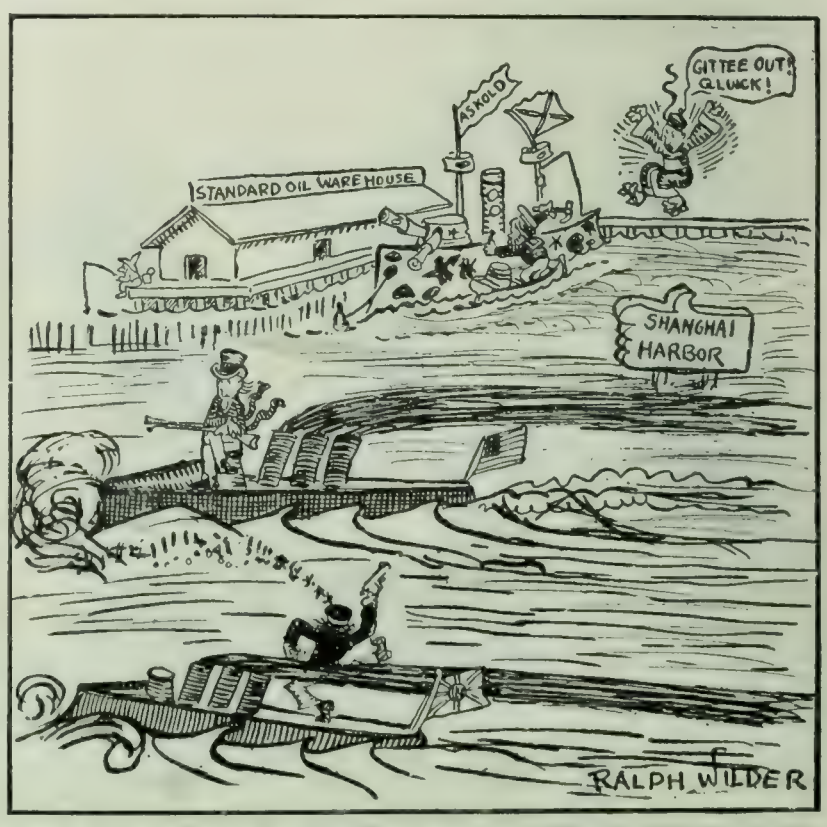
"Every one is bound to look at all matters as they reflect his own condition, and when a man is serving a term of life imprisonment for a crime committed while rendered practically irresponsible by liquor—as is the case with some of our number—he can but wonder at the strangeness of things when he reads that one strenuous divine of New York unhesitatingly acknowledges that he takes a drink 'whenever he feels like it,' and another joins in the singing of the Doxology at the opening of a saloon."

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular (New York) commends the bishop in the following editorial:

"It is all very well for the extremists to point to the evils of excessive drinking and to cry out against the use of alcohol in any form, but they leave out of consideration the fact that most men will drink, if not openly then in secret, if not in one place then in another. In fact, these very extremists have made the saloon of to-day what, in many cases, it unfortunately is. They have stigmatized the seller of liquors, they have placed embarrassing and prohibitive laws upon the statute-books and have driven, in many localities, the sellers to a violation of law in order to supply an imperative demand which would find its supply, if not from them, then from some other source.

"Is it a cause for wonder then, that far-seeing men like Bishop Potter, who understand human nature, should endeavor to find some way to mitigate the evil or that they should lend themselves to a cause which they believe makes for the better; that they

"HOLD ON THERE!"
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.



SCENE AT SHANGHAI ON AUGUST 21, AS IMAGINED BY WILDER IN THE CHICAGO *Record-Herald*.

PROTECTING FREE TRADE.

MR. BRYAN WILL SPEAK FOR JUDGE PARKER.
Cutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

G. O. P.—"You are a nice, good boy, Tommy."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

HELPING HANDS FOR THE G. O. P.

should try to surround the sale of alcoholic beverages with the most cheerful and least harmful conditions?

"It is our firm belief that if the saloon were a place where a man might take his family, where one found recreation and amusement while taking his drink, and where the surroundings were such as had a tendency to elevate and educate, there would shortly be no more complaint against the saloon from any responsible source. Our friends the prohibitionists thrive and wax strong upon the present evils of the saloon, and the surest way to discomfit them is to eliminate these evils and toward this end the Subway Tavern, with the approbation of Bishop Potter, has taken a long step."

DEMOCRATIC DRIFT TO WATSON.

THE Republican papers are predicting that a considerable fraction of the radical element in the Democratic party will vote for Watson, the Populist candidate, on the ground that Parker represents the Wall Street or corporation interests. When Mr. Watson spoke in Cooper Union, in New York City, on August 18, the Hearst papers urged their readers to be present, and the hall was crowded with men who cheered the Populist candidate to the echo. The meeting was more elaborately reported in the Hearst papers than in any other, and it is said on good authority that Arthur Brisbane, editor of the *American* and *Evening Journal*, intends to vote for Watson. Now if a large movement of Democratic radicals to Watson develops in New York, the Republican press argue, the defection may land the State squarely in the Republican column, and it seems to be generally felt that without New York the Democrats can not win. Hence the importance of this "drift." In 1892, the last campaign before the Democratic-Populist fusion, the Populist vote in New York State was 16,429, enough to decide the day in a close election like that of 1902, for instance, when Odell was elected governor by 8,803 plurality. There is some expectation that the Democratic national committee will bring Mr. Bryan to New York to speak, to counteract the Watson influence; but it is suggested that Mr. Bryan might offend more conservatives than he would attract radicals.

The New York *Sun* figures out the situation as follows:

"The reported intention of the Populist party to conduct a vigorous canvass in the State of New York may have important political consequences. Mr. Watson, its candidate for President, is a much stronger and more engaging personality than was Weaver, its candidate in 1892. He will be one of the most effective speakers on the stump in this campaign.

"In 1892 the Populist party cast more than a million votes, but in 1896 and 1900 these votes went over to Mr. Bryan. Its strength as an independent party in 1892 was in the South and the far Western States almost wholly. In the New England States and in New York and New Jersey its total poll was only 24,042 votes, of which more than two-thirds, or 16,430, were in New York alone. That is a number not far short of the 17,786 plurality by which Mr. Roosevelt was elected governor in 1898. It is equal to nearly twice the 8,803 plurality which Odell obtained in 1902.

"It seems to be reasonable to assume that Mr. Watson will poll as many votes as his party received in 1892, if not many more. In the first place, as we have said, he is a far more striking personality than was Mr. Weaver, the last Populist candidate, and a far more engaging and effective campaigner.

"The Democratic party, too, is very much in confusion in these days. The distinctively Bryanite, or Populist, element are not happy under a condition of things which has brought back the gold Democrats, by whom they are treated as political lunatics, and enough of them are likely to throw off association with these critics to give Watson many votes.

"Watson opened his campaign at Cooper Union in a very telling way, and the possible effects of talk like that of his speech are causing trouble to the Parker managers. The conviction to which he appeals burned intensely only four years ago, and it can not have died out wholly since then. The great problem of the Parker campaign is right there."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.) accuses Mr. Watson of being a "Republican stalking-horse." It says:

"Whether Mr. Watson is conscious of it or not, he will go into history as the Republican stalking-horse of this campaign. Of course the Georgian has his friends and admirers, and no one can doubt his ability as a stump speaker and campaigner, but this latter fact makes him all the more valuable to those who expect to profit this year by his talents recklessly injected into a campaign of hope for the South.

"We all have our weak sides and our inconstant moods, but Mr. Watson presents to his brethren of the South as painful an exhibition of inconsistency as one could expect to find in any man.

"Upon the testimony of a dead negro, with no collateral evidence, how he labored last spring to fasten the brand of social equality on Grover Cleveland! And now, in the face of certain things known by all men, hear him praise Roosevelt!

"These things, we repeat, at least incidentally uncover the Republican program, and the Democratic managers being forewarned are forearmed. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst, if they should care to do so, and if there is any real danger in it, can upset this program."

OUR NATIONAL TOLERATION OF CRIME.

THERE is an ancient joke whose long life has hung upon the extreme of absurdity which it has hitherto been supposed to present: A man convicted of the murder of his aged parents is asked by the judge the formal question if he has anything to say before judgment is passed upon him. He replies, with a burst of tears: "Nothing, except that I hope your honor won't be too hard upon a poor orphan!"

To many thoughtful observers of social tendencies in America the humor of this story has lost the saving salt of its extravagance and soured into a mordant satire of actual conditions. Thus Mr. Frederick Bausman, of Seattle, Wash., in an article called "The Cause of Crime in the United States," appearing in the latest number of *The American Law Review*, instances as an example of the popular sentimental attitude toward convicted criminals the recent case of a pardon granted to a wife murderer on the petition of his little daughter, and sarcastically observes:

"You see, had he got his deserts by hanging, she would have had neither father nor mother! Irresistible sentimentality! No matter about society. The dear little girl must have the comfort of a murderer's company and care."

It is in this "silly, vicious sympathy" that Mr. Bausman finds the chief cause of the alarming increase in recent years of crimes of violence in this country. He denies that this increase is due to the United States being "a new country with wild tracts of land favorable to the escape of criminals." "Nonsense," he says. "These violent crimes occur in our most thickly settled States. Besides, if we turn our eyes to Canada, we may ask how often a train is stopped by robbers in the Dominion? How often do we hear of red-handed crimes in the most thinly-settled portion of that region? Canada has its 'Wild West,' but the train bandits of the American side let the Canadian Pacific Railway alone."

He continues in the same strain:

"But ours is so young a government? We have not had time! Why, the truth is, we are infinitely worse now than when we were much younger, and that the growth of crime has increased faster with our increase of population and with the growth of our large cities than in other countries of equal rank, in which cities are much more populous and poverty greater.

"The fact is, the cause of crime among us is not defective laws, but a temperament unknown to our forefathers, a new racial tendency, to tolerate crime as well as to find excuses for it. Our present way of treating crime is not only recent, but springs from the people themselves."

After recounting a number of recent cases where popular sentimentality, miscalled sentiment, had, in his opinion, caused an outrageous miscarriage of justice—the pardon of an embezzler because his little boy wrote "such a sweet letter to the governor"; the acquittal of a wife murderer on his plea that "he had drunk himself into a state of (temporary) mania, for which there was no cure except slaying his wife," etc., etc.—Mr. Bausman cites as an illustration of the difference between the British and American temperament on the question of legal punishment, the Maybrick case, now occupying such a prominent position in American interest, owing to the recent release on ticket of leave by the British Government of the convicted principal, and her present visit to this country to recover an alleged inheritance. He says:

"All America is incensed with the English because this woman was not pardoned, or, at any rate, not pardoned long ago. They can not understand the stubbornness of the English. If it were possible to impute it to unfriendly national motives, probably we would do so. That, however, is impossible. The English are not only friendly toward us, but manifestly desiring to show friendship toward us. If it were possible either to impute it to a cold-blooded turn of mind among the British, perhaps we would do so. But no, they are a reasonably humane people. They are, besides, a people, as every lover of sport knows, preeminent for their love of fair play. Above all things, they are a race who have preserved the liberty of the individual against a long succession of kings. What is the reason, then, that they would not hear to the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick? The reason is plain. The English say in effect: 'We have a rule in this country of giving every man a trial by jury for his life in open court, and at the expense of the crown. He is attended by counsel and guarded by everything which has protected and promoted constitutional liberty among us. When he is convicted, however, the thing is at an end. It may be in particular cases that harm has occurred, but it will not do to open these questions. Severity must be the rule, lenity an almost impossible exception.'"

Mr. Bausman finds, as the result of this attitude of the British public, "that in the great city of London last year, in spite of all its poverty, there were committed but thirteen murders," and that eleven of the perpetrators were hung. In contrast to this, he points to the thousands of cases of unpunished homicides in this country, and to its record of ninety-six lynchings a year, a number the smallness of which some sociologists say is a matter for national congratulation.

"After long reflection," Mr. Bausman concludes as follows:

"*First.* However more recent years compare with each other in this respect, the change has been awful from the behavior of our colonial ancestors, as to violent crimes, the severity and certainty of punishment, and as to lynching.

"*Second.* That under the same common law and jury system violent crime has been successfully repressed within the most thinly settled English dominions, while with us it has undoubtedly grown out of all proportion since our colonial days, and since the first half-century of the republic.

"*Third.* That the bar and the bench, while they have a good deal on this score to answer for, have been as much affected by the general tolerance of crime as it has been affected by them.

"*Fourth.* That a change has gradually occurred, bringing with it the tendencies of the Latin races, to be corrected only by extraordinary moral reflection by our people.

"*Fifth.* That few changes in our laws are required, and that until general sentiment is changed, any antidote by statute would be useless, because it would be either neglected entirely or interpreted away."

A Pennsylvania "Exhibit."—Pennsylvania has long been known to fame, in the newspapers and magazines, for its superior brand of political graft. New evidence as to the extent of this corruption has just been furnished by the Philadelphia *North American* in its exposé of the agricultural exhibit in the State Building at the St. Louis Exposition. This exhibit, according to that paper, was a fraud of the most vulgar sort. The enormous farming and milling interests of the State, says *The North American*, have been practically ignored. Exhibits contributed on request by farmers were neglected, and where glowing pyramids of grain and fruit might have been shown "there stood an array of liquors and patented breakfast foods, not one of which was produced within the borders of the State." The seed display consisted of $17.60 worth of seeds grown in Missouri and bought in a St. Louis store. While $15,000 was appropriated and ostensibly spent for the exhibit, it is said that the display shows the expenditure of only a small fraction of the sum.

"The performance," says the Boston *Herald*, "is thoroughly characteristic of Pennsylvania politicians. Certainly it is dishonest, dirty, contemptible graft. But what else could have been expected? Like Tweed, they are not in politics for their health. Like Croker, they work for their pockets all the time." *The North American* comments:

"Political graft in Pennsylvania has long been recognized as superior to that practised in any other State. Magnificent in its scope, fascinating in its utter meanness and shamelessness, all-pervading in its operations, machine graft in this Commonwealth has passed beyond the reach of competition. For pure boodling and robust corruption Missouri, perhaps, takes the palm; but even

the experts of that State can not begin to rival the local product in handling petty graft.

"Nowhere but here, we believe, could men be found brazen enough and contemptible enough to perpetrate such an impudent fraud as the Pennsylvania 'agricultural' exhibit at the World's Fair. Men elsewhere are base enough to rob the public; but the worst of them would resent, we think, a proposition that they should make an elaborate exhibition of the scheme, and expose their State to the derision of the whole country for the sake of a few dollars."

THE SOUTH AND THE CONSTITUTION.

THE favorite Republican comment on the formation of Democratic "Constitution clubs," and the favorite reply to Judge Parker's words on the Constitution has been the allegation that the bulk of the Democratic party, located in the South, is engaged

HERE AND THERE.

UPHOLDING THE CONSTITUTION.

—The New York *Press*.

in a great conspiracy to nullify the Fourteenth Amendment by barring the negroes from the polls. We quoted the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) recently as saying that if the Southern States "would consent for this occasion only to obey the Constitution of the United States and allow all of their native-born citizens, unconvicted of crime, to exercise the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution," Judge Parker's nomination "would be a useless farce, of no more practical utility than a Prohibition nomination," and "if he should even now pledge himself, if elected, to enforce the Constitution in its entirety in every State in the Union, ways and means would speedily be found even now to force him off the ticket." The accompanying cartoon from the New York *Press* (Rep.), expressing a similar idea, has stirred the indignation of the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.), which calls it "a deliberate lie, and a foul and baseless libel. *The Chronicle* goes on:

"Every negro in the South who possesses the constitutional qualifications of a voter will be permitted to vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors next November as freely as if he lived in New York—and his vote will be counted as cast.

"There can be no purpose in preventing the negro from voting, for in no State in the South are there enough qualified negro voters to affect the result.

"In every test case all the constitutional amendments and laws relating to suffrage passed by the Southern States have been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States not to be in violation of the federal Constitution, but to be within the power of the States to enact, as a legitimate exercise of their sovereign power to regulate the privilege of suffrage within their own borders.

"If any negro is kept from the ballot-box in the South, he is not so kept by means of a gun, but by the means of legislation which applies to many white men, and which has received as to its regularity, validity, and constitutionality the seal of the approval of that supreme tribunal to the decrees of which every patriotic American is ready to bow in submission. When *The Press* says, through the medium of its crude and libelous cartoon, that the South tramples on the Constitution its utterances can not be attributed to ignorance of recent and notorious judicial decisions, but must have been born of inexcusable mendacity."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MOST campaign guns are smooth bores.—*The Washington Post.*

CANDIDATE DAVIS is probably attending the dances just to show that his legs are still of the same length.—*The Washington Post.*

THE hot-weather resorts are frightened by the chilling announcement that Senator Fairbanks is to tour the country.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

From this distance it appears to us that General Kuropatkin would show great strategy by making a forced march to The Hague.—*The Columbia State.*

WE gather that Vladivostok is at present the safest place in the Orient. At least report says that Viceroy Alexeieff has started for there.—*The Houston Post.*

EVERYBODY would be satisfied to let Admiral Schley have the credit of the Santiago victory if he would quit telling us about it.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

AS Thomas W. Lawson proceeds with his story on "Frenzied Finance" the impression grows that Mr. Lawson is more frenzied than his finance.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

THE steerage rate from Europe to this country has been cut to $7.50, but still the immigrants are hanging back, probably for a trading-stamp inducement.—*The Denver Republican.*

THE regular manner in which Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Parker are now attending church recalls the boys who were always so good just before the Sunday-school picnic.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

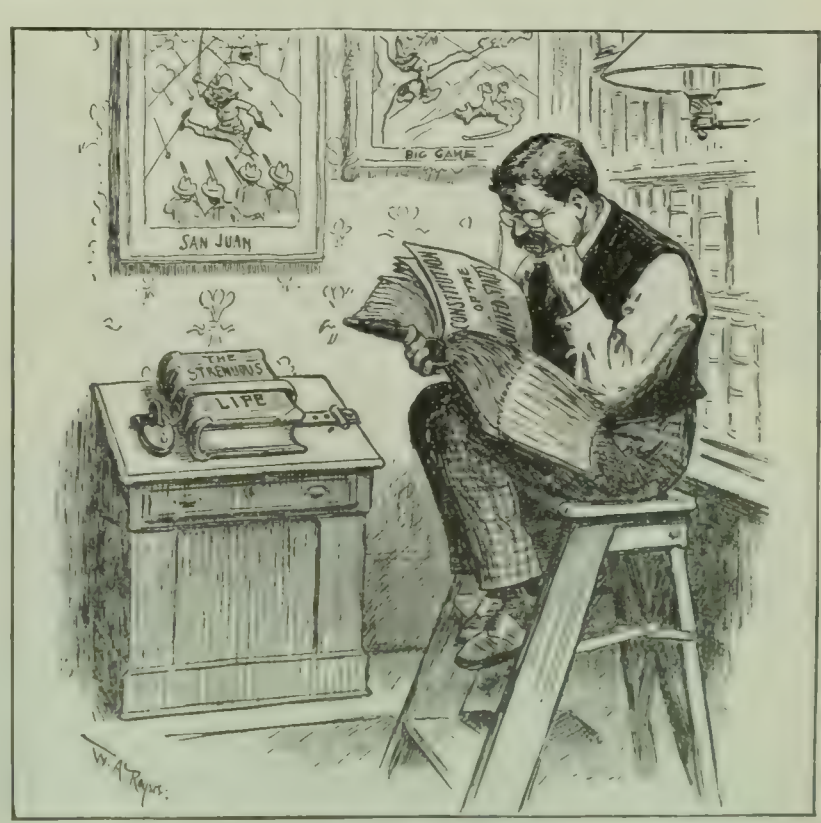
"DEMOCRATIC Presidents never die in office," said John Sharp Williams in breaking the news to Grandpa Davis. He might have added that few lived there.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

MR. ADDICKS claims that hundreds of babies have been named after him in Delaware. This is a matter for reform that ought to have serious consideration at the next mothers' congress.—*The Washington Star.*

AT SHANGHAI.—Did the Standard Oil Company take due reflection before appealing to the United States Government for protection? That would imply that it considers itself amenable to American laws.—*The Pittsburg Despatch.*

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* editorializes "Intellect in the Brutes," and instances a horse in Berlin that can distinguish colors. There are brutes in Georgia who can distinguish colors, but they don't do it through their intellect.—*The Boston Transcript.*

NOW that the Republican campaign managers are printing 250,000 copies of Bryan's remarks on Parker's nomination, to be circulated in the West, it looks as if they were crediting him with having more influence than they were willing to admit a few weeks ago.—*The Boston Herald.*



"WITH ALL HIS FAULTS WE LOVE HIM STILL" (*New York*).

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE DESPONDENT SITUATION OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

MR. DAVID BELASCO, the well-known theatrical manager and dramatist, has an article in *The Smart Set* (September) which embodies decidedly gloomy views regarding the present condition of the American stage. Writing as an "independent" in management, with "an experience of thirty years in theatrical matters," he says: "It would take an optimist indeed, and a base prevaricator at that, to throw a roseate hue over the theatrical situation in America as it stands at the present time." He continues:

"No better illustration of the despondent situation of the stage to-day could be given than the state of mingled panic and pandemonium which actors and managers alike are in at the present time—the eve of a new season which contains a Presidential election, a period which has always proved disastrous to theatricals. The managers, with ten theaters on their hands where they had one formerly, are panic-stricken at the paucity of attractions, and the actors who formerly were accustomed to sign their contracts early in June for the new season find themselves at large in shoals, with little prospect of any engagement until after the Presidential contest is over and the country has settled down again to the even tenor of its theater-going way. One of the most prominent managers in this country, who has been in the habit of sending out from twenty to thirty companies every season, recently announced that for the future he intends to engage actors for the run of a play only. To the actors this means a tremendous difference, of course, but even that seems by comparison a detail to the crucial situation which stares the manager in the face. The goose that laid the golden egg is at its last gasp."

DAVID BELASCO,
Who declares that American actors and managers face the coming dramatic season in a state of "mingled panic and pandemonium."

Proceeding to an analysis of the present situation, Mr. Belasco emphasizes the "almost total failure" of the foreign play-market during the past two years. "Some years ago," he says, "in an attempt to corner the foreign play-market, an American manager made the fatal mistake of putting nearly all the foreign playwrights under contract. Worse than that, he paid liberal sums in advance for the option on all their dramatic output." The result of this policy has been a flood of plays far below the standard of their authors' best work. American managers, after "the bitter experience of last winter," are "chary of producing plays which have not made enduring successes abroad. And the real hits of the past season in London and Paris could easily be counted on the fingers of one hand." Mr. Belasco says further:

"To my mind the most hopeful feature of the theatrical situation in America is the great spirit of independence and discrimination which the public has shown lately with regard to theatrical attractions. For the managers, to be sure, it has been a bitter experience; but it has taught them, I think, a much-needed lesson. They realize that the public is no longer to be taken in by 'flub-dub'; the bitter truth has been borne in on many of us that the dear old public will no longer swallow buncombe whole. For four or five years the country enjoyed a period of exceptional prosperity. The people were more or less theater-mad. Plays good, bad, and indifferent attracted large audiences, their managers made money hand over fist. But with last season the tide turned.

"The first victim, and the one that most richly deserved its fate, was the badly dramatized novel. The public absolutely refused to swallow any more of these crude and inchoate concoctions dramatized overnight and literally chucked upon the stage after a couple of weeks' rehearsals.

"The next in line to suffer was the made-to-order star—the man or woman who, after one or two successes in leading rôles, suddenly blossomed out as a would-be arc-light in the theatrical firmament.

"If the past disastrous season has done nothing else, it has at least reduced these two theatrical impositions to their proper level. And I make this statement in all kindness, too, for no one knows better than I of the ceaseless toil, the unselfish devotion, the indomitable perseverance, and the heart-breaking setbacks which many actresses and some few actors are experiencing in their sincere struggles to reach the top of the ladder and to maintain their position there."

Commercialism, says Mr. Belasco, in conclusion, must be held chiefly responsible for the deplorable condition of the American drama:

"The stage in America to-day is stagnant on account of the commercial spirit which has been introduced into its dealings during the last six or seven years. No one appreciates and deplores this fact more than the actors themselves—and no one—more's the pity—is so afraid to say so. If the actors are under a yoke of commercial tyranny to-day, they have themselves to blame for it. There was a time seven years ago, when the theatrical syndicate was first formed, that Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Nat Goodwin, Richard Mansfield, Francis Wilson, and W. H. Crane, by merely standing shoulder to shoulder, could have nipped the scheme in its bud. To-day, much as any of them privately and unofficially may bemoan this fact, there isn't one of them who doesn't jump when the syndicate pulls the string. For all the independence which these actors and their managers now assert, they might be so many inanimate displays in the window of a department store, and, as a matter of fact, their artistic careers are now run almost entirely on department-store methods.

"The independent manager who dares to make a production on his own account is now almost as extinct as the dodo bird. No matter how great a success his play may prove in New York, unless he concedes to the demands of the syndicate's booking agents his chances for success on the road are absolutely nil. Five years ago there were at least fifteen or twenty managers in the habit of bringing out from two to three independent productions every year. Where are they to-day? Either in retirement, in bankruptcy, or filling subordinate positions in the syndicate employ.

"Understand me, as a manager I can be quite as commercial as any one else. No one in the business is more eager to draw audiences to his theaters than I am; no one, I take it, is more desirous of gathering in phenomenal box-office receipts; but when the day ever dawns that I am compelled either by misfortune or the syndicate to regard my theater, my productions, and my stars purely as commerercial commodities, then I shall at least seek the seclusion which some other line of commercial industry might grant me. Under such conditions the theatrical game would scarcely be worth the scandal."

Still Another Artificial Language.—The want of success attending the various artificial "international" languages—even the best of them, such as "Esperanto"—does not seem to have dampened the ardor of the linguistic inventor. The latest attempt in this direction seems to be "Spokil," a tongue devised by Dr. A. Nicolas, a French physician, whose grammar and dictionary have just appeared in Paris in a volume of two hundred and seventy-two pages. A reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* says of it:

"Spokil . . . belongs to the class of so-called philosophic or

interpretative languages, where the words are formed according to their meaning, where the expression defines the thought, differing in this from languages formed of words taken arbitrarily from other tongues . . . and more or less modified in the transfer.

"For example, 'thirst' is *drava* in Spokil—formed of the 'symbol' *dr*, which signifies 'water,' of the root *av*, 'need,' and of the characteristic substantive ending *a*. Accordingly, knowing that *br* in Spokil 'symbolizes' food, and *s* knowledge, we understand, no matter what may be our nationality, the words *brava*, 'hunger,' *savo*, 'curious' (*o* being the characteristic adjective ending), and we shall be able to form them ourselves when we need them.

"Likewise, in Spokil, knowing that the words 'large,' 'wide,' 'big,' 'long,' 'thick,' are rendered by *alpo*, *alko*, *aljo*, *also*, *alto*, we know that, *ulpo*, *ulko*, *uljo*, *ulso*, *ulto*, mean 'small,' 'narrow,' 'little,' 'short,' and 'thin,' for the vowel *u* 'contrasts' in Spokil with the vowel *a*. The consonants *m* and *n* are also 'contrastic' in Spokil.

"To form its words, Spokil has need of only 128 consonant sounds, simple or associated in euphonic combinations and taken from our alphabet, and of 19 simple or double vowels. Nevertheless, this language adopts certain of its words from foreign languages.

"We consider that this language, which is less easy than Esperanto, has no future before it, any more than a very great number of previous abortive attempts. Besides, since a convenient language tends to-day to become truly international, all efforts, to be fertile, should converge in this direction, and the need of Spokil is not apparent."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PETRARCH ACCORDING TO ITALIAN CRITICS.

THE centenary of Petrarch has excited great enthusiasm among French, as well as Italian, critics, and the July issue of the *Revista d'Italia* (Rome) contains no less than twelve articles on the Italian poet. "Amid the many changes in literary and educational ideals which are constantly taking place, the art of Petrarch still survives with unimpaired luster," says Arturo Farinelli in the review mentioned; "it lives with the same attraction, and even fascination, for humanity which it exercised during the poet's lifetime." The same writer continues:

"To the solitary heights on which Dante made his home, Petrarch never attained nor even aspired; he knew nothing of those flights which cause the common brain to reel; he did not possess the Titanic ardor, impetuosity, and vigor of his mighty predecessor. It is only just, however, to admit that in his glowing imagination the dreams of heroic times assume the aspect of reality; he seems to enter into the very soul of the triumphant Romans whom he describes, and actually identifies himself with Scipio. But such swift dreams change and dissolve; the heroic visionary feels himself in reality a man; with all the foibles and frailties, the exquisite sensibility, the life-weariness, the melancholy, the tearfulness and sorrow which belong to our own time."

Cesare de Lollis contributes a curious and interesting article in which he traces Leopardi's indebtedness to Petrarch; "and yet," he concludes, "I find that the superficial resemblances between the work of Leopardi and that of Petrarch spring really from the harmony of spirit which existed between them. These imitations have the singular merit of reproducing the heart and soul of Petrarch by piercing through the framework of fastidious elegance and artistic form in which that poet sometimes almost concealed them. Other imitators of Petrarch, countless in number, appropriated his ideas and exaggerated them almost beyond recognition." Leopardi imbibed his spirit.

Ildebrando Della Giovanna writes as follows:

"Petrarch was seventeen years old when Dante died; yet one might say that the poets were separated by centuries of time, so different are their style of thought and feeling, their use of Latin and of the vulgar tongue, their favorite studies—in fact, all that constitutes the special quality of their poetic work and the vicissitudes of their literary life. With Dante the Middle Ages reached their close. He is the great poet not only of the Middle Ages, but of all time. He is always the poet of the past and of the future, as far as relates to those worlds of the imagination in which the human mind seeks refuge from weariness of the present; hence the long study and the great love which in every sane age have been lavished upon his works. Petrarch opens up the modern age, and among the poets of the early Renaissance he is the most modern, the nearest to our own time, and as he questions, examines, and records the emotions of his soul, reveals its inmost struggles, its self-torturing passions, its stubborn conflict, he seems to be a contemporary of Goethe, Byron, Leopardi, and De Musset."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STEVENSON MEMORIAL IN EDINBURGH.

A BRONZE tablet, designed by Augustus St. Gaudens in memory of Robert Louis Stevenson, was recently unveiled in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. The honors of the occasion were shared by Lord Rosebery and Mr. Sidney Colvin, both of whom laid stress on Stevenson's growing influence. Lord Rosebery described the tablet as "a memorial of a man of genius by a man of genius," but he hinted that there were nobler and more permanent monuments than those of bronze and stone. He referred to "the magnificent edition of Stevenson's writings, so beautiful in outward shape and in inward substance, that remains an almost unparalleled memorial of a great man of genius"; and suggested that a school had been founded "in the infinite number of readers and almost idolaters of his books that exist throughout the world."

The new tablet is described as follows in the New York *Tribune*:

"This bronze is valued not simply because it commemorates the romancer just where it is most appropriate that he should be commemorated, in the city of his birth, but because it is one of the finest works of one of the greatest living sculptors.

"Mr. St. Gaudens first undertook to portray his friend many years ago. When Stevenson was kept for a time in New York by illness, on his way to the Adirondacks, he gave the sculptor several sittings, and the head and shoulders of the well-known circular relief were modeled at that time. The hands Mr. St. Gaudens studied later, taking casts of them just before the author departed

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.
(From the bronze tablet of Augustus St. Gaudens in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.)

for Samoa. When the Edinburgh memorial was proposed, he, of course, used the circular relief as the basis of his new work, but, in modeling the portrait over again in Paris four years ago, he gave it the freshness and charm of an almost totally new scheme. It is interesting to know that, with characteristic devotion to his ideal, the sculptor, being dissatisfied with details in this second relief, rejected the bronze which was cast in Paris and proceeded to remodel the work. Now he has let it go from under his hands, and at the right moment, for no one would have this beautiful bronze changed.

"Its beauty resides, in the first place, in the design and modeling. The disposition of the figure, the character and the placing of the inscriptions, and the decorative factors are altogether felicitous, and in the handling of the contours and surfaces of the memorial Mr. St. Gaudens has done some of his subtlest work. But this is, furthermore, admirable in that it gives us a portrait of Stevenson as true and as eloquent as it is unconventional. He was the last man in the world to have been set up for the contemplation of the ages in formal pomp. Mr. St. Gaudens avoided the mistake made in the official biography of the novelist, and represented him precisely as he was, in a really intimate mood. The bronze has distinction, and at the same time it gives us the free personal impression of Stevenson which those who knew him, loving the man as much as they admire his work, would prefer to cherish."

THE REAL MERIT OF WORDSWORTH.

IN a new manual on "The Masters of English Literature," Mr. Stephen Gwynn, the English poet and essayist, approaches the subject of Wordsworth's status with considerable caution. What he grants Wordsworth of definite merit seems to classify him as insular if not provincial. He says, in part:

"However criticism may rank his work relatively to that of his great contemporaries, it seems clear that Wordsworth is the poet who produced most effect not only on poetry, but on the whole thought of the nineteenth century. Perhaps because he differed less than the other great ones from the normal standard of Englishmen in gifts of the mind and in ideal of conduct. He was never, like Shelley, a spirit scarcely clad in flesh, fretting against the rules imposed by a world which knows well that most of its members are not moved solely by benevolence. He never possessed securely, like Keats, 'the glory of words,' the sensuous beauty of phrase; he had none of Byron's meteoric brilliance, none of Scott's narrative power or gathered riches of knowledge; in subtlety and persuasiveness of thought, as in the bewildering magic of romance, his intimate, Coleridge, far surpassed him. And yet Wordsworth's very limitations were a help rather than a hindrance to one whose avowed purpose was to make poetry out of the commonest wayside experiences of life, and with the language used in the commonest speech of men."

The essential value of Wordsworth's best verse is thus stated by Mr. Gwynn:

"There is no poet so difficult to analyze and explain; but one illuminating thing has been said about him by Mr. Raleigh: 'He had acquired an art like that of the naturalist, the art of remaining perfectly motionless until the wild and timid creatures of his mind came up about him.' His poetry is spun of emotions so deep and so diffusive—like the joy of lying in sunshine—that they can hardly be focused into expression. Spectacles of sorrow or of hardship moved him as they moved us all, but he watched and waited till the vague pity grew into an articulate speech and revealed itself for what it is—a sense, for instance, of the far-reaching cruelty in human institutions which sends the old man out to fend off starvation by leach-gathering on the lonely moor, and of the splendor in the human soul which can bear with fortitude such a mountain of oppression. He can brood over a simple fact like that of the little child lost in the snow till he shapes it to the tale of 'Lucy Gray,' and we, following the parents on their quest, feel the very thrill of terror and of hope as they catch sight of the footprints and track them on the narrow bridge, where the trail disappears. . . . 'Lucy Gray' is perhaps Wordsworth's most perfect success in the type of poem by which he chiefly impressed and in some cases offended contemporary taste. His declared object was to make poetry by narrating the simplest episodes in the simplest terms; and of his contribution to 'Lyrical Ballads' the majority conformed to this type. Such poems as 'We Are Seven,' 'Goody Blake and Harry Gill,' and 'The Idiot Boy' flew straight in the teeth of academic tradition. 'Peter Bell,' composed at the same date, tho not published till long after, is the extreme example, and need not be defended. Nor can it be well denied that in 'Goody Blake' both matter and manner fell perilously near puerility. . . . This is the kind of verse which moved Jeffrey, not unnaturally, to his snort of 'This will never do.'"

WHISTLER AS A PROSE WRITER.

MR. MAX BEERBOHM steps forward alone from the ranks of the critics to proclaim Whistler's immortality as a writer of prose. In the various appreciations and estimates of Whistler the artist that have appeared since his death, Whistler the writer has been practically ignored. It is well known that he left behind him two printed books, "Ten O'clock" and "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," which there has been a tendency to regard as unimportant. But Mr. Beerbohm takes a different view. Whistler, he urges, "wrote, in his way, perfectly; and his way was his own, and the secret of it has died with him." Following this, we read (*The Metropolitan Magazine*, September):

"When I dub Whistler an immortal writer, I mean precisely that so long as there are people interested in the subtler ramifications of English prose as an art, so long will there be a few constantly recurring readers of 'The Gentle Art.' There are in England, at this moment, a few people to whom prose appeals as an art. But none of them, I think, has yet done justice to Whistler's prose. None has taken it with the seriousness it deserves. I am not surprised. When a man can express himself through two media, people tend to take him lightly in his use of the medium to which he devotes the lesser time and energy, even tho he use that medium not less admirably than the other, and even tho they themselves care about it more than they care about the other. Perhaps this very preference in them creates a prejudice against the man who does not share it, and so makes them skeptical of his power. Anyhow, if Disraeli had been unable to express himself through the medium of political life, Disraeli's novels would long ago have had the due which the expert is just beginning to give him. Had Rossetti not been primarily a poet, the expert in painting would have acquired long ago his present penetration into the peculiar value of Rossetti's painting. Likewise, if Whistler had never painted a picture, and, even so, had written no more than he actually did write, this essay in appreciation would have been forestalled again and again. As it is, I am a sort of herald. And however loudly I shall blow my trumpet, not many people will believe my message. For many years to come, it will be the fashion among literary critics to pooh-pooh Whistler, the writer, as an amateur. For Whistler was primarily a painter, not less than was Rossetti primarily a poet, and Disraeli a statesman. And he will not live down quicker than they the taunt of amateurishness in his secondary art."

But Whistler the writer is not disposed of when we admit that he was an amateur, says Mr. Beerbohm:

"On the contrary, an artist with real innate talent may do, must do, more exquisite work than he could do if he were a professional. His very ignorance and tentativeness may be, must be, a means of special grace. Not knowing 'how to do things,' having no ready-made and ready-working apparatus, and being in constant fear of failure, he has to grope always in the recesses of his own soul for the best way to express his soul's meaning. He has to shift for himself, and to do his very best. Consequently, his work has a more personal and fresher quality, and a more exquisite 'finish,' than that of a professional, however finely endowed. . . . . .

"It has often been said that Whistler's art was an art of evasion. But the reason of the evasion was reverence. He kept himself reverently at a distance. He knew how much he could not do; nor was he ever confident even of the things that he could do; and these things, therefore, he did superlatively well, having to grope for the means in the recesses of his soul. The particular quality

of exquisiteness and freshness that gives to all his work, whether on canvas or on stone or on copper, a distinction from and above any contemporary work and makes it dearer to our eyes and hearts, is a quality that came to him because he was an amateur, and that abided with him because he never ceased to be an amateur. He was a master through his lack of mastery. In the art of writing he was a master through his lack of mastery."

Of the curious parallel existing between the two sides of Whistler's genius we read further:

"Nothing could be more absurd than the general view of him as a masterly professional on the one side and a trifling amateur on the other. He was, certainly, a painter who wrote. But by the slightest movement of Fate's little finger he might have been a writer who painted, and this essay have been written not by me from my standpoint, but by some painter eager to suggest that Whistler's painting was a quite serious thing.

MAX BEERBOHM,

A London critic who urges Whistler's claims to literary immortality.

"Yes, that painting and that writing are marvelously akin; and such differences as you will see in them are superficial merely. I spoke of Whistler's vanity in life, and I spoke of his timidity and reverence in art. . . . Well, in his writing he displays to us his vanity; while in his painting we discern only his reverence. In his writing, too, he displays his harshness—swoops hither and thither, a butterfly equipped with sharp little beak and talons; whereas in his painting we are conscious only of his caressing sense of beauty. But look from the writer, as shown by himself, to the means by which himself is shown. You will find that for words as for color-tones he has the same reverent care, and for phases as for forms the same caressing sense of beauty. Fastidiousness—'daintiness,' as he would have said—dandyishness, as we might well say: by just that which marks him as a painter is he marked as a writer too. His meaning was ever ferocious; but his method, how delicate and tender! The portrait of his mother, whom he loved, was not wrought with a more loving hand than were his portraits of Mr. Harry Quilter for the London *World*."

The essential qualities of Whistler's prose style are thus described:

"Like himself, necessarily, his style was cosmopolitan and eccentric. It comprised Cockneyisms and Boweryisms and Parisian *argot* with constant reminiscences of the authorized version of the Old Testament, and with chips off Molière, and with shreds and tags of what-not snatched from a hundred and one queer corners. It was in fact an Autolycine style. It was a style of the maddest motley, but of motley so deftly cut and fitted to the figure, and worn with such an air, as to become a gracious harmony for all beholders. After all, what matters is not so much the vocabulary as the manner in which the vocabulary is used. Whistler never failed to find the right words and the right cadence for a dignified meaning, when dignity was his aim: 'And when the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry, as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become Campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and fairyland is before us.' . . . That is as perfect in its dim and delicate beauty as any of his painted 'nocturnes.' But his aim was more often to pour ridicule and contempt. And herein the weirdness of his natural vocabulary, the patchiness of his reading, were of very real value to him."

Referring to "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," by means of which Whistler "conducted his squabbles into immortality," Mr. Beerbohm says: "The letters, of course, are the best thing in the book, and the best of the letters are the briefest." This leads to some interesting generalization, from which we quote:

"An exquisite talent like Whistler's, whether in painting or in writing, is always at its best on a small scale. On a large scale it strays and is distressed. Thus the 'Ten O'Clock,' from which I took that passage about the evening mist and the riverside, does not leave me with a sense of artistic satisfaction. It lacks structure. It is not a roundly conceived whole. It is but a row of fragments. Were it otherwise, Whistler could never have written so perfectly the little letters. For no man who can finely grasp a big theme can play exquisitely round a little one.

"Nor can any man who excels in scoffing at his fellows excel also in taking abstract subjects seriously. Certainly the little letters are Whistler's passport among the elect of literature."

THE ETHICS OF SENSATIONAL FICTION.

IN England the increasing output of sensational literature is causing some alarm among the critics. Mr. Arnold Smith, a writer in *The Westminster Review* (August), regards it as a serious symptom of mental debility in the country at large. The demand for sensational fiction, he believes, is one result of the nerve-shattering conditions of modern life. Further than this, he regards the ethics which are exploited by the sensational novelist as indicative of certain tendencies of the age. The novel, he points out, has the peculiar quality of revealing its readers' tastes and the direction of their interests, "not only by its appeal to contemporary prejudice and fashion, but also, with a curious reflex action, by depicting modes of life which are foreign to their experience." Thus "the idyllic pastoral pleased the active and adventurous Elizabethans; the heroic romance rose in estimation as England became more and more prosaic after the Commonwealth; and the novel of adventure, with pages reeking with blood and slaughter, delights a generation whose occupations are mainly sedentary." According to Mr. Smith's finding, the ethics presented in contemporary sensational fiction in England are an anomalous blending of pagan and Christian elements. Says Mr. Smith:

"The old Greek ideal was, 'Love your friend and do him service, hate your enemy and do him injury'; the Christian ideal is 'Love your enemy, do good to them that hate you,' it being tacitly understood that you should love your friend as well. The modern ideal seems to be arrived at by ignoring this tacit suggestion, and combining the Christian precept with as much as possible of the heathen. Thus we get the injunction, 'Benefit your enemy and injure your friend,' which is what the hero of modern romance spends most of his time doing."

Mr. Smith writes further, in pursuance of the same theme:

"It is clear from the flood of detective stories with which we are deluged that the situation which interests, more than any other, a large section of the public, is that of the criminal fleeing from justice. The doings of the scientific murderer surpass in popularity even illustrated interviews with eminent personages. The ingenuity of these doctors and men of science with a *penchant* for poisoning people is perfectly amazing: many of the suggestions made by our writers must be of considerable use to the fraternity of rogues. It is probably by no means a cynical exaggeration to suggest that the callousness of modern sensational fiction is only a reflection of the callousness of its readers. We are too apt to assume that we are always progressing, and that humanitarian principles are the peculiar possession of our own time. The fact is that the fast-dwindling humanitarianism of to day is a heritage from the first half of the nineteenth century; and this change, like every other symptom of public morality, is to be noted in the novel: compare the 'Frankenstein' of Mary Shelley with the Frankensteins of to-day. It is becoming infrequent for the novelist to make the traditional concession to conventional morality of bringing his criminal to justice; when he does so the punishment is miserably out of proportion to the man's crimes. This rubbish which fills our magazines and lies on every railway bookstall is a very

morbid indication of the mental health of the public. It is a direct incentive to vice and it panders to the lowest taste.

"In response to the craze for startling originality the most various types of character find favor with our writers of fiction, ranging from Christ to Satan. Kings have been the heroes of several novels of late, and an excitable lady novelist has invented one who is both monarch and socialistic reformer."

The writer finds the same taint of sensationalism in the bulk of patriotic fiction. He writes:

"A fruitful theme in the hands of the patriotic novelist is the destruction of savage or inferior nations by the enterprising Briton. A hundred years ago, patriotism—in fiction—usually meant fighting the French with the numerical advantage on the side of the enemy; now it usually means the slaughtering of native races by men armed with Gatling guns, because the unfortunate savages decline to allow themselves to be debased with fire-water and missionaries. It is refreshing to turn from the stories which add fuel to the fire of jingoism and to see what our ancestors thought of imperialism from the novels of Marryat."

"It is safe to say," concludes Mr. Smith, "that all the evil tendencies of the time in which we live are magnified and disseminated by a class of sensational fiction which excites the passions and dulls the reasoning powers, is directly antagonistic to morality, and in its ever-increasing bulk threatens to overwhelm all other forms of literature."

A PLEA FOR A LITERARY CLEARING-HOUSE.

IMPRESSED by the difficulties and discouragements attending the sale of unsolicited manuscripts to magazine editors, Miss Clara E. Laughlin, of Chicago, suggests the establishment of "a sort of clearing-house" for the use of authors and editors. She says (in *The Reader Magazine*, August):

"The house-to-house peddling that the man with the unsolicited manuscript must do is most disheartening. The modern shopper in other commodities knows where, when a want is felt, it may be satisfied. The modern manufacturer knows where, when a commodity is produced, it will meet the eyes of the largest possible number of buyers. Why shouldn't there be some highly dignified, ably conducted central bureau where editors might 'shop' and writers might sell? Not the literary agent, for he is but a pedler from door to door on another's behalf instead of on his own, but a place where the best obtainable readers might sort and docket manuscripts and display them on sale, whither a distraught editor might come and say:

"'What have you on Siberia?'

"'Well,' says the eminently capable librarian or sales-person, 'on account of this war and the "run" on everything Russian and Japanese, our stock of articles on those lines is a little low. But the supply has been exceptional too,' he continues, on deliberation, 'and I can show you some forty or fifty, ranging all the way from a moderate-priced article by a Russian student in one of our big universities, to an article by George Kennan, which would cost you a pretty penny.'

"'Please let me look at stories for children,' says a woman editor who comes next, 'something not over ten dollars.' And thus the purchasing procession might continue, with the best bargains going, as always, to the keenest buyers.

"An author could quite as well afford to have his wares lying on sale in a bureau like this as he can afford to keep them traveling from door to door, as he so often does now, not only if he is an unknown author, but almost equally so if he is a man of good repute who is trying to find a hole for his peg instead of fitting a peg to an existing hole.

"The editor, of course, would want to keep his 'cinch' on certain strong writers, his ability to prevail upon whom is no small part of his equipment for his job. There could still be all the special features any editor might desire, but the bureau would give him a fine central market where he might hunt for bargains to the top of his editorial bent—and no woman shopper, no antique-hunter, ever had such joy in digging a treasure from an unexpected place, as your editor has in discovering a new writer.

"The department store has revolutionized modern trade of many sorts. Why might it not revolutionize the trade-magazine materials?"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MENTAL TREATMENT FOR MENTAL DISEASE.

THAT mental cure, scientifically applied in cases to which it is adapted, is now approved by authorities of the highest eminence, is shown by the recent publication of a work on "The Psychoneuroses and Their Moral Treatment," by Dr. Dubois, professor of neurology in the University of Berne. In a highly eulogistic review written by Louis Proal for the *Revue Scientifique* Paris, July 30, this writer calls the book "the work of a philosopher-clinician, who, adding to great experience profound psychological knowledge, knows how to apply to therapeutics the considerable influence of the mind over the body." That this influence has long been understood, M. Proal admits. It has, in fact, been known since remote antiquity, but he asserts that its recognition by regular physicians and its systematic use as a legitimate method of medical treatment in mental disease is comparatively recent. Says M. Proal:

"It was not until about 20 years ago that the influence of the moral over the physical nature was scientifically utilized. . . . Effected first by means of hypnosis, and then by suggestion in the waking state, moral treatment has become with Janet and Magnan and especially with Professor Dejerine and Dr. Dubois a rational psychotherapy, that is to say, an education of the reason and the will.

"A complete transformation is taking place in the treatment of neurotic mental disease. At both Paris and Nancy the preference is now given to psychotherapeutic treatment without hypnosis; appeal is made to the reason and the will of the invalid, and more satisfactory results are obtained than was formerly done by physical agents. At the outset of his career, Prof. Dejerine believed, like his confrères, that isolation, rest, diet, douches, massage, and electricity would be sufficient to cure the sick, but the results were not favorable. Later he thought that mental treatment was preferable to physical, and having applied it he had the greatest success. . . . For a long time Dr. Dubois has adopted the same plan, recognizing that mental disease needs mental treatment. . . . Like Professor Dejerine, Dr. Dubois has been struck with the ineffectiveness of medicinal treatment and the great inconvenience of diagnostic research in treatment through the stomach. . . . For him the real tonics are confidence inspired in the patient, the destruction of his fears, the rehabilitation of his reason, the education of his will, a good physical and moral hygiene. . . . Doubtless the mental state of the patient corresponds to a bodily condition—to a peculiar cerebral constitution, but it is possible by education to modify his mentality and to dissipate his false ideas, his associations of ideas, his illogical reasoning, his auto-suggestions, which play a considerable part in the birth and development of nervous maladies. A nervous patient is not cured, even when a physical cure has improved him, so long as he has kept his state of mental apprehension; a complete cure can take place only through a change in his mentality.

"Dr. Dubois's book contains not only a general description of his method, but observations and rules adapted to the character of patients and the nature of their diseases. This psychotherapeutic treatment, which might appear simple, requires great intellectual and moral qualities in the physician who would practise it successfully. It will not respond to mediocrity; success depends on the worth of the practitioner. He needs not only much medical knowledge and experience, but also the gifts of moral observation and psychological analysis, authority to command confidence, persuasive speech, convincing logic, a sense of fitness, much tact in telling the truth to patients without wounding their sensibilities, a calm and firm character, great gentleness, much patience and perseverance, and ardent faith in the effectiveness of moral treatment.

"Philosophers, teachers, and all who have to do with education, as well as the sick themselves, will read Dr. Dubois's book with great profit, for it is not only a medical work, but also a treatise on scientific pedagogy. It contains psychological analyses and profound moral observations on the hygiene of the mind, the power of ideas, the rôle of mental representation, the danger of false ideas and precipitate judgment, and the reaction of the emotions on organic function. By reading the fine pages written on this subject by Dr. Dubois, the educators of youth will see at what point they

should stop cultivating in their pupils an excess of sensibility and imagination, which will be injurious to bodily as well as mental health, and how useful are right reason and the critical spirit in the prevention and cure of mental disease. His medical advice blends so well with his philosophical advice that in reading this treatise on neurology we can not help comparing it with certain chapters of Seneca and Montaigne."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW A TROLLEY-CAR IS RUN.

EVERYBODY knows that the way in which a motorman runs an electric car is by turning a little handle on top of a piece of mechanism concealed by an upright case, roughly cylindrical in shape; but very few know what is in this case, or how the turning of the handle operates to start or stop the car. This knowledge an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* attempts to supply in its issue for July 16. He says:

"The popular idea of the controller of the electric car seems to be that it is an iron box containing a good deal of delicate mechanism which, in some incomprehensible manner, performs certain complicated functions. Many, no doubt, think that the controller cover conceals electromagnets, gear-wheels, rods, wires, and other devices, all in imminent danger of flying to pieces when anything goes wrong. This is not true, for, altho the action of the controller may seem complicated to one who has not made a study of such devices, the mechanism of the controller is exceedingly simple. When anything happens to the controller, it is the controller itself which suffers. It is true that sometimes the motorman's clothing may be damaged under such circumstances by hot metal, but the passengers themselves, if they are where they belong, are in no danger. Every one appreciates the startling character of a brilliant electric arc suddenly appearing when and where least expected, but the electric arc is not dangerous to those who remain at a respectful distance.

"The electric controller used on a street-car may be compared with a water faucet, tho, of course, the analogy must not be pushed too hard. Its function is to regulate the supply of current, both in amount and in the way it flows through the car motors. It allows the current to flow first through a single path, and, by steps, reduces the opposition to this flow, thus allowing the current to increase. It then supplies two paths, as tho two faucets were opened, and again by steps allows the current to increase through each of these paths.

"For convenience in manipulation, all electrical connections, except such as are permanent, are made by the controller. Exception is made in the cases of the fuse and circuit-breaker, which are safety devices, and for this reason are separated from the controller and are isolated. The function of these two is to open the conducting circuit when the current flowing through the car is too great. Other than this they have no effect on the motors. An electric motor consists of two parts, each of which contains a winding of copper wire. The rotating part is called the armature, and the fixed part the field. From each end of these two winding wires are carried to each of the car's controllers. Since there are two motors, there will thus be eight wires carried in a cable under the car floor and up through the platform floor to the controller . . . . Besides the car motors, there is under the car the so-called rheostat, a device for preventing the flow of excessive currents. This device is usually divided into two or three sections. When all of it is connected in the circuit, the greatest resistance is offered to the flow of current. As it is cut out by the controller, the resistance it offers decreases until it is finally all removed. Assuming two sections of the rheostat, there will then be three wires carried from this piece of apparatus to each controller. There are two other wires, one by which connection is made to the trolley, and the other making connection through the car truck to the rails. In all, this makes thirteen wires led into each controller."

The function of the controller, we are told, is merely to establish suitable electrical connections between these thirteen wires. When the controller handle is first turned, the current to the car from the trolley wire passes through the rheostat to one motor, then to the second motor, and finally to the track. The next two or three moves of the handle merely cut out the rheostat in steps, just as tho a faucet were opened by jerks. The next movement of the controller handle causes the current entering the car to pass first through the rheostat. It then has two paths by which it may reach the track—one through each motor. Further movements of the controller handle cut out the rheostat as before, leaving the two motors connected directly between the trolley and the rail by means of the wires running through the controller. The method of construction that enables connections to be made in this way by the simple turning of a handle is thus described:

"The movable part of the controller is an iron spindle, upon which is arranged a series of metallic disks insulated from the spindle. These disks are connected together in pairs, and they are partially cut away at the periphery, so that they represent a series of cams. On the back of the controller are a number of brass blocks supported on springs, which press each of them in contact with its corresponding disk whenever the projecting portion of the latter comes opposite to the contact-block. To each of these blocks one of the car wires is connected. In this way the electrical connections just explained are made successively as the handle of the controller is turned. When the handle is at the off position, none of the contact-blocks is touching the disks. There is in addition the reversing-lever, which is placed in the controller-box, but this is only operated when the regulating handle is thrown off, and it merely makes the necessary change in the method of connecting the motors so that the car may be run in either direction.

"What happens when a controller breaks down, or, as the motorman would say, 'blows out,' is either that too large a current has been allowed to pass through some of the wires in the controller—a rare accident which should be prevented by the fuse; or, in throwing the controller to the off position, which should break the current, the latter has instead jumped from one contact-block to another, or to the frame of the controller. This produces what is called a short circuit—that is to say, a path offering little resistance to the flow of current from the trolley-wire to the track. This arc may cause more or less damage to the wire and metal of the controller before it goes out, but the damage is usually slight and is confined to a small spot. It is to be expected that the average passenger on an electric car is startled when something goes wrong with a bright flash and a loud report, but he is learning rapidly that this does not signify danger, and that he is safest if he sits still. On the other hand, electrical apparatus is being improved rapidly, so that such accidents are becoming rare. In some of the latest types of controlling systems the main motor current does not pass through the controllers—in fact, it at no time in its passage is above the car door."

Electrical Transmission of Pictures.—The transmission of photographs and pictures by electricity is treated in a booklet by Dr. Arthur Korn, who has given much time to this subject. He describes precisely and carefully the details of his method, and assures us that successful results have been obtained over telegraph and telephone lines for a distance of 500 miles. Says *The Electrical Review*:

"A ray of light is made to pass systematically over the transparent film to be transmitted. After passing through the film it impinges upon a selenium cell, the resistance of which varies proportionately to the amount of light which passes through the photograph. These varying currents pass through the transmission line and are received in a moving coil galvanometer, the pointer of which in moving inserts or takes out resistance in a high-tension circuit, according as the current flowing in the moving coil changes. In the high-tension circuit a small vacuum tube is connected, the illumination of which is proportional to the light passing through the plate at the transmitting end of the line. This vacuum-tube now passes over the sensitive photograph paper in synchronism with the ray of light over the transmitted plate and thus a reproduction of the same is obtained: The transmitted film and sensitive paper are each wrapped on a glass cylinder. These cylinders are rotated by motors and synchronized once each revolution. Only one wire is needed for the transmission, with an earth return. In the transmission of half-tone illustrations and handwriting the articles are prepared on metal foil with non-conducting ink. The

conducting point travels over the metallic foil and closes and opens the sending circuit, according as it is traveling on a marked or an unmarked space. The receiver used by the author is a modification of the above."

To transmit a half-plate photograph with this device takes half an hour but it is hoped to lessen this by further improvements.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN HORTICULTURE.

THE growth of plants by electric light as a substitute for sunshine is to be studied at a station or laboratory to be established by the scientific section of the British Royal Horticultural Society at their new gardens at Wisely, near Weybridge. Commenting on this project, a writer in the Boston *Transcript* says:

"The fact that artificial light will enable plants to grow and fruits to ripen has long been known to scientists. More than forty years ago M. Hervé Mangon found that the electric rays would enable plants to form the green chlorophyl or coloring matter of their leaves, and that flowers turned toward the electric lamp just as they turn toward the sun.

"In 1879 and 1880 the late Sir William Siemens made some remarkable experiments at Tunbridge Wells, the results of which he showed to the Royal Society. By supplementing the sunlight of day with electric lamps at night, both in the open air and in greenhouses, he caused roses and arums to bloom long before their usual time, melons and cucumbers, vines and strawberries also responding most gratefully to the stimulus of the added light. The sunlight of millions of years ago, stored up in plants which afterward became coal, was thus disinterred and made to do its work over again in ripening fruits and causing flowers to bloom. Altho electricity then cost three times as much as now, Dr. Siemens, as he then was, was enthusiastically convinced of the value of the electric light for the garden.

"As usual, there were many objectors to the new proposal. A sort of humanitarian outcry was started on behalf of the poor plants themselves. To make them grow night and day would give them no rest. They would be old and exhausted before their time, and would perish miserably as the result of their artificial mode of life. Experience since then has shown, however, that the plant does not need rest, like an animal. In Norway, Sweden, and Finland, during the short two months of summer, while the sun never goes down, vegetation flourishes with astounding luxuriance and rapidity. . . . Even if plants were really exhausted by artificial light, we grow them not for their own sakes, but for our use. When a greenhouse plant dies, there are plenty of recruits to fill its place."

It has been found, we are told, that all plants can not be treated alike, and investigation has shown that a great deal of caution must be used in the application of artificial light. Every plant has its own way of responding to the stimulus. The lily of the valley, grown in the shade, was sickly and anemic, flimsy, and with thin and colorless petals. The electric light gave the flowers their natural creamy color, and made the leaves strong, firm, and green. Generally the natural colors of flowers are enriched by the light, and many plants which would wither in a high temperature without the light, with its aid flourish exceedingly. Melons, cucumbers, strawberries, mustard, carrots, beans, tulips, pelargoniums, all mature under the electric lamp long before the same plants under daylight alone. But, on the other hand, Professor Bailey, at Cornell University, and the authorities of the West Virginia Agricultural Station, have found that while cauliflowers will grow very tall under electric light, they have smaller heads, and radishes develop extraordinary profusion on "top" under the influence of the lamp. As we do not prize the cauliflower for its stature, or the radish as a foliage plant, these advantages are not worth the cost of producing them. To quote further:

"Nearly all flowers are found to bloom sooner, and sometimes with brighter colors. Lettuce becomes marketable four to ten days earlier, thriving best when the artificial light is only used half the night; but some other plants run to seed under its influence instead of developing weight and succulence, and still others mature very quickly, but do not grow big, ending as tough and ancient little dwarfs of no use for the table. Spinach is particularly grateful for the electric beam, but as society does not clamor for spinach out of season the game is not worth the candle. Peas grow more quickly and are larger in the pod. Endive does better without the electric light.

"Many points remain for investigation at the proposed experimental station of the Royal Horticultural Society. We want to know just what kind of light and how much of it is needed by each plant. It should be remembered that a plant five feet from the lamp gets ten times as much light as one sixteen feet away. Then the 'ultra-violet' rays of the arc lamp, of such immense value to the scientist, are not good for most plants. Dr. Siemens thought if the bare light were used the benefit to the plant would increase. But the opposite has proved to be the case, and lamps with glass coverings or jackets of liquid to shut off the invisible rays have been found better. The incandescent or glow lamp and incandescent gas have also been tried at West Virginia with success. M. Deherain, at Paris, found that the invisible rays were most injurious from a 2,000-candle-power arc lamp unless shut off by glass. His conclusion was that the electric light will maintain a fully grown plant for two and a half months, but is too feeble to support a plant from infancy upward. At the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, some ornamental plants placed under the electric light turned yellow and died in a single night.

"Professor Bailey considers that it is well established that maturity and ripening can be greatly hastened by artificial light, and that plants are not injured by 'want of rest,' but considers that there are many problems to be settled as to the protection of plants from too much light, and the prevention of too rapid seeding and early maturity. In short, it remains for the scientific investigator to observe the exact effect at each stage of growth of the artificial illuminant on the formation of chlorophyl, of starch, sugar, gluten, alkaloids, and the plant's own essential oils, and to determine when and how long the imitation sun should be made to shine."

SAND AS AN ANTIDOTE.

IT has just been shown by Messrs. True and Ogilvie, two American experimenters, that solutions of certain poisons lose their toxic properies to a large extent by the simple addition of sand, altho this substance is not dissolved and has no chemical action on the poison. The way in which they establish this fact and the explanation that they give of it are both very interesting. It has been known for some time that plants are extremely sensitive to the presence of certain poisons. For instance, a quantity of a copper salt so small that it can not be detected by chemical analysis will greatly retard the growth of a plant. The experimenters, therefore, used plants growing in water as a test for their poisons. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 2):

"The influence of the insoluble substances seems to be particularly marked in a solution of sulfate of copper. Very often the addition of 40 grams of sand in 150 cubic centimeters of a toxic solution that has reduced the growth to a minimum, will be sufficient to accelerate it in so great a degree that it becomes equal to that of a plant growing in distilled water."

The regular addition of larger and larger quantities of sand, however, does not diminish with similar regularity the poisonous qualities of the water. Each addition of sand stimulates the growth of the plant, and finally it grows even better than a similar plant in pure water; but with further addition of sand there is no more increase, but rather a slight decrease. How shall we explain this curious fact of the apparent action of a perfectly inert substance as an antidote? Says the writer:

"Different physicists have shown that gases condense on the surfaces of solid bodies, the layer of gas that touches the surface containing more molecules than there are in an equal volume of it in free space. Now it is the same with solutions. The walls of the receptacles, or of solid bodies immersed in the solution, condense the solid substance in solution. This action has been named

'adsorption.' This process depends much on the nature of the solids and their surface. Substances that are easily wet, like sand, filter-paper, and charcoal, are very adsorptive. Some others that do not become moist may nevertheless exercise adsorptive action. Evidently in the case of paraffin there is no real contact with the liquid; paraffin does not moisten, and yet it diminishes the toxicity of the solution. . . . In these conditions a solution that is not too far removed from the limits of toxicity may evidently, by the adsorptive effect of insoluble substances, lose much of its power. These retire from the circulation. so to speak, a proportion of the ions or molecules, and thus the free part of the solution loses its poisonous nature. The ions or molecules are not destroyed; they are grouped and condensed on the surfaces of the insoluble bodies, where the toxicity is thus concentrated. . . . Thus, naturally, the plant behaves in a solution to which adsorptive bodies have been added, as it behaves in a solution that has been diluted with water.

"The facts observed by Messrs. True and Ogilvie and the explanation they give are very interesting. We must take account of them in many questions, both practical and scientific, and on these latter they may throw new light. They must interest the pharmacist, the toxicologist, and the physiologist. It is evident also that the botanist must take them into account in his investigation of the physiology of the root; and neither the hygienist nor the agriculturist can afford to neglect them. Adsorption presents itself as a very general phenomenon, which may exist wherever a liquid not absolutely pure and homogeneous finds itself in contact with insoluble substances—that is, it may take place in all organisms, in their surrounding medium, and in all nature. Osmose and diffusion are phenomena of great importance, but adsorption may hold an honorable place beside them, and it is to be hoped that the investigation begun by the two Americans may be attacked from different sides."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER FOOD SUBSTANCE IN WINE?

THOSE who affirm and those who deny that alcohol has true food value, agree that certain nutritive substances may be found in alcoholic drinks. That glycerin and cream of tartar, which are found in wines, are foods, no one would deny, tho probably no one ever drank wine solely for the purpose of profiting by their nutritive properties. To these, however, has now been added a food of great value, namely, a lecithin—one of a class of substances recently found to be especially promotive of rapid growth. We quote the following from a note contributed to *La Nature*, Paris, August 6, by Dr. E. Varenne, formerly preparator in therapeutics to the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Says Dr. Varenne:

"This valuable vital principle was discovered in the yolk of egg, which contains it in large proportions. . . . Yolk of egg is, as every one knows, a food of the first order, and Gobley, the celebrated chemist, professor at the School of Pharmacy [who discovered lecithin in 1846], has published numerous interesting papers about it.

"But there are vegetable as well as animal lecithins, for lecithins seem indispensable to life. The lecithin that seems to be most widespread is 'stearic lecithin,' whose chemical name is 'distearo-glycero-phosphate of trimethyl-hydroxyl-amine-ammonium. This lecithin is also met with in milk, corn, peas, oats, etc.

"Messrs. Weirich and Orthieb have also discovered it in grape stones. These chemists, in an investigation of pure natural wines, remarked the superiority of a Greek wine of Thyra (Cyclades) when used for the purpose of rehabilitating 'sick' wines. The analysis of this wine indicated that it contained 0.095 per cent. of phosphoric acid. A white Malaga contained 0.049 per cent.; a Tokay 0.068 per cent., and another sweet wine 0.054 per cent.

"Now from their researches Messrs. Weirich and Orthieb have concluded that the phosphoric acid thus found came from organic combinations formed in the grape stones and dissolved in the wine during the fermentation of the must and proportionally to the quantity of alcohol produced. . . .

"We must then accept the fact that lecithin exists in very appreciable quantities in natural wines and the more as these are richer in alcohol. Here, however, we must make a distinction and remark that only wines rich in alcohol 'by fermentation' contain lecithin.

"Weak wines, artificially strengthened by the addition of alcohol after fermentation, do not contain it. Again, as lecithin alters at about 50°–60° C. [122°–140° F.], the so-called 'pasteurized' wines lose this precious principle during heating. Also, pink and white wines, which have fermented without the pulp and the stones, contain no lecithin.

"Hence we draw an important conclusion—that wine is a real food, not only from the alcohol, the glycerin, and the cream of tartar that it contains, but especially from its lecithin.

"But in order to fulfil this condition the wine must be pure, made not chemically but by old and honest methods. Such wines may easily be found at modest prices. And still another point must be noted. . . . 'Use, do not abuse.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AN invention which keeps rowboats from tipping over and is a cure for the boat-rocking fool is the subject of a recent patent," says *The American Inventor*. "The device consists of a sheet of metal, curved around the bottom of the boat, some distance away from it, and fastened to the hull just below the water-line. As the edges only are presented to the water when the edges are in motion, the device offers practically no resistance. The boat can only be rocked with difficulty, however, owing to the inertia of the volume of water between the hull and the surrounding metal, which acts, when rocking is attempted, like an immensely heavy keel."

THE projection at the summit of Mont Pelée which rose to a height of 600 feet above the old summit of the mountain, promises to be one of the most interesting features in the study of that volcanic vent, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "According to Heilprin, Hovey, Lacroix, and other observers, it was thrust up through the crater at the rate of as much as 41 feet per day, until it stood up as a shark's tooth or obelisk far above the old cone. Professor Lacroix, who headed a commission from the French government, decided—nearly a year ago—that it was an exceedingly viscous acid lava which had solidified on extrusion, and rose vertically instead of flowing out of the crater in the normal manner of lava-streams. Now, however, Professor Angelo Heilprin states that this towering mass is none other than the ancient core of the volcano loosened from place and pushed up bodily by the energy at the volcanic orifice. When access can be obtained to the crater so as to obtain fragments of the rock of which this huge projection is built up, it should be possible to decide by microscopic investigation whether the rock is a rapidly cooled viscous lava or a slowly cooled volcanic plug. The solution of the problem will throw much light on the physiology of volcanoes."

"THE mental effects of alcohol," says Dr. Robert Jones in *The British Journal of Inebriety* (July), "differ according as they are the result of a single large dose or repeated smaller doses. The latter may have been kept well within the bounds of 'moderation' and yet under the stress of shock or illness they may be responsible for evidences of mental disturbance. A tendency to delusions of persecution is very common in chronic alcoholics. Visual illusions, or delusions based upon them; delusions of the grandiose, boastful, or vainglorious order: and those of a suspicious and persecutory character are almost invariably caused directly or indirectly by alcohol. Alcoholic insanity may be hallucinatory or delusional in type, both varieties tending to terminate in dementia, which in some instances may be the primary form. The most characteristic symptom of alcoholic insanity is paramnesia—a failure of memory for recent events, a loss of the quality of nerve cells by which images of past sensations are retained and consequently a defect of the power of associating ideas. This condition—with its resulting confusion of memory—is largely responsible for the deliberate and shameless lying which usually distinguishes these patients. There is also a mental restlessness and wandering, the patient being confused as to time and place. Another peculiarity of chronic drinkers is the impulsiveness of all their reactions when these become excited. Hence such patients exhibit violent temper and unrestrained license in action and speech. In one class the moral nature is much perverted, but there still remains the knowledge of right and wrong and the capacity, under a sufficiently powerful stimulus, to abstain from alcohol."

"FROM the bark of trees and shrubs the Japanese make scores of papers, which are far ahead of ours," says D. G. Fairchild in *The National Geographic Magazine*. "The walls of the Japanese houses are wooden frames covered with thin paper, which keeps out the wind but lets in the light, and when one compares these paper-walled 'doll houses' with the gloomy bamboo cabins of the inhabitants of the island of Java or the small-windowed huts of our forefathers, one realizes that without glass and in a rainy climate, these ingenious people have solved in a remarkable way the problem of lighting their dwellings and, at least in a measure, of keeping out the cold. Their oiled papers are astonishingly cheap and durable. As a cover for his load of tea when a rain-storm overtakes him, the Japanese farmer spreads over it a tough, pliable cover of oiled paper, which is almost as impervious as tarpaulin and as light as gossamer. He has doubtless carried this cover for years, neatly packed away somewhere about his cart. The 'rikisha' coolies in the large cities wear rain-mantles of this oiled paper, which cost less than eighteen cents and last for a year or more with constant use. An oiled tissue paper, which is as tough as writing paper, can be had at the stationer's for wrapping up delicate articles. Grain and meal sacks are almost always made of bark paper in Japan, for it is not easily penetrated by weevils and other insects. But perhaps the most remarkable of all the papers which find a common use in the Japanese household are the leather papers of which the tobacco pouches and pipe cases are made. They are almost as tough as French kid, so translucent that one can nearly see through them, and as pliable and soft as calfskin. The material of which they are made is as thick as cardboard, but as flexible as kid."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SCOTTISH COMMENT ON THE FREE-CHURCH CRISIS.

THE recent decision of the British House of Lords (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 20), by which millions of dollars' worth of property hitherto belonging to the United Free Church of Scotland is adjudged to the claim of twenty-nine ministers and congregations in obscure Highland glens, has shaken to its base the social and ecclesiastical structure of Scotland. As the Aberdeen *Free Press* remarks:

"This judgment affects the position, not of the United Free Church merely, but of every church or religious body in the land. It involves the denial of what the church has ever assumed, and what had before never been challenged, that the church, in separating itself from the state, acquired such right of independent judgment and freedom of action as was afterward exercised in the relaxation of its creed in the matter of election, and the slackening of its hold on the establishment principle."

The Edinburgh *Dispatch* is impressed by the possible danger of a grave "national crisis"; and the Dundee *Advertiser* comments:

"A cataclysmal disturbance of the religious institutions of Scotland can not, of course, be allowed upon such attenuated pleadings as have served for the House of Lords. Lord Halsbury and his colleagues have given Scotland law; a higher authority must give Scotland justice. Whatever be the legal worth of the judgment, the facts, large and commanding, lie outside it, calling for treatment in a style of promptitude and equity commensurate with their imminence and importance. That 29 ministers, resting upon doctrines that were true to the mind of the church sixty years ago, should be suffered to outweigh the decision of 1,100, and to enter into possession of the properties of the undivided Free Church is unthinkable. Law will cease to be respected if its result is the production of chaos. Hence the inevitable sequel of the judgment is legislation, initiated by a suspensory bill, and followed up by an act which shall give statutory shape to the right the church has always assumed to possess, the right of independent interpretation of its own constitution. Thanks to the narrowness of the judgment, a reference to the supreme authority is unavoidable. Were the party which is now declared to be the legitimate Free Church in the mood for compromise, compromise is forbidden them. The same power which gives them the administration of the funds withholds the right to part with or deflect the object of the funds. In fact, from the point of view of the marvelously endowed remnant, the House of Lords judges have spoken too pedantically, too literally, and too well."

The Glasgow *Herald* has "no hesitation in saying that this is a positively monstrous situation":

"The Union is presumably indissoluble; dissolution is inconceivable. Even if the link were broken, it is evident that every man who came back to the Free Church would, as an essential condition of enjoying the use of any part of the property, have to foreswear open-mindedness about the establishment principle, profess true-blue Calvinism, and one knows not what else. The question, then, resolves itself into one of compromise on very peculiar lines. It is unnecessary to say anything here about the spirit in which the subject of compromise should be approached, for we are well assured that the leaders on both sides are so alive to the gravity of the situation that they will absolutely ban recrimination. But given a disposition on either side to be amicable and divide the subjects *in medio* in a common-sense manner—we refuse to believe that the Free Church could dream of sticking to the whole—it is necessary to face the fact that legally the United Free Church can not hold any of the property which the Free Church might conceivably be willing to hand over. Even if the terms of the Union were altered so that only original free churchmen could enjoy the use of the funds brought in by the Free Church members, would not the same disability lie upon these original free churchmen so long as they did not abjure their disestablishment heresy and their advanced views on free-will and necessity? Is the Free Church, again, legally capable of divesting itself of any part of the funds now vested in it by the House of Lords' judgment? As at present advised, we can see no legal exit from the *impasse*."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:

"It is too soon to ask what those who have been successful in the litigation will do with their victory. They will be ill-advised if they imitate the bad example set them after the Union by the wrongdoers. They can afford to be generous in their hour of triumph—provided the civil law they have invoked permits them. It may be that their victory will bring nearer that reconstruction of the churches in Scotland for which so many good men have expressed an ardent desire."

THE NEED FOR GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

"IT has been one of the most unfortunate results of the divorce of theology from the university," writes the Rev. Charles Augustus Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, "that theology has not had its just share in the great advance of education in the past half-century." When one considers, he continues, the enormous development that has taken place in the medical schools of the country, the advance in the study of law, the unfolding of graduate departments of the universities, and the increased length of preparation for men entering the various other vocations of life, the lack of advanced requirements for the Christian ministry is evidently a serious matter. Professor Briggs would meet this situation by the establishment of graduate schools of theology. From *The American Journal of Theology* (July) we quote him as follows:

"The Christian minister is no longer what he used to be and what he ought to be, the best educated man in the community. As things are now, he is ministering to men and women as well educated as, if not better educated than, himself. What other result could be looked for under these circumstances than a relative decline in the public position of the clergyman and in the public estimation of the church? It is necessary, if the church is to regain its true position, and the minister is to be the religious teacher of the next generation, that he should have a much higher education than he can get at present in our theological seminaries. This can be given only in graduate schools in theology where the choicest men may be able to give two, three, and four additional years to the study of theology. If the graduate school is necessary for the higher study of medicine, if graduate schools are necessary in numerous other branches of learning, can theology—the highest, the most comprehensive, the most difficult, and the most important of all studies—do its work without the graduate school? Theology will certainly go on sinking in relative importance and carry with it by inevitable gravitation the ministry, the church, and Christianity itself, unless graduate schools of theology can be established, fully equipped and maintained, in which the study of theology can be carried on to the highest degree of excellence and in the most comprehensive thoroughness."

The study of theology, urges Professor Briggs, is "the highest, the most comprehensive, the only universal study, for it is the study of God and of all things in their relations to God." Under this definition, he points out, there can be no conflict between true science and true theology:

"There has been such a warfare, in which science has waged many a battle and won a succession of victories. But this warfare has not been a struggle of science against religion, or theology, or even dogmatic theology. Religion and theology have taken part in this struggle, but they have not warred *against* science, but rather *on the side of* science against a common foe—*ecclesiastical domination*, the greatest foe of theology, as it is also of all learning. For every martyr to science there have been a hundred martyrs to theology in this conflict against ecclesiastical domination which has been waged for centuries. The men of science have battled nobly and well—all honor to them; but they never would have won their victories if it had not been for the theologians who fought by their side and suffered cruel wrongs on behalf of truth and righteousness. . . . . .

"The laws of nature are just as truly laws of God as are the laws

of Moses. The records of the rocks are just as true as the records of Holy Scripture. The prophecies of astronomy are as sure as the predictions of the prophets. There is no schism in the realm of truth; it is all alike, in various degrees and proportions, the teaching of God."

Theology is now passing through its greatest transformations, says Professor Briggs. It invites us into the various fields of Christian ethics, Christian sociology, Christian ecclesiology, and Christian irenics. "Upon these studies of the graduate school of theology," he claims, "to a great extent depends the future of Christianity in our land and throughout the world." We read further:

"The systematic theology of the future will not be constructed out of arbitrary interpretation of isolated texts of Holy Scripture; it will not be a denominational theology fused in the heat of sectarian polemics; it will not be a sum of the gradual deposits of traditionalism; but it will be constructed by a thorough use of the inductive and genetic methods, searching all the sources, Bible and nature, history and Christian experience, and out of them all organizing a truly living and comprehensive doctrine of God, a divine teaching for the modern age."

Professor Briggs concludes with a final emphasis on the tremendous possible significance of graduate schools of theology:

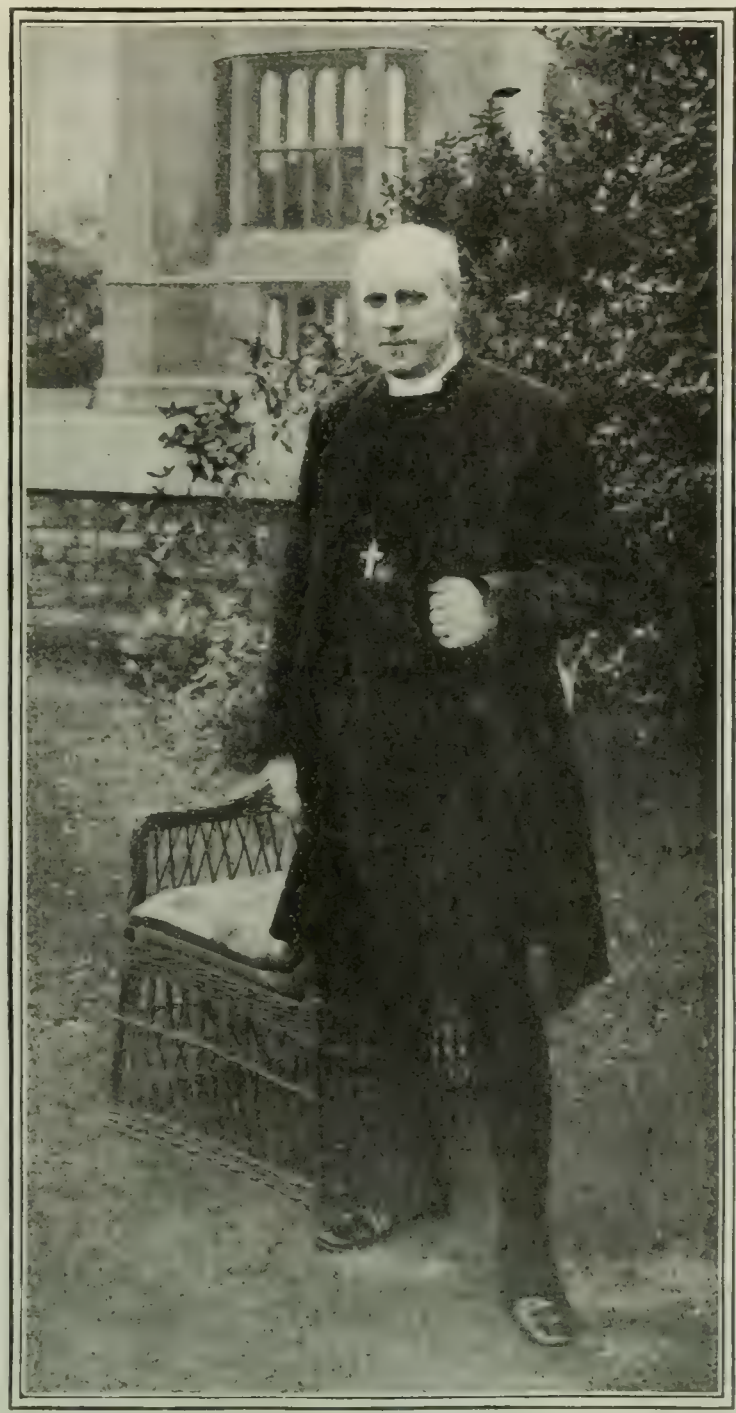
"It is a common complaint that the ministry is not what it used to be; that it does not summon to its work as high a class of men as in former times; that the strongest and the most ambitious of the young men prefer other pursuits. This is in part true and in part false. The reasons for the real facts of the case are serious defects in theological education. Theology does not, as it is commonly taught, appeal to the best intellects. It does not give the scholar the same freedom of investigation and liberty of conscience that he is sure of in other studies. It does not promise him a sufficiently secure field of usefulness. It does not often invite him to heroic endeavors.

"The graduate school of theology should strive to overcome these evils. It should offer to the student the highest, the most comprehensive, the most thorough of all studies. It should guarantee him entire freedom of investigation and perfect liberty of conscience.

"Then the study of theology will become again a study worth vastly more than any sacrifice or hardship it may cost. It is a study upon which more than any other the future of humanity depends. It is a study which brings into fellowship with prophets and apostles, with all the saints, with Jesus Christ, and with God the heavenly Father. It is a study which calls forth all that is best within a man—his moral and religious as well as his intellectual powers. It is a study which in all its parts may be animate with love to God and love to mankind. It is a study which men may share with angels and the spirits of the blessed. It is a study which knows no end. Other studies will pass away with the decay of the body and the departure of the world; but the study of theology, begun in this world, will go on forever, richer, fuller, and more glorious, in any and every world, in any and every dispensation, in which God may place us through all the ages of eternity."

THE VISIT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE first object of Archbishop Davidson in visiting this country is to attend the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which is to be held in Boston in October. He will also visit leading cities in the United States and in Canada, and has already expressed the hope that his journey "may and will, in the providence of God, tend to promote yet closer the unity of our common work and to strengthen our hands for combating evil life both in England and America." The New York *Churchman*, which regards the occasion as one of "momentous interest," from which "momentous consequences" may flow, has this to say:



THE MOST REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

A photograph taken in the gardens of Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop's London residence.

"As public interest seems widespread and deep both in America and England, so the consequences should be beneficial to both national churches. It is difficult for us to realize what change means to an Englishman, especially when the customs of an institution are involved. That the administrative head of the English church should for the first time cross the ocean is suggestive. That he should do so in order to meet the representatives of the American church in general convention, and thus come into the closest possible touch with the life of the national church, is most significant. For what he is in himself, and for what he represents, Dr. Davidson will receive the warmest possible welcome from American churchmen. From expressions in the daily press it is evident that he will be welcomed with equal warmth by all Americans. We are disposed to magnify the importance of his visit, as that of a Christian statesman working in the interest of Christian fellowship and the extension of the Kingdom of God. The two nations have set a noble example in the development of cordial relations. This relation means much to the peace and progress of the world. A closer bond between the national churches would mean much to the unity and progress of the Christian church, because we look entirely beyond our own communion in the results that would flow from a larger and more fearless outlook on the part of these two branches of the Anglican communion, and their combined efforts to establish a principle of cooperation with other churches.

"The English church, through its primate, ought to see much in a free church in a free state to aid it in emancipating itself from the limitations of a state church; while the American church should, in the great missionary meetings at which the Archbishop of Canterbury is to speak, catch some of the fire and enthusiasm that has sent the missionaries of the English church throughout the world. These are but types of the things that the national churches can give each to the other if their statesmen bear in mind that the church was divinely instituted and the sacraments divinely

Appointed to bind men into one brotherhood in Christ, with God as their Father."

The Boston *Transcript* comments:

"Our country is old enough now to feel what is known as an historical interest in our distinguished visitor, quite apart from his personality and what he stands for, the Archbishop of Canterbury being the most distinguished of Protestant ecclesiastics and occupying a position to Protestantism very similar to that the Pope himself holds toward the Roman Catholic world. The power associated with the archbishopric of Canterbury is not what it was, but its prestige is still great, and with the office is connected a history that runs back centuries beyond the Norman conquest. The Archbishop of Canterbury is primate and metropolitan of all England. He is the first peer of the realm and takes precedence of all dukes save those who are of the royal family.

"He has a palace at Lambeth, besides his residence at Canterbury. He lives in a state he can make almost regal if he chooses, and he receives from British society a degree of consideration second only to that accorded to royalty itself. He holds his office, to which he is appointed by the crown, for life, and in the sense that an established church must exercise great influence on public opinion the office is political. The Church of England is one of the great conservative forces of the United Kingdom. It yields but slowly to any innovation and on it rally the social elements that resist change. . . . . .

"The traditions of the archbishopric make for its continued prominence. Beginning with the great Augustine himself, history knows almost one hundred archbishops of Canterbury. Four centuries ago they furnished chancellors of the realm and were statesmen-ecclesiastics. Before that time they held their office so high that they divided power with the king. Becket was slain on his own altar because the king not only hated but feared him. Cranmer, who died at the stake for Protestantism, was Archbishop of Canterbury. Laud, who perished on the scaffold because the Puritans held him the most implacable foe of popular liberty, was Archbishop of Canterbury. There have been great men in the office and there have been small men, but the office itself, whether in opposition to or in sympathy with political development, has always touched English history, which can not be written without reference to it. Shorn of much of its power as it is, the office is still impressive to the imagination of the Protestant world."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND THE NEGRO.

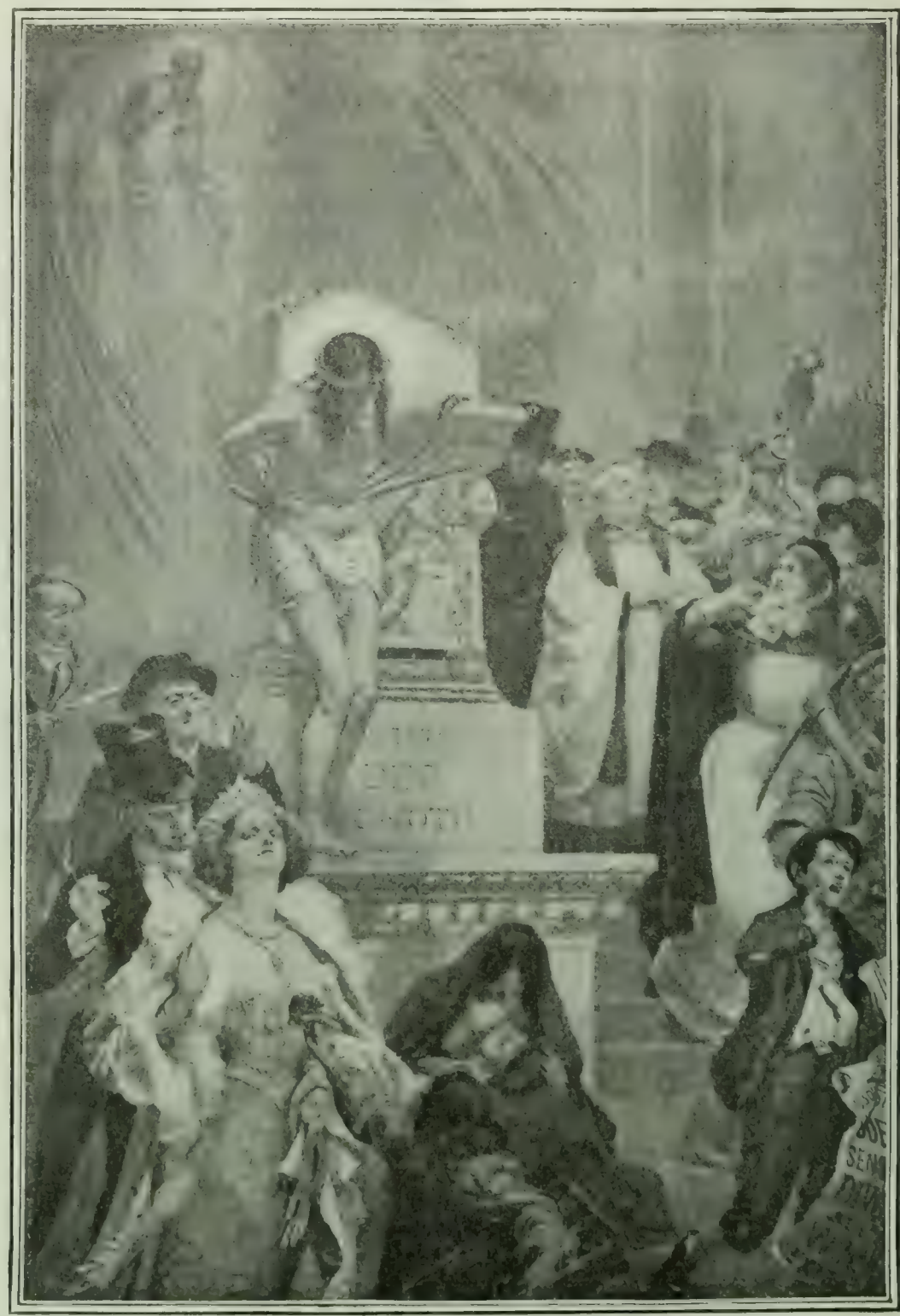
THE Roman Catholic Church has always made it her proud boast that she knows no distinction between rich and poor, white and black—that all are held to be equal before her altars. In view of this fact, a recent press despatch, announcing that Father O'Donohue, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore, had excluded negroes from certain masses at his church, was greeted with some surprise. When asked by Cardinal Gibbons to explain his action, the priest replied that at two masses his church is inadequate to accommodate his own parishioners, and that he had announced from the pulpit that colored people, while welcome to occupy certain pews during other masses, should attend their own church and not come to his church at these. On this the New York *Freeman's Journal* comments:

"To speak frankly, we do not think that Father O'Donohue's defense against the accusation of encouraging the 'lily white' spirit in his church is satisfactory. He feels himself called upon to defend a policy which the Catholic Church has never approved of. Whatever he may say about the crowded attendance at the masses from which colored Catholics are excluded, it is quite evident that it is the color of their skin that causes the doors of the Immaculate Conception to be closed against these Catholics. The very wording of the interdict issued by Father O'Donohue goes to prove this. This interdict is so framed that it applies only to colored Catholics. It furnishes convincing evidence of Father O'Donohue's desire to make a distinction which the church has never recognized. Of all persons a Catholic priest should be the last to draw the color line."

"DESPISED AND REJECTED OF MEN": AN ARTIST'S SERMON.

AT the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London, the great canvas by Sigismund Goetze, entitled "Despised and Rejected of Men," has created an artistic sensation. It is declared to be a "powerful and terribly realistic presentment of Christ" in a modern setting, and is described by a writer in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) as follows:

"Those who have seen the picture will realize the impossibility of giving even a faint idea of its power and awful significance. In the center of the canvas is the Christ, standing on a pedestal, bound with ropes, while on either side passes the heedless crowd. A prominent figure is a richly vested priest, proudly conscious of the perfection of the ritual with which he is starving his higher life. Over the shoulder of the priest looks a stern-faced divine of a very different type. Bible in hand, he turns to look at the divine figure, but the onlooker is conscious that this stern preacher of the letter



SIGISMUND GOETZE'S PAINTING OF CHRIST, AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, LONDON.

of the Gospel has missed its spirit, and is as far astray as the priest whose ceremonial is to him anathema. The startled look on the face of the hospital nurse in the foreground is very realistic; so is the absorption of the man of science, so intent on the contents of his test-tube that he has not a glance for the Christ at his side. One of the most striking figures is that of the thoughtless beauty hurrying from one scene of pleasure to another, and spurning the sweet-faced little ragged child who is offering a bunch of violets. In rejecting the plea of the child we know that the proud woman is rejecting the Christ who has identified himself forever with the least of these little ones. The only person in the whole picture who has found time to pause is the mother seated on the steps of the pedestal with her baby in her arms, and we can not but feel that when she has ministered to the wants of her child she will spare a moment for the Lover of little children who is so close to her. In the background stands an angel with bowed head, holding the cup which the world He loved to the death is still compelling the Christ to drink, while a cloud of angel faces look down upon the scene with wonder. As the visitor turns away he is haunted with the music of Stainer's 'Crucifixon,' 'Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?'"

The Christian Herald (New York) says: "This allegory—which a critic has aptly called 'a painted sermon'—is applicable to conditions in any part of the civilized world. It is a picture to study deeply and to ponder about, in order that the full force of the lesson it teaches may be understood."

MORMONISM DEFINED AND DEFENDED.

IN a book called "Scientific Aspects of Mormonism," Prof. Nels L. Nelson, of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, claims that Mormonism, "the persecuted religion of the nineteenth century," is "good, true, and beautiful," "a scientific religion," "the religion of Jesus Christ." He writes of his subject, he tells us, from the internal aspect, "by which is meant its philosophy or fundamental principles,—the principles that must be, in order that its forms as a religion may exist."

Mormonism, says Professor Nelson, finds mankind located in a most beautiful world of phenomena. Further, it finds that man "is primarily and most emphatically fitted to apprehend these phenomena, and but dimly fitted—perhaps not at all—with powers for apprehending the occult; and to the extent that he forms harmonious correspondences with these same 'illusions' [*vide* the teachings of Theosophy and of Christian Science], it finds that he grows in wisdom, power, and happiness." It reasons, therefore, that "the objects of sense proclaim their own mission,—the development of man; and consequently that the experiences of this world constitute a fabric entirely worthy of religion,—especially as there is no other, save the gauze material of metaphysical dreams." He continues:

"But Mormonism does not forget that 'things as they are, as they have been, and as they will be' result, when interpreted by man, only in relative truth—truth subject to constant modification. Absolute truth it defines to be 'things as they are, as they have been, and as they will be,' when interpreted by God. And right here rises the problem of religion—the only reason, in fact, for its existence. Can man come into possession of absolute truth? In other words, can he come to look at things from God's point of view? For, if he can not, then science is the very best religion he can have.

"Here the two systems of thought divide: Science is skeptical, Mormonism confident."

This leads to a definition of the Mormon conception of God, a conception frankly anthropomorphic. God, Professor Nelson tells us, is the personal Prototype of man. To know God is to have "adequate notions of His personality in, say, five different aspects: physically, intellectually, socially, morally, and spiritually." We read further:

"If a man would have the noblest ideal of God's physical personality, let him master all that is known of physiology and hygiene—and conform his own life thereto; if he would realize His intellectual personality, let him become familiar with the elements of intellect in man, then calculate what must be the Intellect that could create and control a solar system, with all the myriad forms of life and being therein manifested; if he would know God's social personality, let him study sociology, determine what qualities in man lead to love and harmony; in the home, in the state, in the nation, in the world—and then consider that God has so mastered these laws that heaven (ideal social harmony) is His eternal habitat; and so of God's moral and spiritual personalities: to the extent that man discovers and lives moral and spiritual law,—to that extent he will know God. . . . . .

"Mormonism thus finds in life, not in metaphysical speculation, its commentary upon Scipture."

NELS L. NELSON

Professor of English in Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Of the attitude of the Mormon philosophy toward our earthly existence we are told further:

"This earth, by the Mormon conception, is not a pestilent island in the ocean of eternity, where souls are quarantined for sin, as the dismalists among Christians would have us believe. On the contrary, it is a world prepared by our Father in heaven for the transplanting of His children; a glorious university—the only real university—for the development of His sons and daughters.

"These sons and daughters do not belong to an order of beings lower than that of God Himself, and are, therefore, not 'totally depraved'; their so-called deformities of sin are, for the most part, merely the deformities incident to growth and development; the deformities of the scaffolding as compared with the perfected house."

Professor Nelson is not least interesting when he outlines the Mormon conception of heaven and hell. He says:

"Heaven is always a present, not a future, state of the soul; and if any being would know the extent—the height, depth, and breadth—of bliss which the universe has in store for him at any time, let him take stock of how much heavenly beauty he sees, and feels, and lives, in the creations immediately around him."

The essential fact of hell, teaches Mormonism, is a state of discord with one's surroundings:

"Just as heaven represents the upward, forward, positive point of view—the life that seeks law to the end that it may come more and more into harmony with God, so hell is the negative, reactionary, rebellious point of view—the life which, opposing itself to the harmony of the universe, is in process of being undone."

After stating that the attitude of Mormonism toward other Christian systems is one of uncompromising non-affiliation, Professor Nelson concludes:

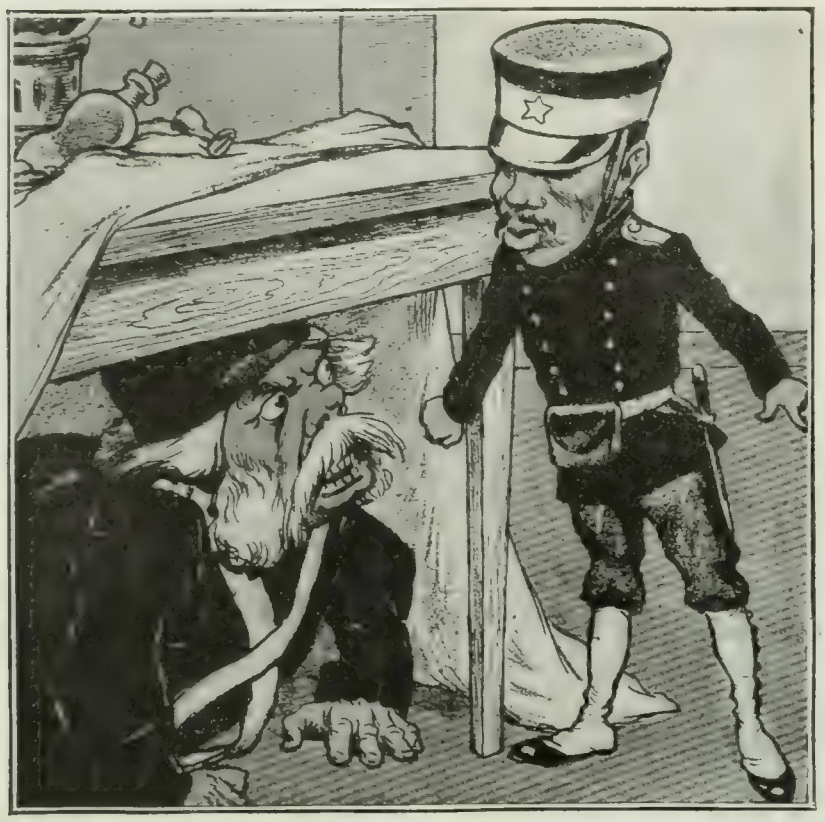
"Mormons, with their very practical notions of salvation as a progressive coming into harmony with law, and of heaven as a progressive social regeneration of this world, can not be persuaded to lay down the weapons of common sense, however narrow and bigoted they may seem in consequence. They are fated, therefore, to remain the iconoclast of modern religions, shams, and artificialities, entrenched tho such sham may be behind solemn rite and sacred ceremony; the prophets of a new era for humanity—the era of life looked at as religion, of religion looked at as life."

Professor Nelson adds the statement that he hopes to consider, in a second volume on "Social Aspects of Mormonism," the question of plural marriage, with a view to "lifting the obloquy which now rests on the entire social system through a misunderstanding of this relatively insignificant feature."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S GENIUS IN EVADING THE JAPANESE.

THE semicircle continues a prime favorite with those anonymous artists whose tactical diagrams in the European press set at flat defiance the assurances of all war correspondents that a veil of impenetrable mystery has fallen over Mukden and Harbin. "I saw pretty nearly everything there was to see, except the actual fighting," asserts the correspondent of the London *News*. "I have not seen, and no correspondent alive to-day has seen, an atom of that." But the widening semicircle to which these newspaper



PRUDENT.

JAPAN—"Will you come out?"
RUSSIA—"No—I mean to show that under here I'm master."
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

artists addict themselves shows that they have seen the fighting as Hamlet once saw his father—in the mind's eye. The semicircle always stands for the armies of Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu, describing with exquisite nicety a certain proposition in Euclid, or, in the technical verbiage of the experts, outflanking Kuropatkin. That commander's mathematical calculations are reported to involve the shortest distance between two points, one of them being Mukden, and it would presumably go hard with the pupil of Skobeleff were the military expert of the London *Standard* on the Japanese staff urging that vigorous pursuit of the foe upon which he thus enlarges in print:

"The Japanese, while losing nothing of their tactical dash, seem to have lost all sense of strategical proportion. They have, indeed, such an enormous numerical preponderance opposite the decisive point that nothing they can now do can well deprive them of ultimate success; but they will have to pay for their dilatoriness by sacrifice of life out of all proportion to the need of the situation. They have grasped the material side of the 'Art of the Leader'—*i.e.*, of 'strategy,' for that is all the word really means, but seem to have failed to seize its 'psychology,' which is the very essence of the whole matter.

"They have made good their plan of campaign by material occupation of the ground, but have repeatedly missed their opportunity of accompanying occupation by such a demonstration of energy in pursuit as should leave on the defenders the impression of the utter hopelessness of prolonged resistance. The absolute destruction of General Stackelberg's force by a vigorous pursuit after Telissu would in all human probability have so completely demoralized the Russian army—for there is a limit to their endurance also—that they would never again have faced their enemy south of Liao-Yang. . . . . .

"At Mukden, the whole of the Seventeenth Army Corps, together with other details, aggregating probably 40,000 combatants, is, at any rate, in a position to threaten General Kuroki's army and keep the bulk of them away from the real point of decision. Had Kuroki reached his present position three weeks ago he could have afforded to neglect this threat from the northward, pierced the Russian communications between Liao-Yang and Mukden, and driven the whole of their forces in the field south into the arms of Generals Oku and Nodzu, widening the distance between the Russian wings with every day's movement. But the opportunity has been allowed to slip, and now, while Kuroki is evidently held in check by the threat from the north, the advance of his comrades from the south is merely hastening the concentration it should be his utmost aim to prevent."

This, it must be remembered, is the criticism of an authority who some weeks ago thought that Kuropatkin was so hopelessly outflanked that only Japanese dilatoriness could afford him a chance to escape. "Is Kuropatkin out of danger?" asks the London *Mail*, admitting with something like wonder that "the most critical moment for General Kuropatkin may now have passed." It sees, apparently, no adequate explanation in rumors that the three enveloping Japanese armies may have been weakened by detachments brought down to Port Arthur, and finds fault simply with the slackness of the Mikado's commanders:

"After the capture of New-Chwang by the Japanese, it was thought that their northern wing under General Kuroki would make a rapid movement to get astride of the railway and cut the Russian communications. But days have passed and there has been no such move, so that we are left in great doubt as to the real intention of the Japanese. Whether the slowness of their movements is due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies and organizing the transport in the rear of so vast an army as they now have in the field, or to some carefully concealed purpose, not at present intelligible to the Western observer, is still quite uncertain. But more than once in the Manchurian campaign, when they seemed to have the Russians in the hollow of their hand, they have failed to close the hand. A rapid advance after the victory on the Yalu would have embarrassed the Russians very seriously; but there was no rapid forward movement. Again, after General Stackelberg's disaster at Wafangku, it seemed that the fate of his army was sealed, yet at the critical moment he was permitted to escape. So far the Japanese have dealt heavy blows, but they have not followed them up."

Nor are these the only instances of English disenchantment with Japanese strategy. So severe are many London organs in their criticisms of the campaign against Kuropatkin that one might imagine them to be copying the utterances of the Paris dailies. The military expert of the London *News* begins to doubt if the Japanese will ever cut the railway communication upon which Russia depends:

"That the Japanese will cut that line is doubtful. They have been so slow hitherto that it is difficult to believe their slowness other than a habit essential to their elaborate calculation of war. Rapid initiative does not fit in with German models. If they *do* cut it, Russia can do nothing for at least eight months, and it is morally certain that Port Arthur will fall by famine. If they fail in the plan, it will mean that the Russians will, for the first time since the campaign began, be fighting with their communications protected and with a front perpendicular to those communications. The stream of reinforcement will continue unchecked, and by the middle of September Kuropatkin will be able to take the initiative; a movement against the Japanese right flank will be begun."

But the London *Times* refuses to accept any theory founded upon Japanese incompetence. The Japanese are pursuing and attacking correctly, it thinks. Besides:

"The Russian commander is again complaining of the activity of the Chunchuses, who have been attacking a train and otherwise displaying a disconcerting energy. . . . Their intervention is chiefly of interest as a convincing proof that they are satisfied the fortune of war is decisively against the Russians."

HOW FRANCE WILL WAGE HER WAR WITH THE VATICAN.

VIEWING the open war between the Vatican and the French republic from a purely tactical standpoint, European newspaper opinion inclines to the idea that for the present the advantage is on the side of the Roman curia. The Vatican has successfully assumed the offensive, and the Government at Paris must remain on the defensive, at least until the assembly of the Chambers on October 15 next. On the other hand, the policy which has plunged Pius X. into so vehement a contest is severely criticized by many well-informed and temperate organs, from the London *Spectator*, professing to behold in the Roman Catholic Church a potent force against the materialism of the age, to the Rome *Tribuna*, the ministerial daily which stoutly resists the claim of the papacy to any form of temporal power in the Eternal City. As for the French press, its attitude is for the most part extremely partizan, and it agrees only upon one point—the pending struggle will be bitter, resulting, so far as can be seen, in a kind of separation of church and state that is likely to please nobody at first.

BISHOP GEAY OF LAVAL,
Whose reluctance to resign has been too much for two Popes to overcome finally.

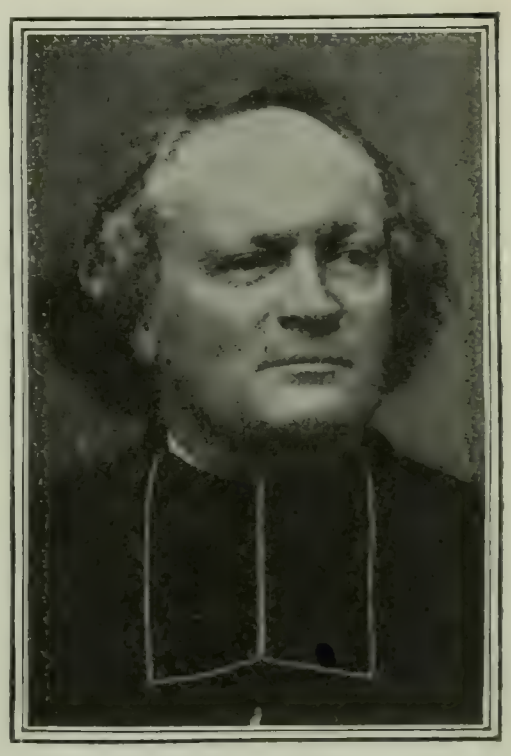
Short work will be made of the present establishment of religion in France, if anticlerical sheets like the *Action*, the *Humanité*, the *Lanterne*, and the *Aurore*, of Paris, have their way, while the noted clerical leader, the Count de Mun, concedes in the *Croix* (Paris) that separation of church and state is coming. But clerical organs warn the Vatican that the churches and cathedrals, the cemeteries, and the trust funds are not to be handed over to the Roman hierarchy without scrutiny and without tax. "Rome wanted war," declares the *Action*. "She shall have it." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), with clerical leanings, is alarmed at the outlook:

"It is perforce necessary to imagine a new system for the Catholics of France. The budget of public worship will be suppressed then, and upon pretext of separating church and state, a series of rigorous measures will be enacted that will immensely strengthen the rights of the 'prince,' and will violate the dearest liberties of the believers. The gradation will thus be very cunning. Each incident will become the pretext of a graver incident. There was involved in the beginning scarcely more than a caprice of M. Combes, insisting upon placing himself in the position of defender of a bishop suspected of being unworthy. This pretension was particularly ridiculous. Now, thanks to a series of hateful maneuvers, it is hoped to make this end, by successive stages, in the systematic persecution of the great majority of Frenchmen."

But the Vatican will never flinch, unless, in truth, every clerical organ in Europe is egregiously misinformed. The Pope, we are informed by such of his sympathizers as the *Eco di Bergamo* and the *Journal de Bruxelles*, regards the Vatican's war with France not from the point of view of the Concordat, but from the point of view of the moral uplift of the whole Roman Catholic clergy. He regards himself as, in a sense, the follower of that great Hildebrand who set about the reform of worship and morals with such unsparing vigor. The subject is studied at length in the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) by a well-informed Italian politician:

"The Concordat makes the Government of the republic the true and absolute ruler of the French clergy. According to the wording of the Concordat, M. Combes is protector of Catholic faith in France. A bishop can not go to Rome without the permission of the Government which has named him and which has required of him an oath of unconditional fidelity, an oath to serve the interests of the French Government before all others. Thus there remains, as in the present case, an unworthy bishop in his see, in spite of the contrary decision of the Pope, and for the reason only that this bishop, in spite of his moral unworthiness, is a true adherent of M. Combes. In such circumstances, Pius X. regards the abolition of the Concordat as an absolute necessity, in order that the mission of his pontificate may be fulfilled. Eloquence, the ability to serve men, the will to do good, all these, according to Pius X., are things of secondary importance. He only requires faith alone. The rebellious spirit of the higher prelates, the more or less open opposition to the commands of the Pope, their subjection to the secular power of the nation, their dealings with the Government and their frequently unseemly mode of life make energetic action necessary. Faith, real and true faith, to act with sole regard for the interests of the church, to venture upon every struggle, to renounce everything in order that the inalienable spiritual rights of the church may be confirmed and respect for them secured—that is the only program of Pius X., whom men were disposed to regard as an insignificant pontiff, but who, quite the contrary, is in the best way to become a great Pope."

The determination thus attributed to the Pope is equaled only by the determination professed by his anticlerical French opponents. The *Action* and the *Aurore* express amusement at the Vatican's preparations to withdraw from France the right to protect Roman Catholic interests in the Orient. They insist that it was but a shadowy right, as all the great Powers now protect their own subjects, whether clerical or anticlerical. The *Aurore* thinks that France was made unpopular among Orientals by her espousal of the Vatican's side in missionary disputes. And as regards the final outcome within France a Roman Catholic correspondent of the London *Times* indulges in these despondent reflections:



BISHOP LE NORDEZ OF DIJON.
"He describes himself," says the London *Times*, "as the victim of the corrupt intrigues of some of his clergy."

"The Radicals and Socialists, who are, for the most part, bitterly hostile not only to clericalism, but also to religion, probably would not contest this view of the results of a repeal of the Concordat (that the power of the ultramontane element within the church would increase), but the very reasons which make more moderate men shrink from running the risk of a separation between church and state urge them to press for it. They wish to repeal the Concordat just because they believe that, if the last check to the complete domination of fanaticism in the French church is removed, the educated and enlightened men who still remain in the ranks of the clergy and laity will find their position impossible and will be driven out of the church, and thus the only obstacle to a complete triumph of secularism in France will be removed. Even if the Concordat is broken they do not propose that the church should be free from the control of the state. On the contrary, most of their proposals for the separation of church and state contain provisions which restrict the liberty of the clergy

perhaps even more than the Concordat does, and would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the disestablished church to accumulate endowments to more than a very small amount. Should such provisions as these be put into effect they could only embitter the struggle between the church and state, and provide something like a justification for those who wish to make the church a political wedge for the destruction of the republic. The inevitable revolt against them would lead to still more stringent provisions until the French state would find itself almost unconsciously in the position of stamping out Catholicism as a seditious organization. That, it is to be feared, is the *dénouement* which the Radicals and Socialists desire. They feel that they are strong enough to fight clericalism and beat it, and they are probably right. They believe that a measure which increased the power of the clericalists and ultramontanes in the church would in the long run be fatal to French Catholicism, and they are probably right there too."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND'S ULTIMATUM TO THE GRAND LAMA.

FEW dress rehearsals could vie in effectiveness with the circumstances attending Colonel Younghusband's entry into the capital of Tibet. The central figure was, of course, the colonel himself, still looking, the London *Times* says, "for a desirable residence in Lhasa" and "incidentally mentioning to friendly callers that the visit of a British force is an expensive luxury, charged for by the day." Not less conspicuous, tho absent, was the Grand Lama, who had, according to the London *Standard*, "fled up the Peking road to a monastery" variously estimated to be from ten to a hundred miles off, "declaring that he was resolved to go into strict seclusion for three years." Carried in a litter was the Amban, China's official resident in Lhasa, amiably capable of inspiring confidence not only in Tibetan abbots, but in English organs too. Had the Grand Lama been counseled by the Amban, thinks the London *Times*, Colonel Younghusband need never have gone to Lhasa. Other exalted dignitaries present included the Ta Lama, an evasive ecclesiastic of whom English dailies are suspicious, and the Tongsa Penlop, whose ability to exert pressure upon the Grand Lama is understood to be as extraordinary as his retinue. That professor of metaphysics whom the London *Times* refers to as an "evil adviser," and whom the London *Mail* denounces as "a Russian spy," turns out to have disappeared mysteriously in the direction of St. Petersburg.

Altho "the Dalai Lama has shut himself up and refuses to see the high officers of state," Colonel Younghusband sent him word that the British would remain in Lhasa until a treaty had been signed, their expenses meanwhile to be charged at so much per diem against the reincarnation of the living Buddha. This gratifies the London *Times:*

"It is to be hoped that the indemnity will be of a nature which will bring home to the Dalai Lama and the ecclesiastical aristocracy which has terrorized the Tibetans for so long the fact that the British are an eminently practical people. . . . There should be no further waiting on the moods of the Dalai Lama and his evil adviser Dorjief [the professor of metaphysics and alleged Russian instrument]. The business has to be done quickly, and in Lhasa, and Lhasa alone, is the indemnity to be taken. We have disavowed all intention of annexation—a wise act of abstention, as there is nothing of value to annex. We are not to occupy and not to establish a protectorate or appoint a resident."

Yet it seems obvious to the London *Standard* that "the persistence of the Dalai Lama in a recalcitrant attitude will postpone the date when the mission can be withdrawn," while the Manchester *Guardian* remarks:

"The best thing that can possibly happen now that the British expedition has reached Lhasa is that the Tibetan Government should consent to begin negotiations. In other words, that we should be in the same position as we were before the expedition left the Chumbi Valley. The position of the Tibetans since the expedition started, as we understand it, has been that they would negotiate with us when we left their territory, but not before. They said exactly what every one in England or in any other nation with any self-respect left would have said; and because they said that, two thousand Tibetans have been killed, most of them without a preliminary declaration of war. The Tibetans may now consent to open up negotiations—we sincerely hope they will, so that we may no longer be guilty of the sin of carrying the horrors of war among a harmless and innocent people. But we are not one whit better off at Lhasa than we were, either for negotiating terms of peace or for insuring their observance. The only difference is that before the expedition started we had full liberty to settle our policy toward Tibet in accordance with our own interests, which were that we have as little to do with the country as possible, and that now we have to a great extent lost that liberty. The development of British policy now depends on the Grand Lama's will, not on our own. If he is obstinate the doctrine of the inevitable will presently be invoked to explain why Indian troops and Indian money are being used against Indian interests. We can only hope that the Grand Lama will save us from the consequences of our folly."

The final arrival of Colonel Younghusband in Lhasa is hailed as a great blow to Russia by those continental European organs which incline to hostility toward St. Petersburg. In fact, a certain reserve on the subject manifested by some leading German dailies is attributed by the London *Times* to regard for Russian susceptibilities. If this be the case, it would follow that the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), in touch with the Austrian Foreign Office, has grown careless of Russian sensitiveness. "The entry of the English into Lhasa is an event of the greatest significance," it declares. "The important land of Tibet is thereby drawn into the British sphere of influence." "Russia's historic influence in Tibet is destroyed at a blow," thinks the *Zeit* (Vienna), likewise an exponent of Austrian diplomatic opinion. But French organs of the orthodox pro-Russian school of world politics, while conceding the importance of the event, are disposed to attribute to it another kind of meaning. "Whatever may be the political consequences of the Younghusband-Macdonald expedition," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "its arrival at Lhasa, whither only some few favored ones have as yet attained, will remain a memorable event in the history of geographical science."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INTERNATIONAL TENSION OVER CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

CATACLYSMIC hypotheses of world-wide war are associated with Japanese diplomacy in China by some journals in foreign capitals; but the less speculative of serious organs awaken no such terrific images in the mind. Altho we are assured by the clerical and careful *Gaulois* (Paris) that "if the Russians lose a decisive battle, General Ma will receive the order to march against them," the liberal organ of Germany's middle class, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), prints an article by a diplomatist who has spent years in China and who avers that Japan's good faith where Chinese neutrality is concerned need not be doubted. More difficult to answer, writes this diplomatist, is the question of the yellow peril that would ensue were Japan to succeed completely. This is not only a pressing theme, but may even occasion a combination of some anti-Nippon Powers. In a still more epic strain, that able student of world-politics, M. René Pinon, describes, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), the aching eagerness with which the great Powers strive to prevent the luscious feast of China from slipping down the wrong maw:

"The conflicts which agitate the Far East, whatever may be the apparent motives or the immediate causes, are in reality but episodes of the struggle for supremacy over China. It is she, with her millions of inhabitants, with her immense resources, with her virgin mines and her idle energies, who, from Europe and America, lures travelers, men of affairs and soldiers. It is around her that

European colonies are established. Clinging to her flanks, they hang there with the eagerness of an aroused appetite. More than ever, the Middle Kingdom justifies its name. It has become the pivot of politics in the Far East. Its riches constitute a pole of attraction toward which the modern nations, feverish for commerce, tormented by the necessity of selling, turn their looks and their activity. 'The struggle for the Pacific' is in reality a struggle for China, for if the vast solitude of the great ocean grows animated, it is because the nations are crossing it to reach the gigantic market which is open to their trade. Who—of the Russians or the Japanese—will be the director and the educator of the Middle Kingdom in its necessary evolution: who will guide it in its metamorphosis, who will penetrate into its markets and exploit its riches? Will it be the Japanese, Asiatic and 'yellow,' or will it, indeed, be Russia, half European and half Mongol—this is the problem which, in the present conflict, armies and fleets are to solve. For the Japanese and for the Russians Manchuria, Korea, Port Arthur, the railway, have no doubt their value and their intrinsic importance, but their possession would not in themselves be worth the horrors of a long and cruel war. If they be disputed with so much fury, it is because they are the avenues to China, because they permit whomsoever holds them to trade with her and dominate her. Manchuria and Korea are the field of battle, but China is the stake."

Not less graphic is the pen with which M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu describes, in the *Économiste Français* (Paris), the mob of mandarins about the throne, a lonely few of whom sympathize with twentieth-century civilization while the subtle and profound majority frown in secret on everything unconnected with Confucius. "It is a strange position, that of this enormous mass of the Celestial Empire looking on as an inert spectator at a struggle which is proceeding on its own territory—or on that which is officially regarded as such—and of which the result will have so much influence upon its destinies." Such an attitude may be a proof of wisdom, says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, but it seems to him at the same time a singular display of impotence. And he continues:

"Among the great mandarins may be distinguished, it is true, some figures who are not insensible to progress and who are influenced by the attraction, or who, more accurately perhaps, understand the need of innovations in the Western style. But these are, as they were ten years ago, isolated. Highly placed as may be men like Chang-Chih-Tung or Yuan-Shih-Kai, their enterprise, forced, moreover, to be very prudent in the presence of the suspicious ultra-conservatives, can exert but a limited influence upon the general progress of events. No doubt the court itself seems less hostile to certain innovations. It does not regard railways with an evil eye, making use of them upon occasion. It shows itself sufficiently amiable to Europeans. But the foundation of its policies remains enveloped in a mystery which does not cease to give anxiety. Frankly reactionary measures are adopted from time to time, and when some interest is shown in progress it seems to be rather from distraction, from passing fancy, than because of serious appreciation of the advantages that can thus be attained. The ancient administrative edifice, worm-eaten, corrupt, stands ever."

The mistress of this "ancient administrative edifice" is introduced to us in most forbidding aspect by an anonymous authority in *The National Review* (London). Tzu-Hsi, Empress Dowager of China, if she be not unsparingly libeled, is an old lady of "innate cruelty," of "extraordinary force of will" and of "extreme unscrupulousness in attaining her ends." Here are the finishing touches to this portrait of the dame:

"Nothing comes amiss to her which can further her ambitions. She stops at nothing, and is afraid of no one. This was proved beyond doubt during the troubles of 1900. It is evident that she recognized in the presence of foreigners in China an element of danger to herself. She therefore determined to be rid of them. Whether the Boxer movement was actually originated by her to that end, or whether, detecting in it the seeds of a revolution against herself and her dynasty, she cleverly contrived to turn its anger against the foreigner, will never be clearly known. All that seems certain is that she ended by deliberately encouraging the dastardly attack made by them in defiance of all civilized nations upon envoys accredited to the Chinese court by friendly Powers. When, however, she realized that the game had failed and that the foreigner could not be wiped out, she began to see the folly of her policy, and being equally comfortable on whichever side of the fence she sat, provided it was a throne, she veered round and sent presents of rice and watermelons to the very people she had sought to destroy! Good luck has attended her always. Although when the allies entered Peking, she was obliged to flee, yet anon she returned, her position apparently undamaged, owing to the simple fact that the foreign ministers could not agree as to what was the best thing to do with her should she be deposed. A figurehead was wanted with whom they could treat. She would serve as well as another. The empress-dowager accepted the situation as it was. Being before all things an opportunist, it came easy to her to return to Peking and reopen relations with the hated foreigner. She simply bided her time.

"Meanwhile she is outwardly kind and courteous to the foreign ladies whom she is forced to entertain, even to those who were besieged by her orders. She sends them presents and inquires after their health, she expresses surprise and concern at the fact that any were wounded during that sad experience, and condoles with them, claiming also their sympathy for herself, for did she not suffer as much as they did from the wickedness of the Boxers, who acted in opposition to her direct orders and whom she was quite powerless to control! She would naturally prefer not to have any intercourse with foreign ladies; but since she must receive them, she contrives to get a good deal of amusement and interest out of it. She throws herself into the spirit of the thing, and being a first-rate actress, plays her part so well that she ends by forgetting that it *is* a part."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANTI-AMERICAN POLICY OF THE TURKISH SULTAN.

CHAMPIONS of the Armenian cause among the newspapers of Europe are inclined to wonder if the American people quite appreciate some consequences of the essentially divine nature of the Turkish Sultan's authority. Canon MacColl, the celebrated friend of Macedonia, has made it evident in the London *Times* and in *Pro Armenia* (Paris) that the demands of the Washington Government upon the Sublime Porte are opposed to the true faith as revealed in the Koran. The fact that the Sultan has repeatedly assented to the demands in question does not, according to our authority, bind Turkey in the least. The Sultan is bound by the dogmas which form the foundation of his theocratic position. But Canon MacColl assures us that while the Commander of the Faithful derives his authority through the Koran, that sacred volume must be authoritatively expounded. This work is performed by a body styled the Ulema, presided over by the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Now the sanctions of the authority wielded by the Sheikh-ul-Islam are so tremendous that engagements entered into by the Sultan in the name of his Government are not binding upon the Mohammedan conscience unless they are found by the Ulema to be in accordance with the truths of revealed religion.

There seems little doubt that Secretary Hay's demands upon the Sublime Porte involve a blow to faith. Were the Sultan to accede to such demands voluntarily he would, asserts Canon MacColl, forfeit his throne. But a naval demonstration puts a totally different face upon affairs. Terms wrung from the Sultan by means of a squadron may be at variance with the precepts of the Koran as authoritatively expounded, but they do not compromise his spirituality. The Sultan has but to repudiate his engagements when he becomes once more a free moral agent.

But the religious influences at work in the crisis are American rather than Turkish, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which understands that the despatch of an American squadron was a political maneuver of President Roosevelt's, eager to gain the support of missionary influence. The exponent of Bismarckian diplomacy, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, has long been indignant at the policy of "interference" in Turkey which it attributes to this

country, and, among others, the following expression of its opinion is characteristic:

"Altho the United States, on the strength of the Monroe Doctrine, forbids any interference of European nations in American affairs, it, on its own side, takes every opportunity to obtrude into European concerns. It has done so in Rumania, it has at least attempted to do so in Russia, and it is now doing the same thing in the case of Turkey. . . . So far as the agitation of public opinion in America over the Armenian atrocities is concerned, that leaves the Porte, let us hope, perfectly cool. In the first place, the Americans need not trouble themselves as to how Turkey proceeds with Macedonian incendiary murderers and dynamiters. In the second place, a nation which, like the American, itself perpetrates the most shameless atrocities, lynching and burning negroes, has no right to get morally excited over the barbarities of other nations, even were the American people a European one with a right to a voice in European affairs. . . . . .

"Let us hope the Turkish Government will not fail to return a proper reply should the Americans once more permit themselves to interfere in the concerns of the Porte. The Porte can turn to Russia if its own energies do not suffice. Russia knows how to manage the Americans. She does not try to win them with flatteries, but shows them her fist. That is the only language that the Yankee finally understands and appreciates."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BRITISH OUTBURST AGAINST RUSSIA.

WITH hearty congratulations to the Czar on the birth of the new baby, London dailies remind him that it may become the duty of the British navy to blow his ships out of the water. "In this country," says the London *Times*, "and we believe in all countries, the birth of an heir to the Russian crown evokes feelings of sincere satisfaction, which are all the more lively here on account of those ties of relationship through which the advent of an infant Csarevitch adds another to the long list of great-grandchildren sprung from our own Queen Victoria." But another editorial in the same daily declares: "If ministers and diplomatists waste too much time discussing forms and details, they may wake up some morning to learn that some fresh 'outrage' perpetrated by a Russian cruiser has provoked the nation into a mood which will not make for conciliation." The London *Mail* is not less sympathetic and peremptory. "Certainly throughout this English Empire," it remarks, "where home life has always been preeminent over every other consideration, we stretch out our hands in hearty congratulation." But another utterance in this daily insists that "vigorous representations should be made by this country to the Russian Government" to effect the cessation of "buccaneering proceedings." "There is at least some warrant for the hope," thinks the London *Standard*, "that the gracious and cheering influence which has descended upon the court will give the victory to the counselors of moderation and sympathy." But:

"The Foreign Office will, no doubt, inform the Russian Government that full compensation will have to be paid to the owners of the *Knight Commander* and her cargo for the loss of their property. But our Government may have to take even stronger measures. . . . As the diplomatic representations to the Russian Government do not seem to have much effect, it may be necessary for the commanders of our men-of-war to be instructed to secure due respect for the flag and proper regard for neutral rights."

Mother and child are doing well, and the London *Times* is glad of it, altho its consternation over the transfer of British carrying trade to German hands prompts it to call the attention of Mr. Balfour to the contraband theories of Mr. Hay:

"Our traditional attitude upon what is likely to prove the main issue—the definition of contraband—is expressed with a force and clearness which we must admire, and may be tempted to envy, in the circular note from Mr. Hay to the representatives of the United States in Europe, which has just been made public. The note, to judge by the telegraphic summary of its contents, deals chiefly with foodstuffs and provisions, with coal and other forms of fuel, and with cotton, but the principles which it lays down are of general application. Foremost among those principles is the doctrine common to ourselves and to the Americans of the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband. The Russians have made no such distinction. They declare that all sorts of commodities which may in any circumstances be used for warlike purposes or for the support of an army are absolute contraband. This principle, as Mr. Hay well observes, might be extended to every article of human use. In the case of the *Malacca* we were told that her captors declared all unsweetened biscuit—which, of course, includes all sea biscuit—to be contraband. This rule strictly applied would subject pretty nearly every ship in Eastern waters to the fate of the *Knight Commander*. Mr. Hay lays down what is the sound and reasonable rule on the subject."

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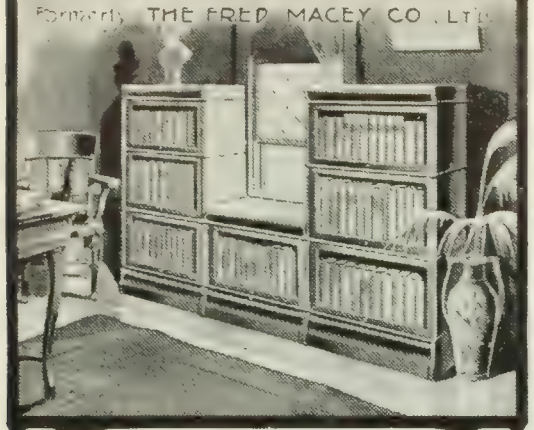

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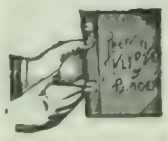

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"The Bible the Word of God."—F. Bettex. (German Literary Board, Burlington, Iowa, $1.50.)

"The Letters Which Never Reached Him." (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Greevey Papers." Edited by Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $4 net.)

"Hebrew Union College Annual, 1904."—Published by the Students of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., $1.50.)

"The French Noblesse of the Eighteenth Century." Translated by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"Dukes and Poets of Ferrara."—Edmund C. Gardner. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"The Fusser's Book." Rules by Anna Archbald and Georgia Jones. (Fox, Duffield Company, $0.75.)

"The Loves of Edwy."—Rose Cecil O'Neill. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Honesty with the Bible."—Prescott White. (Acme Publishing Co., Morgantown, W. Va.)

"Balthazar the Magus." A. Van der Naillen. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

Patria.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

I would not even ask my heart to say
  If I could love another land as well
  As thee, my country, had I felt the spell
Of Italy at birth, or learned to obey
The charm of France, or England's mighty sway;
  I would not be so much an infidel
  As once to dream, or fashion words to tell,
What land could hold my love from thee away.

For like a law of nature in my blood
  I feel thy sweet and secret sovereignty,
    And like a birthmark on my soul thy sign
My life is but a wave, and thou the flood;
  I am a leaf, and thou the mother-tree;
    Nor should I be at all, were I not thine.

From Collier's Weekly.

God's Greatest Gift.

By JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

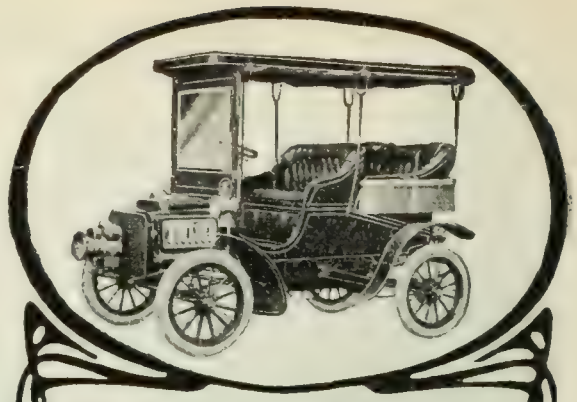
God pity those who know not touch of hands—
  Who dwell from all their fellows far apart,
Who, isolated in unpeopled lands,
  Know not a friend's communion, heart to heart!

But pity these—ah, pity these the more,
  Who of the populous town a desert make,
Pent in a solitude upon whose shore
  The tides of sweet compassion never break!

These are the dread Saharas we enclose
  About our lives when love we put away;
Amid life's roses, not a scent of rose;
  Amid the blossoming, nothing but decay.

But if 'tis love we search for, knowledge comes,
  And love that passeth knowledge—God is there!
Who seek the love of hearts find in their homes
  Peace at the threshold, angels on the stair.

—From Munsey's Magazine.



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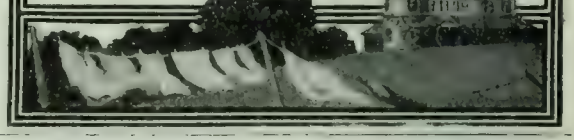

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 22.—Desperate fighting continues at Port Arthur. A Japanese cruiser bombards Korsakovsk, island of Sakhalien. A Russian converted cruiser, said to be the *Smolensk*, stops and examines the papers of the British steamer *Comedian* off Cape Colony coast. American officials deny warlike intention in the conduct of the destroyer *Chauncey* at Shanghai. The consuls at Shanghai meet, and decide to refer the case of the *Askold* to Peking.

August 23.—Chinese refugees from Port Arthur report the capture of Itseshan fort, second only in importance to the Golden Hill forts, and practically assuring the fall of the fortress. The Russian war-ships at Shanghai refuse to leave the port, altho the time limit set by the mayor of Shanghai expired. The capture of An-Shan-Chan by the Japanese is denied in Tokyo. The Russian battle-ship *Sevastopol* is badly damaged by striking a mine in Port Arthur harbor.

August 24.—Two Japanese cruisers are reported to have silenced forts at Tai-Pangtse, two miles east of Golden Hill, Port Arthur. Reports from Port Arthur via Chefu indicate that the Russians hold the Japanese at bay. By order of the Czar, the Russian flags are lowered on the *Askold* and *Grozovoi* at Shanghai, thus ending the complications at that port.

August 25.—Reports from Chefu state that the Russians now securely hold only three main forts at Port Arthur, their other positions being exposed to such a merciless and destructive artillery fire that their tenure is most precarious. The Japanese losses in the assaults of August 21 and 22 are said to number not less than 13,000. The Russian ships at Port Arthur are expected to make another dash to escape. Two Russian torpedo-boat destroyers strike floating mines in Port Arthur harbor while clearing a way for a fleet to come out; one sinks and the other is badly damaged. The end of the rainy season in Manchuria is reported. The Russian war-ships at Shanghai are disarmed, and will remain there until the war is over. The Anchor liner *Asia* reports from Port Said that she had been stopped by a Russian cruiser and her papers and cargo examined. England formally calls the attention of Russia to the recent actions of the *Smolensk* and asks for explanations.

August 26.—General Kuroki renews activity eastward of the Russian position of Liao-Yang; after prolonged artillery fire the Russian outposts retire to Lian-Dian-Sian, about twenty miles southeast of Liao-Yang, and the Japanese begin an advance on that position.

August 27.—The battle before Liao-Yang continues; Russian reports indicate a check to the Japanese advance.

August 28.—After three days' successful resistance the Russian troops retreat to Liao-Yang. An-Shan-Chan, on Kuropatkin's southern front, is captured by the Japanese. Refugees from Port Arthur report that the Japanese attack has slackened; the Japanese have failed to occupy any of the inner forts despite desperate assaults.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 22.—Paraguayan revolutionists capture the town of Villa Reyes, with its garrison of 200 men.

August 24.—Alexis Nicholaevitch, heir to the throne of Russia, is christened in St. Petersburg; the Czar signalizes the event by issuing a manifesto abolishing corporal punishment and lessening the burdens of the Jews and Finns.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

August 23.—Senator Lodge gives out an interview predicting Republican success, after a conference with the President at Oyster Bay.

August 24.—Elihu Root announces that under no circumstances will he be the Republican candidate for governor of New York.

August 26.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, defends the President and the Republican administration in a speech at Montpelier, Vt.

Congressman Littauer visits the President at Sagamore Hill.

August 28.—David B. Hill announces that after January 1 next he will retire from politics.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 22.—Senator Hoar's physician gives some hope of his patient's recovery.

Chicago packers ask for an injunction preventing

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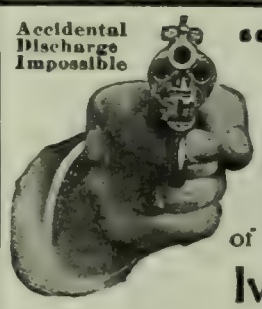

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the city of Chicago from interfering with the housing of employees in stock-yard plants while the butchers's strike continues.

August 23.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick arrives in New York in good spirits and expressing gratitude to friends in America for efforts in her behalf.

The governor of Georgia appoints a court to investigate the conduct of the militia from which Statesboro mob took the negro prisoners.

August 24.—Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, appoints a committee to try to end the meat strike.

President Roosevelt is petitioned to interfere in behalf of the men deported from Cripple Creek, Colo., on August 20.

August 25.—Writs are issued for the arrest of twenty-eight Cripple Creek citizens for their part in the deporting of union men and sympathizers.

August 26.—Conferences are held in Chicago looking to the settlement of the meat strike, without result.

August 27.—The battle-ship *Louisiana* is launched at Newport News shipyard.

Right Hon. and the Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, arrives in New York.

CHESS.

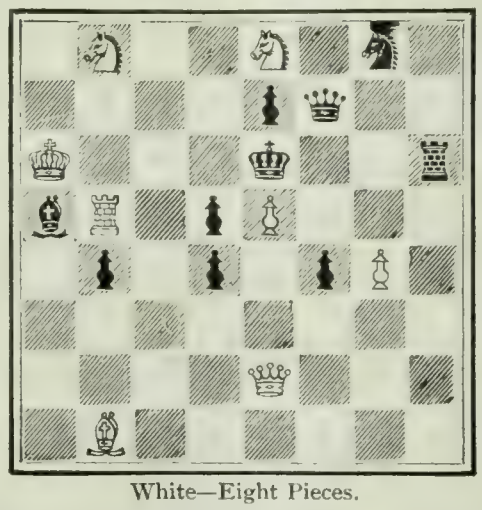
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 975.

By F. GAMAGE.

Third Prize *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth, England.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1 S 2 S 1 s 1; 4 p q 2; K 3 k 2 r; b R 1 p P 3; 1 p 1 p 1 p P 1; 8; 4 Q 3; 1 B 6.

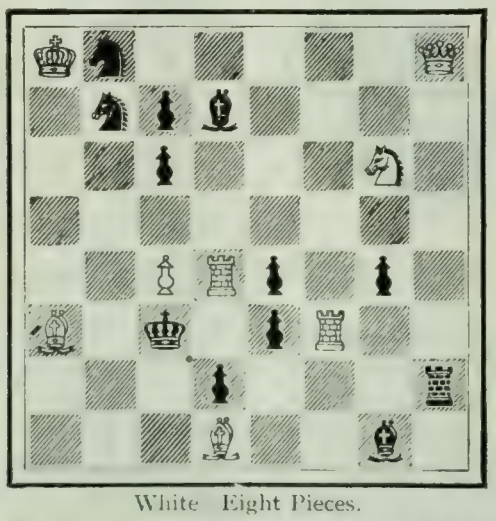
White mates in two moves.

Problem 976.

By V. MARIN.

Contributed by Mr. Robert H. Ramsey.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White Eight Pieces.

K s 5 Q; 1 s p b 4; 2 p 3 S 1; 8; 2 P R p 1 p 1; B 1 k 1 p R 2; 3 p 3 r; 3 B 2 b 1.

White mates in three moves.

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Solution of Problems

No. 960. Key-move: Q Q 8.

No. 961.

1. P—Kt 3 / K Q 5	2. Kt—K 6 ch / K—K 4	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / P x B	2. Kt x P ch / B x Kt	3. P Q 4 mate
1. ..... / P—B 7	2. Kt x P ch / K x B	3. P—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. Kt—K 6, mate
1. ..... / P x P	2. Kt—Kt 7 / Any	3. Q, Kt, or P, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Kt—Q 3 ch / K Q 5	3. Q—Kt 6, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston: A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; N. D. Waffle, Salt, Springville, N. Y.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass; "Arata," New York City; E. A. Kusel. Oroville, Cal.; G. Rosenthall, Commerce, Tex.; T. Unsworth, New York City; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Misses S. H. and L. V. Spencer, Blackstone, Va.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.

960: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; E. C. Haskell, Shellsburg, Iowa.; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; Dr. C. M. Menville, Houmo, La.; G. Lane, New York City; A. J. Gerson, Philadelphia; E. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; J. C. Bird, Sr., Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. F. W. Barnum, Chicago; Dr. E. O. Stuckey, Montgomery, Ala.; M. D. M, New Orleans.

961: E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.

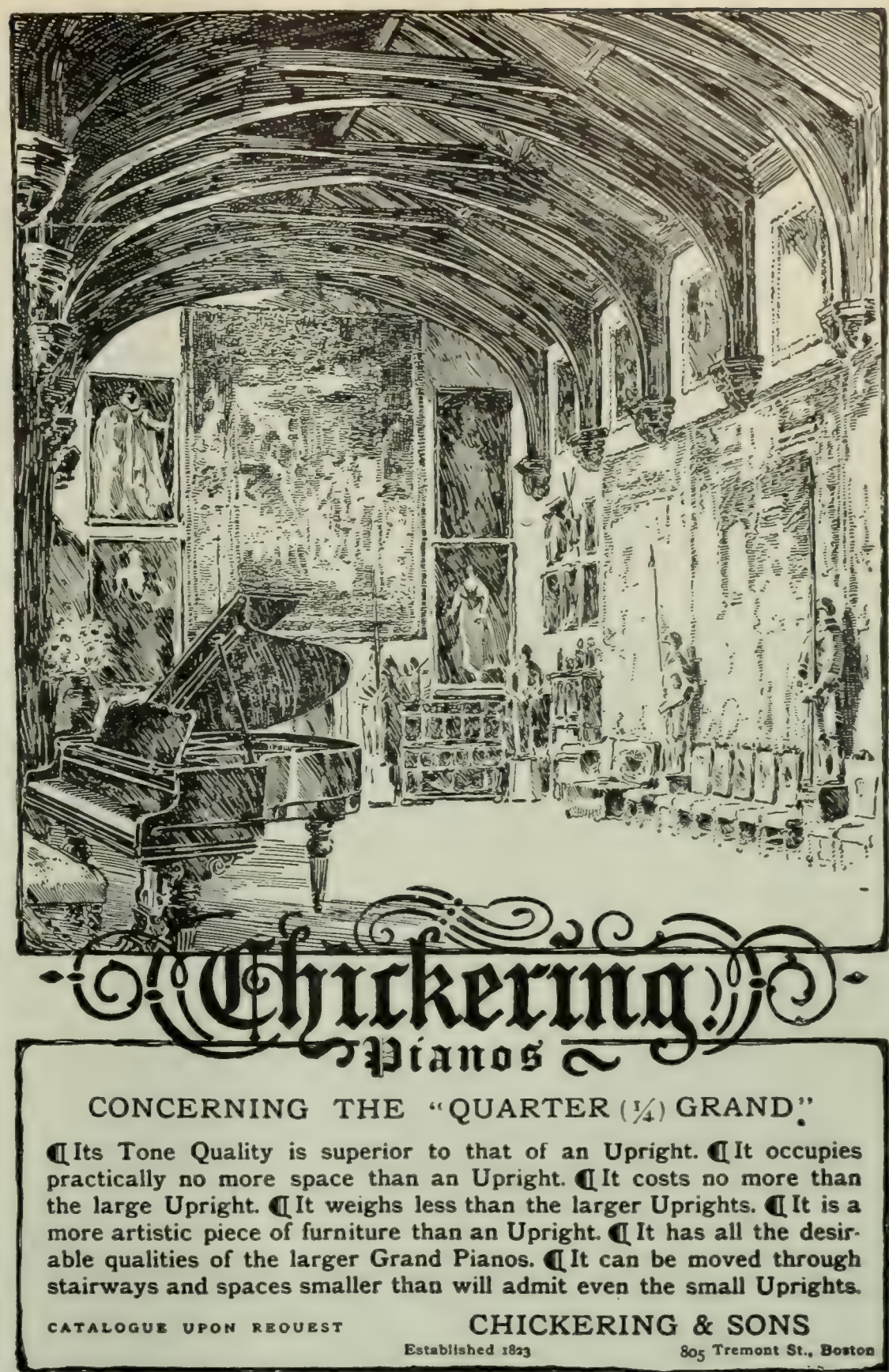
Comments (960): "Pretty, but light for a prizer"—G. D.; "Very good"—F. S. F.; "Unusually interesting"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Quite neat, but seen at a glance"—W. R.; "Beautiful mates"—J. G. L.; "The author of this charming *opus* is one of the very few composers who can render an idea in two-move form with economy and purity"—F. G.; "The toughest two-er I ever encountered"—J. F. C.; "Brilliant"—J. H. L.

961: "Ingenious and original"—G. D.; "When the key is found, the solver's labor has just begun"—F. S. F.; "All smooth sailing, until the reef 1 ..... / P x P is struck"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Easy and elegant"—J. G. L.; "Key-move yields only to some thinking"—L. H B.: "Tho light, a beautiful 'Bohemian.' The 1 ..... / P x P variation is charming"—F. G.

No. 960 proved to be a stumbling-block to many solvers. 1 Q—Q 7 will not do, for 1 ..... / K Kt 2 2 ——— no mate. Several inexperienced solvers tried to solve it by 1 Q—Kt sq. This is defeated by 1 ..... / Kt x B, for 2 Q—Q Kt sq is not mate, 2 ..... / Q B 7.

Lasker-McCutcheon.

The two following games, based upon the McCutcheon variation" of the French Defense, were played by correspondence by Dr Lasker, the World's Champion, and Mr. John L. McCutcheon of Pittsburg. The comments of the contestants are interesting and



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instructive. Score and notes from the Pittsburg *Despatch*.

GAME A.

McCUTCHEON *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	B—Kt 5

This is the "McCutcheon Variation."

5 P—K 5	P—K R 3
6 B—R 4	P—K Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	Kt—K 5
8 K Kt—K 2	P—K B 4
9 P—B 4	P—Q B 4
10 P—Q R 3	B—R 4
11 P x B P	P—Q 5

"How do you like the mixtures? The theorists will have food for analysis to last them some time." (Lasker.)

"The mixtures suit me so far; but as Voight said when I showed him the position recently, 'Just wait till Lasker gets you into the end-game!'" (McCutcheon.)

12 Q x P	B x Kt, ch
13 P x B	Q—K 2
14 P—K R 4	Kt—Q B 3

"This game is now of a very open character. You disdain to hide behind rocks, but charge on open ground. Beware, however, of the artillery fire; I mean later to open on your troops. I must be very careful of your splendid cavalry and light artillery (the Bishops) that you wish to maneuver into my flanks, if I read your intentions correctly." (L.)

"I have hope of making my cavalry and light artillery effective before you can get your siege-guns into play; besides I have now an extra company of infantry which I can afford to sacrifice, if it becomes necessary to divert your fire." (McC.)

15 Q—K 3	Kt x B

"Alas, that I had to part with that fine Knight, but that Bishop had a mischievous air about him! Your cavalry is worthy of compliment, but what of the shrapnel fire that will soon come?" (L.)

16 Q x Kt	P x P

"Fearlessly proceeding with my plan of campaign, altho already fears assails me that the mine exploded too soon." (L.)

17 Kt x P	B—Q 2
18 Q—K 3	Q—Kt 2

"My reply to your powerful Q—K 3 is somewhat tame, namely, as above. You play this game very well; but I butchered Black's chances! Black should get a good game out of the opening—which perhaps would be more to your satisfaction than the reverse." (L.)

19 Castles (Q R)	Q x K P

"I am reluctantly compelled to play as above. A Draw is at your disposal whenever you see fit to ask for it." (L.)

20 Q x Q	Kt x Q
21 R—K sq	Kt—B 3
22 Kt x P	K—B 2
23 B—B 4	K—B 3
24 Kt—Q 4	Kt—K 4
25 B—Q 3	Kt x B
26 P x Kt	Q R—Q B sq
27 P—B 6	P x P
28 K R—B sq	K R—Kt sq
29 R—B 2	R—Kt 6
30 Kt x P (B 4)	B x Kt
31 Q R—B sq	R x Q P
32 R x B ch	K—K 3
33 R (B 5)—B 3	R x R
34 R x R	R—K Kt sq
35 P—Kt 3	K—Q 4
36 K—Q 2	Resigns.

"I resign. I see no prospect for my King except slow retreat which can only end beyond the edge of the board. As to the other game I have there strong hopes of revenge." (L).

Additional notes by Dr. Lasker.

Tenth move of Black: 10... B x Kt ch: 11 Kt x B, P x P; 12 Q x P, Kt—B 3; 13 B—Kt 5, Castles, leads to an even game.

Thirteenth move of Black. 13.. Q—B 2 was much better; 14 P—K R 4 would then lead to 14.., Kt—Q B

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3; 15 Q—K 3, Kt x B; 16 Q x Kt, P x P winning ultimately the K P.

Fifteenth move of Black: I overlooked here the strength of the combined attack of White's Q and Kt. 15.., P—Kt 5 and if 16 P—R 5, Q x B P would still have yielded a game good enough to draw.

After the move actually made, White had no difficulty in keeping his two Pawns ahead until the sacrifice of one of them enables him to win. White's fourteenth move is a beauty.

GAME B.

LASKER. *White.*	MCCUTCHEON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	B—Kt 5
5 P—K 5	P—K R 3
6 B—Q 2	B x Kt
7 P x B	Kt—K 5
8 B—Q 3	Kt x B
9 Q x Kt	P—Q B 4
10 P x P	Q—B 2

"Better is 10.., Q—R 4, as played by Showalter against the Champion in a game where the former obtained a drawn position, but finally lost by taking too much risk to win." (McC.)

11 Q—K 3	Q—R 4
12 Kt—K 2	Kt—Q 2
13 P—K B 4	.....

"This game is of a much milder stamp than the other game, and a lot of little questions are likely to crop up—a fight about a hill, ambuscades, etc. I congratulate you on the success of the McCutcheon Variation. It has become now one of the standand variations and will remain so." (L.)

.....	Kt x P (B 5)
14 Castles	Castles
15 P—K Kt 4	.....

"I go boldly ahead and ask the reason why this should not be done?" (L.)

.....	B—Q 2

"Your fire grows hot! I considered P—K Kt 4 before Castling, but now fear my analysis was not deep enough; but look out for your Bishop. He may be cut off in the prime of life!" (McC.)

16 P—K B 5	Kt x B
17 P x Kt	P x P
18 P x P	K—R 2
19 R—B 3	Q R—K sq

"My eleventh move caused a rift in the lute. However, I can not see that my game is lost, altho my position is critical." (McC.)

20 K—B 2	P—Q 5
21 P x P	P—B 3
22 P—K 6	B—B 3
23 R—B 4	R—K 2
24 Kt—Kt 3	R—Q sq

"My compliments on your last move. I had dreams of sacrifices with R—K Kt sq, R x P ch, etc., but they are postponed now, to say the least." (L.)

25 K—Kt sq	Q—Q 4

"At this stage I was of opinion that Dr. Lasker must play with a view to force an exchange of Queens, if he hoped to win. I, however, trusted to gain 'tempo' and 'position,' while he endeavored to exchange. Later on, when we had played several moves across the board I neglected to follow my theory and forced the exchange myself!" (McC.)

26 Q—Q 2	P—K Kt 3 (!)
27 P x P ch	K—Kt sq
28 R—K 4	R—Q 3

"A precipitant and ill-considered move!" The obvious move was 28.., P—B 4, then if 29 Kt—R 5, R—K B sq; 30 P—K 7, R x P; 31 Kt x R, K x Kt; 32 R—R 4, R—K B 3 and Black's game is quite satisfactory. On the other hand if at the thirtieth move, 30 R—K B sq, P—B 5 (!) yields a good defense, a Draw being the main object." (McC.)

29 Q x P	R (Q 3) x P
30 Kt—R 5	Q—Kt 4 ch
31 Q x Q	P x Q
32 R—Q B sq	Resigns.

"My twenty-sixth move, P—K Kt 3, was a forlorn hope; still I think it 'should serve' against players of less deadly accuracy than yourself—as I hope to prove—on Teichmann, and Napier, who, as you know, are playing the game out with me on a small wager, from that point." (McC.)

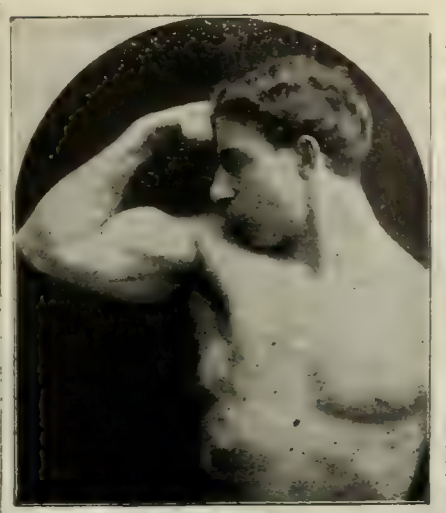
The London Tournament.

NAPIER WINS FIRST PRIZE.

William E. Napier, winner of the London Tournament, is an Englishman by birth, but has lived in this country since the age of five. He was born near Woolwich on January 17, 1881. As champion of the Brooklyn Chess-Club, he first came to public notice, altho before that time he was known as the American boy-champion.

The final score:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Napier	12½	3½	Mackenzie	6½	9½
Teichmann	12	4	Muller	6½	9½
Blackburne	11	5	Brown	5½	10½
Gunsberg	11	5	Loman	5½	10½
Shoosmith	11	5	Curnock	5	11
Van Vliet	9½	6½	Gunston	5	11
Lee	9	7	Mason	5	11
Tattersall	9	7	Mortimer	4	12
Leonhardt	8	8			



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. C. E.," Boston, Mass.—"What punctuation should be used at the close of a declaratory sentence which concludes with the quotation of an interrogatory sentence? Should there be both an interrogation-point and a period?"

In the declaratory sentence, for example, "The subject of discussion at the school was 'Should We Sympathize with Japan in the Present War?'" only the interrogation-point (in addition to the quotation-marks) should be used as the concluding mark of punctuation, and not the period. While theoretically the period should be inserted between the concluding single and double quotation-marks, custom has sanctioned the omission of it in order to avoid double punctuation.

"V. P. C.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give the meaning of the word 'euphoria,' which I have seen used recently in a book on adolescence."

It is a term used in medicine which means "the condition of being well" and "the ability to bear pain."

"D. S. P.," New Orleans, La.—"What is a 'puttee,' a term which I came across recently in an English paper?"

A "puttee" is a gaiter-like bandage as of canvas or leather, worn on the leg from the knee to the foot, by soldiers, sportsmen, and sometimes by pedestrians.

"C. R.," Grand Rapids, Mich.—"Please inform me (1) of the meaning of the word 'keratol.' Also (2) which is correct of the two following sentences: 'He can do it equally as well,' or, 'He can do it equally well'?"

(1) "Keratol" is a trade name for imitation leather used in the making of collapsible cases as for photographic apparatus. (2) "He can do it equally well" is correct, "as" being redundant.

"C. E. J.," Atlanta, Ga.— "(1) Is there such a word as 'apoptecti'? (2) Kindly tell me the origin of heralding the birth of a child as a visit from the stork."

(1) We know of no such word. "Apoplectic" is perhaps the word that you seek. (2) Probably because from ancient times they have been celebrated for their affection for their young, and have also the reputation of showing great regard for their aged parents. In Germany there is a superstition that a stork will pass over a house when a child is about to be born there. From Germany, the expression, tho seemingly not the superstition, has spread to the United States.

"B. A.," Jamaica, L. I.—"Will you kindly inform me of the correct pronunciation and meaning of the phrase 'in memoriam'? Is the accent in the second word on the 'r' or on the 'o,' and is the 'o' broad as in 'or,' or long as in 'no'?"

The correct pronunciation is best indicated by syllabication, and is in me-mo'ri-am, the "o" pronounced as in "no." The meaning of the phrase is "in memory (of)," the "of" being understood; or "as a memorial (to)," "to" being understood.

"G. A. K.," Boston, Mass.—"Is the following a grammatically correct expression, 'A very thick book and a strange'? Is not the sentence incomplete as it stands?"

The sentence cited above is not correct and is objectionable because it is obscure. A noun should follow the adjective "strange," especially as it is preceded by the article "a."

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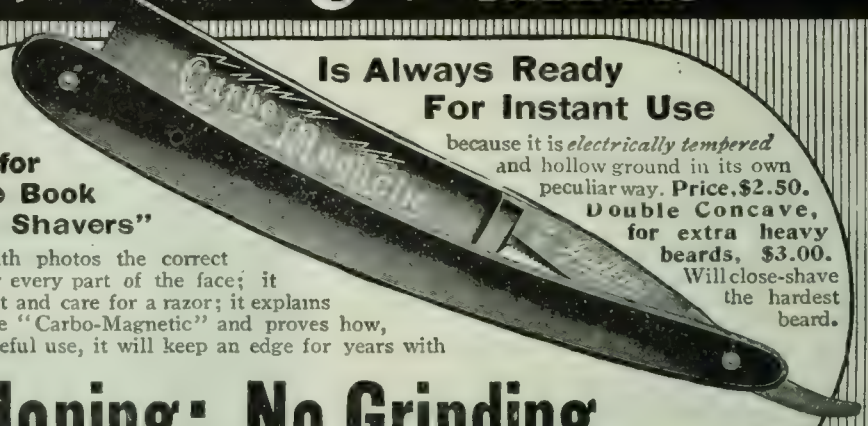

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Vol. XXIX., No. 11 New York, September 10, 1904 Whole Number, 751

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE BATTLE OF LIAO-YANG.

THE first Asiatic victory over a European army in centuries, the longest and one of the largest of the world's battles, and a conflict that may take its place with the "decisive" or epoch-making encounters of history—the battle around Liao-Yang—is regarded by the American press as outranking, in its far-reaching significance, any of the startling events that have been marking the progress of the war. "It surely means the humiliation of a great, warlike empire before the world," remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, and the New York *Sun* observes that "it puts an end to the hope of the Russians and the theory of their sympathizers that the first conflict of arms on a grand scale would disclose a weakness, or a lack of staying qualities, or some inadequacy inherent in the military character of the Japanese, which might reverse the conclusions drawn by impartial observers of the Asiatic nation's initial successes by sea and land."

Hardly a month ago Kuropatkin telegraphed that his troops, "having retreated to their main position after heavy losses, will be able to maintain it against an enemy numerically superior." This main position was Liao-Yang, which had been fortified by an expert of the first order, and which was stored with an abundance of ammunition and provisions. And it is from this stronghold that Kuropatkin's army is in flight, at this writing, defeated, disorganized, and in peril of being surrounded and cut off. No reliable estimate of the losses has yet been made.

Early newspaper estimates placed Kuropatkin's army at 200,000 men and the Japanese attacking force at 225,000, while some calculated the total number of men engaged at 500,000, and declared it to be the biggest battle in the history of the world. We were soon reminded, however, that Darius had 600,000 followers at Issus, and more at Gauzamela, while a million or more contended at Chalons. At Koeniggrätz the Germans had 221,000 and the Austrians 219,000; and at Leipsic the allies had 290,000 and Napoleon 150,000. Conservative estimates reckon that Kuropatkin had some 170,000 men and the Japanese about 200,000.

In the preliminary skirmishing of August 25-27, according to the despatches, the Russian forces were distributed in the form of a great semicircle, about thirty miles long, facing southward, with Liao-Yang at its center. On Thursday, the 25th, Kuroki, commanding the Japanese right wing, came in contact with the Russian left at An Ping, about ten miles east of Liao-Yang. About the same time the Japanese center and left came into collision with the Russian center and right, along the rest of the great semicircle, but it was around An Ping that the battle was hottest. The fighting continued all along the line through Friday and Saturday, the Japanese losing about 2,000 and the Russians about 3,000, and on Sunday Kuropatkin withdrew his forces from their advanced positions and formed a smaller semicircle, about seven miles long, around the city. In the Tokyo despatches this withdrawal was spoken of as a Russian defeat.

KUROPATKIN.

OYAMA.

THE OPPOSING COMMANDERS.

Sunday and Monday were occupied by the Russian retirement and reformation, and on Tuesday morning at six o'clock a cannon shot opened the main battle. It was the Mikado's birthday, and it seemed to be the purpose of the Japanese to win the victory before nightfall. Again and again the Japanese hurled themselves agaist the Russian center, only to be thrown back by bayonet charges. At one point they were thus repulsed six times. The roar of artillery on both sides was deafening and incessant. Each army had from 600 to 1,000 guns, and every part of the field was searched with shell and shrapnel. About four in the afternoon the Japanese made a strong attempt to turn the Russian right flank, but Kuropatkin perceived it and sent several battalions of reserves of that quarter and repulsed it. The Russian cavalry took part in this success, the first opportunity they had had to charge the Japanese on open ground since the war began. The battle continued till nine o'clock without any decisive success by either side. Kuropatkin had repulsed the enemy at every point, however, and had taken 46 guns.

On Wednesday the battle "raged continuously from dawn until

FUKUSHIMA,

NODZU,

OKU,

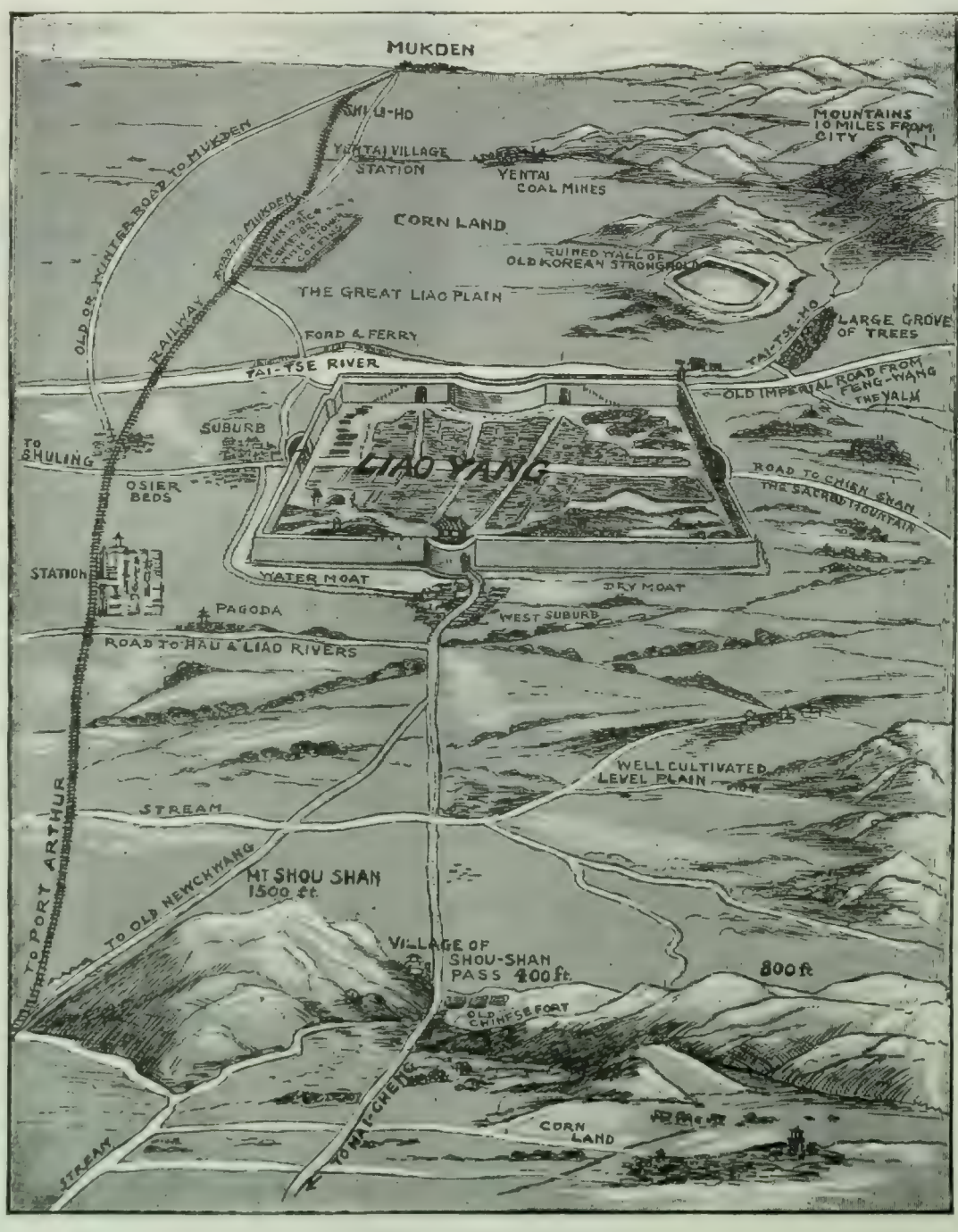
KUROKI,

Who pounded the Russians' center and right while Kuroki was getting around their left flank. Whose turning movement won the battle.

JAPANESE DIVISION COMMANDERS.

midnight," the Japanese assaults being "directed principally against the Russian center." Advanced positions were captured and recaptured, "bayonet charges succeeded each other in rapid succession, while the artillery duel never ceased for a moment." At one point the Russians dug deep pits "artfully hid among the high Chinese corn," with stakes concealed in them. Then they feinted retreat, and the pursuing Japanese "fell into the pits in hundreds, and were engulfed and impaled on the stakes, and their lines were thrown into confusion." Meanwhile Kuroki, who took little or no part in Tuesday's fight, and who had made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Tai-tse River, on Kuropatkin's left flank, on Tuesday night, had ascended the river on Wednesday to Sakankankwantun and crossed there. Kuropatkin heard of this movement after six o'clock Wednesday evening, and immediately resolved to withdraw his entire force to the north side of the river. As soon as the Japanese center found the enemy retiring, they resumed their attacks, "altho it was then quite dark," and the Russians found it necessary to remain. At dawn on Thursday, however, the Russian forces began to withdraw, followed by the Japanese, and during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the Russian army crossed the stream, the Japanese entering Liao-Yang on Sunday morning.

Kuroki's position on the right side of the river, facing Kuropatkin's army, was considered by many papers to be extremely serious, but it soon appeared from the despatches to be more serious for Kuropatkin than for Kuroki. While Oku and Nodzu were harassing the Russian rearguard in Liao-Yang, Kuroki attacked Kuropatkin's left wing at eleven o'clock Thursday morning in the neighborhood of the Yentai coal mines, twelve miles to the northwest of Liao-Yang. The Russians made a very determined stand here, and at one time succeeded in taking a line of Japanese positions, but on Thursday night the Japanese captured most of the Russian positions, and, by Friday night, had taken all of them The next day Kuropatkin hurriedly withdrew his army in the direction of Mukden, telegraphing to the Czar for reinforcements. On Monday his rearguard was badly cut up by the pursuing enemy, and about the same time Kuropatkin discovered that his retreat was



SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

threatened by large forces of Japanese approaching on the northeast. The despatches of last Tuesday reported that Mukden was threatened by Kuroki's men and was being evacuated, and that Kuropatkin's army was in peril of being cut off.

A History-Making Battle.—"A defeat of the Russians will have a most far-reaching effect. It will not be limited to the immediate scene of operations, and possibly not to the present contest, for this war has in it the possibilities of 'rearrangement' in the Far East, and in Europe as well. Japan triumphant in the Far East will not only demand, but can scarcely be denied, guarantees for her national integrity. These may, indeed we might almost say must, include the regeneration of China to such an extent as to make that vast but weak empire secure against a Russian *coup de main*. Japan will have won but a barren victory if China must be allowed to continue a vast, loosely organized hulk, incapable of even first defense against aggression from her powerful neighbor who, even humbled by Japan, will still be worth the most vigilant watching.

"Russia defeated in the East will not be for years the makeweight in European diplomacy she has been. Nothing may be said openly, but in the secret councils of Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and Rome, the fact of Russia's defeat will be put in the sharpest possible contrast with the pretensions she has long made to be a Power of surpassing military capabilities. Her military character has suffered greatly already, and it will suffer still more if overwhelming defeat now overtake her armies, or even if the great battle is drawn. On her military character, in combination with her reputation for what is called 'adroit' diplomacy, has rested her recent prestige.

"If Russia is defeated, the fact that Japan inflicted the defeat must count heavily in all calculations of the value of Russian assistance or Russian opposition. Japan is the newest of Powers that are Powers. Indeed, only by the war she is now waging has she made good her claim to be considered in diplomatic parlance a 'Power.' Her appearance as such on the stage of world-affecting events must have the effect of causing a recalculation of probabilities similar to that which attended the advent of Russia in the great field of European politics."—*The Boston Transcript.*

A Good Word for Kuropatkin.—"The Japanese army has won a victory notable in all the annals of war. Its armies have dislodged a force not much less than their own from a position selected with deliberation, fortified with care, and amply provided with defense. They have fought five pitched battles since the war without losing a gun or a position. They have executed a concerted movement extending over weeks, and at its close they have driven the largest army any one European Power has brought to a single engagement from a fortified position to whose defense months of preparation had gone. War has had few more signal triumphs.

"General Kuropatkin has, however, for three months displayed through a retreat of more than 200 miles high ability. He has had no infantry unit captured, tho he has lost many guns. His forces have always retreated in good order. Up to the flight from Liao-Yang there has been no rout, and it is not yet known if the 21,000 rifles picked up by the Japanese were more than the arms of the dead and disabled. Few retreats in history—none since arms of precision came in—equal General Kuropatkin's dogged, skilful rear defense.

"This is but another way of saying that the Japanese commanders have failed in the iniative that converts a retreat into a rout. They are weak in cavalry. The prodigal expenditure of ammunition in modern warfare may render headlong pursuit more difficult than in the past, particularly with a foe falling back on his supplies.

"But whatever may be the reason, if General Kuropatkin finally escapes with a fighting army Japan has still before its forces a long, exhausting, dangerous and dubious conflict, and its commanders, who have every other military virtue, lack in that supreme initiative in which Grant was greater than in any other—the consciousness that where the defeated can retreat the victor can always follow, and must, if victory, however brilliant, is to be turned into those crowning mercies which end wars."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.—"The battle of Liao-Yang, which began with a Japanese advance on August 24, the day of the christening of the Czarevitch, and concluded yesterday (Saturday) with the retreat of General Kuropatkin, is believed to have been the longest and the bloodiest of history.

"Numerous incidents in the fighting upset the theory evolved by experiences in the Boer war that a modern battle must necessarily be fought at long range. Both sides repeatedly came to hand-to-hand encounters in bayonet charges, and the men of both sides were often so near each other that they could distinguish features and hear words of command.

"In one instance they were separated only by the width of the railroad, and actually threw stones at each other. The mad heroism of the Japanese and the stubborn tenacity of the Russians has not been paralleled anywhere save in some of the desperate encounters of the American Civil War.

"Correspondents state that several of the bayonet attacks made by the Japanese throughout the battle were forced by the depletion of ammunition, of which modern arms entail such extravagant expenditure. The Japanese came on with empty guns and with hopes of finishing the attack with cold steel, but it was proved that such attacks can not be driven home in the face of the fire of breech-loading guns. . . . . .

"It is wonderful that the commissary arrangements made it possible to supply the men during such a continuous battle. The Russians were better fed, being near their own base, but the terrible strain of the continuous fighting caused some of them to fall asleep in the midst of the cannonade and even on the firing line."—*Press Dispatch from St. Petersburg.*

OUTLOOK FOR A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

A NOTE of alarm is sounded by Representative Joseph W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, in an interview upon the Congressional outlook. "The election of Roosevelt is clearly indicated," he says, "but the contest is a close one in the House." And a number of Republican papers share his anxiety. The outlook "is not as bright as the managers would desire," admits the Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.), in the course of a careful review of the situation; and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) finds the Republican leaders acknowledging that the contest for the House "may be uncomfortably close." "Conditions in many of the Congress districts lead to the thought that the Republicans had better put on more steam," remarks the New York *Sun* (Rep.).

The picture of a Republican President in the White House, hampered and harassed by a hostile House, his projects amended beyond recognition and his departments thronged with "investigating committees" on the hunt for campaign material, is not a pleasing one to Mr. Babcock. "With Roosevelt in the White House," he says, "a Democratic House could keep the departments in constant turmoil by voting inquiries into different bureaus." As a rule, however, the election of a Republican or Democratic President carries with it the election of a friendly House, and most of the newspapers that treat this feature of the campaign think that this election will be no exception. The only exception in recent years occurred in 1876, when President Hayes was confronted by a hostile Congress, but the Democratic press dispose of this exception by the remark that Hayes was not elected.

In the present House the Republicans have a majority of 34, so that if the Democrats can hold the districts now in their possession and pick up 18 more in various parts of the country, the House will be under their control. The New York *Herald* (Ind.), the Washington *Star* (Rep.), Chairman Cowherd, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and other observers count 71 districts as doubtful. Republican dissensions give the Democrats hope in Delaware and Wisconsin, fusion between the Democrats and Populists in Kansas and Nebraska may win some districts in those States, and there are doubtful districts in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, which, as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarks, "would probably go Democratic even

on a decline in the general Republican vote not quite sufficient to carry such States to the Democracy on the Presidential ticket." The New York *Tribune*, however, after a careful examination of the districts that Chairman Cowherd hopes to win, finds that seventeen of them are Democratic now, twelve of which the Republicans are expecting to capture, while the rest seem as likely to go Republican as Democratic. "The Democratic statesman who can see such visions at this stage of the canvass," observes *The Tribune*, "clearly has all the other 'second-sighters' and 'rainbow-chasers' about Democratic headquarters in a trance."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) would like to see a close result. It remarks:

"Calm observers of political cycles are inclined to hope that, whoever wins the Presidential election, the House will be very close, and that no party will have such a majority as will apparently give it a mandate to do as it pleases; and if the House should have a slight Democratic majority while the Senate is so strongly Republican, many persons who feel that the overwhelming Senate should have a check put upon it would not be visibly disappointed."

The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) thinks it would be a misfortune to have the election result in a Republican President and a Democratic House. It argues thus:

"Looking upon President Roosevelt as 'unsafe,' it might be considered fortunate to have a Democratic House should he win. In that case, he would not be able to make any radical changes in laws. On the other hand, he would have greater temptation than ever to dispense with law and use his executive prerogative, and this is the thing which his critics most fear. With party government such as has been accepted in the United States, it is unfortunate to have opposing parties hold different branches of the government. Better results always follow control of all branches of the government by the same party, so that it may be able to carry out its policies and can be held fully responsible for failure in any particular. The most difficult thing in politics is to place the responsibility for failure just where it belongs, and this becomes doubly difficult when neither party can control legislation. Citizens should hope that if Mr. Roosevelt is elected President in November he may have a House of Representatives of his own party."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) figures out the possibility of a Democratic Senate in the following editorial:

"Even Judge Parker assumes, as something that there is no use in discussing, that the Senate will remain Republican for four years; but, while we admit the probability of it, the assumption of certainty is quite unwarranted. If the Democrats can elect Judge Parker, it is far from impossible for them to obtain control of the Senate on March 4 next. Republican Senators from several States that the Democrats must carry if they succeed in electing Judge Parker will go out of office next March, and the Democrats ought to control the legislatures of all States whose electoral votes they may secure.

"The Republicans have a majority of twenty-four. Twenty-three of them go out of office next March. If the Democrats should gain thirteen seats, they would have a majority of two. Thirteen of the States concerned are fair fighting ground, and a Democrat has already been elected to succeed McComas from Maryland. The thirteen States are Delaware, California, Indiana, Wyoming, New York, Nebraska, Washington, Connecticut, New Jersey, Utah, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Nevada. Twelve of the thirteen, with Maryland, would do. Several of these States will be carried by the Democrats if they shall elect Parker. Others of them were carried by the Democrats when Cleveland was the candidate. Of none of them can it be said the hope for Democratic success is absurd. Cleveland got the electoral votes of all of them, barring one elector from California, except Utah, which was not then a State; Nevada, which voted for Weaver, and Wyoming, Nebraska, and Washington. Mr. Bryan is a candidate for Senator, and has a good deal of strength in Nebraska; in Washington there are factional fights among the Republicans, and the failure to create a state railway commission has created great dissatisfaction in their own party.

"Of course, we are not claiming the Senate, but we protest against the assumption that it is bound to remain Republican during the next Administration."

THE "BIG-STICK" PERIL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is not making speeches during this campaign, but the Democrats are supplying the lack by circulating extracts from his speeches and writings of previous years. In those days everybody thought Mr. Roosevelt was perfectly safe in pommeling the "weakling," the "coward," and the "craven" in his utterances, but now those much-belabored characters are having their turn, and the denunciations of the "weakling" are being used to show that Mr. Roosevelt is a militarist who is eager for a chance to plunge the country into war. Senator Bailey, of Texas, hit off the Democratic view of the two candidates a few days ago in a speech in Brooklyn when he said: "There stands the President with his feet on the Constitution and his sword in his hand. Here stands our candidate with his feet on the sword and the Constitution in his hands." And the Boston *Globe* (Ind.) declares: "One result of the Presidential election will determine whether for the next four years there is to be an Administration menacing the country and the world with war, or one which will follow the traditional and prosperous course of this republic." The Republican papers ridicule this idea of President Roosevelt's disposition, and quote from the utterances of George Washington to show that he was as bellicose as President Roosevelt. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) recalls the fact that President Cleveland's warlike note to England in the Venezuela dispute "did not tarnish his fame or impair his popularity"; and the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) remarks:

"Mr. Roosevelt is neither a George III., nor a rowdy, nor a fool; and to talk as tho he were any of these things is the very best way to produce, in the minds of the very men it is essential to influence in this campaign, the impression that the whole anti-Roosevelt campaign is a case of hysterical hue and cry. . . . Extravagance of denunciation will be the most effective method of suicide for the anti-Roosevelt propaganda."

The utterance of Mr. Roosevelt that gives this issue its key-note is his recommendation in a Chicago speech in 1902 to "speak softly and carry a big stick." In another speech he declared that "the peace which breeds timidity and sloth is a curse and not a blessing," and in an address to the New England Society in 1898 he said: "I have scant sympathy with that mock humanitarianism . . . which would prevent the great, orderly, liberty-loving nations of the world from doing their duty in the earth's waste places because there must be some rough surgery at the outset." The "strong man," the "just man armed," and the "men with iron in their blood," are again and again contrasted with the "weakling" who "babbles of peace" and "hesitates to use a just, proper severity." In his letter to the Cuban dinner of May 26, 1904, he suggested interference in South American affairs in the following language:

"If a nation shows that it knows how to act with decency in industrial and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, then it need fear no interference from the United States. Brutal wrong-doing or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society may finally require intervention by some civilized nations, and in the Western hemisphere the United States can not ignore this duty, but it remains true that our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. All that we ask is that they shall govern themselves well and be prosperous and orderly. Where this is the case they will find only helpfulness from us."

Dozens of extracts of similar purport from the President's writings and speeches are being circulated by the Democrats. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York *World*, in a two-page open letter to the President, accuses him of intending "to divert the nation's thought and energy from the duties that crowd upon it at home to a career of rowdy adventure abroad," and the Philadelphia *Record* says that "if the American people do not wish to fully embark in a policy of militarism and adventure, they know what government to put out and what to put in." Similar expressions of

opinion are made by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), the Houston *Post* (Dem.), and other critics of the President. Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, says in a newspaper interview:

"Mr. Roosevelt would make the soldier the highest type of our civilization. I would make the soldier the lowest type. We do not want to revive the brutish ideal of the armed crusades in these days. The fighter must never again be set above the thinker, nor strength above justice.

"I am opposed to making the United States a world Power by means of a great army and navy or a meddlesome, arrogant foreign policy. If we are to be a world Power, it should be by freeing ourselves from militarism and kindred evils, and showing the other peoples of the world a government so just and a people so free and happy and lightly burdened that they will adopt our institutions. In this way we may become the greatest world Power in history."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) replies to these critics by declaring that George Washington was also a "big-stick" advocate. "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace," he said, in his first annual message; and in his message of December 3, 1793, he said:

"The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms in which the history of every nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among the nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

The New York *Press* (Rep.) goes on to tell of other "big-stick" men in the Presidential chair. It remarks:

"The Democrats who have started the 'big-stick' argument have paid very little attention to the history of this country, or they would know that the American people have never been afraid to elect a man who has been for keeping the flag at the masthead and for upholding the dignity and honor of the nation. Jackson was assailed as a 'big-stick' danger, and in both 1828 and 1832 he had a popular plurality which, in our present population, would be far above a million. William H. Harrison was a 'big-stick' danger in 1840, and his plurality, in the proportion of voters, was enormous. Old 'Zach' Taylor was in the same class, and he beat his nearest opponent as heavily.

"The Democrats said worse things of Lincoln than they now say of Roosevelt, but in 1860 he got half a million plurality and 108 more electoral votes than his nearest competitor. In 1864 he received 212 electoral votes to George B. McClellan's 21. Grant also was denounced as a 'big-stick' peril, and he had 214 votes to Seymour's 80 in 1868, and in 1872 286 to 42 votes for his nearest competitor.

"The American people never found any fault with the 'big-stick' principles of George Washington in the beginning of our mastheading of the flag; of Madison with his defense of American rights before and during the war of 1812; of Jackson promising to hang those who defied the flag; of Polk and Taylor guarding the flag north and south of our boundary; of Lincoln fixing it aloft in this country forever; of Grant driving European invaders out of Mexico; of McKinley expelling the Spaniards from Cuba! The American people have never found fault with such 'big-stick' service to the country. They have honored it with overwhelming votes at the polls. They have never tolerated those who either tear down or sneer at the flag. They have whipped them out of public sight."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) regards the Roosevelt spirit as the American spirit of the hour. To quote:

"There is nothing so sinful in the eyes of senility and decrepitude as initiative, vigor, and nerve. People whose only virtue consists in what they have not done are alarmed and indignant at a positive character and a man of action. Accordingly the glow-worms of politics consider that this Phœbus with his chariot of fire is destined to involve the country in a ruinous conflagration.

"It is complimentary to any man to be assailed in this style. It was predicted of John Quincy Adams that if he were elected the following Congress would be the last, and a California judge declared his conviction in 1900 that if McKinley were elected he would never permit the Democrats to hold another national convention. No candidate for the Presidency is safe from such doleful predictions unless, like the sage of Esopus, his character and his principles are a cryptogram.

"President Roosevelt's character as a man of action is in almost startling harmony with the present epoch in American history. Every nation, like every human being, has its period of tutelage, then its period of strenuous activity, then its period of quiescence and repose, and then its period of decay. The United States, as every one knows, are now in the growing period. The nation is expanding because it is its nature to do so. Nothing can and nothing should arrest its progress by leaps and bounds toward its

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
—Walker in the Nashville *American*.

TEDDY—"If you lak-a-me, lak I lak-a-you, we each in the same-a-boat.
"I lak-a-say, on 'lection day, I lak-a-get your vote."
—Zert in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

SOUTHERN CARTOONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

manifest destiny. The astonishing thing is that with the hour has come also the man.

"President Roosevelt appeals to every American, and will poll a tremendous personal vote because he is the man for the hour."

MR. HILL'S RENUNCIATION.

DAVID B. HILL'S announcement that he will retire from active politics on January 1, 1905, is regarded by the Republican papers as superfluous, and they satirically suggest lists of other Democrats who might also retire with benefit to their party. Some of the Democratic papers admit that Mr. Hill's renunciation might help the Democrats in the coming campaign. "The authorized announcement," says the Columbia (S.C.) *State* (Dem.), "will help the Democrats in New York not a little just now"; and the New York *World* (Dem.) declares: "Mr. Hill's promise to retire from politics on the first of January next is the first sign he has given in many years of rightly interpreting and respecting public opinion. . . . It would be worth ten or, perhaps, twenty thousand votes to Judge Parker if Mr. Hill were to retire from politics now and leave entirely to more sagacious and sensitive minds the management of the state campaign." The Republican newspapers are skeptical as to the seriousness of the announcement. "We should just as soon have expected the duck's announcement that it proposed to retire from the water," remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.); and the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) declares that "there is not a sane man in the United States who would believe Dave Hill if he should swear on a stack of Bibles piled mountain high that he was going to retire from politics. This is Hill's last chance. He made Parker, and if, by hook or by crook, the latter should land in the White House, do not imagine that Dave Hill is too modest to demand his reward or lacks in cunning to get it."

Mr. Hill celebrated his sixty-first birthday last week, and at that time he sent out the report that after January 1 he would retire and "would not in the event of Democratic success accept any position under the national or state Democratic administrations, or again become a candidate for election to any office whatever." It is asserted in some quarters that Mr. Hill was forced to retire on account of the wide and unfavorable publicity which has been given his connection with the Democratic nominee. The Parker organs think that Mr. Hill has put an end to the persistent declarations of Republicans that he is expecting a cabinet position in the event of Parker's election, or that he expects to wield large influence with a Democratic administration. Thus the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) says:

"Mr. Hill probably knew that he would not be invited to take a seat in the cabinet. But owing to the prominent part he has played in politics and his activity in promoting Judge Parker's nomination it might naturally have been expected that in the event of the Judge's election he would receive some high honor. For this reason it might have been mortifying to him to be omitted. He has averted all danger of that embarrassment by stating now that, whatever may be the result of the election, he will retire from public life before a new Administration shall come in. Whatever enmities he has incurred, and whatever distrust he has aroused, will not encumber the Democratic candidate in his campaign."

"When Mr. Hill is particular to say that he will accept no appointment from the President if Mr. Parker is elected," believes the Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.), "he virtually admits that there is some ground for this popular impression, and that it will greatly help Mr. Parker to remove it." The Washington *Star* (Rep.) thinks the announcement "betrays the weakness of the Democratic situation in New York." It goes on to explain:

"It goes to confirm the reports of the distrust of Judge Parker in his own party. It strengthens suspicion of his spinelessness. Surely things are in bad shape when Mr. Hill feels it necessary in the party's behalf to assure the people that he has no designs on his friend. If Judge Parker were the leader he is held up to be by his admirers, no man's self-effacement would be required. Reliance would be on the candidate, beset as he might be by a thousand temptations and bad advisers.

"Let us take Mr. Hill at his word, and believe that he means well for his friend. Could he efface himself? He was born a politician. The opinion prevails in New York that his first wail as an infant was in the form of a stump speech, and his next a call for a caucus. He thinks, eats, drinks, and dreams politics. Without a family, indifferent to society, he gives his whole time to the law and to the party of which at home he has for years been both the thinking and the acting head. How could he, a vigorous man of sixty, efface himself, with a Democrat in the White House

DAVY HILL—"I'm going to retire at 12 o'clock."
UNCLE SAM—"Yes, David, Uncle Sam is fixing things so you can retire before that time, and take little Alton with you."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

HILL—"Don't take the ladder away, Judge."
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*.

REPUBLICAN CARTOONS OF MR. HILL.

as the result of his efforts, and another in the State House at Albany right under his nose? He might not care for office for himself, but he would be the power behind the throne at both points.

"The anti-Hill cry in New York in Democratic circles is largely cant and hypocrisy. But for Mr. Hill there would to-day be no Parker. The nomination at St. Louis would have gone elsewhere and on a platform more objectionable probably than the one built at that twenty-four hours of jabber and turmoil. The Artful Dodger has brought in the 'wipes.' Why should Mr. Fagin denounce him and threaten him with the police?"

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) is more eulogistic in its treatment of Mr. Hill than any other paper. It says in part:

"David B. Hill has been in politics for a generation, and he has held a good many offices. He has had power and opportunity. But there is not in his pockets to-day, and there never has been, one penny of the taxpayers' money wrongfully obtained. Mr. Hill has made his mistakes, but he has never yielded to a class of temptations that have been quite too much for some very distinguished political leaders of the Republican party in New York.

"The Republicans and a good many Democrats disapprove of Mr. Hill's methods in politics. We presume he has made the announcement that he will retire from politics on January 1, and will accept no office, state or national, whoever may be elected President, because he felt that those who oppose him in the Democratic party would find it easier to support Judge Parker if he were out of the way. It is a not uncharacteristic act. If Mr. Hill has reaped honors, he has also made sacrifices. This is a sacrifice. His party does not yet, and may never, understand the nature and value of the service he has rendered to it in this campaign year. It is due to him, we think, more than to any other man, that the Democratic party has been brought back to the paths of reason and safety, that it has nominated an able, sound, and strong candidate worthy of the confidence of the people, and capable of filling with distinction the high office of President. It is due to Mr. Hill that the name of Hearst was not mentioned in the New York State Democratic convention this year. Mr. Hill made the best fight he could for a gold-standard plank in the Democratic platform. He did not surrender, he was overcome and voted down in the resolutions committee. The impression prevailed just after the convention that he had yielded and compromised. That was not the fact."

THE DEMOCRATIC BROIL IN MISSOURI.

WHEN Joseph W. Folk was nominated for governor of Missouri, the newspapers predicted that the Democratic "machine" would continue to do all it could to defeat him, therefore no surprise is expressed over the open rupture that has developed in that State between Mr. Folk and the political machine. The quarrel has grown out of the nomination of certain "machine" men for the subordinate state offices to run on the same ticket with Mr. Folk. One of these is Samuel B. Cook, and another, Albert O. Allen. It seems that Mr. Folk has not indorsed the other candidates on the ticket. Since the state convention Mr. Folk has been pelted with questions as to his opinion of his associates, and as to whether he will vote for them. The newspapers recall Mr. Folk's pledge at Marshall, Mo., on May 2, in which he declared that he would use his "influence and best endeavors to elect the regular Democratic ticket, it being expressly understood, however, that I will under no circumstances support any man I know to be a boodler." The Democratic state committee met in St. Louis on August 5, and decided that Mr. Folk ought to indorse his fellow candidates on the state ticket. Mr. Folk, however, has remained quiet on the subject.

About four weeks ago, Senator William J. Stone, who, some papers declare, was "too close to the boodle element in politics to escape the stigma which Mr. Folk put upon it," publicly attacked him for remaining quiet concerning his associates, and practically charged him with disloyalty to Missouri Democrats. Senator Stone charges that months ago Mr. Folk sought an alliance with Cook, Allen, and Attorney-General Crow to secure a place for each on the Democratic ticket. The Senator states his informants to be Cook, Crow, and Assistant Attorney-General Jeffries, and he calls upon these men to give their statements to the public. They decline to affirm or deny his statement, altho Mr. Cook has given permission to any one who was present to furnish the public with a report of his words.

Mr. Folk emphatically denies the charge. He declares that Mr. Stone is "gliding around" on mischief bent, and says that he is running for governor on the Democratic state platform, which is satisfactory to him, and not on the other candidates. At this writing Mr. Folk has not yet given out the requested indorsement of his associates. The Senator has requested Mr. Folk to join him in signing a letter asking the witnesses to give their evidence on the point at issue, but, according to Mr. Stone, Mr. Folk refused, stating that he "has said all he cares to on this subject; that he does not wish to continue the discussion."

Most of the Missouri papers, especially the Independent and Democratic ones, place little faith in Mr. Stone's charges and believe that he is trying to make mischief. Some of the Republican papers, however, which are booming the Republican candidate for governor, regard Mr. Folk's refusal as a back down, and declare that Senator Stone has won his point. Thus the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says:

"Folk is making an instructive diagram of himself. At first he jumped into the question of veracity with a great show of defiance, but the moment witnesses are definitely proposed he 'does not wish to continue the discussion.' Folk's language, when Stone's charge appeared, was as follows: 'I most emphatically deny that I asked either Mr. Cook or Mr. Allen to go on the ticket, or that I purposed any alliance, directly or indirectly, with either of them, or that there was any alliance.' But why object to the four witnesses? Surely they would not join in a falsehood. It is evidence that Folk fears. He is against witnesses. He says he wants to drop the discussion. On the question of veracity Folk has flunked, and no doubt for reasons perfectly well known to himself. At all events, they are distinct to everybody else. Stone has clinched his point."

The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), however, thinks that Mr. Folk's opponents will have a disastrous experience with the "people's locomotive." It observes:

"That Stone allowed his resentment at a popular movement to lead him into opposing it proves what *The Star* has more than once said—that even the shrewdest machine politicians lose their heads when they are confronted with new conditions. Not even the experience of Governor Dockery and of smaller, struggling politicians could warn the junior Senator not to get in front of the people's locomotive. If he heeded their experience at all, he thought that he was bigger than they and could do what they could not. But he was knocked to one side just as easily as any of the others.

"This lesson of Stone's experience would be inconsequential if it did not foretell with certainty the fate which is in store for the Republican politicians who are doing exactly what Stone tried to do—that is, fighting Folk and seeking to arrest a popular impulse for morality. The boodlers, the small-fry professional Democrats, the governor of the State, the Democratic state machine, and a United States Senator tried that job severally and collectively. They failed miserably. The Republican machine is attempting the same thing with even less excuse—because it ought to be more honest—and it will meet with the same humiliating result."

The Democratic papers of the State do not seem to be giving much editorial space to Mr. Stone's charges. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says: "Senator Stone has made it clear that he does not desire the election of the head of the ticket, and will support that part of it by 'gliding around and making trouble.' The soft-footed statesman has for once performed a great public service by revealing himself in his true character as a mischief-maker. In a moment of anger he forgot himself and let the knife be seen."

LABOR AND POLITICS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE trade-unionists in San Francisco "are through with politics," we are informed by *The Coast Seamen's Journal*, of that city. For three years San Francisco has been ruled by a labor-union mayor, and it seems that the experience has not been a happy one for the labor-unionists. The office-holding feature of the situation, we are told, has been a great success for the "so-called labor leaders," but the rank and file are awakening to the fact that the labor organizations are not running the city so much as the machine politicians are running the labor-unions. The San Francisco experiment, observes *The Coast Seamen's Journal*, "is likely to put an effective kibosh on the labor-in-politics fetish for some time to come." The same paper proceeds:

"To state the situation in a word, the effect has been largely to transfer the conduct of the labor movement from the hands of the men officially intrusted with that responsibility to the hands of the men intrusted with the city government and, coincidently, to subvert the interests of organized labor to the schemes of a political machine. For nearly three years the labor movement has been drifting slowly but surely upon the rocks of personal political ambition, and it would to-day be no more than a derelict kept from stranding by chance currents, were it not for the determination of a comparatively few men that the disaster should not overtake the movement entirely without warning. It is gratifying to be able to say that the warning, given in unmistakable notes, has been heeded in the most practical manner and that those who are responsible for the dangerous tendency of things have been deposed from authority, and to a great extent stripped of power for harm. The recent election in the San Francisco Labor Council is the most impressive illustration of the success achieved in restoring the labor movement to its rightful hands. That event, and especially the circumstances of its happening, is at once a stinging rebuke to the man or men who would debauch the labor movement in the struggle for personal advancement and a tribute to the inherent honesty and vitality of the general membership of the labor organizations.

"The man who insists that labor shall 'go into politics' in order that he may get an office of some kind—any kind—will, of course, continue to advocate that policy. But the great majority of trade-unionists in San Francisco to-day are prepared to acknowledge the mistake that has been made, not so much by going into politics, since that step was never really taken, as by encouraging or permitting certain men to do politics in their name. On the whole, it may be said that the San Francisco trade-unionists are through with politics. The result leaves the labor movement stronger than before because free from the influence or control of those elements that have recently been associated with it solely for the purpose of preying upon it.

"In drawing the attention of the labor movement to the local situation, we would point to the lesson of San Francisco's experience with the labor-in-politics plan, which is that the best thing a trade-union can do after going into politics is to get out again as quickly as possible."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

I don't know much of Russia, but
I've fixed belief in this:
Had it been girl instead of boy,
It would have been amiss!
—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

THAT British mission which intends to retire from Tibet is still intending to retire.—*The Chicago News.*

WHY not a notification committee to notify General Miles that he has not been nominated for anything?—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

INSIDERS intimate that it would have cost about 300 per cent. to collect the back taxes that the Czar has remitted.—*The Detroit News.*

THERE is a tide in the affairs of wheat which, taken at what seems to be the flood, frequently leads on to misfortune.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE air-ship race from St. Louis to Washington was quite exciting for a time. One of the ships got across the Mississippi River.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE country seems inclined to the belief that David B. Hill will go out of politics at about the same time that politics go out of David B. Hill.—*The Boston Transcript.*

MR. ODELL is a little perplexed by the problem of keeping the governorship of New York up to the standard at which it has hitherto been maintained.—*The Washington Star.*

CANDIDATE DAVIS has one advantage over other campaign orators. He can quote history from personal observation, without having to take the word of any one.—*The Washington Post.*

AN Ohio soldier who was struck by lightning during the war has applied for a pension. Must have just recovered consciousness, as all the rest of Ohio is on the rolls.—*The New York Herald.*

IF the old adage that a fool and his money are soon parted is true, the campaign chairmen are in a position to prove that there are many wise men in Wall Street.—*The Washington Post.*

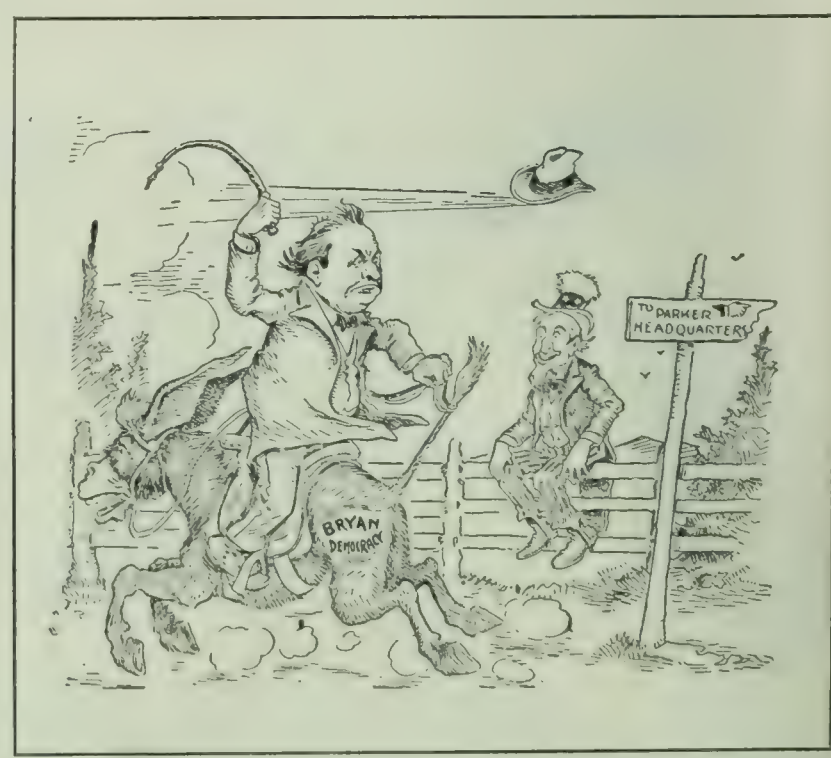
A NUMBER of our Northern exchanges are devoting their editorial space to discussions of Southern lynchings and their news columns to reports of race riots at the Chicago stock-yards.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

OF course Senator Platt did not mean quite what his words conveyed when he said that "whenever Senator Depew speaks, thousands of *Republicans* turn out to hear him, and he makes *converts* wherever he goes."—*Harper's Weekly.*

THOSE World's Fair authorities who traveled 26,000 miles to secure some pygmies for exhibition purposes could have saved all that labor and much of the expense had they glanced over the political field here at home.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE editress of a Western paper, who happens to be a young and charming widow, has under consideration several flattering marriage proposals as the result of publishing this innocent little local paragraph: "We have cut our weeds."—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

"WHAT IS ONE MAN'S MEAT MAY BE ANOTHER MAN'S POISON."
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News.*



THE WAY BRYAN APPEARS TO BE GOING TO THE RELIEF OF THE "SAFE AND SANE" DEMOCRACY.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

THE "UNRULY MEMBER" IN POLITICS.

LETTERS AND ART.

MAETERLINCK ON THE MODERN DRAMA.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK, in his latest volume of essays, "The Double Garden," devotes some pages to an examination of the tendencies of the modern drama. He qualifies his subject by the statement that when speaking of the modern drama he refers only to "those regions of dramatic literature that, sparsely inhabited as they may be, are yet essentially new." Since those regions owe no small part of their importance to the dramas of M. Maeterlinck himself, his reading of the dramatic tendencies has a peculiar interest. Of these tendencies he emphasizes three: First, "the decay, one might almost say the weeping paralysis, of external action"; second, "a very pronounced desire to penetrate deeper and deeper into the human consciousness and place moral problems upon a high pedestal"; and finally, "the search, still very timid and halting, for a new kind of beauty, that shall be less abstract than was the old."

In elaboration of the first point he writes:

"It is certain that, on the modern stage, we have far fewer extraordinary and violent adventurers. Bloodshed has grown less frequent, passions less turbulent; heroism has become less unbending, courage less material and less ferocious. People still die on the stage, it is true, as in reality they still must die, but death has ceased—or will cease, let us hope, very soon—to be regarded as the indispensable setting, the *ultima ratio*, the inevitable end, of every dramatic poem.

"When we consider the ancient and tragical anecdotes that constitute the entire basis of the classical drama; the Italian, Scandinavian, Spanish, or mythical stories that provided the plots, not only for all the plays of the Shakespearian period, but also—not altogether to pass over an art that was infinitely less spontaneous—for those of French and German romanticism, we discover at once that these anecdotes are no longer able to offer us the direct interest they presented at a time when they appeared highly natural and possible, at a time when, at any rate, the circumstances, manners, and sentiments they recalled were not yet extinct in the minds of those who witnessed their reproduction."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF MAETERLINCK.

Turning to a consideration of "the drama that actually stands for the reality of our time," M. Maeterlinck writes:

"Its scene is a modern house, it passes between men and women of to-day. The names of the invisible protagonists—the passions and ideas—are the same, more or less, as of old. We see love, hatred, ambition, jealousy, envy, greed; the sense of justice and idea of duty; pity, goodness, devotion, piety, selfishness, vanity, pride, etc. But altho the names have remained more or less the same, how great is the difference we find in the aspect and quality, the extent and influence, of these ideal actors! Of all their ancient weapons, not one is left them, not one of the marvelous moments of old days. It is seldom that cries are heard now; bloodshed is rare, and tears not often seen. It is in a small room, round a table, close to the fire, that the joys and sorrows of mankind are decided. We suffer, or make others suffer, we love, we die, there in our corner; and it were the strangest chance should a door or a window suddenly, for an instant, fly open, beneath the pressure of extraordinary despair or rejoicing. Accidental, adventitious beauty exists no longer; there remains only an external poetry, that has not yet become poetic. . . . Last of all, there is no longer a God to widen, or master, the action; nor is there an inexorable fate to form a mysterious, solemn, and tragical background for the slightest gesture of man's; nor the somber and abundant atmosphere that was able to ennoble even his most contemptible weaknesses, his least pardonable crimes.

"There still abides with us, it is true, a terrible unknown; but it is so diverse and elusive, it becomes so arbitrary, so vague and contradictory, the moment we try to locate it, that we can not evoke it without great danger; can not even, without the mightiest difficulty, avail ourselves of it to raise to the point of mystery the gestures, actions, and words of the men we pass every day. The endeavor has been made; the formidable problematic enigma of heredity, the grandiose but improbable enigma of inherent justice, and many others besides, have each in their turn been put forward as a substitute for the vast enigma of the Providence or Fatality of old. And it is curious to note how these youthful enigmas, born but of yesterday, already seem older, more arbitrary, more unlikely, than those whose places they took in an access of pride."

Deprived of our side movement and external ornament, cut off from appeal to a "determined divinity or fatality," the modern drama, says Maeterlinck, has fallen back on itself, "and seeks to discover, in the regions of psychology and of moral problems, the equivalent of what once was offered by exterior life." In this endeavor it has encountered "difficulties no less strange than unexpected." To penetrate deeply into human consciousness, Maeterlinck states, is the privilege of the thinker, the moralist, the historian, the novelist, and, to a degree, of the lyrical poet; but not of the dramatist. The sovereign law of the stage, its essential demand, he says, will always be for *action*. In "the conflict between a passion and a moral law, between a duty and a desire" the modern dramatist seeks his springs of action, which his predecessor sought in the struggle between diverse conflicting passions.

Looking to the future, and noting the "halting search for a new kind of beauty," already mentioned, M. Maeterlinck says:

"While we wait for the time when human consciousness shall recognize more useful passions and less nefarious duties, for the time when the world's stage shall consequently present more happiness and fewer tragedies, there still remains, in the depths of every heart of loyal intention, a great duty of charity and justice that eclipses all others. And it is perhaps from the struggle of this duty against our egoism and ignorance that the veritable drama of our century shall spring. When this goal has been attained—in real life as on the stage—it will be permissible, perhaps, to speak of a new theater, a theater of peace, and of beauty without tears."

The Psychology of Titles.—The first and most far-reaching advertisement of a book, according to Mr. Frederic Taber Cooper, is its title—a fact which the average author does not seem to realize. A successful title, says Mr. Cooper, "rests upon the same principles that underlie the whole psychology of advertising." This idea he elaborates in the pages of *The Bookman* (August). We quote in part as follows:

"The ideal title should fulfil a triple purpose. It should awaken

interest; it should linger in the memory; and it should be a truthful and comprehensive expression of the book's significance. As a rule, the modern title does not sin in regard to the first of these requirements. On the contrary, it seems to have caught something of the flamboyant spirit of the poster art. It sacrifices real meaning to the desire to attract attention—a picturesque sequence of words, a flare of verbal color. It seizes upon some unimportant aspect of a story, some extraneous and irrelevant episode, and raises it to the dignity of a *Leitmotiv*. There are some titles which lead you to suspect that their choice was left to an outsider, who did not trouble himself to read beyond the opening chapter. . . .

"It would be easy to make a list of a score of recent books, the names of which are little better than clever cryptograms. They seem to have been designed solely to pique curiosity and to defy a rational interpretation. But they overreach themselves by excess of cleverness, for the omnivorous novel reader of to-day forgets with a fatal ease the name of the book he read yesterday, unless plot and title are so closely interwoven that he can not think of the one without recalling the other. A seemingly cryptic title, on the other hand, which becomes clear as soon as the book is read, may deserve to be numbered among the genuine strokes of genius in the nomenclature of fiction. Henry James's titles are often of this sort. But a better example than 'The Wings of the Dove,' or 'The Ambassadors,' is Robert Grant's 'Unleavened Bread.' Here was a title which might mean almost anything, until you had read the book. But afterward it became the one logical, all-sufficient phrase to designate the lack of that particular mental and moral leaven, which makes all the difference between the men and women who are really the right sort, and the Selma Whites of actual life."

WILLIAM HAZLITT, ESSAYIST AND SENTIMENTALIST.

"MOST eloquent of English essayists," Hazlitt's latest biographer pronounced him; and now Mr. Bradford Torrey emphasizes the fact that he was also a prince of sentimentalists, a genius in many points akin to Rousseau. As a writer and as a man, we are told, Hazlitt was "very exceptionally endowed with the dangerous gift of sensibility." But his sentimentalism had intellectual foundations. "He felt because he knew. He had been intimate with himself; he had cherished his own consciousness." He was an egotist, in the sense that Wordsworth was an egotist—because of a quality of "absorption in one's own mind, a profound and perpetual consciousness of one's own being, the habit of interfusing self and outward things till distinction of spirit and matter, finite and infinite, self and the universe, are for the moment almost done away with, and feeling is all in all." This, says Mr. Torrey, was Hazlitt's secret, the breath of life that throbs in the best of his pages. We read further (*The Atlantic Monthly*, September):

WILLIAM HAZLITT
(1778-1830).
"A master in the art of impassioned recollection."

"More than most men, he was alive himself. In Keats's phrase, he felt existence. There was no telling its preciousness to him. The essay 'On the Feeling of Immortality in Youth,' tho at the end it breaks out despairingly into something like the old cry, *Vanitas vanitatum*, is filled to the brim with a passionate love of this present world. The idea of leaving it is abhorrent to him. To think what he has been and what he has enjoyed in those good days of his, days when he 'looked for hours at a Rembrandt without being conscious of the flight of time,' days of the 'full, pulpy feeling of youth, tasting existence and every object in it.' What a bliss to be young! Then life is new, and, for all we know of it, endless. As for old age and death, they are no concern of ours. 'Like a rustic at a fair, we are full of amazement and rapture, and have no thought of going home, or that it will soon be night.' Sentences like this must have been what Keats had in mind when he spoke so lovingly of 'distilled prose'; prose that bears repetition and brooding over, like exquisite verse. Some sentences, indeed, are better than whole books, and this of Hazlitt's is one of them."

Calling attention to the abundant and delectable use Hazlitt makes of his memories as literary material, Mr. Torrey says:

"A sentimentalist, of all men, knows how to live his good days over again. Pleasure, to his thrifty way of thinking, is not a thing to be enjoyed once, and so done with. He will eat his cake and have it too. Nor shall it be the mere shadow of a feast. Nay, if there is to be any difference to speak of, the second serving shall be better and more substantial than the first. To him nothing else is quite so real as the past. He rejoices in it as in an unchangeable, indefeasible possession. 'The past at least is secure.' If the present hour is dark and lonely and friendless, he has only to run back and walk again in sunny, flower-bespangled fields, hand-in-hand with his own boyhood.

"Such was Hazlitt's practise as a sentimental economist, and it would take an extra-bold Philistine, we think, to maintain that it was altogether a bad one. The words that he wrote of Rousseau are applicable to himself: 'He seems to gather up the past moments of his being like drops of honey-dew to distil a precious liquor from them.' To vary a phrase of Mr. Pater's, he is a master in the art of impassioned recollection."

From one of Hazlitt's essays Mr. Torrey quotes a passage which he describes as the "roll-call of a sentimental man's beatitudes, turning at the close to a sudden blackness of darkness." It is as follows:

"To see the golden sun, the azure sky, the outstretched ocean; to walk upon the green earth, and be lord of a thousand creatures; to look down yawning precipices or over distant sunny vales; to see the world spread out under one's feet on a map; to bring the stars near; to view the smallest insects through a microscope; to read history, and consider the revolutions of empire and the successions of generations; to hear of the glory of Tyre, of Sidon, of Babylon, and of Susa, and to say all these were before me and are now nothing; to say I exist in such a point of time and in such a point of space; to be a spectator and a part of its ever-moving scene; to witness the change of season, of spring and autumn, of winter and summer; to feel heat and cold, pleasure and pain, beauty and deformity, right and wrong; to be sensible to the accidents of nature; to consider the mighty world of eye and ear; to listen to the stock-dove's notes amid the forest deep; to journey over moor and mountain; to hear the midnight sainted choir; to visit lighted halls, or the cathedral's gloom, or sit in crowded theaters and see life itself mocked; to study the works of art and refine the sense of beauty to agony; to worship fame, and to dream of immortality; to look upon the Vatican, and to read Shakespeare; to gather up the wisdom of the ancients, and to pry into the future; to listen to the trump of war, the shout of victory; to question history as to the movements of the human heart; to seek for truth; to plead the cause of humanity; to overlook the world as if time and nature poured their treasures at our feet—to be and to do all this, and then in a moment to be nothing!"

Hazlitt is described as a man "self-absorbed, irascible, proud, with little or no sense of humor, and a splendid capacity for hating." He understood the value of surprise, and never balked at an extreme statement. Excess, we are told, was rather his "note." So far as women were concerned, "he played the fool to his heart's content and his enemies' amusement."

But these things, remarks Mr. Torrey, matter little to any of us now. "What does matter is that at his best he wrote English prose as comparatively few have ever written it, and in doing so

said a world of bright and memorable things that no one else could have said so well, even if it had occurred to any one else to say them at all." Hazlitt has been dead now some seventy years, but in his few volumes of critical and miscellaneous essays is still "the breath of long life."

THEODORE THOMAS, DEAN OF THE ORCHESTRAL WORLD.

CHICAGO enjoys the distinction of being the first city in the world to establish a permanent orchestra by popular subscription. This remarkable achievement, which involved the collection of three-quarters of a million dollars and has led to the erection of a new concert-hall on the lake front, was directly inspired by the efforts of a single man—Theodore Thomas; and it marks, as is pointed out by a writer in *Everybody's Magazine* (August), "the culmination of a career that has extended over the whole story of orchestral music in America." The same writer (Charles E. Russell) goes on to say:

"For forty-two years this conductor, composer, innovator, student, philosopher, artist, and father of modern music on the Western continent has been creating and leading great orchestras. For sixty-two years he has been before the public as an interpreter of good music. In his sixth year he was giving recitals on the violin; in his sixty-ninth the international world of music regards him as its dean. In 1862, when he became conductor of the Brooklyn Philharmonic, America scarcely knew what an orchestra was; in 1904, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Chicago, Minneapolis, and other cities have great symphony orchestras founded on the Thomas model, following the Thomas ideals, acknowledging indebtedness to the Thomas inspiration. In 1891, when he organized the Chicago orchestra, it played at an annual loss of $100,000; in 1904 it has become self-sustaining in receipts, and the people have subscribed $750,000 to make it a permanent feature of the city."

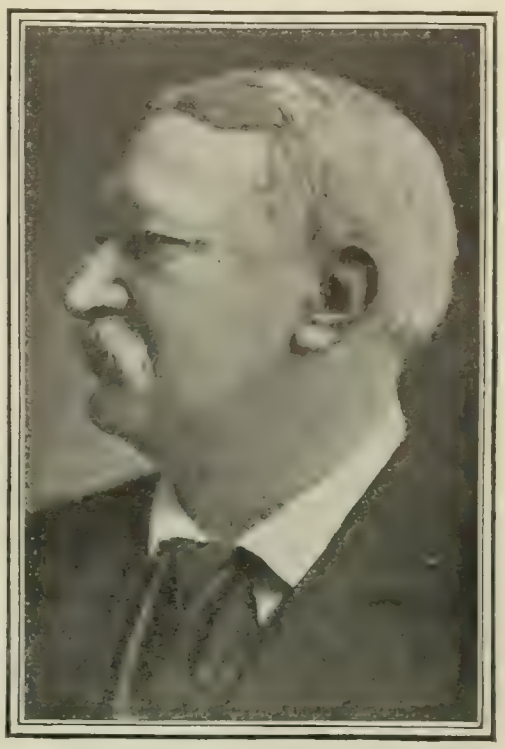
Continuing, Mr. Russell indicates, in a striking passage, the extent to which Theodore Thomas has influenced the musical taste of the present generation of Americans:

"This is the man that in America made Wagner the best-known and most popular of composers; with the exception of the overtures to Tannhäuser and Lohengrin, every orchestral selection from Wagner that has been played in this country was first played here by Theodore Thomas. This is the man that first introduced us to the waltz music of Johann Strauss, that aided in making the American reputation of Richard Strauss, that played for the first time in this country Berlioz, Tschaikowsky, Saint-Saëns, Dvorak, Smetana, D'Indy, Sibelius, Franck, Coleridge, Taylor, Bruckner, Grieg, Elgar, Housegger, Glazounow, Weingartner, Charpentier, Bruneau. The first time the 'Beautiful Blue Danube' was heard in America Thomas played it; the first time Liszt's 'Mephisto Waltz' was heard anywhere outside of one or two European cities Thomas played it; before Felix Weingartner's 'Second Symphony' had been played in Berlin, Thomas had played it in Chicago.

"It was Theodore Thomas who induced Richard Wagner to write the 'Centennial March' and who played it with a great orchestra at the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. He built up, by long years of patient effort, the New York Philharmonic to a position of distinction in American music. He was the first orchestra leader in the world to introduce the 'low pitch' by which the orchestral tone has been so much dignified and improved. All have it now. He was the first to introduce the practise of 'bowing together' by which unison is secured. Nearly all 'bow together' now. He is the only orchestra leader that plays classic composition with the trills and figure ornaments as originally written by the old masters. His is the only orchestra whose members have no other business (teaching aside) except the orchestra, and his is the only orchestra that regularly rehearses four times a week."

In brief, "his life has been resolutely consecrated to one object, the advancement of the cause of good music."

"He has played in every considerable city and town in the United States. He has instituted or directed innumerable musical festivals, and been a feature in innumerable musical events. He has drilled and conducted the largest choruses and the largest orchestras that have sung or played in America—once in Madison Square, New York, a chorus so great that he had to use a flag for a baton in order to be seen. He has brought good music into every corner of the land. He has collected a musical library so valuable that it is stored in a double-walled fire-proof building specially constructed for it. He has studied, read, traveled, observed, mingled with men, corresponded with all the famous musicians of his time, written, prepared, and adapted scores, labored steadily, exercised intelligently, lived rationally, and now in his sixty-ninth year is in the prime of life, of prodigious physical strength, with a tireless energy and the iron will of his youth.



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THEODORE THOMAS.
"Conductor, composer, innovator, student, philosopher, artist, and father of modern music on the Western continent."
Courtesy of *Everybody's Magazine*.

"Is not this a remarkable figure to be standing forth as a product of an age of materialism? It makes one think of the men that in the early centuries built up the church. In truth, he has something of the fanatic in him, good-natured, tolerant, and kindly tho he be."

LITERATURE AND EDUCATION IN SPAIN.

IT is now nearly half a century since the Spanish publicist, Larra, declared that no one read in Spain because no one wrote, and that no one wrote because no one read. Matters do not seem to have changed very much for the better since then, for the Spanish aristocracy, bourgeoisie, and almost all of the Spanish people "live to-day in a state of astounding ignorance." With these words, M. G. Desdevises du Dézert begins one of the periodical reviews of European literature which appear from time to time in the *Revue Universelle* (Paris).

The lack in Spanish literature to-day, this writer thinks, is due primarily to the woful state of education in Spain. The school system, he declares, is deplorably inadequate. The provincial boards of education are badly managed and ill provided for—they are always last on the budget—and many a schoolmaster is reduced to the necessity of begging because his salary has not been paid. Some provinces are said to owe more than a million pesetas to their teachers of primary grades. The secondary education is "but a veneer." The provincial colleges, or *institutos*, are insufficiently equipped with books and instruments, and generally diffuse a very superannuated and superficial sort of education. The free institutions are worth even less. In all these schools, "with the exception of a few large colleges conducted by Jesuits, the examinations are mere parades arranged for the gratification of the vanity of parents." The students, therefore, leave the *institutos* with a "hasty, incomplete culture, accustomed to draw on their imagination, to speak without thinking, and to decide questions without understanding," totally unprepared and unfit for the universities. This is the reason that Spain has so many special student licentiates and doctors, but so few men well grounded and thoroughly educated, "capable of thinking with strength and of writing with simplicity and clearness." The Spaniards themselves have been the first to recognize and deplore this state of things.

The famous Dr. Eloy Luis André has said that, in Spain, "books, reviews, and newspapers all show an equal lack of invention, originality, solidity, and depth," while Dr. F. Navarro y Ledesma is even more pessimistic. Writing in *La Lectura* recently, he said:

"We have come to the extreme limit of our intellectual, political, social, and literary poverty. There is nothing to equal it anywhere. Our men, great and small, good and bad, are dying, and there is no one to replace them, no one to continue their work. Spain reminds one of the wardrobe of a clerk on half pay, who, when his coat is worn out, is compelled to take to replace it an old rag that has been moldering for a century in some dark closet."

All this is true, says M. du Dézert, as applied to the old national school, which lives only in the contemplation of the past, and upholds the Catholic and military *régimie*. But "beside this old stubborn Spain rises a new generation which is deeply grieved to see its fatherland outstripped almost everywhere, and which passionately desires to awaken the land out of its somnolence and drag it out of its isolation, even at the cost of revolution." With this end in view, young Spain has turned for its education to France and other countries. The influence of Victor Hugo and Daudet is especially noticeable in the work of modern Spanish writers, and Zola has been the legitimate father of Spanish naturalism. Young Spain also holds French philosophy in great esteem. Renan, Taine, and Fouillét count many admirers among the Spaniards. "But all that is most subtle, most delicate, most French, escapes these disciples, who were but yesterday freed from scholastic prisons." The younger Spanish writers have been influenced by the works of Poe, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Hoffman, Sudermann, Maeterlinck, Tolstoy, and Ibsen; but they have not always shown judgment and discrimination in their study of foreign literatures, and in some cases have borrowed from their masters that which was least worthy. M. du Dézert thus characterizes Castilian literature:

"The field of poetry is a desert. It used to be said that Clarin contained only two and a half poets! On the basis of that reckoning, there would be left to-day just half a one—Manuel del Pelaccio. In reality, there are more than that: Federico Balart, the author of 'Dolores'; Medina, author of 'Murcian Airs'; Salvador Rueda, 'the sensualist of the mind,' who in his 'Precious Stones' has sung the beauties of nature, art, and love, and in 'The Land of the Sun' has struck all the strings of the lyre with a master stroke. Perez de Alaya, Gonzales Blanco, Manuel Machado, and a few others are endeavoring to transplant to Spain the complete symbolism of the French writers."

The long novel does not find much favor in Spain to-day, according to this writer. The short story is preferred. Spain is admittedly provincial, we are told further, and loves the taste of the soil.

"D. Carmelo de Echegaray, chronicler of Guipuzcoa, well known for his erudite historical studies, published, under the title of 'My Country,' a collection of articles in which he presented to the Spanish public modern writers in the Basque tongue: Iztueta, Antonio Arzac, Resureccion Marie de Arkné, Andres de Urdaneta, Sagarmina, Elizamburu, Itburria—all names which the extreme difficulty of the Basque idiom keeps, perforce, in a corner of the Pyrenees. In 1898 D. Anturo Campion published the 'Story of Navarre.' D. Eusebio Blasco has been for forty years writing chronicles, stories, and dramas. His last work, 'Stories of Aragon,' consists of short novels, full of grace and fragrance. D. Miguel de Unamuno, the rector of the ancient University of Salamanca, has devoted a volume to a description of the aspects and manners of his country. The Galician, Valle Inclan, has sung the beauties of the landscape of Armoric Spain. Andalusia has inspired D. José Contréras. D. Rodolfo Gil not only initiates us into the splendors and manners of Granada, but gives us an insight into its literature. The love of the fatherland has inspired D. Luis and D. Augustin Millares Cubas, two merchants of the Canary Islands, to write beautiful stories, which have been very favorably noticed by Madame Pardo Bazan. . . . The great contemporary masters seem disposed to rest upon their laurels. D. Juan Vallera has dedicated his last novel, 'Morsamor,' and is busying himself with an anthology of the Castilian poets of the nineteenth century—a synthesis of the genius of his race. D. Jose-Maria de Pereda, the real master of the contemporary Spanish novel, has written nothing since 1897, when his 'Pachin Gonzales' appeared. D. Benito Perez Galdos has published a new volume of national episodes, and has turned his attention to the stage. Madame Pardo Bazan has delivered lectures, written articles and critiques, and published a novel, 'Misterio.' D. Blasco Ibanez, the Valencian novelist, has published a beautiful novel, 'La Baracca.'"

THE RETURN OF HENRY JAMES.

THE coming of Henry James to our shores, after an absence of more than twenty years, suggests to the New York *Evening Post* the inquiry: How would Mr. James have reached his port if the steamer on which he sailed had been navigated as his more recent novels have been conducted? In pursuance of this whimsical line of thought, *The Post* continues:

"One may imagine, first, an intimation of her presence off the Two Capes, next an exchange of ambiguous signals with Cape Ann. A short sojourn in a Bermudan port would have significance for the knowing. A little later she might bewilder the ingenuous denizens of Asbury Park, only to be dimly discerned by the sentinels on Fisher's Island. For one breathless moment she would round Scotland Lightship, and then intent observers of her movements, tho they never heard of her again, would perceive joyfully that her destination was New York, and would stoutly maintain that conviction against the skeptical multitude who denied, not so unreasonably, that she had any destination at all.

"That this imaginary voyage is no forced parable, admirers of Mr. James's later works will readily concede. The extraordinary story, 'The Turn of the Screw,' the novel 'What Maisie Knew,' and in an almost equal degree 'The Ambassadors,' are all marvels of indirection. In a sense, the author neither tells anything nor explains anything. The tragedy or comedy is not acted; it is inferred, from those scanty portions of the 'business' which the players are allowed to rehearse. . . . Mr. James is unquestionably the greatest virtuoso in evasive letters to-day.

"Naturally, his virtuosity excites rivalry, and it has already been noted that Mr. Kipling, too, has wearied of bull's-eyes and has taken to trimming the circles quite in the approved method of Mr. James. Evident already in such a story as 'They,' in a recent *Scribner's*, the literary gospel according to James is more clearly apparent in 'Mrs. Bathurst,' in the current *Metropolitan*. It is a case of most elaborate evasion. Three men talk about a fourth and a woman. Chance hints are dropped that there was something between these two. Her apparition, in a biograph picture, drives her lover (?) husband (?) to a crazy round of intoxication, and to desertion of his ship. He disappears, asserting that he did not murder his wife. Such is the story hinted, not told, amid various interruptions, by a sergeant of marines, to a shipmate, a railroad man, and the writer, on a South African beach. Only the remoteness of the scene and the uncouth language of the tale can retard the recognition of Mr. James's formula in Mr. Kipling's story. It is a very striking instance of a literary kinship between two men of widely different training and ideals.

"Frankly, it seems that Mr. Kipling has come off but lamely in his borrowing. He has not Mr. James's appeal to irrepressible curiosity. Instead he evokes only blank astonishment. And if Mr. Kipling's conversion to indirection is the sign of a forming school, M. James can not too soon disown that unpromising brood of love-children. Even in Mr. James himself the peculiar literary impressionism which in his hands is unquestionably a most poignant medium has the look of a mannerism at times. Delightful results have been employed in painting by employing no stroke except a small round dot; nothing, in short, that would ever denote natural objects as we identify them in every-day experience. Such painting ordinarily lacks vitality. So Mr. James's resolute habit of dwelling only in the penumbra of things at once fascinates and repels. How is it possible to be so near life without touching it—without wanting to touch it? The extreme skilfulness of Mr. James's method should not blind us to the fact that it is a feat. It borders perilously on the play transcribed at one end of the telephone; its indubitable fascination lies partly in delicate flattery of such minds as are quick to act on hints. Finally, his method is obviously inadequate for the present occasion. There is no indirectness in the welcome which this country extends to its most accomplished man of letters."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DEPORTATION OF AMERICAN ENGINEERS FROM CANADA.

FOLLOWING the report of a government commission appointed in Canada to investigate charges of violation of the Canadian alien labor law by the employment of civil engineers from this country on railway surveys, there is now in progress, according to reports in the daily press, something like a wholesale deportation of American engineers from that country. Says *Engineering News* (August 4) commenting editorially on these facts:

"Without doubt every engineer who takes pride in his profession, no matter where he may reside, will view with great regret this attempt to divide the profession on political boundary lines. Of all the professions engineering is the most thoroughly cosmopolitan. It knows no international boundaries. The work of English engineers and French engineers and German engineers is found in every quarter of the globe. In the United States only a small percentage of the engineering work has been carried on by engineers born and trained in this country. Engineers from England and Germany and France and from Canada herself have cooperated in this country in every field of engineering work. Moreover, these men from foreign countries have not been employed in subordinate positions merely. They are numbered among the acknowledged and honored leaders of the profession.

This international interchange in the engineering profession has been in the highest degree advantageous. It was the American engineers in the Transvaal who introduced modern methods of gold extraction. English engineers have brought their knowledge and experience in ship and marine-engine building to the United States to our great profit. In municipal engineering, again, the New World is indebted to the engineers of the Old for many notable advances in practise, while in the field of machine tools all the world has been glad to learn in recent years from the United States. Many more illustrations might be given; but it is surely clear that the country which deliberately shuts out engineering talent from outside its borders is running a risk of serious loss. Apply the same principle to all other callings, and the result is the policy which has kept China stationary for thousands of years, while all the rest of the world has moved forward."

The writer expresses confidence that this course is opposed by the best element in the Canadian engineering profession, and in support of this view quotes the following extract from a letter published in the Ottawa *Free Press* by Mr. M. Murphy, of Halifax, N. S., who is a past president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers:

"This investigation is to me, as it must be to others, an annoying proposition, for, altho we can not suffer our rights to be ignored, we should not object to the employment of American engineers by denying recognition to those who may fill their places efficiently and justly. We want interchanges of knowledge in the profession; we want to teach and be taught. There is every day in the progress of time something to learn, and the more we know the more our experience teaches how much there is to learn. English-speaking engineers, some of them still living, built and equipped the first lines of railway the world over; there were no circumscribed bounds. The present generation may do better, but there is much to learn, and interchange of thought and experience are always desirable to keep abreast with the time.

"Altho the investigation now pending may contribute adequate protection, civil engineers ought to entertain greater ideals than those afforded by an Alien Labor Act. The act may be necessary so far as its scope extends, but that it should embrace the work of the civil engineer, whose professional limits can not be localized, gives some ground for reflection."

In commenting upon this, the Halifax (N. S.) *Chronicle* says:

"Canadians should take care not to go too far lest they injure themselves. We must not forget that many Canadian engineers have found, and are finding, highly advantageous employment in the United States; and that to insist upon the rigid exclusion of American engineers from Canada would be to provoke reprisals from which we should necessarily suffer considerably.

"'Know-Nothingism' is a poor business in any country. As a British country, Canada should be far above it. Fair play we should have; but we should be content therewith."

In conclusion, the writer of the editorial in *Engineering News* remarks:

"A long list of Canadian engineers have come to the United States and found profitable employment, and, on the other hand, men like W. C. Van Horne and Charles M. Hays have gone from the United States to Canada, and have by their ability wrought great benefit to the country. It is to the interest of both countries that such free interchange should continue."

A MACHINE FOR FINDING THE SETTING-POINT OF CEMENT.

A DEVICE for determining and recording the exact lapse of time between the mixing and hardening of a plaster or cement has been invented in France by a M. Perin. He calls his instrument the "prisometer" [French *prise*, "set"], and believes that it is destined to render important practical service to builders and engineers. It is thus described by M. L. Riverchon in *Cosmos* (Paris) August 6. Says this writer:

"It is well known how important it is, in constructions using plaster, lime, or cement, to know exactly the time required by

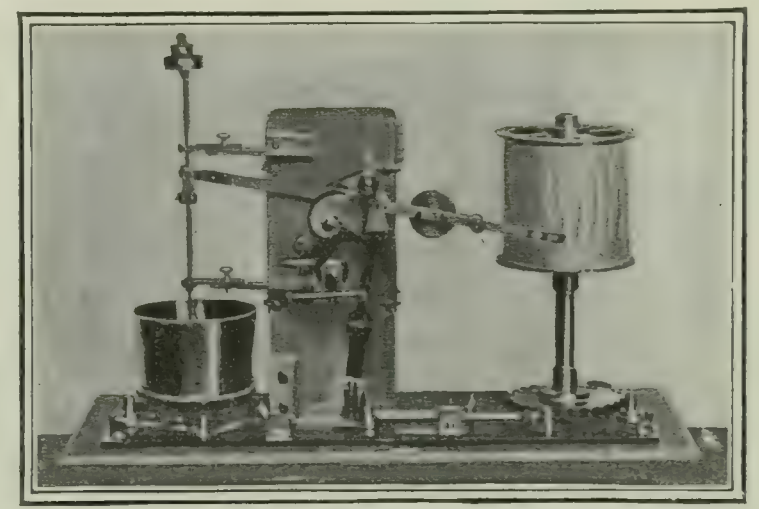

FIG. I.—THE PERIN PRISOMETER.

these materials to set. Without this knowledge the builders are exposed to accidents that may be—and often really are—disastrous.

"Up to this time we have had, for the determination of the setting-point, only empirical and uncertain methods. M. Perin has given this determination almost mathematical precision by the invention of the prisometer. . . . . .

"The plaster, or other substance whose setting-point it is wished to determine, is introduced, together with a carefully measured quantity of water, into the vessel seen at the left of the picture. Above this is a needle, ending at its upper extremity in a disk on which a weight is placed. The needle is connected with a lever whose other end bears a pen that rests on a vertical cylindrical drum carrying a sheet of paper to record the curves traced by the pen when the machine is in motion.

"The motion is given by clockwork placed between the vessel and the registering-drum. This clockwork has a cam that makes one turn a minute and raises the lever at each turn, letting it fall abruptly. In its fall the needle is thrust more or less deeply into the plaster in the vessel below it, the depth depending on the point to which the setting has advanced. The depth is represented at each strike by a line traced by the pen on the registering-cylinder.

"That the determination of the setting-point should appear clearly on the cylinder, the needle at each minute should strike the substance at a different point, and the lines traced each minute on the cylinder should be separated by a considerable space. The necessary displacements of the cylinder and the vessel are obtained by other cams . . . so arranged that these movements take place at the instant when the needle is withdrawn from the plaster.

"The appearance of the sheet of paper when taken from the

drum is shown at Fig. 2. The two series of ordinates show that the setting-point corresponded in the first case to the thirteenth minute, and in the second to the tenth. The starting-point of the two series [at the right] is the sixth minute after the mixture of the plaster and water.

"The moment of this mixture gives the initial time, and it is important to count the number of minutes that elapses between

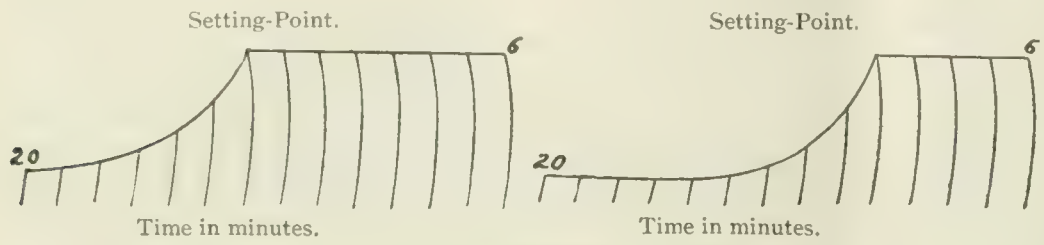

FIG. 2.—TWO SETTING-POINT CURVES.

this and the time when the mixture is turned into the vessel and the machine is started, and to add it to that marked on the registering-drum. In the figure this interval is six minutes. So long as the setting has not begun, the ordinates traced by the prisometer are equal. They then shorten more and more until the needle will penetrate no longer.

"It is of interest to note that the two curves of Fig. 2 represent experiments made with two plasters formed of the same gypsum with the same amount of water and mixed under identical conditions. This shows very clearly that the mathematical determination of the setting-point with the prisometer is a step in advance, and that empiricism may and should give generally considerable errors of appreciation which can be eliminated by M. Perin's instrument. Thus another service has been rendered by horology [accurate time-measurement]."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING.

SOME time ago a committee to investigate this subject was appointed by the National Fire Protection Association. This body has just submitted a preliminary report which contains interesting information with regard to lightning protection and the value of protective apparatus. One of the committee's conclusions is that lightning-rods properly planned and installed afford good protection, and that their more extended use would save the country millions of dollars. This, of course, is not the same as saying that the ordinary rod, as designed and put up by the peripatetic vendor, will produce this result. Says the writer of an editorial note in *The Electrical Review* (August 20):

"Out of an average of 71,469 fires from all causes in a year, 3,151 were caused by lightning. These involved a loss in the same year of $4,353,437, out of a total loss from fires from all causes of $156,000,000. Of the buildings affected by fires, due to lightning, barns suffered the most heavily, with dwellings next in order, and churches following.

"One of the conclusions of the committee is to the effect that buildings with steeples and gabled roofs are much more susceptible to lightning strokes than those with flat roofs. The prevailing form of construction for church edifices, however, is that of the gabled roof supplemented with the steeple. The probable immunity of these edifices during the five years under discussion may have been due to the lightning-rod protection with which they are usually equipped. It would have been interesting if the committee had secured and published figures showing what proportion of the dwellings and barns struck were equipped with such apparatus, and also what proportion of the churches struck were similarly equipped. It would also have been interesting to have determined what was the ratio between the proportions of dwellings struck to the total number of dwellings under investigation, and the number of churches struck to the total number of churches under investigation.

"There is a good deal of doubt extant as to the utility of the lightning-rod as a protective apparatus. At the same time, $4,353,437 would have bought a good deal of lightning-rod equipment. The cost of affording a building the most complete lightning-rod protection that man can devise is very small compared with the total loss which would accrue due to a disastrous lightning stroke; and if the conclusions of the committee are well founded—as we have every reason to believe they are—a considerable loss could have been avoided by the proper installation of protective apparatus

"The report gives a number of suggestions as to the material to be used and the method of installation to be followed. Various areas require different forms of protection, and various metals and materials of building construction also require different styles of equipment. An important suggestion is that the conductor should not be insulated at any point from the building to be protected, but should be fastened firmly thereto by material of the same nature as the conductor. Whether this is generally understood is not known, but it is a fact that lightning conductors have often been found fastened to the roofs of buildings, and then, on their course from roof-trees to the ground, have been passed through insulating spools.

"The organization which undertook this investigation is very sincere in its desire to lessen the effect of lightning strokes, and its conclusions are certainly worthy of consideration, not only by the house-owner, but by the constructing engineer as well."

SATURN'S NINTH MOON.

UNDER the heading "The Vindication of Phœbe," Garrett P. Serviss writes in *Collier's Weekly* (August 27) on the interesting discovery by photographic methods of a ninth satellite of the planet Saturn, which he now regards as confirmed, altho it has not hitherto been generally accepted by astronomers. Says Mr. Serviss:

"In 1899 Prof. William H. Pickering, of the Harvard Observatory, found on his photographic plates . . . a delicate image, unperceived before among the followers of the great planetary mogul, but showing unmistakable indications of subjection to their common master. . . . . .

"Comparison of a large number of plates, all showing the image of the retiring little stranger, convinced Professor Pickering that it must be a satellite of Saturn, and accordingly its discovery was announced, and a little later Phœbe was astronomically christened.

"But hers was not the fortune of some great new planets like Uranus and Neptune, immortalizing their discoverers and filling books with their fame. On the contrary, from the beginning Phœbe was generally rejected. Many astronomers, as politely as possible, declined to believe in her existence. They could not see her—that was confessed. She was beyond the reach of telescopes; only the singular power of photography to picture celestial things invisible to direct vision had been able to reveal her. Yet Professor Pickering felt sure of his ground. The shifting positions of the image on the plates, never departing beyond a certain distance from Saturn, were convincing evidence, and from them the orbit of the new satellite could be deduced. Approximate elements of the orbit were calculated, and Phœbe was found to be by far the most remote member of Saturn's system, her path lying at a mean distance of nearly eight million miles from the center of the planet, and her period, or the time required for her to make a single circuit around her master, being about a year and a half.

"Still, notwithstanding the great interest awakened by the original announcement of the discovery of Phœbe, and notwithstanding Professor Pickering's continued confidence in his results, the opinion gradually spread that the case was very doubtful, until at last it practically ceased to be discussed, and if Phœbe was referred to at all it was generally in such phrases as: 'The alleged ninth satellite of Saturn,' or 'Pickering's supposed moon.' The astronomer is the most rigid of judges when the light is dim.

"But at length vindication has come. Early in July of this year Prof. E. C. Pickering, the director of the Harvard Observatory, sent out to astronomers a bulletin in which not only was the existence of Phœbe reaffirmed upon fresh evidence, but the places which she would occupy on certain dates in the near future were pointed out, so that anybody who had the instrumental means and the desire to do so could follow her motions for himself. Nothing is more convincing than the power of successful prediction.

"With the aid of a long series of photographs made at the Arequipa Observatory in the Peruvian Andes the actual path of

Phœbe has been traced from April 16 to June 9, 1904, and a new and more correct ephemeris of her orbit calculated.

"Accepting Phœbe, as it now seems certain that we ought to do, as an actual satellite of Saturn, the very interesting question arises: 'Whence did she come—is she a captive, or an original member of the family of the ringed planet?'

"It is to be noted that her distance from Saturn is relatively very large—nearly eight million miles. The most remote of the eight formerly known satellites of Saturn, Japetus, is 2,225,000 miles away, and the nearest of them, Mimas, is only 117,000 miles from the great planet's center, or less than half the mean distance of our moon from the earth. Being so distant, Phœbe requires about eighteen months to make the journey around her orbit, while Mimas takes only twenty-two and a half hours, and Japetus seventy-nine and a half days. Thus it is evident that Phœbe's relations to Saturn are in one sense less intimate than those of any other of his satellites.

"But it must not be supposed that his control over her is imperfect. She can not get away from him without some interference far more powerful than any that the present constitution of the solar system would admit of. Owing to his comparatively great mass, and his distance from the sun, Saturn governs a vast extent of surrounding space. Mathematical calculations have shown that our globe could not permanently retain a moon at a greater distance from its center than 620,000 miles, while the giant force of Saturn would enable it to master a satellite more than three times as remote as Phœbe, or in round numbers 27,000,000 miles from his center.

"This breadth of Saturn's empire suggests that Phœbe may really be a captive moon. There can be little doubt that our moon was born from the earth, and that many of the other moons in the solar system, such as the four principal satellites of Jupiter, and the immense multitude of little bodies constituting Saturn's rings, have had a common origin with the planets around which they revolve, but with Phœbe the case may be different. It has been suggested that the two little moons of Mars and the fifth satellite of Jupiter may be captured asteroids, or comets, turned into moons, and this suggestion would appear to be particularly appropriate for a body like the new satellite of Saturn. But only a long series of careful observations can settle the question. In the mean time the claim of Phœbe to recognition as a regular member of our great system of worlds and moons, a true subject of the sun, tho submitted to the immediate dominion of his vassal Saturn, seems to have been established beyond dispute."

Radiumized Wool.—That the properties of radium can be communicated to wool, and that garments made of this wool possess whatever curative properties belong to radium itself, is asserted by a Russian experimenter, Dr. E. G. London, whose work is reviewed by M. Elpe in *Novoye Vremya*. We quote a brief note from *The Lancet*:

"His investigations lead to the conclusion that generally radium emanations do not differ in their physiologo-pathological action from the action of radium itself. Both inflame the skin and are destructive to various kinds of life. Dr. London carried out a series of tests with widely differing subjects, such as paraffin, cork, paper, and cotton-wool, which were subjected for some time to radium emanations and produced inflammatory effects on the skin, the most intense radioactivity being observed in the case of the wool, which because of its sponginess absorbs a large quantity of radium emanations. This inclines Dr. London, in respect of treating skin diseases with radium, to pay particular attention to this faculty of wool. 'Emanated' wool, according to him, offers, in the first place, the facility of easy distribution over the body and it can be conveniently adjusted to any part according to the needs of the case. In the second place, in the vehicle of wool radium becomes conveniently portable and radioactive energy, as in charged wool, can be sent great distances, since in hermetically closed vessels its radioactivity weakens very slowly. At the same time radioactive wool may become part of pharmaceutical stock and at no great expense, for from five to ten milligrams of radium are sufficient to energize a large quantity of wool. However, as to this Dr. London is careful to state that before making 'emanated' wool an article of pharmaceutical commerce we must know how and in what particular cases the commodity would be useful—and that is still a question for the future."

THE WORLD'S OLDEST INHABITANT.

A TORTOISE from the Seychelles Islands, believed to be at least 250 years old, and probably the oldest living creature on the globe, is on exhibition at the St. Louis fair. Says a correspondent of *The Scientific American*:

"Several years ago, when the son-in-law of Karl Hagenbeck, the animal trainer, was looking for interesting specimens, he learned of the existence on an island of Seychelles, off the coast of Madagascar, of a giant tortoise, that was celebrated among the natives not merely for its great size—it weighs 970 pounds—but for the fact that there was documentary evidence that it had been living on the earth for over 150 years and probable evidence that it was from 100 to 150 years older than that. After careful investigation, he was satisfied of the truth of the statement, and set about to secure the loan of this animal (which, by the way, is held in the highest esteem and respect on the island), for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair. Not until the strongest assurances were made that the venerable curiosity would be returned to the Seychelles did the native population consent to part with him for his long vacation. We are informed by Mr. Hagenbeck that when the tortoise reached this country, it was found that a tiny palm tree was growing from the back of the creature. The tortoise loves the mud, and it is evident that soil was washed into a deep scar on his back and that the seeds of the palm, mixed with the earth, took root and the tiny growth had thrived in its portable field. The tortoise is the longest-lived animal, exceeding even the elephant, which frequently exceeds one hundred years of life. The fact that 150 years ago the Seychelles natives began to take particular pride in this tortoise because of its age makes it certain

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GIANT TORTOISE WHO WEIGHS 970 POUNDS AND IS REPUTED TO BE 300 YEARS OLD.

that it must have been at least one hundred years of age at that time. This is borne out by the condition of the shell, which is a guide to determining the age. Further evidence is its most abnormal size. It possesses extraordinary lifting strength. While it was in its heavy cage at the World's Fair express office, it became impatient, and proceeded to break its way out. It smashed the heavy 2 by 8 inch timbers with ease. The accompanying snapshot shows two children taking a novel ride upon the back of this giant sea monster."

TIME-DISTRIBUTION BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THAT wireless telegraphy may be employed to distribute standard time from a central clock to points at a distance of several miles is shown in a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. G. Bigourdan. Says this experimenter in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy (June 27):

"Several cities have installed apparatus that distributes standard time. At Paris, for example, fifteen clocks, in different parts of the city, are connected with the observatory by electric wires.

"On account of the circuits that are necessary in this system it is expensive and of limited usage. These inconveniences can be much lessened to-day by wireless telegraphy, the use of which permits considerable simplification of the transmission of time to a distance. I have made some experiments in this line which I propose to make known.

"A directing clock, opening an electric contact each second, commands a relay which in turn starts a current in the primary circuit of an induction-coil furnished with an oscillator; the circuit induced by this coil thus furnishes an oscillating discharge of very short duration, which flashes regularly once a second.

"The two fine wire poles of the coil are connected, the one with the earth, the other with an antenna several yards in length. By means of this antenna the sparks affect distant receivers of electric waves, and so all these receivers beat at an almost constant interval each second of the directing pendulum.

"I have tried two different receivers; the simplest is a radiotelephone of the Popoff-Ducretet system, in which may be heard very distinctly each second ticked by the directing pendulum. The second, which makes a record, is composed of one of the ordinary receivers used in wireless telegraphy. In order to have the signs more exact I have sometimes replaced the Morse receiver by a chronograph with band and marker: with this chronograph, which feeds about 0.4 inch per second, the signs obtained are very clear, and the time of each of them can be depended upon to about 0.02 or 0.03 second.

"Altho the means employed in these experiments were very modest, a very good transmission was obtained to a station nearly two miles distant; and one could certainly have gone to a considerably greater distance if it had been easy to instal receiving apparatus there. So it appears beyond doubt that with little expense the time could thus be distributed to all parts of Paris, and even to the suburbs.

"It is needless to dwell on the advantages which this distribution of time would offer, not only for the purposes of ordinary life, but especially from a scientific and industrial point of view. By this means laboratories, scientific establishments in general, manufacturers of timepieces, constructors of instruments of precision, etc., could without change of place be furnished with the time with the greatest accuracy.

"Among scientific operations to benefit immediately by this mode of transmission of time may be cited the determination of the intensity of gravity with the pendulum, and even the determination of longitude, especially when the reach of wireless telegraphy shall have been increased."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Matter as a Manifestation of Energy.—At the close of a recent lecture, reported in *The Electrical Review*, Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, perhaps the most eminent living chemist, added a few words explaining his idea of the nature of atoms. Says the paper just named:

"In this he is on the same ground as Faraday, altho the latter clung to the atomic hypothesis. Faraday held to the idea that we know matter only by its forces, and that the atoms are only mathematical points whence the forces emerge or where the directions of the several forces intersect. Expressed in the language of modern science, this may be put as follows: what we call matter is only a complex of energies which we find together in the same place. We are still perfectly free if we like to suppose either that the energy fills the space homogeneously or in a periodic or grained way. The latter assumption would be a substitute for the atomic hypothesis. The decision between these possibilities is a purely experimental question, but there are a great number of facts—and among these the chemical facts—which can be completely described by homogeneous or non-periodic distribution of energy in space. If there are any facts which can not be described without the periodic assumption, the lecturer did not know of them. This, in brief, is the argument of Ostwald, and while he may appear at times to be arguing in a circle, a closer study seems to show that this is not the case. These ideas have received Ostwald's attention for a number of years past, and altho they are addressed particularly to the chemists, they can not fail to be of great interest to the physicists, who are themselves trying on, as it were, a new theory of matter. The point to be noted particularly in the suggestions is that they rest entirely upon the laws of energy. There is no attempt to show that the atom may be broken up into smaller bodies. In fact, the words 'ion' and 'electron' are not even mentioned."

A Big Hole Filled at Last.—A sink-hole on the line of the Urbana, Bellefontaine and Northern [Electric] Railway, in Ohio, which has been giving the company an immense amount of trouble during the past year, has finally been filled, according to *The Street Railway Journal*. It says:

"The line crosses a marsh which is about 1,600 feet long and about 250 feet of track sunk. Soundings in this portion showed eighteen feet of peat bog, while the balance ranged from that to 110 feet of peat bog. Last fall, when the road was built, the company dumped about 1,000 yards of gravel and broken stone at this point, but apparently no impression was made. Some work was done this spring, but it was ineffectual on account of rainy weather, which turned the marsh into a pond. Lately a determined effort was made to fill up the place, and it seems to have been effectual. Over nine acres of brush were put in for a foundation, and 6,000 yards of gravel and stone were filled in. The filling has resulted in an extensive upheaval of earth all around the place. The Big Four (steam) tracks, which parallel the tracks of the electric line, were laid fifty years ago under similar conditions, and it required several years to get the road into shape at this point."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT radio-active bodies giving off a gaseous emanation are widely diffused throughout the earth is the conclusion of Prof. F. Himstedt, a recent German investigator. Says *The Scientific American*: "These emanations are absorbed by water or by petroleum; and after having been conveyed along with the latter to the surface of the earth, will diffuse into the air. Because of the many analogies noted between these emanations and radium emanations, the author thinks it possible that both are identical. In this case the ores of uranium from which radium emanations are derived would either be widely diffused, or else there would be some further matters possessing, tho to a lesser degree, the property of giving off emanations. Considering that the absorption coefficient of water as well as of petroleum with respect to this emanation is found to decrease for increasing temperatures, while hot fountains, on the other hand, show an especially high activity, the hypothesis is suggested that the amount of radio-active material is increasing for augmenting depths, and, according to Curie's observation as to the continual heat evolution from radium, the radio-active components of the earth should possibly have to be allowed for in accounting for the temperature of the earth."

NOT even the production of photographs showing apparently the effects of *n*-rays has silenced the cavilers who continue to maintain that there is no such thing. One of them, John Butler Burke, writes from the Cavendish Laboratory to *Nature* (June 30), as follows: "The one thing that seemed conclusive about these rays was that they produced so great an increase in the brightness of a small spark that the effect could be photographed, and M. Blondlot has himself shown us photographs which it would appear show unmistakably this result. I have followed in his footsteps as closely as I could, but unfortunately have not obtained any difference in the photographic effects which could not be attributed to a spurious cause. In M. Blondlot's experiment there is no proof that the diminished brightness of the spark when a lead screen is interposed is not due to the presence of the metallic screen itself, which is so close to the spark that it would damp the oscillations of the spark and affect its photographic effect. I have preferred to put out the source of *n*-rays altogether, and to wait for some time, ten minutes or so, or to place a lead screen at a considerable distance from the spark." Experimenting in this way Mr. Burke reports that except when there were errors in the adjustment of the apparatus, the two photographs taken on the same plate indicated the same brightness.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RUSSIAN CHURCH PAPERS AND THE WAR.

NO measure has been neglected by the Russian Government to excite and maintain the martial spirit among its subjects. Patriotic church services, the street manifestations at the beginning of the war, the contributions for military purposes, and, above all, the enunciations of the Russian press, subsidized by the Government or dependent on it—all this is embraced in a certain system. With the attitude toward the war of the opposition and revolutionary press the world is already acquainted. It is also known how the daily papers instil in the minds of the people the conviction of the sacredness and justice of Russia's cause. In view of these facts, it is interesting to learn, in addition, the attitude of the organs of the Orthodox Russian clergy.

In the *Strannik* (St. Petersburg) an article by Sapozhnikov, under the heading, "Our Contention with Japan from a Biblical Point of View," opens with platonic raptures over the beneficent effects of peace. In the further development of his article, however, the writer endeavors to prove that peace is gained by means of war. War is a measure used by Providence to cleanse communities and to fulfil the decrees of God. Wars are of various kinds. Some are undertaken by states for the purpose of opposing hostile incursions; others are undertaken for the purpose of delivering the people from the yoke of tyrants; others again for the purpose of subjugating barbarians and of diffusing Christian civilization in the world. "From the Christian point of view," observes Sapozhnikov, "war has its *raison d'être*."

In regard to Manchuria, the writer says that there are two conflicting opinions among Russians: some maintain that Manchuria must be annexed outright; others would return it to the Chinese. He continues:

"The opposition to the retention of Manchuria proceeds from a misunderstanding of the mission which God ordained for Russia. Our country is providentially called to extend and maintain the Orthodox faith in the whole world. Did not the Lord Jesus Christ utter the memorable words, that all peoples must come to him in order to avail themselves of the fruits of the redemption? Left to themselves, the Chinese would not experience the need of receiving Christianity, and they would remain forever in the darkness of idolatry. Hence the divine law forbids Russia to return Manchuria to the Chinese."

In regard to Korea, Sapozhnikov says:

"Japan wants to conquer it for the purpose of oppressing its people and of exploiting its resources. The conquest of Korea by the Japanese would make it impossible for that country to become acquainted with the light of the gospel. In the name of her historical mission, therefore, Russia can not allow any other state, even tho it be a Christian state, but not Orthodox, to possess itself of Korea, but must herself extend her protectorate over it. God will punish China and Japan for not having recognized His ways and the wonderful works of His hand."

The *Russky Palomnik* (St. Petersburg), endeavors to prove that Antichrist must come into the world in Japan, and it identifies Antichrist with Japan. Indeed, argues the writer, Japan has found her God, her earthly ideal, in riches and money; hence she hates the Christian spirit. Russia, reared in faith and tending to perfection, is in duty bound to attract others; hence she ought to declare open war against Antichrist and his allies.

According to the *Tserkovny Viestnik* (St. Petersburg), love has often been the cause of bloody wars; and in such a case war never was, nor is, an evil or a sin, but is rather the expression of the will of God. God charged the Jews to cut off the Canaanites; the Japanese are the Canaanites of the twentieth century. Russia, saving Europe from the "yellow cloud," is fighting for Christ, and her war is a holy war; it is a war for the preservation of Christian civilization.

The *Viera i Tserkov*, quoting the opinions of the most eminent representatives of the Russian clergy, declares that Russia will fulfil on earth the predictions of the prophets—she will establish the kingdom of God; and the time has come to commence that great work.

The foregoing extracts give a vivid insight into the religious psychology of Russia. They show that Russian church papers are doing their utmost to persuade the masses of the people that Russia, in seizing Manchuria, is fulfilling the decrees of Providence; that the present war is a holy war, a crusade for the Christian ideal and for Christ; and that Japan is Antichrist.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN JUDAISM.

THE old fable of the wind and the sun and their struggle with the passing traveler to see which could first induce him to cast aside his cloak is cited by *Harper's Weekly* (July 30) to illustrate the effect that American toleration has upon the Jews who emigrate to this country and settle here. "The wind of ostracism and persecution," it says, "which they have so stoutly and so successfully resisted in Europe, which has but accentuated their racial and religious loyalty, here has as its substitute the sun of liberty and toleration." The same paper says further:

"The reaction is in exact proportion to former conservatism of belief and former degree of persecution. 'The disappearance of the religious element in the make-up of the Jewish life'—to quote Dr. Isidor Singer—'proceeds much more rapidly with the Russian brethren than with us slow-thinking Ashkenazim and Sephardim. They jump almost without transition from extreme orthodoxy to agnosticism, or, what is still worse, to absolute indifference in religious matters.' With the waning of religious belief, and the absence of antisemitic persecution—at least in anything like its European severity—there naturally also comes a waning of racial self-consciousness and of hostility to intermarriage with the Gentile, which process has already begun here, especially in circles of the emancipated literati, and notably among professors in colleges and universities.

"Between the large and influential group numerically considered who still are orthodox in belief and loyal to the ancient ritual, and the ever-increasing group of youth who are agnostic or indifferent, stands the group, wealthy and socially influential, who call themselves reformed or progressive Jews, holding to a belief in spiritual evolution, recognizing the Oriental origin and Palestinian validity of many of the formulæ of the ancient faith, and the universal validity of its monotheism and the ethical message of the prophets, but willing to abandon the outworn formulæ and ritual, and desirous of adapting the essence of the old tenets to modern terminology and modern conceptions of the cosmos and human destiny. . . . With this party undoubtedly lies the future intellectual and social supremacy of the race, so far as it maintains its separate identity in the great, unprecedented American amalgam of humanity. . . . . .

"Of course the broader issue raised for Judaism by American environment is not that of the triumph of liberalism over orthodoxy, or the ultimate definitions of theology which a majority of the Jews may attain unto. It is the issue of the preservation of race identity, where no specific Jewish language exists, where in literature, in education, in journalism, in social converse the terminology is theistic, but theism as interpreted by Jesus Christ and Paul, and where the political and social ideal is not the perpetuation of racial differences, but their merger in a new type of manhood—Aryan and Semitic, Teuton and Latin, Celtic and Slav—mingling to make Americans.

"Lutheran and Roman Catholic forms of Christianity both have attempted here to preserve racial distinctions, and have succeeded only among the generation of first-comers, but have failed among the succeeding generations. Can the Jew—flocking as no other race does to our colleges and universities and absorbing the disintegrating knowledge which they bring to orthodoxy's code, consorting with Christians in business and amusement, and breathing an atmosphere of liberty and toleration such as he has never known before—can he succeed where Christian provincialism and

racial self-consciousness have failed? Not if the sun of toleration continues to shine."

Two other views of the future of American Judaism are voiced by Prof. Hugh McDonald Scott, D.D., of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and by Mr. Edward M. Baker, a Jewish writer of Cleveland, O. Professor Scott, in an article entitled "The Modern Jew: His Whence and Whither," which appears in the *Bibliotecha Sacra* (July), has this to say:

"A new Judaism which shall include Christianity is the gospel of the most advanced Hebrews. Claude Montefiore, in the Hibbert Lectures, advocates it. He declares that some of the sayings of Jesus have sunk so deep into human hearts, that it is not probable 'that any religion which ignores or omits them, will exercise a considerable influence outside its own borders.' That is a striking confession. It says that Israel is to give to the world a universal religion; but to do so it must adopt the teachings of Jesus. Weinstock, in his book, 'Jesus the Jew,' occupies the same ground. He repeatedly says: 'Without Judaism Christianity would have had no foundation. Without Christianity, the spirit of Judaism would have wielded no universal influence.' . . . . .

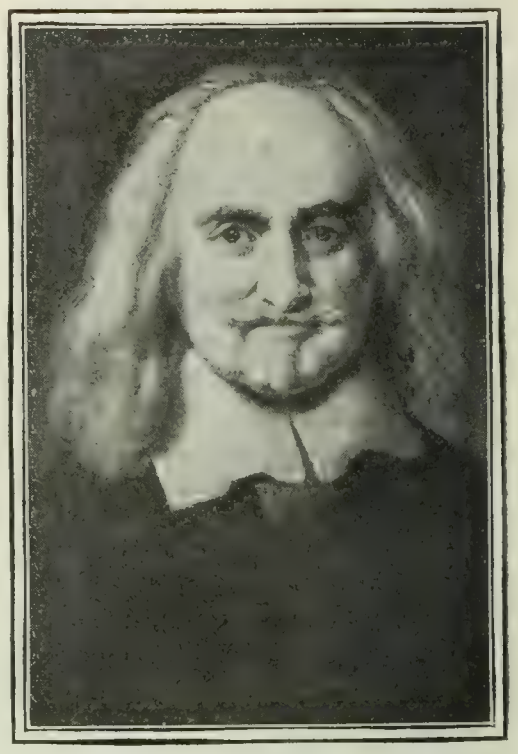
"Intelligent Jews are bewildered. Esther Ansell, in Zangwill's story, declared her life 'a forlorn hope, an impossibility,' and Josephine Lazarus writes: 'We are wandering in the wilderness again.' Emma Wolf says that true Jews and true Christians 'hold the same broad love for God and man.' But how the Jew is to help the Christian in labors of love neither she nor Miss Lazarus can tell. She takes as the motto for her book St. Paul's words: 'And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.' These earnest, liberal Jews can not pour out their desires without blending New-Testament utterances with those of the law and the prophets. Miss Lazarus says: 'We stand upon the threshold of we know not what—unable to go backward, not daring to go forward.' The Jew as well as the Gentile needs 'the divine-human life,' she confesses, 'of which the type has been given to the world by a Jew,' meaning, of course, Jesus Christ. Humanity, she reiterates, hungers and thirsts for the love of Jesus side by side with the *law* of Moses; 'and in these circumstances,' she continues, 'our people are crying for bread, and we are giving them a stone.' . . . The churches do not follow Jesus in his misson of love. Therefore she calls upon Israel to follow him in doing what others fail to do. This liberal Judaism in America has about one hundred and fifty rabbis and synagogues following its teachings in varying degrees. What the outcome of this wonderful ferment of thought within Israel will be none can tell. It may well call Christians to prayer and increased sympathy and effort."

Mr. Edward M. Baker, writing on "Judaism and the American Spirit" in *The Arena* (August), declares:

"Judaism and Americanism are both too much athrob with life to lend themselves to definitive or accurate analysis. Yet enough has been considered to indicate that Judaism is vastly more than a reminiscence of days that were; it is abreast of the highest ideal of the highest type of modern life and thought. Dignity of man, freedom, justice, humaneness, zest for life, optimism, love of country—these are the bright particular gems in the diadem of the holiest Americanism—these are sacramental words in the vocabulary of the Jew. Nor is it strange, for much of the best that there is in the thought and tendencies of American life is due indirectly to Hebrew inspiration. Yea, be it known that the inspiration of our republic came not from Greece, nor yet from Rome, but from Israel of old. The *vade mecum* of the early Pilgrim Fathers was not the writings of Rome nor the classics of Greece, but the ancient Scriptures of the Jew. The Pilgrim Fathers who sat at the cradle of our republic received their strength, their comfort, and their hope from that sublime literature that bubbled forth in days of old from the heart of Hebrew sage and Hebrew prophet. Israel was the first democracy; her literature the first tirade against despotism, her religion the first evangel of freedom. Judaism will never be left behind by the forward march of republican ideas and ideals, for there will never be in my day, or in yours, or in the day of any man, any democracy—I care not how magnificent its principles or how superb its men—that will have outgrown a religion the only dogma of which is the Fatherhood of God resulting in the brotherhood of man."

A PHILOSOPHER'S COMMENTS ON RELIGION.

THOMAS HOBBES, author of "Leviathan," is characterized by Sir Leslie Stephen (in the latest volume of the "English Men of Letters" series) as "the most conspicuous English thinker in the whole period between Bacon and Locke." The attitude of such a mind toward subjects theological and religious is of no small interest even after a space of three hundred years. His arguments on theology excited the keenest antagonism among his contemporaries, and led his opponents to call him "atheist"; but he himself always repudiated the title, declaring that he was not only a theist, but a Christian, and even a faithful member of the Church of England.



THOMAS HOBBES
(1588–1679).
Author of "Leviathan," "Human Nature," "De Corpore Politico," etc.

Hobbes's position in regard to theology is plainly indicated in his "Objections" to Descartes, says Sir Leslie Stephen:

"He criticizes Descartes's famous argument that the 'idea' of God as a perfect Being necessarily implies also God's existence. Hobbes replies summarily that we have no 'idea' of God. An idea, according to him, is nothing but 'decaying sense.' It is a fading picture of some object previously perceived by the hands, eyes, or ears. Now nobody, of course, could ever have supposed that 'God' could be perceived in that way. . . . He takes it for granted that all knowledge of facts comes to us through the senses, and that the *a priori* method without appeal to experience must be sterile. If so, it would seem that demonstrations of the existence of God are impossible. 'Knowable' means visible or tangible, and God is admittedly neither. Hobbes, however, does not admit this conclusion. After discussing man's knowledge and passions as related to 'natural things,' he assumes that we also give names to (that is, reason about) 'things supernatural'—that is, God and spirits. Such names ought to correspond to some reality, and their meaning will explain in what sense we use the phrases ascribing certain attributes to the beings named. The belief in things supernatural is produced by 'curiosity'—that is, as he explains, 'love of the knowledge of causes.' This leads a man to ask the cause of an effect; 'and, again, the cause of that cause; till of necessity he must come to this thought at last, that there is some cause whereof there is no former cause, but is eternal; which is it men call God; so that it is impossible to make any profound inquiry into natural causes, without being inclined thereby to belief there is one God eternal.' . . . 'So also by the visible things in this world, and their admirable order, a man may conceive there is a cause of them, which men call God, and yet not have an idea or image of him in his mind.'"

Of Hobbes's theory of religion we read:

"Religion, he says, is peculiar to man, and its 'seed' therefore is in some quality peculiar to him. . . . 'In these four things, opinion of ghosts, ignorance of second causes, devotion toward what men fear, and taking of things casual for prognostics, consisteth the natural seed of religion.' The seeds have been cultivated by 'two sorts of men': by founders of commonwealths and the lawgivers of the Gentiles, on the one hand, who 'used their own invention,' and, on the other, by 'Abraham, Moses, and our blessed Savior,' who acted by 'God's commandment and direction.' Both desired to make men more apt to obedience, laws, peace, charity, and civil society; tho in one case religion was part of 'human politics,' and in the other of 'divine politics.' He has

then no difficulty in showing what grotesque results followed from the Gentile religions; and when Bramhall founds upon this passage a charge of atheism, he can reply that his account of the origin of religion tells against the Gentile superstitions alone. The savage people feared 'invisible powers'—that is, something which they took to be gods; so that the fear of a god, tho not the true one, was to them the beginning of religion, as the fear of the true God was the beginning of wisdom to the Jews and Christians."

Hobbes's real position in regard to theology is summarized thus:

"It is quite clear that his, like other materialistic systems, is incompatible with anything that can be called theism. His argument comes merely to this, that if the world was created—a point which he admits to be doubtful—the Creator must have been a Being of stupendous power, but one of whom we are unable to say anything else. The doctrine that He is 'corporeal' or an infinitely 'subtile' matter occupying space is merely a quaint attempt to evade the more natural inference that He is simply outside of all knowable relations. A religion of this kind is not likely to give much trouble to anybody; and Hobbes's opponents were right in regarding him as virtually opposed to all possible theology."

IS THERE GROUND FOR RELIGIOUS DISCOURAGEMENT?

THE note of disappointment and discouragement which occasionally finds expression in the editorial comment of the religious press is emphasized by recent articles appearing in two prominent Boston papers—*The Universalist Leader* and the Baptist *Watchman*. The first-named paper (August 27) devotes four pages to a series of pessimistic reflections on the present status of Christianity. It says, in part:

"The Christian church is being starved to death by its friends. Emaciated and weakened, this once regal figure stands with outstretched hands pitifully pleading the privilege to live. Once dominant, now dependent; once autocratic, now apologetic; once loved and respected, now lonesome and rejected."

"There have been ebb tides of religious interest before, when public favor has set away from the church; when the ministry, surrendering to worldliness, have rendered but perfunctory service and by their carelessness and moral decrepitude, have encouraged indifference and infidelity. . . . We are persuaded that we are not merely approaching one of these ebb tides in religious history, the religious waters are already far out, and the world is stranded on the rocks of sin, in imminent danger of appalling disaster."

"We witness to-day the abandonment of one after another of the civic virtues, until our municipalities are the reproach of the world; our legislatures, state and national, corrupt almost beyond belief. In fact, we are eye-witnesses of public degeneracy which should appall us. . . . The world has gone pleasure-mad; the object of all work is to get money for physical gratification; the cars and steamboats are jammed with crowds seeking artificial excitement, and in the summer the churches are closed, once for weeks, now for months; once to give the minister a rest, now to give the people an opportunity for cheap pleasure. Thought is given alone to physical gratification until all moral sense is paralyzed, and the one desire is to keep up with the procession of revelers headed by the Newport group, where we have the exhibition of the best educated, the most highly cultured, the best fed and best dressed and wealthiest fruit of our national life, and are forced to say of it that with all these envied 'advantages,' that not in the worst slums of a great city, nor yet in the deepest wilds of savage Africa, is there to be found greater debasement of human life or more unparalleled debauchery of morals; where reverence for all that is holy is destroyed, the sacredness of the home violated by its progressive polygamy, where days are spent in idleness and nights in gambling and drink and licentiousness."

"*The decadence of the church is not so much due to these conditions as these conditions are due to the decadence of the church.* We have turned things right around and have been working at the wrong end. As the church has declined, sin and evil have increased and the real problem which we face to-day is not this, that, or the other specific evil, but the church itself, for every problem, individual, social, economic, municipal, or national is primarily a religious question."

"A great cause, if not the great cause, of the decline, is found in the fact that the church has ceased to be a church where the people may come for the worship of God, and through that worship receive the divine influence into their souls, and become almost everything the ingenuity of man could conceive. The church has become a social center, a lectureship, a school, a college, a literary society, a place of amusement, a bazar, a library, an institution of philanthropy, a nursery, a kindergarten, a soup-kitchen, an employment bureau, or a political caucus."

"And you ministers are responsible for this absence of soul-life. You have sold your divine birthright for a mess of pottage. . . . . You have not stuck to your calling, you run after every scheme of saving the world by fiat, or by vote, or by purchase, or by organization, or by institution, when there is no other name under heaven by which the world can be saved except Christ Jesus; and if you do not believe that, what are you doing in the Christian ministry? You know ten times as much about the Bible as the Fathers did, but you do not know as much Bible; you know all the theories of prayer, but you do not pray. You are the victims of every fad; you had rather quote Browning than Jesus Christ; you had rather lecture on the North Pole than to preach the gospel; you had rather write a popular novel than to write a sermon; you ride your hobbies, you get up excursions, you give entertainments, you take up an agency or run a hotel, anything, everything except sticking to your calling to which you are called of God."

"The spirit of pessimism which is upon us carries us still farther, and we find that the Christian laity, you men and women of the church, have not taken this divine institution seriously. You have not thought of it as of far more lasting importance than the Government under which you live, of far more vital moment to you than the schools and colleges which you generously support and richly endow—yea, far more to you in the great eternity in which you must live, than your homes, your business, your bodies, your very lives. . . . You will spend ten times as much on a two-weeks' vacation as you do on a year's food for your immortal souls. You have no sense of obligation to your church; you *give* to that if you have anything to spare, you *pay* your bills at the grocery. Why do you not lift your church to the dignity that is hers by right? Why not recognize that you have a soul, and that you are going to have it a good deal longer than you are your body—why starve it? Why not see that there is in the church, with its service of worship, something which you need and want, and get the best that is there in the best way?"

The Watchman (August 25) says:

"All Christian laborers are subject to the same sense of personal insufficiency and of failure to achieve the results anticipated in their first ardent consecration. The feeling of discouragement is inevitable until one has become schooled to do the appointed work in simple faithfulness and to leave the results with God. It is a common experience for a preacher to feel depressed after the delivery of a sermon, and the cause of the feeling is usually his personal pride.

"This sense of discouragement is, however, what all are apt to experience who have high ideals or who set out to do work of a superior character. Artists, pianists, and those who aim at perfection in their special art, see the inaccessible alpine heights tower above them after they have made their utmost endeavor upward. . . . . .

"We have to learn that we are only one of God's many agents and that our little work of to-day is only a cog in the wheel of time. When we are properly humbled to a sense of our own littleness, we are prepared to do His work with personal satisfaction. . . . But in addition to a proper personal feeling there are enormous difficulties themselves which discourage a heart not constantly and fully sustained by divine power. Every agent of God needs to draw daily comfort and strength from on high, because the hardness of human hearts, the indifference of multitudes, the opposition of evil persons, the slow progress of the work, and the seeming failure of God to come when needed demand more than ordinary endurance. The worker's own ardor of soul and patient, persevering effort, with seeming failure of all labor he has bestowed upon some object, may react or collapse unless supported.

"Whoever goes into service for God needs a special provison of wisdom, strength, and patience. These qualities are promised in

the word of God, and have always been given to His servants. They must be renewed daily, and they must be strengthened for severer tasks."

THE PROGRAM OF REFORM CATHOLICISM.

FOR some time a reform movement has been making itself felt in the Roman Catholic Church of Germany. Its organ, the *Renaissance*, is published in Munich and edited by Dr. Joseph Müller. In a recent issue of this journal, the editor outlines the principles of the new propaganda in the following manner:

It is not the purpose of reform Catholicism to make any changes in the dogmatical foundations of the church. Nor is it our intention to disturb the facts and theories of a philosophical and historical character that are logically interwoven with Roman Catholic dogmas. But it is not unnatural that a Roman Catholic scholar, whose horizon has been widened by study and research, should regard in a new light some of the traditional positions of the church and should seek to adapt them to the thought of modern civilization. It is the duty of Roman Catholic learning to take up legitimate thoughts and ideas from the past and present and to utilize these in every department of theological and philosophical science. Especially is it necessary to take into consideration the teachings of modern psychology, of the natural sciences, and of the philosophy and history of religion. The casuistry of the church's moral system should give way to a discussion of the principles of ethics; probabilism is to be condemned and a more stringent conception of moral duty is to be developed along the lines laid down by the Bible and the great teachers of the church. Canonical law must be modified to a noteworthy degree. Especially should the theories that are an offense to the conscience of modern times (such as those that pertain to the killing of heretics and to the sole power of the church) be changed, as also the principle that reduces the state to the condition of a mere vassal of the church. A knowledge of the Bible is to be made popular among the common people by public lectures and studies, by the publication of good translations, and by the cultivation of such a spirit as that which inspired the great mystics. In general, the dealings between the higher and the lower clergy are to assume the form of an affectionate and fraternal relationship, rather than that of pure authority on one side and strict obedience on the other. In this regard, too, the study of the gospel and of the apostolic letters will have an excellent effect. Altho the idea that underlies the orders in the church is founded on the Scriptures and is an outgrowth of early church doctrine, yet so much corruption has crept in that exceeding care should be taken in the management of these orders. Interference in secular and political affairs, the crowding of the secular clergy out of prominent positions, the arrogant emphasis sometimes laid on the privileges of the orders, and the accumulation of great amounts of money and the consequent development of a spirit of luxury must be antagonized. The secular clergy should be made to feel more deeply their high calling, which demands whole-hearted service. In so far as their duties are of a pedagogical nature, they should earnestly study modern methods and apply them not only in catechetical work, but also in their work as directors of the parish schools. Those higher in authority in the church should have a university training, and the bishops should influence the Government to appoint only such men to these influential positions. An open discussion of problems and perplexities between clergy and laity is to be earnestly recommended; and if a greater freedom in this respect were granted to the lower clergy, there would be fewer anonymous attacks upon the church and her representatives in the press. It is of the greatest importance that Roman Catholic doctrine should be delivered from the fetters of a traditional guardianship by the ecclesiastical authorities. Only in this way can Roman Catholic scholars meet Protestant investigators on the same footing. Under present conditions independent research is practically unknown in the Roman Catholic Church. Censorship of a book or a publication should be permitted only by those who are themselves equals of the writer in learning. It is insulting for a learned author to have his work listed on the Index of Prohibited Books without being given an opportunity to explain the disputed matters. The edicts recently issued by church authorities forbidding the reading of books by men of other creeds should be seriously modified in the interests of education and churchly reputation. The church should adopt a positive and aggressive, rather than a negative, attitude in the refutation of error. What the Holy Father has done for exegesis by the appointment of a special Biblical commission of specialists should be done for other departments of research also. The relations of the state and the church, of the Roman Catholic Church to other confessions, should be discussed in a kindly and tolerant, rather than in a polemical, spirit. Bitter condemnation of the positions of others by Roman Catholic authorities has always harmed the church. If our controversialists adopted a more friendly and courteous attitude toward opponents, educated Roman Catholics could take greater pleasure in their adherence to the church.

This "Munich program" has excited interest in Protestant, as well as in Roman Catholic, circles. By some it is pronounced an effort to "give a scientific gloss" to the principles of the church, rather than to reform them. Such representative Protestant journal as *Die Reformation* agree in stating that the program shows how little can be expected from so-called "reform" movements in the Roman Catholic Church. These movements, it says, are stillborn, as was the "Old Catholic" propaganda.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Advantages of a National Church.—It is often argued that the absence of a state church in America has been clear gain. As an antidote to this line of thought, *The Church Quarterly Review* (London), in an article dealing with Sanford H. Cobb's "Rise of Religious Liberty in America," offers these observations:

"Mr. Cobb more than once pleads that the American nation is essentially a religious one. If by that he means that the life of the nation, as a whole, in its conformity to the teaching and moral principles of Christianity, compares not unfavorably with other communities placed under like conditions, we have no wish to dispute the point. We will not yield to the temptation of bringing up against Mr. Cobb the exaggerated devotion to material objects which has often disfigured the social and political life of the United States. The Old World, with its established churches, can probably show forms of Mammon-worship as gross and as immoral, if not as sordid in outward seeming, as can New York or Chicago. We will even make a further concession, and admit that the existence of a state church may be a danger to the warmth and intensity of spiritual life. The compensation we think lies in this: that a church which is historically identified with the national life, which at every turn shows the outward and visible signs of that identity, offers safeguards against impatience, against rawness of thought, against the dictation of individual caprice. Will any one say that the religious life of America has not needed such safeguards, and often needed them all the more in proportion to its vitality and intensity? Would not the mental life of the United States as a whole have gained by a little more reverence, would not her spiritual life have gained by a good deal more sanity and reflectiveness? Continuity, too, is an effective guaranty against the reappearance of outworn fallacies and thrice condemned experiments disguised as the latest product of advanced and enlightened thought. A national church, elastic enough to provide channels for fresh manifestations of spiritual life, yet anchored to the past, holding adherents by the joint spell of conviction and association, might, if its existence had been a possibility, have saved the United States from many of those grotesque and worse than grotesque features which have at various times disfigured their spiritual life."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PREACHING by telephone is the latest device employed by ministers to reach absent hearers. The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, has connected his church with a city hospital by means of telephones, and with megaphones strung in front of the pulpit and receivers in the hospital wards, his words are distinctly heard by the patients.

THE esteem in which the Young Men's Christian Association is held by men of large affairs, says *Leslie's Weekly*, "is evidenced by the recent order of Secretary Taft, directing commanding officers in the United States, Porto Rico, and the Philippines to facilitate the work of the association at their various posts by providing quarters in which it may conveniently be carried on, and expressly authorizing the use of post-exchange buildings for the purpose. Secretary Moody had given hearty indorsement to this work in behalf of the young men in the naval service, thus bringing both branches of the War Department into cooperation with the association. Repeatedly within the past few years have the highest naval officials heartily approved and commended this work."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FRENCH THEORY AND THE ENGLISH THEORY OF THE BATTLES AT LIAO-YANG.

THE right of the novelist to know all that is passing in the minds of his characters has its counterpart in the facility with which the military expert of Europe reads the inmost thoughts of commanding generals at the front. On the authority of the London *Mail*, *Saturday Review*, and their British contemporaries, it may be affirmed confidently that Oku, Kuroki, and Nodzu thought they were enveloping Kuropatkin's army at Liao-Yang by threatening both its flanks and intercepting its line of communication. General Kuropatkin thought, we learn from the Paris *Figaro*, *Gaulois*, and other French dailies, that he was operating against

JAPANESE GENERALS—"The Czar's new baby a Russian colonel! We are lost!" —*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

the Japanese armies while they were separated, that he was beating them in detail and delaying them while he made good his own retreat. The mind-reading of the French press indicates that the reactionary aristocrats in St. Petersburg, whom the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* holds responsible for renewed efforts to discredit Kuropatkin, would be well advised in keeping Paris newspapers from the Czar. Otherwise His Majesty must infer that the Russian commander has blended at Liao-Yang the noble patience of Fabius with the capacity of Hannibal to stand gloriously at bay and the indifference to superior numbers of the victors of Marathon.

Synthesizing the interpretations of our contemporaries, we are enabled to betray the following secrets. Kuropatkin's left flank has not been turned. It couldn't be. The time had gone by. On the first day of last week's heavy fighting Kuropatkin was concentrated around Liao-Yang with about 150,000 effectives. Forming a rough semicircle about him were the armies of Nodzu and Oku, about 120,000 men all told, and the army of Kuroki, about 100,000 strong. Kuroki advanced on Kuropatkin's left. Oku worked his way up the railway to Kuropatkin's right. Kuropatkin, foreseeing Kuroki's attempt to cut Russian communications in the rear, had summoned two corps, perhaps 50,000 strong, from around Vladivostok. These corps were to "contain Kuroki" and keep open the line of retreat in case the fighting on front and flank got too hot for the Russians. French and English organs agree that Kuropatkin's artillery has greatly improved, and that they thought the Japanese could not organize an effective pursuit if they failed to "envelop" the Russians.

Accurate or inaccurate as this strategical and tactical summary of the situation may be, it found support in English and French comment alike prior to the battles. "If Kuropatkin's transport has not failed him, he may, after all, be able to make good his retreat," thought the London *Standard*. The theory of the London *Spectator*, broached some weeks ago, continued to be that the Japanese had formed a trap about Kuropatkin. The battles at Liao-Yang mean that this trap has been closing. Kuropatkin suspected that the trap was so weak that it would break. To quote our contemporary on this point:

"The ability to shut the trap does not prove that the trap will hold the prey. The arm of the trap, if it is not strong enough, may snap. The trap, that is, may be destroyed if it shuts on a sufficiently hard and powerful object. An enveloping movement seems a splendid device when looked at solely from the enveloper's side; but when considered from that of the army sought to be enveloped it has a different aspect. That army, instead of calling itself enveloped, declares that it is acting on interior lines, and can take the enemy's flanking forces one after the other and smash them in detail before they can obtain assistance. In truth, whether an army is to be rightly described as enveloped, or holding the advantage of acting on interior lines, depends upon the numbers of the opposing forces and their relative mobility, which is only the advantage due to numbers expressed in other terms. If the Japanese are so numerous or so rapid in their movements that they can present a preponderance of fighting strength whenever and wherever they are engaged, then the Russians must be said to be enveloped. If, on the other hand, the Russian army is so concentrated and so mobile that it can show superior force to the force which represents the closing arm of the trap, the Russians have the advantage of interior lines—can move, that is, by the short cut while their enemy has to keep the wide circuit of the highroad."

French newspapers insist that Kuropatkin would not have stayed at Liao-Yang for the Japanese advance in force if he had not been so sure of holding his own at least. "If they (Kuropatkin's effectives) are sufficient," wrote the military expert of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) shortly before the great battle of last week, "he will undoubtedly accept, or what is better, offer before long the general engagement that is to decide the fate of the whole campaign. In the contrary event he will not hesitate to maneuver so as still to gain time and to retire upon his reinforcements, a retreat which it would be then better to effect sooner than later—that is to say, before being pressed too closely." The expert of the *Figaro*, writing also just before the big battle, says that if the Japanese advance promised to be dangerous, "Kuropatkin would not have maintained himself south of Liao-Yang so long." Here is a forecast by the expert of the *Gaulois*, who is a French army officer of high rank and whose views have been quoted with respect in English dailies:

"The Russians must positively offer battle or else retire to Mukden. Perhaps it is already too late, for the advance guards of the Nippons already press upon them closely enough to compromise the facility of their maneuvers. Under such conditions it is necessary for the Russians, first of all, to gain elbow room. Now Kuropatkin must, if there be no error, have at his disposal about 180,000 men. The Japanese have about 100,000 men under Kuroki and 120,000 with Oku and Nodzu. This numerical superiority is diminished by the fatigue of the soldiers, who have recently traversed a mountainous and difficult region beneath a hot sky. It is largely made good by the value of the central position occupied by the Russians.

"The moment seems to have arrived, then, for acting under the conditions indicated—that is, to fall upon the heads of [Japanese] columns as they debouch into the Liao plain. If that is what Kuropatkin means to do, we can only congratulate him upon it, for between the two groups of the Japanese forces there is no true connection, and it is possible to defeat them in turn.

"But, on the other hand, the task entrusted to the two corps from the north, which will have to contain Kuroki, is delicate.

They will have to fight prudently on the defensive and not allow themselves to be hurried into dangerous attacks."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY 17,000 RUSSIANS CAN FIGHT 100,000 JAPANESE AT PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR lies in a sort of natural amphitheater, surrounded by many hills, each of which is said to be over five hundred feet high. On the summits of these hills the Russians have erected chains of fortifications which constitute the defenses of Port Arthur on the land side. The character of these fortifications, the caliber of the guns with which they are provided, and the amount of ammunition still at the disposal of General Stoessel comprise the factors in the problem of Port Arthur upon which all European speculations regarding the fall of the place are based. There seems to be a general agreement that Port Arthur is not adequately provisioned.

Last June, according to the London *Mail*, the Russian garrison at Port Arthur, excluding non-effectives, amounted to 28,000 men. This number had been diminished to 24,000 by July, according to the London *Times*, while to-day, think both these authorities, General Stoessel's effectives can not exceed 17,000 men, if so many. The Japanese army of investment, on the other hand, has steadily grown, French and English military experts placing it at 100,000 men. The *Figaro* (Paris) gives the Japanese total as only 90,000, however. The *Matin* (Paris), said there were 35,000 Russian troops in Port Arthur three weeks ago, but this must be an overestimate, say English papers.

That cautious and unbiased military organ, the Vienna *Reichswehr*, still contends that Japan is not strong enough to rush Port Arthur by assault and move upon Kuropatkin simultaneously. If Port Arthur is properly invested for assault, the pressure upon Kuropatkin must have been relaxed. But if Kuropatkin is being hard pressed, then Port Arthur will have to wait. The defenses of the place, planned by a great Russian engineer, rather than the desperate character of the resistance, are responsible for this.

The Japanese, it would appear, have worked their way up to the hill forts immediately around the town. "On every one of these hills are semiclosed works," says the London *Times;* "that is to say, forts whose fronts toward the enemy on the land side are hidden and protected by mounds or parapets of earth, while their gorges, or sides away from the enemy, are closed by masonry walls inaccessible to scaling-ladders and provided with slits or embrasures for the defenders to fire through." Very deep ditches protect these defenses, and another special feature is a series of projecting turrets of masonry. "These are sunk deep in the earth so as to be immune from the bursting shells of the enemy, and in them are placed quick-firing guns which sweep the ditches with a hail of iron projectiles." The works thus erected on the fifteen hills fall into groups with interdependent areas of action, designed partly to prevent a particular "sector" from being taken in reverse, and partly to enable one group, if captured, to be raked by fire from a neighboring group. This feature of the fortifications explains why the Russians have been able to recapture positions lost once or twice to the Japanese. The London *Mail* does not conceal its admiration:

"The Russians are determined to fight to the bitter end—and bitter indeed it can not fail to be. Perhaps no other line of action was to be expected of them, and it sensibly heightens the already poignant interest with which the whole world waits on the closing scenes of the tragic drama. There is ever something intensely moving in the thought of brave men, with their backs to the wall, making their last heroic stand, and it is impossible to consider the position of the Russians without sympathy. . . . . .

"Yet the task of the Japanese is appallingly difficult. Imagination halts before the final catastrophes—the storming, with necessarily enormous loss of life, of the main forts which have not yet been taken, and then the forcing of the last defenses; for several days, perhaps many, of blood poured out like water must elapse before the fall of Port Arthur passes for the second time into history."

The French experts admit that the fall of Port Arthur can now be averted only by a military miracle, but they contend that the catastrophe may be delayed for an appreciable time yet. The Japanese, says the Paris *Temps*, have simply decided to subject the Russians to a strain which flesh and blood can not endure. It points out that the defenders at the guns must be supplied with ammunition and eatables, that hundreds are being killed and that the nearer the Japanese come the more terrible must be the slaughter. The ditches have once or twice, its despatches say, been heaped with Japanese dead and wounded. Says the *Figaro:*

"It is perfectly true that the Japanese have seized all the outlying positions, and are not very distant from the heart of the place. At the same time, the most difficult, if not the longest, task remains for them to accomplish. The main line of defense, the best armed and the most arduous to approach, has not yet been penetrated. Behind it the Russians, who are great earth-builders, have further organized several successive lines which they are determined to defend obstinately.

"Hence we believe that the Japanese are not yet at the end of their labors. They have already lost many men in the numerous combats they have undertaken in the past three months to get near the place. They will yet endure further losses in the attack upon the last positions. . . . . .

"To sum up, while admitting that the Nippons have already made great progress, we are of opinion that the situation is not so critical as certain manifestly partial despatches would lead one to imagine. The only thing that could hasten the fall of the place would be failure of ammunition."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INTERVENTION.

STUDENTS of world-politics are aware that diplomatic forecasts emanating from Vienna carry a weight not always accorded to rumors from other capitals. The Vienna correspondents of the London *Times*, Paris *Gaulois*, and some other dailies are supposed to be specially favored at times with what in Wall Street are known as "tips." Now, shortly after the interview between King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Marienbad, a whole series of those peculiarly worded despatches in semi-official organs to which the term of "pilot balloons" is applied, began to make their appearance from Vienna. That the American reader may derive an idea of the talent of the press agent in world-politics we reproduce a specimen of these balloons from the Paris *Gaulois:*

"Altho the subject is still referred to in veiled language, and while it would be prudent to receive it with the utmost reserve, the eventuality of a mediation of the Powers with the object of putting a speedy end to the Russo-Japanese war is contemplated as a very probable event in Vienna's political circles.

"It is said, in fact, that the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Edward talked, in the course of their interview at Marienbad, of the possibility of a mediation between Russia and Japan. To the King of England is attributed the intention of offering his good offices, with a view to stopping the effusion of blood, immediately after the day upon which the Japanese shall have achieved a decisive success—if they capture Port Arthur, for instance. It is added that King Edward's mediation would have all the more chance of being accepted from the fact that several Powers have already resolved not to permit the belligerent nation which shall have acquired by force of arms a marked advantage to continue its advance.

"Just as Turkish arms were halted by the will of Europe at the time of the war with Greece, so, it is declared in Vienna's political circles, England, supported by several Powers, would halt conquering Japan, it being to her interest not to permit the latter to develop too greatly in the Far East. It is proper to add, however, that many high personages, who have no doubt at all of

Russia's ultimate success, are convinced that, whatever happens, the Czar will never accept mediation, and that, tho the war were to last two years, the Russians will say the last word."

So frequently have such despatches, supposed to be inspired, begun to appear in continental organs that even the reserved and weighty *Statist* (London), organ of England's great financial interests, asks, "Is peace in sight?" It also remarks:

"It is urged that the true policy of this country is to join with the continental Powers for the purpose of preventing Japan becoming too powerful in the Far East. For that purpose, it is further maintained that it is desirable that Russia should retain the Manchurian railways which she has built at great cost, and should have a free commercial port. If anybody is likely to be taken in by this specious pleading, we would recall to his mind what followed the conclusion of peace at the end of the Seven Years' War. It will be recollected that in that conflict England was the ally of Prussia. But shortly after the accession of George III. the elder Pitt, who was a stanch supporter of the alliance with Prussia, was made to retire from the cabinet, and a peace was patched up which was regarded by Frederick the Great as greatly injurious to himself. He resented the conduct of England so bitterly that ever afterward he regarded her as faithless to her allies. And to this day the impression has not been removed from Prussian minds. Now, if we were to adopt the course recommended in the argument briefly summarized above, is it not reasonably certain that the Japanese would adopt toward us the same attitude which was adopted toward our forefathers by Frederick the Great and his advisers? This country is the ally of Japan. While the alliance lasts we are bound to further the interests of our ally in every way compatible with neutrality in the present struggle."

But we read in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) that neither Russia nor Japan must be allowed to achieve "the menacing supremacy in eastern Asia" which both are aiming at:

"The news from the Far East warns us that the time is at hand when the continental governments will either intervene, as Europe in the Russo-Japanese war, or, withheld by inability or calculation, will take their chance of drawing a profit from the welter of that momentous conflict as it goes on. One thing or the other; and tho the decision is of immense importance and can not be far off, we do not know what to expect because we can not be told. Formally or informally, intervention must be brought into discussion by the higher magnates of European diplomacy, but whether favoringly or otherwise will be their secret to the last moment. Meantime, this we may be sure of: while extension of the war is feared by all the European Powers, all are deeply conscious of how much more it is than a conflict between Russia and Japan. The fighting is theirs, but the better half of the world is as much concerned with the upshot as if the war were really what it may yet turn out to be—an opening battle between East and West."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A EUROPEAN FLURRY OVER MR. ROOSEVELT'S WORLD-POLITICS.

CONTINENTAL Europe's confidence in the capacity of the American people for self-government has sustained another shock, and President Roosevelt is held responsible for it. The importance he attaches to his own election seduced him, think some German and French organs, into exerting pressure upon the Sultan of Turkey, a proceeding Judge Parker, infers the Paris *Figaro*, would never dream of. Savagely apprehensive of American ambition to bestride the narrow world like a colossus, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* assures us that "American arrogance in recent years has, by Europe itself, been increased to an unendurable extent." Mr. Roosevelt, adds the Bismarckian organ, remembers that he is a candidate for the Presidency. "He knows what it would mean for his candidacy should his Administration succeed in winning a triumph flattering to imperialist aspirations in the United States." "Imperialist popular opinion," thinks the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), "deems it the bounden duty of President Roosevelt to vindicate the freedom of the American citizen even beneath the crescent." Armenian youths educated in American missionary colleges, we are further told, become "saturated" with "American republican views," whereas the Sultan disapproves of Jeffersonian democracy. "The application of sword and dynamite is certainly not taught in such schools," asserts the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. We revert, however, to the *Figaro's* tentative theory of President Roosevelt deriving not only an imperialist's delight but signal accessions of votes from the vigor and pretended spontaneity of his naval demonstrations:

"It is asked if these movements of the American fleet be not dictated by considerations of domestic policy rather than by diplomatic necessities. It must not be forgotten that the Presidential campaign has opened in the United States, that Mr. Roosevelt is a candidate, that he is the personification of the new American imperialism, and that these repeated interventions in European politics singularly flatter Yankee Jingoism. It is true, there are not wanting likewise Americans who find this policy a little too uselessly noisy and who ponder the close of the program-speech of Mr. Parker, Mr. Roosevelt's Democratic competitor, who after giving a pledge not to become a candidate again upon the expiration of his term, if he were elected, adds that a President should not be exposed to the temptation of considering the influence one of his decisions might have upon his own political fortunes.

"It seems, too, that this policy of excessive expansion, of militant intervention a little bit everywhere, is not very much in harmony with the strict application of the Monroe Doctrine. The American voters will soon give their opinion upon these questions, which are not without interest for Europe."

A glance at the Russian press reveals a tendency to ill humor, confirming the assertions of some German organs that St. Petersburg views with uneasiness any pressure upon the Sultan not exerted by itself. The *Birgeviya Viedomosti* says that Europe must reckon henceforth with a new diplomatic problem, and that the United States, not content with applying the Monroe Doctrine, seeks to interfere in European affairs. The *Russ* favors a combination of European Powers against this country, which increases daily in power and prosperity. Even the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), disposed, on the whole, to admire the daring sweep of Mr. Roosevelt's genius for statesmanship, rather regrets his method of communicating with the Sultan. But the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which thinks Mr. Roosevelt will be elected and which is generally proud of him, takes little stock in continental Europe's jealousy of the United States:

"It is not the first time we have heard this tone, and a European coalition against the New World has already been considered from every point of view. It has been successively alleged that the United States sought an opportunity to interfere in European affairs and in African affairs. During the war with Spain there was trembling at the idea of seeing the American fleet appear in European waters. Later, it was the incidents occurring in Morocco that were to facilitate the task of the politicians of Washington in this direction. There was even circulated, for a moment, the rumor of the cession of Lorenzo-Marquez to the great republic of the north.

"It seems, however, that there is no occasion for so much concern over these rumors, and that the fears they inspire are not justified. Logically, American action can not extend to this side of the Atlantic. It is toward the Pacific that it must direct itself, because civilization has for thousands of years gone westward. Acting in a contrary direction, recrossing the Atlantic to attack Europe, American civilization, issued from our own, would simply go back to its origin and, just as a river does not reascend to its source, the human torrent does not return to its point of departure, but rolls impetuously toward the vast unknown, winning each day, each hour, new ground, spreading itself immensely that it may strive to envelop the whole region unfolding before it.

"That the extraordinary productivity of the Americans constitutes a momentary threat to our European economic effort we do not dispute, but between threat and real danger there is a margin. The great American republic organized itself rapidly, it was formed and trained in a century, and if it lacks the traditional spirit which constitutes a precious moral force for the great European Powers,

it makes that good by the boldness bestowed upon it by consciousness of its own energy and natural wealth. . . . . .

"It is allowable to think that European political circles err in their uneasiness over the designs shown in Washington as regards the Old World. There is over there an evident desire to surpass our commerce and our industry. But there is certainly no wish to encroach upon Europe, to undertake conquest in a backward sense, to impose American influence upon any part of the Old World. Upon reflection, the attitude of the United States toward Turkey seems very natural. American citizens have been injured in their interests and American schools find themselves in the East in a position of inferiority in comparison with French schools. The Washington cabinet asks an indemnity for its citizens and guarantees for the schools. It merely gives evidence of its anxiety to protect its interests effectively and to maintain its prestige, and it is not displeased, evidently, at being able to take advantage of the opportunity to prove that even the risk of annoying Europe does not intimidate it too much."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FALL OF THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR MINISTRY.

WATSON, the labor leader, has ceased to be Prime Minister of Australia. He made way last month for a statesman —Mr. G. H. Reid—whose opinion of organized labor is tinctured with emphasis rather than with eulogy. "The true inward policy of the Labor party," he is quoted as saying, "is first to trample on their own fellow workers, and when they have driven them into their unions to use the power they get by overturning every principle on which the national life of this country is founded." The new Prime Minister announces his intention to stand "right across the path" of this element.

Mr. Watson's fall was brought about by that very arbitration bill upon which he defeated his own predecessor in office. "The bill itself is one of profound interest to the student of experiments in industrial legislation," thinks the Manchester *Guardian*. Its first appearance in Australian politics dates back many months, and from *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne) we extract the following estimate of it:

"It sets up a federal court of three members, the chairman to be a Supreme Court judge, with one representative of employers and workers respectively, appointed for seven years, at a salary of £600 (about $3,000) each. The court is to be an industrial tribunal having jurisdiction over the whole Commonwealth, with power to settle all industrial disputes and determine all industrial relations, including wages, hours of work, rights and duties of employers and of employed, etc. It will have power to 'direct preferential employment or non-employment of any particular persons or class of persons'; it sets up a registrar, who is an industrial autocrat in disguise, and has power to certify to the court that any dispute is proper to be dealt with by it, and against his decision there is no appeal. The court is to be 'guided by equity and good conscience, not by technicalities,' and it is to be clothed with one tremendous and far-reaching power. After deciding a local dispute in any trade, it can declare that the whole of that particular industry throughout the Commonwealth shall be governed by the findings of the local award! It has power to set up private boards of conciliation and arbitration, and to clothe them with legal authority. The bill, in a word, is the strongest and most thoroughgoing attempt to bring all private industries under the control of a state tribunal yet attempted in civilized history."

Two Australian ministries have now been wrecked over amendments to this bill. The Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. Deakin, went down upon an amendment making the bill applicable to the government employees of the several states of the Commonwealth as well as to employees of corporations and business establishments. The Labor Prime Minister, Mr. Watson, owes his fall to the "preference" amendment. Under this amendment the arbitration court could forbid an employer to hire a non-union man as long as there was a union man of equal skill available. "This," says the Manchester *Guardian*, "does not compel the employer to take or keep any of them who are incompetent, but it does, of course, limit his choice to the members of the organization until he has exhausted its membership." Mr. Watson's first discomfiture in connection with this provision was the passage over his protest of an amendment giving union men preference only when the majority of persons employed in any industry voted to that effect. After his final defeat it was thought there might be a dissolution and a new election throughout the Commonwealth. When the labor leader assumed office last April, the Melbourne *Argus* was given to understand that he had extracted a promise from the governor-general, Lord Northcote, to dissolve parliament in the event of a Watson defeat. But this pledge, if given, was evidently under conditions that remained unfulfilled, since the labor leader's request for a dissolution was refused by the governor-general, who thus, thinks the Liberal London *News*, "lays himself open to the charge of direct complicity with the reactionary party."

A TRICK TO OPEN HIS JAW.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

JAPANESE MAGIC.
Brushes, soaps, and combs taken from Japanese prisoners by the Russians are exorcised by the priests as wicked engines to which the Japanese owe their victories. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Early Reviews of English Poets."—Edited by John Louis Haney. (The Egerton Press, Philadelphia, $2 net.)

"Bethink Yourselves!"—Tolstoy's letter on the Russo-Japanese War. (Hammersmark Publishing Company, Chicago, $0.10.)

"Free America."—Bolton Hall. (L. S. Dickey & Co., Chicago, Paper, $0.25.)

"Misrepresentative Men."—Harry Graham. (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.)

"Jesus of Nazareth, The Anointed of God."—P. Cook. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.)

"College Entrance Requirements in English, 1906–1908." (American Book Company.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 29.—The Japanese renew the attack south of Liao-Yang; the Russians occupy a semicircle, with a radius of about six miles from Liao-Yang, and are said to be awaiting battle. A despatch from Harbin states that the Russian losses in the first two days of fighting near Liao-Yang were 3,000 men.

August 30.—A decisive battle of the campaign is reported in progress at Liao-Yang; after a day's struggle the Russian lines continue to withstand furious attacks by Japanese infantry despite hails of shot, shell, and shrapnel. Official reports from Port Arthur state that all the Japanese attacks up to August 25 had been repulsed.

August 31.—The battle of Liao-Yang continues, and so far as the despatches show, neither side has gained an advantage. The Russian wireless station at Chefu is dismantled. Reports from Chefu show that the Japanese have not yet obtained a foothold within the inner lines of the defenses of Port Arthur

September 1.—General Kuropatkin abandons Liao-Yang and retires with his forces toward the right bank of the Tai-Tse River.

September 2.—General Kuropatkin's retreat toward the Tai-Tse River continues under the protection of a strong force, against which Kuroki has hurled his army in an effort to turn the Russian left flank, cut the railroad and block the Russian retreat. It is believed that Liao-Yang is still held by a Russian force. The reported Japanese casualties number 25,000 since August 23.

September 3.—General Kuropatkin retreats with his army toward Mukden, leaving General Stakelberg and 25,000 men surrounded by the Japanese forces under General Oku. The Japanese occupy Liao-Yang, the Russians blowing up the magazines and burning stores before fleeing. General Kuroki's army drives the Russians from positions northeast of Liao-Yang, commanding the railway.

September 4.—General Stakelberg succeeds in extricating his force at Liao-Yang and rejoins General Kuropatkin. The Russian losses of September are officially estimated at 3,200. Russia orders the disarmament of the cruiser *Diana*, which took refuge at Saigon, French Indo-China, after the naval battle of August 10.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 29.—A hundred persons are killed in a fire that destroys the city of Binang, in the Philippines.

August 30.—Ex-Sultan Murad V. dies at Constantinople.

Missionaries are reported to be leaving their stations in Pe-chil-li province, China, fearing a massacre by "Boxers."

The Irish Reform Association adopts a platform urging a larger measure of local self-government for Ireland.

August 31.—The British expedition will leave Lhassa September 15.

September 2.—United States Minister Bowen reports that Venezuela is paying awards to the Powers far ahead of the time limit set by the arbitrators.

September 3. Twenty-two are killed in a clash between Turkish troops and Armenian raiders at Van.

September 4.—M. Combes, Premier of France,

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Domestic.

POLITICAL.

August 29.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee says that this year's Congress campaign will be the closest since 1898.

August 30.—President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance comprises twelve thousand words, and is to be made public on September 12.

August 31.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, in an address, attacks the Republican party and President Roosevelt.

W. J. Bryan places himself at the disposal of the National Democratic committee for campaign purposes.

In a speech at Hornellsville, N. Y., Senator Depew says he considers Andrew Jackson and President Roosevelt the best types of Americans.

September 1.—Governor Odell appoints Judge Edgar M. Cullen, of Brooklyn Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, to succeed Judge Alton B. Parker.

September 2. — Henry Watterson visits Judge Parker.

Senator Fairbanks opens the Republican campaign in Missouri, speaking in Kansas City.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 30. — Major-General Corbin, commanding the United States troops at Manassas, Va., participates, with his soldiers, in the dedication of a monument to the Confederate dead at Bull Run.

August 31.—Dr. Thomas Herran, formerly Colombian minister to Washington, dies at Liberty, N. Y.

September 3.—Seventeen members of the English Parliament arrive on the *Campania* to take part in the Inter-Parliamentary Congress at St. Louis fair.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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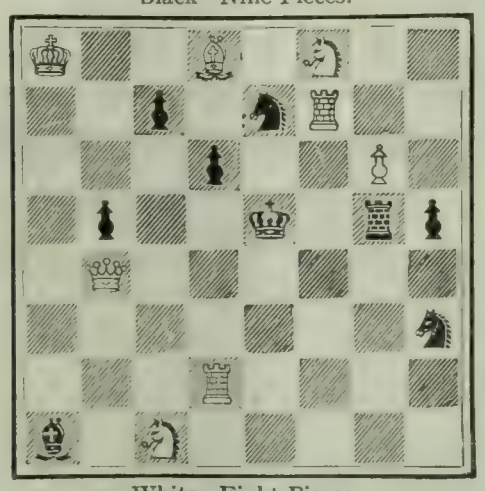

White—Eight Pieces.

K 2 B1S 2; 2p1sR 2; 3p 2P1; 1p2k1rp; 1Q 6; 7s; 3R 4; b1S 5.

White mates in two moves.

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Problem 978.

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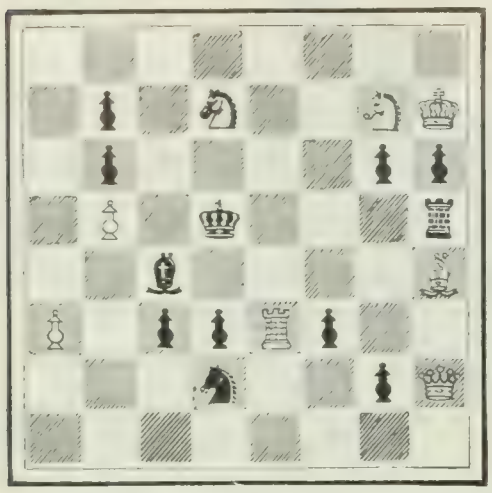
Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 1p1S2SK; 1p4pp; 1P1k3r; 2b4B; P1ppRp2; 3s2pQ; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 962. Key-move: R—K B 6.
No. 963. Key-move: Q—R 3.
No. 964. Key-move: Q—R 5.
Principal variations:

1. Q—R 5 / P x Kt 2. Q—Q Kt 5 / K—B 6 3. Kt—Q 2, mate

No. 965. Key-move: P—K 3.
Principal variation:

1. P—K 3 / Kt—B 6 2. Q—Kt 4 / P x Q 3. B—B 6, mate

No. 966. Key-move: Kt—B 5.
Principal variation:

1. Kt—B 5 / B—B 7 2. R—Q 5ch / R x R 3. Q x B ch / K—K 5 4. Kt—B 4, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.

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962, 963: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; the Misses Spencer, Blackstone, Va.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; Dr. E. O. Stuckey, Montgomery, Ala.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; S. H. Burrows, Cambridge, Ill.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

962, 963, 964, 965: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

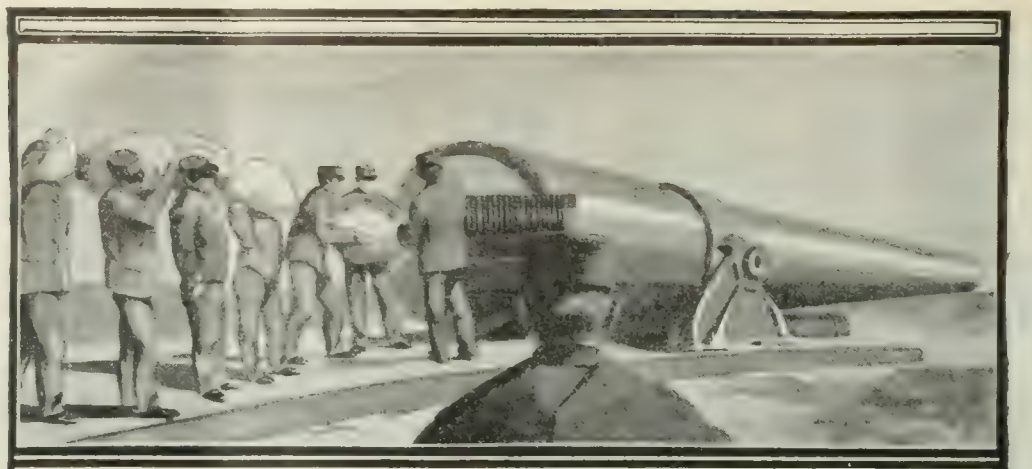
962, 963, 965: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.

962: 963: 966: "Arata," New York City.

962, 965, 966: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

963: Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; J. A. Weber, Pekin, Ill.

Comments (962): "Cleverly made"—G. D.; "Cer-



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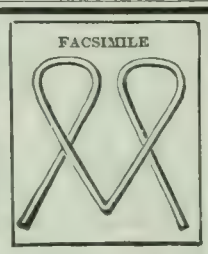

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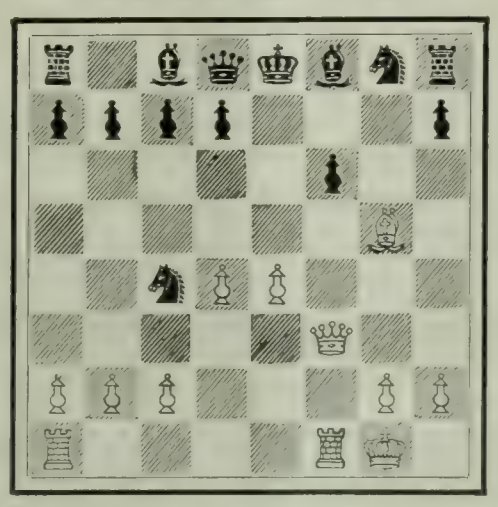
2 P—K B 4	P x P	7 Q B x P	Kt—R 4
3 K Kt—B 3	P—KKt 4	8 Q x P	Kt x B
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	9 B—Kt 5	P—K B 3
5 Castles	P x Kt		

Position after Black's 10th move.



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1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 Kt—Q 5	P—K B 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	12 Q x P	P x Kt
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	13 Q—R 5 ch	Q—Kt 3
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	14 Q x P ch	Kt—K 2
5 Castles	Q—K 2	15 R x B ch	K x R
6 Kt—B 3	Q—B 4 ch	16 Q x Kt ch	K—Kt sq
7 P—Q 4	Q x B	17 Kt—B 6 ch	Q x Kt
8 Kt—K 5	Q—K 3	18 Q x Q	P—K R 4
9 Kt—Q 5	Kt—Q R 3	19 B—R 6	Resigns
10 Kt x P(B5)	Q—Q 3		

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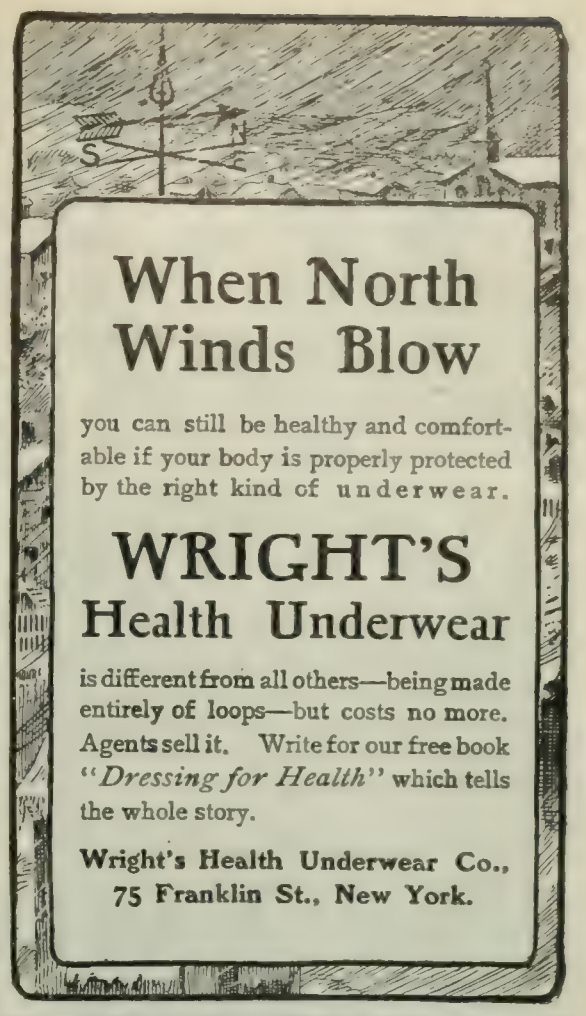

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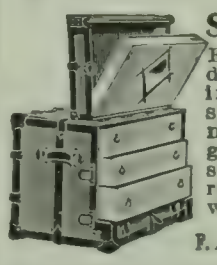

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. W. E.," Kimberlin Heights, Tenn.—"What is your opinion as to the propriety of using the word 'carry' in the sense of lead, urge, drive, as in the sentence 'We carried the wagon to the shop,' when in reality we put animals to it and rode in the wagon, driving the animals?"

The use of the word "carry" in the sense referred to by "M. W. E." is now archaic or dialectical, and the meaning is to guide or conduct as well as to urge or drive. Formerly the word was in good usage in this sense. Dr. Samuel Johnson favored it, writing in "The Idler," No. 6, "The lady *carried* her horse a thousand miles in a thousand hours."

"A. T. B.," Casper, Wyo.—"Please define the words (1) 'agistor,' (2) 'ranch,' and (3) 'ranchman.'"

(1) An "agistor" is one who receives and pastures cattle for hire; especially, in England, an officer for supervision of cattle agisted in the royal forests. The word is derived from the old French *agister*, "to give lodgings to." (2) "Ranch" is an establishment for rearing or grazing cattle and other stock in large herds. Originally the word meant "a farm"; now it means also "the force of men employed in conducting a ranch." (3) A "ranchman" is a herdsman or other laborer on a ranch, especially the person in charge; a rancher.

"O. S. C.," New York.—"How do you pronounce the word 'finesse'? Does it take the accent on the first or on the final syllable?"

It is pronounced fi-nes' ("i" as in "pin") and takes the accent on the final syllable.

"E. E. A.," Columbus, O.—"Is the use of the word 'breeds' in the following extract correct? 'When political miscegenation *breeds* the voice and image of plutocracy, neither sense nor duty will acclaim it the prophet of democracy.'"

It is not correct; "raises" would be a better word.

"E. W. D.," Barton, Bell Co., O.—"Will you please give the correct pronunciation of the following: (1) 'Esopus'; (2) 'Stoessel'; (3) 'Togo'; (4) 'Kuroki'; (5) 'Liao-Yang'; (6) 'Plehve'?"

(1) i-soh'pus ("i" as in "machine"); (2) stus'sel ("u" as in "but"); (3) toh'goh; (4) koo"roh"kee'; (5) lee-ow"yang' ("a" as in "arm"); (6) play'vy.

"B. A. P.," O'Fallon, Mo.—"Is it best usage to say 'He was raised in New York,' or is 'reared' preferable? Please give a quotation."

"Raised" should never be used in the sense of bringing human beings to maturity. Yet in this sense the word is common in the Southern and Western United States. Do not say with the old slave "Auntie" "I've raised thirteen head of children." Human beings are *brought up*, or in older phrase *reared*.

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"It is an interesting and powerful story, full of genuine human interest. In every scene the author is convincing in her fidelity to nature. The novel appeals to the thoughtful and sympathetic mind, and will be read with pleasure and satisfaction."—*The Scotsman.*

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers - New York

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIX., No. 12 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 752

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

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Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

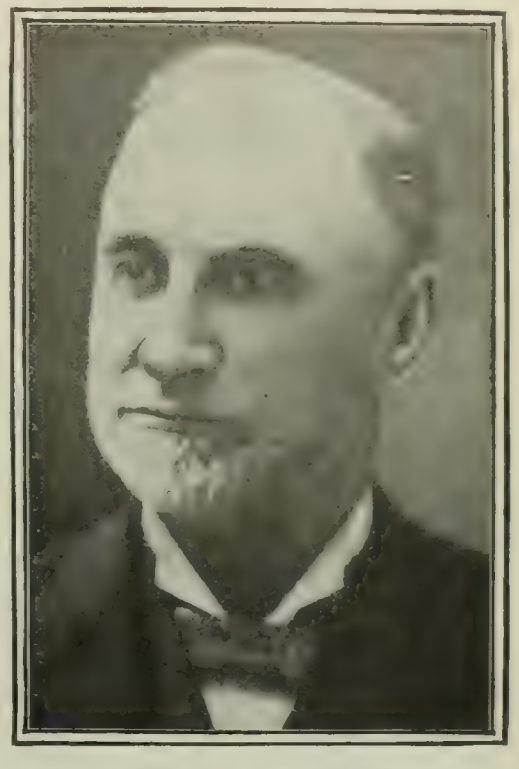
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE VERMONT WARNING.

JUDGE PARKER, in his speech to the Democratic editors at Esopus last week, spoke of the big Republican majority in the Vermont state election as an "admonition" to the Democrats to greater efforts; and Editor Pulitzer, of *The World*, in a letter read on the same occasion, called it a "warning." The New York *Times* (Dem.), the principal Parker paper, tells "the gentlemen at the Democratic headquarters" that the Vermont result is a warning "that they are losing ground daily," and it adds that if they "will get out among the people of this community, they will probably hear from all sorts and conditions of men in the street and elsewhere the almost universal opinion that they are making a losing fight."

JEFFERSON DAVIS (DEM.).
Elected Governor of Arkansas for the third time, but by a greatly decreased majority.

Only twice in its history, so far as we have any record, has Vermont given a greater Republican majority than it gave last week—once in 1868, and again in 1896. In 1900 the Democratic vote at the September election was greater than this year. The significance of all this is shown in the accompanying table from the New York *Herald*, where it is seen that whenever the Republican majority in Vermont's September election has risen above 25,000, the Republican national ticket has won in November, and when it has fallen below, the Democratic ticket has won. Last week the Republican margin was 31,500. The Republican vote last week was about the same as four years ago (a little over 48,000), but the Democratic vote fell off from 17,129 to 16,521. This Democratic ebb in Vermont, the shrinkage of the Democratic majority in Arkansas to half its normal size, in last week's state election there, and the Republican victory in Oregon in June by the biggest majority ever known in that State are hailed by the Republican press as omens of victory. "Mr. Parker is thus miles out of the race before he begins to run," declares the New York *Press* (Rep.). Why, says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), Judge Parker was nominated for the express purpose of bringing back the Eastern Democrats, and here we find that "instead of drawing back into the party Democratic voters who left it in 1896 and in 1900, and drawing into it with them new voters, his candidacy is shown to be weaker than Bryan's was." "He will be a worse beaten candidate than Bryan was four years ago," agrees the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.). The Arkansas result is interpreted by the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) to mean that the Bryan Democrats are refusing to vote with their party. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) states the Republican view of the situation thus:



CHARLES J. BELL (REP.),
Elected Governor of Vermont by the third largest majority in the history of the State.

"It was clear from the start that Parker, to win, must arouse a Parker tidal wave. He has not. For a few days after his telegram to St. Louis he aroused enthusiasm. Nothing has since. His speech of acceptance fell flat. His personality has no weight. No issue is moving the deeper tides of public feeling.

"Each issue launched by the Democratic convention has collapsed. The tariff, imperialism, trusts, the money power, Panama, extravagance—which of these does any man honestly see affecting voters? None. The effort to make President Roosevelt himself an issue has failed. It is as clear as day that neither Parker nor his party has any special power to draw votes or change them. The two parties remain, lined up, as they were before. Since 1900 the Democratic party has not gained. The Republican party has not lost.

"The American people do not propose to alter the triumphant march of the great national policy which has gone on from prosperity to prosperity and from one swelling tide of national dominance and success to another for eight years past."

Turning to the Democratic papers, the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) thinks that many Vermont Republicans who were willing to vote for Governor-elect Bell will refuse to support Roosevelt; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) suggests that the vote of a farming State like Vermont is no guide to tell how the workingmen of the

cities in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana will vote. The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) believes that the Republican managers induced a big Republican vote in Vermont by corrupt means for political effect.

Judge Parker, in his speech to the Democratic editors, said:

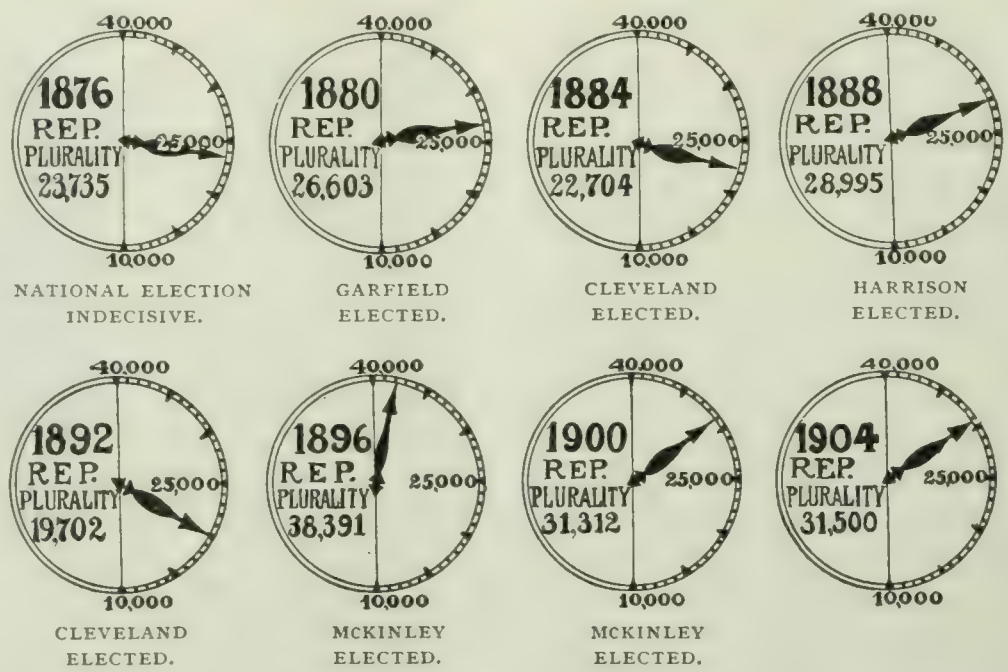
"The coming election is not to be determined by the September vote in hopelessly Republican States, for local issues, and candidates even, are handicapped; but the result in Vermont on Tuesday admonishes us, and there can be no harm in giving voice to the admonition, that the harmonious cooperation of all and the elimination of personal, factional, and unimportant differences, involving no surrender of principle, are essential to success."

Editor Pulitzer, of *The World*, in his letter, suggests that Judge Parker abandon his "too judicial" attitude, and throw more "inspiration, energy, promptness, and aggressive impulse" into the campaign, and not let the canvass be "mismanaged" by "small politicians." To quote:

"The result in Vermont reported to-day should be accepted as a warning, not as a discouragement. Remember that the largest total vote ever cast in Vermont is only fifty-six thousand, about one-tenth of the vote of New York City alone. The Democratic vote is usually only ten or twelve thousand, and was never more than twenty thousand, which is less than the Democratic vote in single wards in New York. It is absurd to suppose that the result of the Presidential election is decided, or even foreshadowed, in the fastnesses and farms of the little Green Mountain State. The contest is to be fought out in New York, the Empire State, whose habit it is to vote independently; in the rich and populous industrial cities of Connecticut and New Jersey; on the wide plains and in the busy marts of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and in the doubtful States of the farther West. There are signs of a reaction against protection, privilege, and plutocracy; against personal government, militarism, extravagance, and the political power of the trust. Mr. Roosevelt's weakness as a candidate in his own State has been demonstrated at every election. Should he carry the country in November, as it is possible that he may, the adverse vote of New York would serve as a salutary check on his usurpation of power, and no effort should be spared to secure this result. The lesson of the Vermont election is that the Independents and the Democrats must work with increased vigor and under a more thorough system. Truth may be self-evident, but it is not self-enforcing. Truth is mighty, but it will not prevail without all the aids of publicity. Truth must be proclaimed, illustrated, established, enforced. Most important of all, Truth must have a leader.

"The result of the Vermont election makes it, in my judgment, all the more imperative that Judge Parker shall realize and perform his duty to the millions of honest voters who seek no office, look for no personal gain in this election; but who see in him an ideal and a hope, and aspire to preserve through him the institutions they love. The people need a judicial Chief Magistrate, but not too judicial a candidate. The judge is trained to look at both sides of a case; the candidate should have his hands full in looking after his own. From the judge is expected cautious deliberation; from the candidate, inspiration, energy, promptness, and aggressive impulse. It is the part of a leader to lead in the combat of ideas, in the conflict of principles, in the denunciation of public wrongs, in the presentation and enforcement of Truth.

"It is because I so strongly desire Judge Parker's election that I speak so plainly on this subject. I admire his judicial temperament. I appreciate the great personal sacrifices he has made in accepting the nomination. But, having accepted it, I earnestly beg of you, when you see him to-morrow at Esopus, to urge that he accept also the full responsibilities of his position; that he will not permit the campaign in New York—the pivotal State—to be mismanaged by the small politicans who beset him; that he will in the next sixty days be even more than heretofore the people's leader and teacher, their tribune and advocate."



When the Republican majority in Vermont, in the September election of a Presidential year, falls below 25,000, a Democratic national victory in November is looked for; when it rises above 25,000 a Republican victory is expected. This year the Republican majority is 6,500 above the 25,000 mark.

VERMONT AS A POLITICAL BAROMETER.

SUCCESS OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

A FEW months ago some of the newspapers seemed to regard the St. Louis Exposition as doomed to failure on the financial side. It will be remembered that then the revenue from the Exposition fell so far below the estimates of the directors that some uneasiness was evinced in government circles as to their ability to meet the semimonthly payments on the government loan. Now the daily receipts cover the daily expenses and leave a margin of about $10,000. It is reported that more than half the government loan of $4,690,000 to the fair has been repaid on the dates promised, and the rest will be cleared off promptly. The attendance for four complete months, May to August inclusive, is placed at 9,119,556. The attendance at the World's Fair in Chicago for the corresponding months was 13,775,026.

"The people are being impressed with the fact not only that the fair is of unprecedented magnitude," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "but that it is of superb quality, and not likely to be equaled in any respect for many years."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* declares that the fact that there is a margin on the right side in the receipts "marks the complete success of the great undertaking in all respects," and it goes on to say:

"In all the stages of preparing for the fair and in conducting it St. Louis has been well aware that, in addition to the difficulties that could be foreseen, others would arise, and that certain serious questions in the case could not be answered in advance. One of these related to the extent of the desire to visit even the greatest of international expositions at this time, and in this part of the world. A happy solution of the point has arrived. The people are streaming in from all localities, and the tide from distant States and countries is rising steadily. Most of the Eastern visitors fixed their coming for the autumn, a season of proverbial comfort and beauty in the Mississippi Valley. November, as a rule, is a mild, agreeable month in St. Louis, and the prolongation of the fair until December 1 is a wise provision. There will be no better time to study the countless instructive features grouped in the vast palaces. With so many attractions and distractions on every hand, it is not easy to get down to the solid departments, but the time approaches when the motto must be, 'Now, or Never.'

"Whether the favorable margin of fair receipts is to be much or little is a matter of comparatively little interest to the people of this city. They rejoice that the exhibition is a triumph in its material objects. Making money was not one of them. A world's fair that clears off its obligations is a sufficient financial success.

Its purpose is something far above the box-office point of view. The last doubt has been removed in St. Louis. The multitudes are coming. They want to see what has been organized with infinite public-spirited labor and at great cost. A failure in the attendance would have been a reproach on the country, and, in fact, on civilized appreciation and interest in current progress."

The Atlanta *Constitution* remarks:

"Whatever opposition may have been offered at the time to the attitude of the Government as creditor to an enterprise of merely semi-public nature, the news that it will be reimbursed without delay and that the fair stands to realize handsome profits, will be very gratifying to the public generally. The enormous detailed work of the exposition was projected, inaugurated, and is being maintained at a time not notable for bulging prosperity in many sections of the country, and much credit is due President Francis and the unselfish men associated with him for their herculean efforts compelling the success of the undertaking. Praise is due also to the private and corporate money interests, which evinced a willingness to come to the aid of the exposition in the hour of its apparent need."

IS THE CAMPAIGN HONEST?

THE favorite Democratic explanation of the defeats of 1896 and 1900 has been the charge that the elections were bought by immense corruption funds contributed to the Republican treasury by the trusts. The accusation is renewed this year by Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.), which avers that the Republicans are trying to influence the voters with money. The Republican campaign fund in 1896, according to *The American*, amounted to $6,000,000; in 1900 it amounted to $5,000,000, and this year it has already reached $6,750,000, with enough more in sight to bring it to a round $10,000,000. Moreover, *The American* knows just what each trust has contributed. William Rockefeller had a rather chilly feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt, we learn, until the torpedo-boat *Chauncey* anchored between the Japanese destroyer and the Standard Oil warehouse at Shanghai; but upon hearing of that, "he is reported to have flung up his hat for Roosevelt" and "sent word to Bliss to draw on his corporation for any amount up to $1,000,000." J. Pierpont Morgan, too, we are told, regarded Mr. Roosevelt without enthusiasm until the Administration appointed his banking firm the fiscal agents to handle the $40,000,000 Panama payment—"now Morgan can not do too much for the President." The steel trust is put down for $750,000, the sugar trust for $800,000, and the other trusts for smaller amounts, down to the "Uneeda" biscuit trust, which comes forward with a modest $200,000. To turn from one Democratic authority to another, the New York *World* (Dem.) lets us into the secret of how all this is done. Chairman Cortelyou, it recalls, was formerly head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and as chief inquisitor of the trusts he knows their crimes and can threaten them with all the terrors of the law unless they pay up. The other Democratic papers do not seem to be taking up this idea of Mr. Cortelyou's operations, however, and the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) remarks concerning *The American's* story that "about all there appears to be lacking to make that $10,000,000 Republican campaign fund a reality is the first figure." A peculiar feature of the discussion of corruption in this campaign is the fact that little or nothing is being said about Democratic corruption, whether because Democratic incorruptibility is taken for granted, or the reverse, is not stated.

Albert Halstead assures us, in a *Review of Reviews* article, that the Republican campaign is being conducted along the lines of strictest morality. "In the solicitation of money," he declares, "there are no promises and no pledges to corporations or others." Further:

"The campaign for the election of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency will be conducted in harmony with the high ideals that have controlled his political career. The Presidency will not be mortgaged to any interest. No corrupt use of money to debauch the electorate, and no shady transactions to achieve success, will besmirch his record or belie his preachments. He would not accept the Presidency tainted with fraud. Chairman Cortelyou would not be a party to corrupt practises. The President and his manager are in full accord on this."

The editor of the magazine, however, who is high in Republican councils (Dr. Albert Shaw), tempers this sweeping statement by the following editorial paragraph upon it:

"It is fairly certain, therefore, that we shall have good intentions on both sides as respects the use of money to promote success, altho everybody familiar with political conditions is sadly aware that in extensive parts of the Eastern States which are to form the battle-ground there is shocking venality. The fact that

"HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME!"

A cartoon, by Davenport, published in the New York *Evening Mail* and other Republican papers. and circulated as a campaign poster.

NO COMPLAINTS.

"HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME!"

(With suitable acknowledgments to the Republican campaign committee.)
—Opper in the New York *American*.

CAMPAIGN REPARTEE.

voters can be bought creates a strong temptation to make careless use of campaign funds, especially in States necessary to victory and abounding in voters who always expect to be paid for coming to the polls."

The editor of *Harper's Weekly*, in looking at this aspect of the campaign, beholds Chairman Cortelyou menaced by two perils. He observes:

"Our present practical diagnosis of the situation is that the chief danger to the Republican ticket lies in the big campaign funds utilized successfully by Mr. Hanna in 1896 and 1900. Each year more than five millons of dollars were raised and expended. A good many of these dollars went, of course, for literature, clerical

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

"Surely, you wouldn't ask any one but me to make tariff laws for my brother!"
—Walker in the Charleston *Post*.

and oratorical expenses, etc., but a very fair percentage must have gone to 'workers.' There is no such direct vote-buying nowadays as there was when Indiana was split up into blocks of five, but there is no doubt that many, many thousands of tried and true citizens, who incidentally have the privilege of voting, were paid pretty liberally for the time they gave in the service of the Republican management in 1896 and 1900. Now every politician is awake to the danger of suddenly withdrawing rations previously supplied to this class of mercenaries. Resentment but mildly expresses their sentiment; revenge takes possession of their hearts, and is supplemented by a very practical determination to 'teach 'em a lesson.' How large the class is this year can not be estimated with accuracy by one not in possession of the private records of the recent campaigns, but it is pretty big and it is confined within the borders of States where every vote counts. There are two reasons why we consider that in this condition lies the chief menace to Republican prospects. One is that there exists no common peril making possible the raising of so great a fund, and the other is that Mr. Cortelyou would not know what to do with it if he had it. Moreover, we do honestly believe that both he and his chief would rather be beaten than profit by unworthy agencies. So there you are!"

The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) emphasizes as follows the idea that Chairman Cortelyou is using his knowledge of trust offenses as a contribution-extractor:

"There never was a more scandalous abuse of power or a more unprincipled defiance of decent public opinion than was this transfer by President Roosevelt of an official investigator and curber of great corporations to be a solicitor and collector of campaign funds from them. It multiplies the evils of the spoils and plunder system in politics.

"The department of commerce was instituted, on the President's theory, to be a corrector of the abuses and corrupt political power of trusts and great corporations. In reality it is made an incentive and ally to strengthen this pernicious power. It provides a safe and sure plan by which the trusts can pay their debts to the party that sustains and creates them. That is what the whole business means. It is to extract pay from corporations and combinations for what the government largess confers on them. That is the common talk of the day. It makes an auction-block of the suffrages of the people. Peddles out concessions and favors for great donations of money for political purposes. It corrupts the whole body of our politics and demoralizes the people. It enforces the truism that protection is the mother of the trusts, the creator of their tremendous power in politics and the arbiter of government favors, which mean government money applied to corrupting political purposes."

GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE ON THE WISCONSIN SPLIT.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, governor of Wisconsin and the central figure in the controversy now raging within the lines of the Republican party of that State, declares it to be a fight between the people and the railroads for the legislative control of the State. In stating his side of the case in *Collier's Weekly*, Governor La Follette presents himself as the champion of the people's rights, and promises that if he wins he will make the railroads pay up the $5,000,000 taxes which they owe the State. On the other hand, he believes that if he is defeated the railroads will continue to have their own way. The main issues back of the Republican quarrel relate, according to him, to the corporation control of the state government, equal taxation, and a primary election law. Governor La Follette endeavors to show that for more than ten years he has persistently directed the attention of the people to the legislative corruption arising out of the present caucus system of nomination. Under this system, he holds, the railroads have taken a direct part in the legislation of the State and have been taxed according to their reported earnings. This, Governor La Follette says, "amounted to a self-assessment." He has been attempting to obtain legislation by which the people may choose, by direct nomination as well as by direct election, the officers to govern the State, thus doing away with machine and lobby rule. The governor states that in 1898 both parties in Wisconsin declared for the "just and equal taxation of each individual and every corporation transacting business within the State, and for the nomination of all candidates by direct vote."

In 1900 and in 1902 these pledges were renewed in the Republican platform, but each time, Governor La Follette charges, the Administration has been defeated in its efforts to bring about these reforms. In some instances men have accepted nominations tho "secretly pledged to violate the promises of the party," and "railroad companies, many large manufacturers and favored shippers boldly and openly coerced their employees into voting at the caucusses and into active campaign service against the Administration." But the chief obstructions to the governor in fulfilling the platform pledges have been the minority wing of his party and a lobby representing the railroads. The governor writes on this point:

"It can not be claimed that these pledges were not understood. The issues were discussed throughout the State in every precinct again and again, year after year, by the press, by pamphlets, speeches, and addresses. And yet the will of the majority has been overthrown. The promises made in 1898, in 1900, and in 1902 have been violated or only partially fulfilled. For years a powerful lobby, representing public-service corporations, joined with the minority, representing the old political machine which ruled Wisconsin legislation for a generation, have succeeded in defeating pledges made in good faith by the party in convention and approved in full faith by the people at the polls. A constant warfare has been made upon a Republican Administration which has committed no crime, been guilty of no wrong, unless it be wrong to endeavor to keep the promises made by the Republican

conventions and ratified by the overwhelming majority of the people in the elections."

This year La Follette's platform, in addition to commending the primary election measure and approving the law passed for *ad valorem* taxation of railroads, pledges the enactment of a law "creating a street-railway commission, empowered to fix and enforce reasonable transportation charges so far as they are subject to state control." The "stalwart" faction, which is headed by the two United States Senators and all the prominent Republican politicians of the State, seems to be opposed to La Follette on these points. The Democrats of Wisconsin have seized this opportunity and have placed in their platform a plank calling for a primary election measure.

Governor La Follette goes into detail regarding the state convention at which the split occurred and shows why the convention which named him for governor should receive the national party's approval. He regards the action of the national committee in throwing out his delegates to the Chicago convention as "the work of a railroad aggregation responding to the demands of railroad presidents over the country, who had rushed to the relief of the presidents of the Wisconsin roads." Both Republican conventions named the same thirteen Presidential electors. In spite of the fact that the "stalwart" faction has been recognized by the national Republicans, the case has been brought before the state Supreme Court to decide which faction is "regular" and under which head the names of the thirteen electors are to be placed. Under a provision of the state law, eleven of these electors have already demanded that their names be placed on the La Follette ticket. Governor La Follette says further:

"The real parties to this Supreme Court case are the railroads upon one side and the people of the State upon the other. If the bolters, backed from the beginning by the railroads, win, it will naturally lead the corporations to hope for the defeat of the Administration, and with it the repeal or nullification of the new railway tax law, which makes an increase of upward of seven hundred thousand dollars in their taxes. The defeat of the Administration ticket would insure the defeat of all legislation to establish a railway commission with power to reduce their transportation charges in Wisconsin to a reasonable rate, lopping off at least twenty-five per cent. of excess charges now made to Wisconsin shippers over the amount paid for like shipments in Illinois and Iowa, where they are complaining of excessive rates. The defeat of the Administration ticket would mean the surrender of the State's claim for the collection of hundreds of thousands of dollars in past-due taxes, out of which the companies have defrauded the State year after year, under the old license fee law for the taxation of railroads, by regularly withholding from the reports of their gross earnings in round numbers a million dollars a year. This has been disclosed under an investigation of railroad books and accounts, prosecuted by this Administration, extending back over a period of only five years, in which over five millions of dollars of gross earnings not reported for taxation have been discovered. Verily, the railroads are the real parties in interest behind the case now pending in the Supreme Court."

"With the success of the national ticket eliminated," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) in commenting on the article, "good citizens would wish for the triumph of the governor. . . . On the general surface the La Follette cause is right and the Senatorial clique is wrong." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), chief organ of the "stalwart" faction, replies to the governor as follows:

"No amount of abuse of corporations will be permitted to sidetrack the real issue—good government and honest Administration—this fall. The demagogical cant about the right of the people to vote directly for the nomination of candidates for office coming from a man whose Administration is smothered in scandals will deceive few voters when the facts are presented to them from the platform in every school district in the State. . . . It is a safe bet, however, that when the record of this Administration is finally and completely written no Republican will be found who would even suggest his election to the office of dog-catcher. . . . . .

If Governor La Follette can make himself believe that he can win permanent success by playing the Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde rôles, he is counting on accomplishing more than mortal man has ever been able to perform. Even John Alexander Dowie, the premier religious charlatan, can not hold permanent sway over his misguided, fanatical followers, and the political Dowie, R. M. La Follette, is in much more serious difficulties because of pending exposures to be added to those which already have proved that his Administration is honeycombed with corruption."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

LIAO-YANG'S failure to turn out another Sedan is a reverse for the newspaper prophets. Ever since the war commenced they have been looking for a Sedan; but Sedan is now abandoned, and the scene is changed to "the retreat from Moscow," with Kuropatkin, in the rôle of Napoleon, hurrying his shattered army along through an inhospitable country. A Russian official in St. Petersburg was quoted recently as saying that the Russian plans for the future "depend largely on the Japanese." While awaiting these future developments, our newspaper war critics are expressing their admiration for the Russian and Japanese soldiery, who fought almost continuously for thirteen days, the Japanese flinging themselves again and again at the Russian works around Liao-Yang, and the Russians hurling them back with equal fury. It is reported from St. Petersburg that Kuropatkin had about 143,000 men, and Oyama is thought to have had about 200,000, a total of nearly 350,000. The Russians state their losses to be 17,000 and the Japanese place theirs at 17,539. These losses are compared with the 55,000 loss at Gettysburg, where 180,000 men were engaged for three days; and with the losses at Waterloo, where 57,000 out of a total of 190,000 were killed or wounded in one day. At Leipsic, in 1813, 480,000 men were in battle for three days, with a total loss of 116,000 killed, wounded, and captured. Many smaller battles show a greater percentage of loss than Liao-Yang.

To restate the plan of the battle in a word, the Russian center and right withstood the Japanese until Kuroki tried to turn their left flank; then Kuropatkin reinforced his left wing heavily and held Kuroki back while he withdrew his main army to the north.

Fine Soldiery, Poor Strategy.—"My honest opinion is that there was nothing strategically excellent in the handling of either army. If strategical success has been attained by either belligerent, the honors rest with General Kuropatkin, who can declare he has defeated the main object of the Japanese operations.

"As to the tactics of the Russians, they obviously cling to the cardinal error of overmanning defensive positions, while the sole spirit of the Japanese tactics, as illustrated by the operations of the divisions under the command of General Oku, was sledge-hammer frontal attacks.

"That General Oku commands the finest infantry in the world I am satisfied. I do not believe that any other army could for five consecutive days deliver eight unsuccessful general infantry assaults against intrenchments and still persevere.

"Of the cavalry of either belligerent I know nothing, there being no evidence that the mounted branches accomplished anything anywhere in the Liao-Yang campaign."—*The New York Times's Correspondent.*

A Plan to Block Russia.—"The present operations must soon slacken from exhaustion, and it is likely Mukden constitutes the final goal of the present campaign. The further course which Japan will pursue will then become a matter of intense interest. If she turns the conquered territory over to China, as we suggested yesterday and as she has promised, she will be doing just what Russia has all along declared she herself intended to do. Efforts by Russia to regain the lost ground would in that event strip from her action all the diplomatic pretenses which she has heretofore employed and would exhibit her policy without disguise as one of aggression upon the Chinese Empire.

"This phase of the situation would be emphasized if Mukden should be turned over to the Chinese army under General Ma. It would be in keeping with Japan's astute policy to make the Chinese Government a buffer between herself and ejected Russia, and such a maneuver would give the struggle a new aspect by putting in

Russia's way obstacles of an international character. Russia could strike at Japan on the sea or in northern Korea without raising complications involving the question of Chinese neutrality, and the indifference with which Japan has treated Russian military operations in northeastern Korea looks like a willingness to let that region remain as a war zone. If Russia proves obdurate to any suggestions of a settlement, Japan may have recourse to the policy of restoring southern Manchuria to China while retaining Liao-Tung peninsula as Russia's successor in the cession made by China of that region. Such an arrangement would leave out Korea as ground upon which Russia could continue the war without violating Chinese territory, and the care with which Japan has fortified her position and enlarged her resources in that country suggests that she has all along contemplated the possibility of being eventually compelled to rest upon the defensive. Baron Hayashi at London long ago outlined such a course."—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

No Hope of Early Peace.—"It is difficult to conceive of the Russian autocracy humbly yielding to Japan after only one campaign, however disastrous that campaign may be. Russia has too much at stake to accept defeat without making as long and desperate a struggle as possible. What is known as prestige and 'honor' would be utterly lost if the empire failed to show itself possessed of dogged resolution in the face of adversity. Russia has too many enemies elsewhere, and her interests in the continent of Asia are too vast to permit this war to end with an easy Japanese victory.

"The autocracy, too, must feel that the whole system of Czarism may be at stake. It was never more severely criticized by the rest of the civilized world than it is to-day; it never carried a heavier load of odium; it never before has been brought more sharply into contrast with the contrary principle of democracy. A humiliating demonstration of the weakness of absolutism at just the point where it was supposed to be most efficient might now lead to the overthrow of the Russian Government at home. Russian statesmen can not have forgotten that the present French republic arose over the ruins of the second Napoleonic empire. If Kuropatkin has been able to escape the fate of Bazaine at Metz and of the French Emperor at Sedan, the autocracy at home are not likely to invite the spread of the spirit of revolution through lack of energy and stubbornness in carrying on the war.

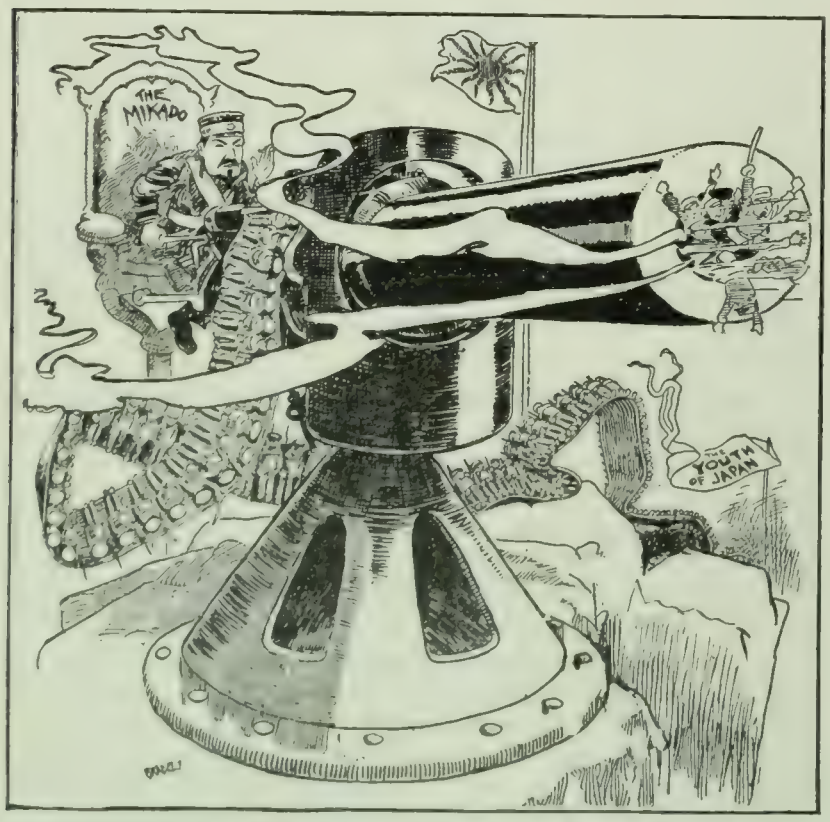
"The Russian oligarchy's chances in a long war are not easy to estimate, but it would be a mistake to assume, as so many do, that it is not still capable of great efforts. The valor of Russian soldiers is not to be denied, and certainly the battle of Liao-Yang fails to prove that Russia is positively a military weakling. There has thus far been no such display of impotency, stupidity, and military ineptitude as France displayed in 1870, and France was reputed to be the greatest military Power in Europe when the war with Prussia broke out. Russia is fighting her enemy at a distance of 5,000 miles, and the enemy is acknowledged to be as brilliant, resourceful, and brave as the world has seen in many a year. To determine whether Russia has made a disgraceful exhibition of her military prowess, it were necessary first to consider whether any other European Power, placed at the western end of the Siberian Railroad in this conflict could have done much better. It is probable that the Germans, with their greater aptitude for scientific preparation and attention to detail, and their superior thoroughness in conception and execution, could have made a better record up to date than the Russians have, yet it is very doubtful that any nation in Europe could by this time have brought the Japanese to their knees. The tremendous momentum, both material and spiritual, with which Japan began the war, was bound to carry her far against any Power in the world that met her in the mountains and on the plains of Manchuria.

"The Russian masses are deserving of pity, with the prospect of a long and perhaps hopeless war before them. Their poverty will be intensified, while their sons will be sacrificed by the tens of thousands. We may count it one of the cruelest wars that the spirit of imperialism, the clutch for empire, has brought upon any people."—*The Springfield Republican.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CHALLENGE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S attitude in his letter of acceptance is described by the Philadelphia *Press*, a strongly Republican paper, as that of "a political gladiator." He stands firmly upon the acts and policies of his Administration, and defies the opposition to declare their policy clearly upon any one of them. Panama, executive "encroachment," the coal strike, the merger suit, the gold standard, capital and labor, the civil service, the tariff and the trusts, the deficit, and the Philippines are all discussed, and the Administration policies defended. The discord and indecision of the Democrats on some of these issues are treated with sarcasm, and they are asked to state plainly whether they intend to reverse any of the policies now in force. His arguments for his policies are in the main the same ones that have been urged before, and which have been considered from time to time in these columns. What is new is his note of challenge, throughout the letter, defying the Democrats to declare their intention to reverse any part of the Republican program. He says in his concluding paragraph:

"There is not a policy, foreign or domestic, which we are now



MERELY A QUESTION OF AMMUNITION.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

"WHAT ARE YOU LAUGHING AT? DIDN'T I PROMISE TO EVACUATE?"
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

carrying out which it would not be disastrous to reverse or abandon. If our opponents should come in and should not reverse our policies, then they would be branded with the brand of broken faith, of false promise, of insincerity in word and deed; and no man can work to the advantage of the nation with such a brand clinging to him. If, on the other hand, they should come in and reverse any or all of our policies, by just so much would the nation as a whole be damaged."

He taunts the opposition party with its family jars and indecision thus:

"It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really believe, and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue. As soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away. Such an attitude is the probably inevitable result of the effort to improvise convictions, for, when thus improvised, it is natural that they should be held in a tentative manner.

"The party now in control of the Government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us; but they can not accuse us of shiftiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the Government. We intend in the future to carry on the Government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

"A party whose members are radically at variance on most vital issues, and, if united at all, are only united on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, can not be trusted to govern in any matter. A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election can not be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election."

This letter "will be enough to satisfy the minds of independent voters that if elected Mr. Roosevelt proposes to press forward his costly and dangerous imperialistic schemes," declares the New York *Herald* (Ind.); and the New York *World* (Dem.) says of his declared intention to continue his present policies:

"The same policy of reckless extravagance in expenditures; of blustering overlordship toward the smaller states in this hemisphere, as outlined in the Cuban letter; of 'standing pat' to the monopoly-fostering tariff; of dropping an attorney-general as soon as he had won a notable case against a combination of corporations; of appointing an ex-official inquisitor of corporations a collector of campaign funds from them—the same policy of substituting personal for constitutional government whenever the President thinks he can 'do things' quicker or better on his own motion than through the slower and old-fashioned methods of law.

"Well, to paraphrase the great Lincoln: 'For those who like this sort of government, this is just the sort of government they would like.' Mr. Roosevelt leaves no room for hope of reform or amelioration through the lessons of experience. He stands by everything he has ever done, and 'stands for' everything he has ever said. If the people elect him, they will have four years more of 'the same way.'"

The New York *Press* (Rep.) calls upon Judge Parker to reply. It says:

"Does Mr. Parker propose to disarm the navy and stop building war-ships? Does he mean to reduce our little regular army of 60,000 to a few battalions, or does he want to wipe it out? Would he stop the work of reclaiming arid lands by irrigation? Would he adopt a niggardly and unjust policy toward the veterans who deserve the justice, if not the gratitude, of the wealthiest and most prosperous nation on earth? Will he dare to advocate the Gorman policy of abandoning the Panama Canal? Does he urge the lessening of postal conveniences to rural districts? Would he abolish the census bureau and the custom houses, and the consular and diplomatic service? And does he mean to wipe out the Department of Justice, now so active against his friends of the trusts, and save something there? Will he scuttle the Philippines in the first, second, third, or fourth year of his term? The sooner he would do that the more money he would save.

"Mr. Parker, we are sure, will make no straightforward pledge to reverse any of the policies which he now condemns only by innuendo or indirection. If he should make one, he will not attempt to fulfil it, and if he should attempt to fulfil it, he probably would be prevented by his own party."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Japs ought to call in James J. Hill to show them how to get possession of that Manchurian railroad.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE baby llama in Lincoln Park is reported to be thriving. Nothing is said about the Younghusband.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

HAS ALREADY DISCOVERED KUROKI.—Kuropatkin may yet discover the North Pole if Oyama keeps on crowding him.—*The New York American.*

"KUROPATKINED" may be adopted by the baseball reporters as a word signifying that one has been caught off his base.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Japanese soldier receives forty-five cents a month. Can not something be done to protect Russia against the pauper labor of Asia?—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE savage Igorrotes at St. Louis have given up dog meat and are clamoring for chicken. Some Methodist missionary has been working to good advantage.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Japs consider it the greatest of good fortune to be killed in battle. Perhaps Kuropatkin is cunningly scheming to deprive them of the glory they covet.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Russians and Japs show no disposition to adopt General Corbin's plan of having the fighting stopped at 3 P.M. each day in order to give the officers time to dress for dinner.—*The Washington Post.*

AN Esopus boy swallowed a Parker button the other day and suffered intensely until it was removed. There is at least one person in this country who now knows exactly how Mr. Bryan must feel.—*The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

THE Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has arrested a man for riding a sick donkey. The reason why Tom Taggart has given over all hopes of making a canvass in the Keystone State is now understood.—*The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.*

BY his presence at the opening of the "Subway Tavern," a model saloon for the promotion of temperance, the Reverend Bishop Henry C. Potter has rendered the cause of sobriety a great service. His speech on that occasion has furthermore shown this noble clergyman in his true greatness. We have repeatedly had occasion to express our high admiration for Bishop Potter for the manly stand he has taken regarding excise matters in general and the question of Sunday opening in particular. This new proof of his tolerance and liberal views must endear the reverend gentleman to the heart of every advocate of true temperance.—*The American Brewer, New York.*

THE WEST—"What we want is wheat binders, not spellbinders."
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade.*

LETTERS AND ART.

ARE BOOKS AND BOOKMEN PASSING AWAY IN GERMANY?

TO the writing of many books there is an end, according to one of the most prominent Russian publicists and journalists, whose pen-name is Boukva. Writing from Leipsic, long famous as one of the great centers of publishing, this observer says, in Moscow's most liberal and respected daily, the *Rousskya Viedomosti*, that even in Germany, a country claiming intellectual preeminence, to say nothing of Europe at large, the business of writing and publishing serious and substantial books is decaying. The Leipsic publishers and book-dealers are as pessimistic as the best German authors, and congresses have been held to discuss remedies for the evil. The Russian journalist quotes a leading publisher as saying:

"Yes, this business is dead—or at least dying. Books? Who now wants a book, and for what? Books are read nowadays only by professors, maniacs, pedants, and prisoners condemned to solitary confinement. Books cost money and time, and contemporary readers have neither. Why should one pay several marks for a single book when for the same amount one can fill a whole shelf with manufactured periodical rubbish? And how is one to get time for books when the struggle for existence hardly leaves a moment of leisure? Men think of the existence of books either in railway carriages or—in bed, when they desire to fall asleep with the least delay."

The writer declares this outburst to be a somewhat paradoxical expression of a general feeling. Authors complain of publishers, publishers blame the public and sneer at authors, while the public ignores both. To quote further:

"The attitude of the publishers toward scientific men and authors is one of chilly indifference, even of scornful contempt. Often they decline even to receive men who come with applications or propositions of a business nature. To them everything is stale, antiquated, uninteresting, superfluous. Everything has been said; everything has been printed and consigned to the storeroom. A book which can count on no more than a total sale of three or four thousand copies is rejected by publishers as a hopeless proposition. They will not put it out, at their risk, even if the author foregoes all compensation.

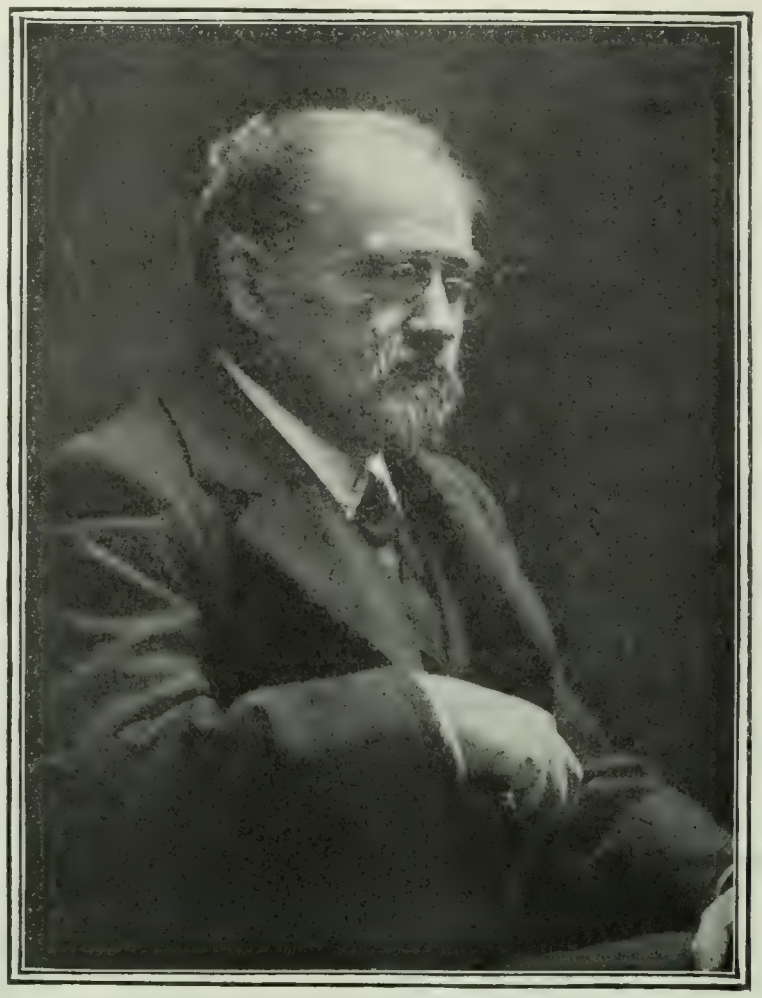
"The pay for literary work is positively appalling in its beggarliness; $250 for a book of many hundreds of pages, representing original work, is considered a good honorarium. Translations, literally, bring in cents, not dollars. The writing profession finds itself in a wretched condition."

The writer goes on to give further evidence of the decadence into which the book business has fallen. Serious as the German periodicals and newspapers are, he says, they devote astonishingly little space to book reviews and discussion of the literary output. The editors say that their readers skip lengthy reviews as dull matter, while short notices of a purely descriptive character are scarcely distinguished from "reading advertisements" that are paid for by the publishers.

Finally, it is asserted that in the less intellectual countries the literary situation is no better. The "street" is in control, and the street demands "light and entertaining" reading. It has become impossible to live by writing books.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMILE ZOLA, NOVELIST AND REFORMER.

MR. ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY, whose labors as editor and translator have had a principal share in making the writings of Emile Zola familiar to the English public, tells, in a volume of some five hundred and fifty pages, the story of that remarkable Frenchman's life and work. Mr. Vizetelly depicts Zola as "certainly, and in some respects essentially, a reformer"; and describes the growth of humanitarian and reforming passions in his heart and mind until "at last the 'novelist' in Zola seemed as nothing." Zola had, moreover, faith in his chosen methods, and the courage to persist undeterred through years of misunderstanding and misrepresentation. He was "a writer with a purpose, and one who wished to reach the majority." On this point Mr. Vizetelly enlarges:



EMILE ZOLA IN HIS LAST DAYS.

Zola was "certainly, and in some respects essentially, a reformer," says his biographer, and "the growth of humanitarian and reforming passions in his heart and mind became so powerful at last that the 'novelist' in Zola seemed as nothing."

"If an author desires to bring about some reformation in the community, it is natural that he should begin by portraying it. If he wish to elucidate certain social, scientific, and psychological problems for the common good, it is essential that he should in the first case state them. In that event, say some pedants, he must confine himself to treatises of the accepted form. But the author answers No, for such treatises would not reach the greater number, and the purpose would then remain unfulfilled. To reach them he must approach them in the only literary form for which they care: he must embody his views in novels. 'I have, in my estimation,' said Zola, 'certain contributions to make to the thought of the world on certain subjects, and I have chosen the novel as the best means of communication. To tell me that I must not do so is nonsense.'"

But Zola has been accused of abusing this means of communication. Mr. Vizetelly writes in denial of the charge:

"The oft-repeated assertion that Zola confined himself to portraying the ulcers and sores of life is contrary to fact. He undoubtedly found more evil than good in the community, and he insisted on the evil because it was that which needed remedying. But he blamed nobody for extolling the higher side of life. He denounced the writers who cast a deceptive and often poisonous glamour over the imperfections of the world, he railed at many of the people who pretended to be very good, for he was not deceived by hypocrisy and cant; but, at the same time, he never held that mankind was naturally evil. He attributed its blemishes to its social systems, its superstitions, the thousand fallacies amid which it was reared, and his whole life was a battle with those fallacies, those superstitions, and those systems."

Mr. Vizetelly characterizes the famous Rougon-Macquart series, the twenty volumes of which were produced during a period of twenty-four years, as "an unexampled achievement." "It is more self-contained than 'La Comédie Humaine,' in writing which Balzac really had no definite plan." No volume of the Rougon-Macquart series, says Mr. Vizetelly, is in itself a really complete

work. "The series indeed is the book, the volumes are but chapters of it"—chapters of a work in whose pages appear twelve hundred human characters. In the following passage Mr. Vizetelly suggests the vast field of life depicted in these novels:

"Members of one and another aristocracy, politicians and functionaries, judges and lawyers, medical men and other scientists, bishops and priests, generals and soldiers, company promoters, speculators and shareholders, schoolmasters and revolutionaries, *bourgeois* of Paris and the provinces, artists and shopkeepers, street hawkers, peasants and miners, workmen of innumerable callings, pass across Zola's stage. The reader enters the homes of all those classes; he goes from the palace to the hovel, from the dancing-hall to the coal-pit, from the cathedral to the boozing-hen, from the artist's studio to the Chamber of Deputies, from the great drapery shop to the harlot's boudoir: he sees Paris, her boulevards, her slums, her promenades, her theaters, her quays, under twenty different aspects, at dawn, at noon, at night, in shine and rain and snow; he travels to the rocky shore of a boisterous and predatory sea; he finds fairyland in the magic garden of the Paradou; he roams the bleak coal country of the north; he is buffeted by the mistral and scorched by the blazing sun of Provence; he gazes on La Beauce, an ocean of waving corn, and on the battle-fields of Sedan, strewn with the dead and dying. Religion, politics, sociology, art, science, trade, agriculture, military affairs, life's characteristics, duties, functions, errors, and aims, love, marriage, eating, drinking, and a hundred other matters are discussed before him. Beautiful friendships, confiding loves, ardent passions, terrible jealousies and rivalries, lofty aspirations, horrid lusts, generous sacrifice, deeds of bravery and virtue, cruelty and vengeance, greed, craft, and cowardice—in a word, both the nobility and the mire of life in turn confront one, in such wise that this Rougon-Macquart series is like a miniature world."

ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY.
The author of a new biography of Zola.

Mr. Vizetelly does not hazard an opinion as to how far Zola's measure of success will be permanent, how far his work and memory will survive him. But of the influence his writings have had on other authors, "not merely in France, but virtually all the world over," we read:

"Something of the naturalism of the Rougon-Macquart series at least found its way into the English novel, in which also there came a reflection of Zola's later manner. . . . The late Mr. Frank Norris, the American novelist, was manifestly influenced by Zola's later works; and it seems at least likely that various books by Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Marie Corelli would never have been written if Zola had not raised certain problems in such volumes as 'Lourdes' and 'Rome.' Of Mr. Thomas Hardy it may be said perhaps, as of Mr. George Moore, that he has at least occasionally worked on lines running parallel to those on which Zola worked for years. It would also be possible to enumerate a large number of instances in which Zola's liberating influence has clearly appeared, even when his actual methods have not been followed. One may claim for him that he contributed largely and powerfully to free the modern novel from shackles, with a result which is conspicuous on all sides. . . . Fiction, or at least that branch of it which claims to portray real life, is no longer the same as it was before he arose, and it seems hardly likely that it will ever revert to its former state."

Mr. Vizetelly admits that "the flagellation of vice which one finds in the Rougon-Macquart novels" does not appear to have had any widespread effect in France, "tho it has undoubtedly done good in individual cases." But reforms are not accomplished in a day, remarks Mr. Vizetelly; "and in many instances authors may write in vain, even as the clergy may preach, if legislation does not come to their aid." Zola, after setting forth the evil that was, "preached the cleanly and the fruitful life, brotherliness, equity, rectitude, and truthfulness." His memory, concludes Mr. Vizetelly, "will assuredly abide for many generations, for the world does not willingly forget those that teach it courage."

EMERSON'S EULOGY OF SHAKESPEARE.

SOME hitherto unpublished notes of Emerson's on Shakespeare are printed in the current issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*. They were written for the Boston celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, but apparently were never used. The manuscript opens with the statement that "Shakespeare's fame is settled on the foundations of the moral and intellectual world. Wherever there are men, and in the degree in which they are civil, have power of mind, sensibility to beauty, music, the secrets of passion, and the liquid expression of thought, he has risen to his place as the first poet of the world." It continues:

"Genius is the consoler of our mortal condition, and Shakespeare taught us that the little world of the heart is vaster, deeper, and richer than the spaces of astronomy. What shocks of surprise and sympathetic power this battery, which he is, imparts to every fine mind that is born! We say to the young child in the cradle, 'Happy, and defended against Fate! for here is Nature, and here is Shakespeare waiting for you!' 'Tis our meter of culture; he is a cultivated man who can tell us something new of Shakespeare; all criticism is only a making of rules out of his beauties. He is as superior to his countrymen as to all other countrymen. He fulfilled the famous prophecy of Socrates, that the poet most excellent in tragedy would be most excellent in comedy; and more than fulfilled it, by making tragedy also a victorious melody, which healed its own wounds. In short, Shakespeare is the one resource of our life on which no gloom gathers; the fountain of joy which honors him who tastes it; day without night; pleasure without repentance: the genius which, in unpoetic ages, keeps poetry in honor, and, in sterile periods, keeps up the credit of the human mind.

"His genius has reacted on himself. Men were so astonished and occupied by his poems that they have not been able to see his face and condition, or say who were his father and his brethren, or what life he led: and, at the short distance of three hundred years, he is mythical, like Orpheus and Homer, and we have already seen the most fantastic theories plausibly urged, as that Raleigh and Bacon were the authors of the plays. Yet we pause expectant before the genius of Shakespeare, as if his biography were not yet written: until the problem of the whole English race is solved."

Shakespeare, as we read further, "so invites the extremes that, while he has kept the theater now for three centuries, and, like a street bible, furnishes sayings to the market, courts of law, the senate, the common discourse,—he is yet to all wise men the companion of the closet." Moreover:

"There never was a writer who, seeming to draw every hint from outward history, the life of cities and courts, owed them so little. You shall never find in this world the barons or kings he depicted. 'Tis fine for Englishmen to say they only know history by Shakespeare. The palaces they compass earth and sea to enter, the magnificence and personages of royal and imperial abodes, are shabby imitations and caricatures of his,—clumsy pupils of his instruction. There are no Warwicks, no Talbots, no Bolingbrokes, no Cardinals, no Henry V., in real Europe, like his. The loyalty and royalty he drew was all his own. The real Elizabeths, Jameses, and Louises were painted sticks before this magician.

"The unaffected joy of the comedy!—he lives in a gale—contrasted with the grandeur of the tragedy: where he stoops to no

contrivance, no pulpiting, but flies an eagle at the heart of the problem, so here his speech is a Delphi, the great Nemesis that he is and utters. What a great heart of equity is he! How good and sound and inviolable his innocency, that is never to seek, and never wrong, but speaks the pure sense of humanity on each occasion. He dwarfs all writers without a solitary exception. No egotism. The egotism of men is immense. It concealed Shakespeare for a century. His mind has a superiority such that the universities should read lectures on him and conquer the unconquerable if they can."

The paper closes with these whimsical remarks: "The Pilgrims came to Plymouth in 1620. The plays of Shakespeare were not published until three years later. Had they been published earlier, our forefathers, or the most poetical among them, might have stayed at home to read them."

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH VERSE.

"THERE is no future for English verse," said once the late Mr. Frederick Myers, a memorable scholar and poet; and he supported his statement by the argument that "blank verse is worked out, and the rimes have all been used up." In the last number of *The International Quarterly* Mr. Henry Newbolt, one of the most distinguished of the younger English poets, emphatically dissents from this pronouncement. "English verse," writes Mr. Newbolt, "will at any rate not come to an end because there is no possible future before it. On the contrary, it is a mine with more than one old seam unexhausted and a number of new seams almost unopened, tho here and there we may detect the shafts and pick-marks of past centuries about their approaches." He contends that by permissible and in part precedented variations on the normal iambic measure we get "practically no known limit to the variety of blank verse." In regard to lyric verse, he justifies his optimistic attitude by the suggestion that bad or partial rimes may be sometimes better than good ones, because of the relief they afford to a wearied sense. But his most significant contention is that English verse is developing possibilities of expansion "by the exploration and conquest of new meters." The new field of expansion is opened up by the recognition of stress as the natural base of English rhythm. Our verse, says Mr. Newbolt, has long seemed uncertain whether it owed allegiance to the syllabic principle which governs French and Italian verse, or to the principle of stress. We read:

"When we come to the fourteenth century, we find that in our own country these two lines of descent, the English and the French, have been united; stressed verse and syllabic verse have been joined together, and from the marriage has sprung the great and splendid dynasty of the English poets, for before Chaucer's time—that is, before the advent of the French influence—there is little or no English poetry in the modern meaning of the term.

"The most curious thing about this union is that great as its success has been, the two elements have never quite settled down together; the English principle of stress has always struggled to free itself from the more rigid French principle of carefully numbered syllables. Our blank verse, which is legally bound to contain exactly ten syllables, is found in our greatest poets to have sometimes only eight or nine, sometimes eleven or even twelve. Our lyric meters are often very loosely written and admit lines with a syllable lacking, or with extra syllables hopping and skipping here and there; the tacit understanding being that so long as the rhythm is preserved, that is, so long as the stresses are sufficiently represented, a little illegality in the syllables will be winked at. Sooner or later, then, it was sure to occur to some one to ask whether this organized hypocrisy was worth keeping up; whether stress pure and simple might not be a sufficient principle for composing meters suitable to our language. To how many it actually did occur we hardly know, but Coleridge was probably the first to state the proposition in public."

Coleridge's "Christabel" is an attempt to put the theory into practise. "Shelley, Moore, Matthew Arnold, and others, followed with poems written on the same principle, and now that the need for fresh meters is more pressing, others are resorting to it more and more." Mr. Newbolt cites the work of the English poet, Mr. Robert Bridges, in particular, as giving some idea of the range and power of what is "virtually a new instrument." After quoting a number of examples of new rhythms from Mr. Bridge's poems, he continues:

"The occurrence of three or even four unstressed syllables between two stresses in a line like that which describes the snow—

Steálthily and perpétually séttling and loósely lying

is very rare in verse, and brings something of the gravity and self-restraint of prose and of the speaking voice as contrasted with song. And to say this is to offer a great guaranty for the future of English verse, for modern poetry seems to need, in order that it may be able to express modern thought, a vehicle less lyric in feeling, more staid, more calm, more fit for the speech of strenuous narrative and high philosophy. Walt Whitman saw the need, and overshot the mark in his hurry to reach it; but he came near, by his unaided instinct, to a music of the kind required, as any one may see who will read to himself that most beautiful of all his poems:

A sight in camp in the daybreak gray and dim.

Browning, too, knew that his thought was too great to be carried by a verse of light and elaborate construction and rapid artificial motions; the swing of a strong man's walk in broad daylight was what he sought, and he only got it at the cost of grace."

From the lyric to the comic there is, Mr. Bridges says, nothing that can not be done in this field of rhythm; and it is perhaps, he concludes, not the least of the advantages of stressed verse that while it sounds as tho it were easier than any other, it is in reality most difficult to do well. It is, however, being done well, and, having its roots in native soil, will probably continue to prosper. In any case it has sufficiently shown that English poetry will at least not fail "because it has exhausted the possibilities of English verse."

A VINDICATION OF MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

DURING recent months the magazine editor has been under a heavy fire of criticism. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, in a much-discussed article (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 28), has insisted that the fashion set by magazines is largely responsible for the "anemic" and "bourgeois" qualities of American literature; Mrs. Elia W. Peattie, of Chicago, adds the statement that "the matrons . . . have edited the magazines, ruled the book-publishers, and broken the hearts of the poets"; and the sentiments of both these writers are echoed by critics and newspaper correspondents. It is high time that the magazine editor's side of the argument was heard, and Mr. Henry Mills Alden, of *Harper's Magazine*, comes to the defense of his fellow-craftsmen in *The North American Review* (September). He says, in part:

"If Mrs. Peattie really meant to call magazine editors matrons—that might seem original, and perhaps to some of the group unpleasant, tho, for one, I don't mind it; there is a kind of dignity in the title. But the context forbids this idea of a personal insinuation. She really refers to a very respectable class of women for whom I shall interpose no defense—they need none. . . . At least, in an experience of more than forty years in association with a publishing-house I have never known of any meddling on their part with the business, except in rare cases after the fact. . . . . .

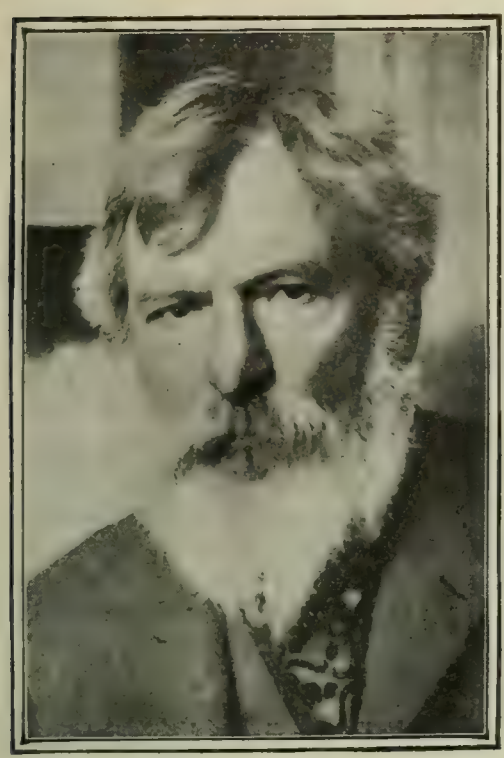
"'Trilby' was published not only as a book, but as a magazine serial. It was not immoral, but it was unmoral—as unmoral as childhood is. Two or three matrons wrote protesting letters, but most of the few complaints made came from men. Thomas Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' was published serially in *Harper's Bazar*, and his 'Jude the Obscure' (under another title) in *Harper's Magazine*. If publishers of books and magazines err in this matter, it is likely to be on the side of daring, not from adventurous intention, but in unconscious innocence. They are not afraid to confront Truth—even with a capital T.

"Indeed, it is this very Truth, with all the candor and splendor that attend it and all its inherent majesty, that the best literature of to-day in books and magazines confronts without tremor. This

is as true of our literature as of our science. It is a direct and intimate attitude, and we frankly credit the West with having helped us to it. But it is the trait of our time, as well in the East as in the West, however we may have come by it. It indicates a distinct advance in our culture, which in literature brings us ever more and more face to face with the essential truths of life, just as in science it insists upon the closest scrutiny of physical phenomena."

To those who hold magazine editors responsible for the "deterioration of literature," Mr. Alden replies:

"There are magazines and magazines, of course, and a large number of them are addressed to that outlying audience of which I have said that it has no intimate relation to the best culture of our time; and while some of these periodicals like to be, and in many ways are, interesting to very thoughtful readers, they could not depend upon these for their extensive patronage. But the magazine whose constituency is limited to a cultivated audience, one which is constantly increasing with the steady advance of culture, can not meet the demands of that audience by the adoption of any standard lower than the best. It can not seek writers whose sole aim is popularity or those who have achieved only that. It must have the best current literature obtainable and therefore the greatest writers of the time, and it gets these writers. The greatest novel of the year is being published serially in one magazine of this class. Who are the greatest writers of short stories and poems? It is those whose work is appearing in our magazines from month to month."



HENRY MILLS ALDEN,
Editor of *Harper's Magazine*.

He contends that "the catholicity of magazines and their hospitality to young writers have done more than all other influences to build up our literature."

Continuing, Mr. Alden takes up the charges that contributors are required to "write down" to the level of the magazines, and that "magazine editors suppress individuality." He declares that the complaint of the writers themselves is that they are expected to "write up" to the quality of magazine literature, and he says further: "It is individuality that the wise editor most eagerly looks for and most sedulously cultivates. Apart from the wholly worthless stuff offered, more contributions are rejected because their writers have made a point of accommodation than for any other reason. It is only as a writer expresses himself, utters his own note, that he has any value." Mr. Alden concludes:

"The intimate relation of the periodical publications of a country to its literature has existed for more than two centuries. The earliest periodicals were guides to literature, and were almost technically bibliographical, intended of course for a select audience. The coffee-house periodical of the eighteenth century, of which *The Spectator*, *The Tatler*, and *The Rambler* were characteristic types, was addressed to the 'town' and consisted of graceful essays on literary and social topics, contributed by the 'wits of the town,' like Addison, Steele, and Johnson; and these contributions are a part of English classical literature. Later, *The Gentleman's Magazine*—the first to seek a general audience—and *Blackwood's*, engaged the most brilliant as well as the most learned writers of the day. The monthly magazines which followed these in rapid succession—*Temple Bar*, *The Cornhill*, *Colburn's*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, and the rest, maintained a literary reputation equal to that of the best current literature. So it has been in America. Of all that is important in our literature the span is so short as not to transcend the immediate observation of men now living; but from the first, and in the whole course of its development, the magazine has been eminently participant of such glory as it has shown. Poe wrote first for magazines his best stories, his best poems, his best literary criticism; and ever since his time, with rare exceptions, our great writers, both before and after the establishment of their reputations, have been inseparably associated with our periodical literature and have received from it their principal emolument.

"The catholicity of magazines and their hospitality to young writers have done more than all other influences to build up our literature."

Tolstoy's Contempt for Song.—It appears that since the publication of his "What Is Art?" Count Tolstoy has changed his opinion about the value and importance of song, even of simple, national folk-songs which he exalted in that work above elaborate and "intellectual" musical compositions like sonatas, symphonies, etc. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* reports a conversation between a self-educated peasant poet, who composes songs, and Count Tolstoy. The latter advised the peasant to drop his composition, and expressed himself as follows:

"Song is a trivial and undesirable thing. Why should good and thoughtful men sing? In my country old men like to talk about worthy subjects, about faith, God's will and life, and like to read good books. This is worthy of all praise. But what is singing? It may be compared to wine or tobacco—mere empty pastime, if not worse than that, since it often incites cruel and wicked deeds. In war song is considered essential; special music is written for soldiers, in order to excite and hypnotize them, just as liquor is served to them for the same purpose. There is no denying the power of song; but there is this difference between wine and song: the former makes people brave and bold, the latter only reconciles them to their fate and induces resignation. Song, in truth, is not a high manifestation of the human spirit; it is something sensuous and low. People acquire the habit of singing, but an exercise of will can rid us of it. Personally I have never cultivated the habit. I do not sing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

A NEW novel by Henry James, entitled "The Golden Bowl," is in the press, and will be issued before the novelist's return to England. Mr. James is writing his "impressions" of America, after an absence of twenty-two years, and these will also be published in the not far distant future.

GEORGETTE LE BLANC, the wife of Maurice Maeterlinck, has published a book entitled "The Choice of Life." It is described as "a story remarkable for its poetic sentiment." Love of beauty and harmony and a demand for freedom of thought for women are the main characteristics of the book.

The Bookman's September list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Crossing.—Churchill.
2. The Castaway.—Rives.
3. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.
4. The Pillar of Light.—Tracy
5. The Cost.—Phillips.
6. The Silent Places.—White.

DANTE has been translated into Welsh. Says the London *Times Literary Supplement*: "Hitherto the ecclesiastical color of the 'Divina Commedia' has been enough to prejudice the Welsh bard against it, and even now the British rendering of the title 'Dwyfol Gan'—Divine Song, shows the gap to be bridged between the Italian and the Puritan Welshman. Wales is certainly developing, and to that end casting out controversial theology and politics from her literature. Her development will, we think, come upon the world with as great a surprise as that of the Japanese in other directions. Mr. Rees's work is admirable, and this opportunity of using the Welsh rime has served him well, in freeing him from fetters which would have bound him in another language."

THERE is a wide field in the Philippine Islands, says the Manila *Times*, for "philological research, not in the mere classification and description of the various dialects, but in the collecting and recording of the legends and stories current among the different tribes scattered throughout the archipelago." The same paper continues: "Every custom, social or domestic: the ceremony attendant upon marriage, birth, or death, has its germ of history if we can but find it. The belief in ghosts, the worship of trees, animals, or of the stars, if interpreted aright will help in the solution of the great problem of the origin of man. The legends, descriptions of ceremonies and games, and the tribal songs can be collected by any one who is an intelligent and unprejudiced observer and the classification and significance left to the student. Let the great unworked mine of legend and traditionary customs of the Philippines be exploited."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

EFFECTS OF EXPLOSIONS IN OPEN AIR.

IF we are to believe Leon Thomas, under whose auspices experiments have been made in Belgium with large quantities of dynamite exploded in the open air, the destructive effects of such explosions are limited to a small area, and the fears of persons who live at some distance from magazines of high explosives are entirely unwarranted. Says M. Thomas, in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, August 20):

"The effect of dynamite exploded in contact with solid bodies is well known and appreciated; but what may be the effect produced at a distance by the explosion of great quantities in open air? There are large quantities of dynamite near Hamburg and London, on the Elbe and the Thames. What risks do these cities

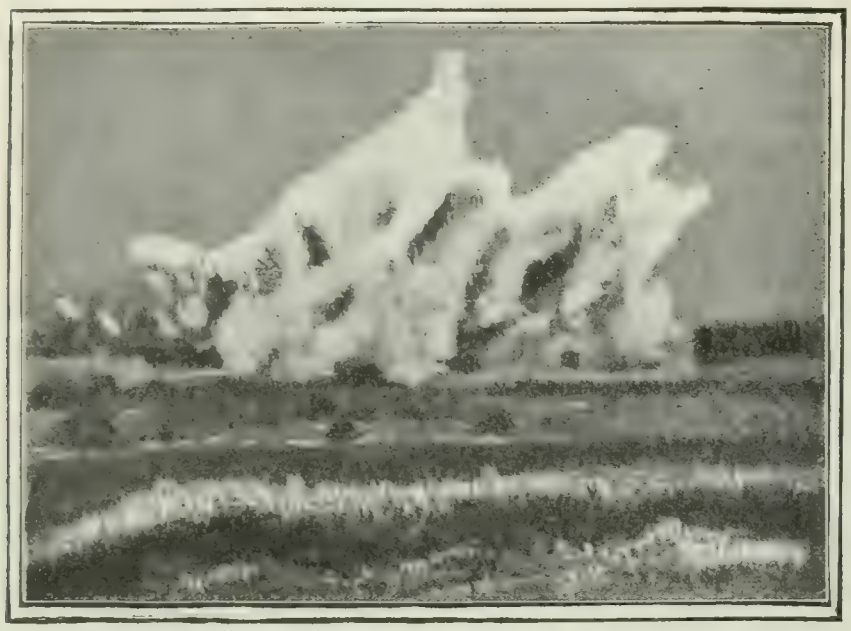


Fig. 1.—Explosion of a ton of dynamite (first phase).

run in the case of accidents which, fortunately, have not hitherto happened? This question was asked recently on the enactment of a regulation for the storage of explosives on the Scheldt. The vessels being loaded at a point situated 12 kilometers [7½ miles] from Antwerp, could there be danger to the inhabitants and buildings of that city? There were no experimental data on the subject. This being the case, the three Belgian dynamite manufactories offered to bear the expense of experiments that I was employed to make. These took place on June 24, 1902, at the field of Bewerloo, in the presence of the governor of the province of Antwerp, Inspector-General Guchez, and civil and military members of the Technical Explosives Commission. To show the effects of the explosions, there had been arranged around the firing-point in all directions, and at distances varying from 5 to 5,000 meters [16 feet to 3 miles], fifty fixed or movable screens and two cabins of wood covered with tiles, with doors and glazed windows. The experiments were made with regulation cases of 25 kilograms [55 pounds], containing cartridges of 100 grams [one-fifth pound]. They took place in the following order: Explosion of 25 kilograms of dynamite; of 50 kilograms; of 250 kilograms; finally, of 1,000 kilograms [about a ton]. The destructive effects, in each experiment, were felt only to the respective distances of 17.5 meters [58 feet], 40 meters [131 feet], 55 meters [180 feet], and 125 meters [410 feet]. Beyond that extended a narrow neutral zone, and, still farther away, the indirect effect or return shock had overturned the screens toward the firing-points. In the cabins the windows were broken outward and not inward, the panes of glass falling generally outside. It was concluded, from the preceding facts, that the distance to which the appreciable mechanical effects of explosions extends increases only as the square root of the charge.

Fig. 3.—Explosion of a ton of dynamite (third phase).

"Figs. 1 and 3 illustrate well the two successive phases of the explosion. In the former we see the production of a globe of flame and fire that destroys all objects that it envelops. In the second is shown the violent vertical projection of the gas. At the same time a sort of crater is made in the ground, consuming on the spot the greater part of the energy stored in the explosive. Fig. 2 represents the plan of an explosive, indicating the inrush of air horizontally that follows the vertical thrust of the gas, producing the phenomena of aspiration and return-shock.

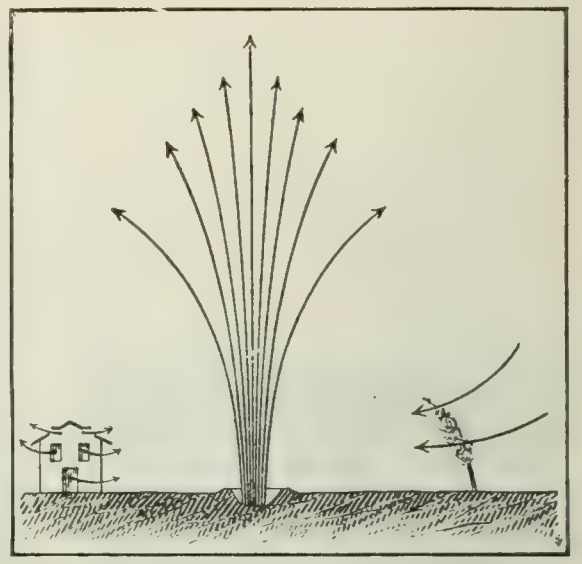


Fig. 2.—Diagram of a dynamite explosion (second phase).

"The explosion of great quantities of dynamite in free air thus does not produce effects that are destructive or dangerous to buildings and persons, except within a radius limited to 100 to 500 meters for the greatest quantities of explosive that can be practically stored together. Beyond this, up to 3,000 meters, in the zone of depression where the effects of the return shock are shown, the only injuries are broken window panes and dislodged tiles, without danger to persons or to solid constructions.

"The experiments at Bewerloo are consequently reassuring to the inhabitants of cities and ports near which dynamite is embarked, as well as to those who live near places where explosives are stored."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

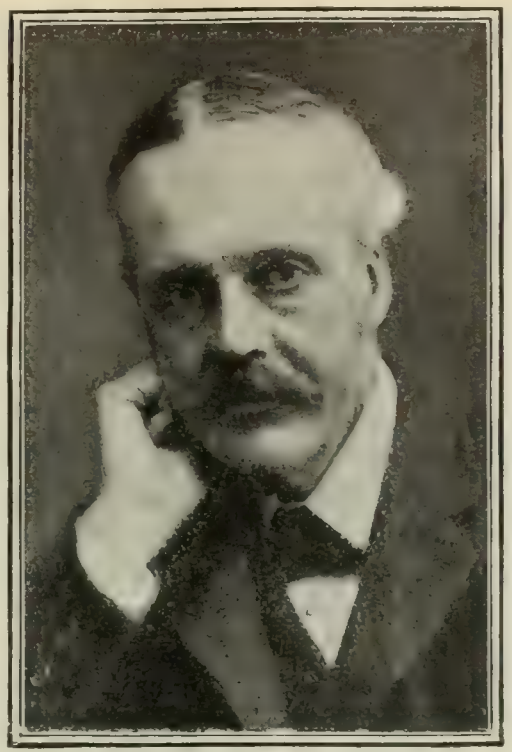
HOW IRON RUSTS.

THAT the rusting of iron is not a simple combination of the metal with oxygen, as was formerly supposed, is now certain, and recent investigation indicates that it is dependent on conditions of temperature and electrical action that are yet incompletely understood. The subject is of the highest importance, since both our greatest and our most delicate constructions are now largely of iron or steel, and rust continually threatens and finally destroys them. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, noticing a preliminary inquiry into the subject summarized in The Proceedings of the Chemical Society:

"The results suggest that electrolytic action is involved. It seems that when pure iron is left in contact with dry oxygen it does not rust. Moreover, iron does not rust when left in contact with mixed oxygen and water vapor, so long as the temperature is kept constant. If, however, the temperature be allowed to fluctuate, so that the water vapor condenses in water on the iron, rusting takes place. Again, rusting is stated not to occur if pure iron is immersed in pure water free from oxygen. But if the water absorbs oxygen, rusting occurs. Consequently, it would seem that the rusting of pure iron requires the presence both of liquid water and of oxygen, neither being in itself sufficient. A large

number of attempts have been made to produce a non-rusting iron, or give a surface to iron which will not rust. Nickel-plating is the best expedient which has been found, altho there are manifestly many cases in which this expedient can not be applied. Any cheap plan which would enable surfaces of iron and steel to be preserved from rusting would add materially to the world's wealth, because, at the present time, the annual rate of destruction of steel commodities, rails, and structure aggregates a gigantic international loss. It would be well worth while conducting extensive experimental researches in this direction at the expense of communities or governments, in the hope of arriving at some more generally available expedient than nickel-plating, which is only effective under special conditions.

"The subject is usually regarded as entirely within the province of chemistry, but this is by no means necessarily the case. In the first place, the existing expedient of nickel-plating is an electrolytic process, and is, therefore, a subject of electrical interest. In the second place, the nature of rusting seems to involve electrolytic action, so that a complete comprehension of the phenomenon is likely to extend beyond the limits of chemistry, as ordinarily defined. We are accustomed to regard with dismay the destruction of iron pipes, which may occur in the ground owing to the electrolytic action of stray currents from a trolley system; but the wholesale steady destruction of iron both above and below ground, owing to natural rusting, is a far more important factor in the depreciation of general wealth."



RT. HON. ARTHUR J BALFOUR,
Prime Minister of Great Britain.

A PHILOSOPHER'S TALK TO SCIENTISTS.

THE recent inaugural address of the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is an unusual event in more ways than one, for, in the first place, the presiding officer was Mr. Balfour, the British Prime Minister, and, in the second, he spoke, not as a man of science, but as a philosopher, reminding scientists of their limitations. He took as his text the new electrical theory of matter, and after a very striking analysis, from his point of view, of the steps by which it was reached and the profound modification that it must introduce into our ways of looking at the universe, he proceeded to a comparison of the scientist's view of creation with that of the "ordinary man," which is both interesting and instructive. Says Mr. Balfour, as quoted in *Science* (August 26):

"That these new views diverge violently from those suggested by ordinary observation is plain enough. No scientific education is likely to make us, in our unreflective moments, regard the solid earth on which we stand, or the organized bodies with which our terrestrial fate is so intimately bound up, as consisting wholly of electric monads very sparsely scattered through the spaces which these fragments of matter are, by a violent metaphor, described as 'occupying.' Not less plain is it that an almost equal divergence is to be found between these new theories and that modification of the common-sense view of matter with which science has in the main been content to work.

"What was this modification of common sense? It is roughly indicated by an old philosophic distinction drawn between what were called the 'primary' and the 'secondary' qualities of matter. The primary qualities, such as shape and mass, were supposed to possess an existence quite independent of the observer; and so far the theory agreed with common sense. The secondary qualities, on the other hand, such as warmth and color, were thought to have no such independent existence, being, indeed, no more than the resultants due to the action of the primary qualities on our organs of sense-perception; and here, no doubt, common sense and theory parted company. . . . . .

"My present purpose requires me to do no more than observe that, be this theory of the primary and secondary qualities of matter good or bad, it is the one on which science has in the main proceeded. It was with matter thus conceived that Newton experimented. To it he applied his laws of motion; of it he predicted universal gravitation. Nor was the case greatly altered when science became as much preoccupied with the movements of molecules as it was with those of planets. For molecules and atoms, whatever else might be said of them, were at least pieces of matter, and, like other pieces of matter, possessed those 'primary' qualities supposed to be characteristic of all matter, whether found in large masses or in small.

"But the electric theory which we have been considering carries us into a new region altogether. It does not confine itself to accounting for the secondary qualities by the primary, or the behavior of matter in bulk by the behavior of matter in atoms; it analyzes matter, whether molar or molecular, into something which is not matter at all. The atom is now no more than the relatively vast theater of operations in which minute monads perform their orderly evolutions; while the monads themselves are not regarded as units of matter, but as units of electricity; so that matter is not merely explained, but is explained away.

"Now the point to which I desire to call attention is not to be sought in the great divergence between matter as thus conceived by the physicist and matter as the ordinary man supposes himself to know it, between matter as it is perceived and matter as it really is, but to the fact that the first of these two quite inconsistent views is wholly based on the second.

"This is surely something of a paradox. We claim to found all our scientific opinions on experience; and the experience on which we found our theories of the physical universe is our *sense-perception* of that universe. That *is* experience; and in this region of belief there is no other. Yet the conclusions which thus profess to be entirely founded upon experience are to all appearance fundamentally opposed to it; our knowledge of reality is based upon illusion, and the very conceptions we use in describing it to others, or in thinking of it ourselves, are abstracted from anthropomorphic fancies, which science forbids us to believe and nature compels us to employ."

In addition to this, the speaker reminds us, altho we get all our ideas of the physical world through sense-perception, this depends largely on the constitution of our organs of sense. For instance, what we see depends not only on what is to be seen, but on our eyes. Now our sense-organs were developed by evolution with a view not to the uses of scientific observation, but to those of practical every-day life. Hence our beliefs about the physical world have been fundamentally wrong, except so far as its every-day uses are concerned. We have been living in a "world of illusions" from which scientific investigation is just causing us to emerge. In conclusion, Mr. Balfour suggests that these limitations will in the end prove a barrier to the indefinite extension of knowledge. He says:

"Considerations like these, unless I have compressed them beyond the limits of intelligibility, do undoubtedly suggest a certain inevitable incoherence in any general scheme of thought which is built out of materials provided by natural science alone. Extend the boundaries of knowledge as you may; draw how you will the picture of the universe; reduce its infinite variety to the modes of a single space-filling ether; retrace its history to the birth of existing atoms; show how under the pressure of gravitation they became concentrated into nebulæ, into suns, and all the host of heaven; how, at least in one small planet, they combined to form organic compounds; how organic compounds became living things; how living things, developing along many different lines, gave birth at last to one superior race; how from this race arose, after many ages, a learned handful, who looked round on the world which thus blindly brought them into being, and judged it, and knew it for what it was—perform, I say, all this, and, tho you may indeed have attained to science, in nowise will you have attained to a self-sufficing system of beliefs. One thing at least will remain, of which this long-drawn sequence of causes and effects gives no satisfying explanation; and that is knowledge itself.

Natural science must ever regard knowledge as the product of irrational conditions, for in the last resort it knows no others. It must always regard knowledge as rational, or else science itself disappears. In addition, therefore, to the difficulty of extracting from experience beliefs which experience contradicts, we are confronted with the difficulty of harmonizing the pedigree of our beliefs with their title to authority. The more successful we are in explaining their origin, the more doubt we cast on their validity. The more imposing seems the scheme of what we know, the more difficult it is to discover by what ultimate criteria we claim to know it."

THE EARTH AS A CONDUCTOR IN ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION.

ALTHO the use of the earth as a return circuit for feeble electric currents is familiar, as in telegraphy, it has not been regarded as practicable for more powerful currents. In the case of electric traction, the trolley companies have endeavored to confine the return current as much as possible to the rails on account of complaints of the damage done by it to underground pipes, etc. It is therefore somewhat surprising to read of the reported success of experiments made in France under the superintendence of M. René Thury, engineer in chief of the Geneva Company of Electric and Mechanic Industry, having in view the utilization of the earth in long-distance power transmission. In a previous series of experiments by the same company, we are told by M. Emile Guarin in the *Revue Scientifique* (August 13), a continuous current of 150 amperes and 23,000 volts had been transmitted from St. Maurice to Lausanne, Switzerland, a distance of 56 kilometers [35 miles] by using the earth as a return circuit. The French experiments, which are described by M. Guarini in the same article, were productive of results which he asserts will mark an epoch in the history of electric long-distance transmission. He says:

"A continuous current of a constant value of 210 amperes was employed. The trials confirmed previous results—that is, the loss was proportional to the intensity. The most important fact established was that the electrized zone extended only a short distance. At less than 100 meters [328 feet] away there was no sensible difference [of potential] between two points of the ground. Almost the whole fall of voltage took place in the immediate vicinity of the earth connections, mostly in the first few yards. These results are absolutely in agreement with those of experiments made recently, in which we have proved that in tramways the rails do not serve as a complete return circuit . . . and that at about 250 meters from a motor absorbing 100 amperes there is no current in the rails.

"Another interesting fact shown is that there is no disturbance of telegraph or telephone wires. This may appear to contradict the well-known fact that certain experimenters have been able to telegraph to a distance of several kilometers by using the conductivity of the ground. This is easily explained by the fact that M. Thury employed a current of constant intensity. Now it is the intensity alone that comes into play in this kind of telegraphy and also perturbations of this type. . . . . .

"The two ways in which the earth has been utilized by the Company of Electric and Mechanic Industry of Geneva are as follows:

"1. By using the earth purely and simply in place of one of the two conductors necessary for the passage of the continuous current. . . . This system can be utilized only up to the tension which all the material of the line and the machinery are capable of resisting, taking into account the necessary coefficient of safety. . . . .

"2. By utilizing the earth as a limiter of static tension. In this case the earth no longer plays the part of a conductor, properly speaking, except in the case of injury or accident, as a reserve line. This method, according to M. Thury, is the only one, perhaps, that may be utilized in transmission at long distance."

The writer believes that, from the economic standpoint, there is no difference between these two methods, and that the latter has several advantages not possessed by the former, such as the suppression of wandering currents and the possibility of always using the earth as a reserve line. The use of the earth in power transmission, the writer tells us, enables the engineer to cut out three-quarters of the copper now necessary in transmission lines, and thus not only to save the cost of the metal, but to economize three-quarters of the energy now lost through line-resistance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE government board appointed to investigate this subject has arrived at conclusions that, if confirmed by legislation, would practically shut out private enterprise in this direction. The control of wireless telegraphy is divided up among the Navy, War, and Agricultural Departments, and private stations must be licensed and supervised by the Government. The view taken of this proposition by the interests involved may be learned from the following editorial comments in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (August 27). Speaking of the fact that the total abolition of private stations is not advised, that journal says:

"What this concession amounts to, so far as relates to coastwise wireless telegraphy, is rendered plain by language in other parts of the report, for it is asserted as fundamental that the maintenance of a *complete* coastwise system of wireless telegraph by the Navy Department is necessary for the efficient and economical management of the fleets of the United States in time of peace, and for efficient maneuvering in time of war; and elsewhere that private stations must not interfere with government stations necessary to national defense. We can imagine the word 'economical' being interpolated by a politic member of the board with a sly wink at his fellows. The balance-sheet of a naval wireless establishment at Galveston, for example, would be an interesting exhibit if the question were brought up as to the relative cost in time of peace of wireless naval communications through a naval station and through a private station handling as a commercial venture all classes of wireless business.

"That wireless telegraph service in time of war should pass under military control will doubtless be admitted by every one, for in war-time the useful arts, commerce, civil rights, and at times even human rights, have to be subordinated to military exigency. But such régime should not extend to times of peace unless it can be clearly shown that the interests of the nation in times of war would otherwise be jeopardized. In this case we believe that the exact reverse is true, and that coastwise service under private control operated as a business enterprise in times of peace, would, if passed over with its staff to the Government at the outbreak of war, be immeasurably more efficient than a service organized and directed by the war arm of the Government. In Russia it might be maintained that only the military personnel could be trusted in the operation of the service in time of war. We hope that the insistence of the government board on the practical elimination of all civilian elements from its wireless plans does not imply that in this country a continental military spirit suspicious of civilian classes is in process of development. According to a press despatch, the report of the wireless board has been approved. This can scarcely be true if approval means that the recommendations are to be enforced without further ado, for it would be most extraordinary if in the United States a branch of national industry were thus to be summarily dealt with by a government board without any hearing whatever from the interests affected."

A New Way to Detect N-Rays.—The incredulity of many scientific men with regard to the existence of the *n*-rays has been largely due to the manner in which they have been observed. As will be remembered, these rays have been detected by observing their effect on phosphorescent bodies whose brilliancy they slightly augment. As an apparent increase of brightness might easily be the result of imagination, those who claim that the whole series of results is imaginary do so with a show of reason. But now M. Blondlot, the discoverer of the rays, announces a new method, which he asserts is not open to this objection. It consists practically in making the phosphorescent body invisible, in such a way that an increase of brightness will have the effect of a change from

total darkness to light. This, he claims, is an effect that could scarcely be imaginary. Says *Cosmos*, in a paragraph on the subject:

"On a piece of white granulated cardboard is placed with a pair of pinchers a little calcium sulfid mixed with collodion, forming a spot perhaps 0.001 to 0.002 millimeter [0.0004 to 0.0008 inch] wide and 0.02 to 0.03 millimeter long. After exposure to the sun the board is carried into a dark place where there is a lantern containing a gas-burner and having opaque walls, with the exception of one side, which has greenish-orange glass. The lantern is placed two or three yards from the sulfid and illumines the card that bears it. The observer can regulate the gas flame at will. The flame being first very feeble, the blue light of the phosphorescent sulfid stands out clearly on the yellow ground. By raising the flame slowly the sulfid may be easily made absolutely invisible on the yellow background. This happens when the orange light diffused by the sulfid forms with the blue of the phosphorescence a tint that approximates to white, whose contrast with the yellow ground is inappreciable."

As may easily be seen, an increase in the phosphorescence will now cause the blue spot to appear again, and such an effect would be one not easily brought about by imagination.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COLOR OF EGGS, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL.

OWING to a prevailing idea that the brown-colored egg is necessarily superior to the ordinary white egg, a practise has arisen, according to *The Lancet* (London), of artificially coloring the latter in imitation of the former. This authority, however, altho regarding the color of the yolk as a very important indicative of the nutritive quality of the egg, points out that this corresponds in no way to the color of the shell, which is merely an indication of the strain of the laying bird. The writer goes on to say:

"Still, a preference is very commonly shown for the brown or coffee-colored egg; the color is attractive, and led by the eye the choice is very generally made in favor of what is regarded as the richer and superior article. The practise of deception is thus encouraged. The shell of the white egg is stained in the simplest possible way, perhaps by immersion in a decoction of coffee berries, or by means of an aniline dye. This resource may satisfy the eye, but, after all, there is probably not the slightest difference from the nutritive point of view between the naturally brown-colored egg and the white one. There is most probably, however, an important dietetic difference between two eggs, the yolk of one of which is a very pale yellow color and that of the other a rich, almost reddish, color. It is a notorious fact that the country-produced egg may usually be placed under the latter description, while the egg produced by the hen who is under an unhealthy and limited environment shows an anemic color, generally a very pale yellow. The eggs of wild birds—as, for example, the plover—show a yolk of a rich reddish color. The substance which contributes color to the yolk of the egg is iron, just as it is iron which gives color to the blood, and there seems to be little doubt that the iron compound in the yolk of the egg is of a similar nature to that of the blood. It is easily assimilated and eggs are regarded as a suitable food for the anemic person, as they present a concentrated and generally easily digested form of nutriment rich in iron. The iron compound of the egg has, in fact, been termed a 'hematogen,' because it is probable that from it the blood of the chick is derived. The amount of iron in the yolk of an egg would appear to increase with the intensity of its color, and there can be little doubt that the maximum is reached in the richly colored yolk of the egg produced by a fowl existing in healthy surroundings, for then its processes of nutrition would be working under very favorable conditions. As an article of diet, therefore, the egg should be judged not by the color of its shell, but of the yolk, which should be of a rich reddish rather than of a pale yellow color."

"MILK may be sterilized by electricity, according to M. E. Guarini," says *Electricity*. "The ordinary process by heating appears to change the composition of the milk so as to detract from its nutritive qualities, but it is claimed that the new process does not involve this drawback."

HOW MANY MORE YEARS OF ANTHRACITE?

APPARENTLY our descendants of the twenty-second century will know of anthracite only by name. The Pennsylvania supply can not last, it is thought, more than two hundred years or so. Some authorities place the period of its exhaustion much nearer than that. The opinion that the Pennsylvania anthracite deposits will be used up within fifty years has been widely attributed to Edward W. Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey, a member of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902–03, and an authority of highest repute on coal production. In a communication to the Washington *Post*, Mr. Parker disclaims having made any such prediction, and goes on to assert that in all probability anthracite coal will continue to be burned in this country for from 180 to 230 years. Says *The Railway Age*, summarzing Mr. Parker's letter:

"He believes that if the present rate of production and waste were to continue, the period of exhaustion would be reached at the end of about 80 years; but while he anticipates some increase in annual production within the next decade or so, he expects to see this followed by a notable decline. This is a very likely result from the high prices which are certain to mark any general realization of the fact that final exhaustion is in sight and the inevitably earlier extinction of the supply of certain mining concerns and regions than of that of others. Mr. Parker also calls attention to the interesting fact that altho the production of anthracite has not kept pace with that of bituminous coal, it has increased faster than the population of the region in which most of it is consumed. In 1880, according to his figures, 1.82 tons of anthracite were produced per inhabitant of the anthracite-using portion of the country. In 1890 the per capita production was 2.47 tons, and in 1900, 2.53 tons. Using the entire population of the United States as the basis, the per capita production of bituminous coal in 1880 was 0.85 ton; in 1890, 1.76 tons; and in 1900, 2.76 tons. In 1860 two-thirds of the coal produced in the United States was Pennsylvania anthracite, in 1870 anthracite constituted about one-half of the total, and for the last five years it has amounted to about one-fifth. These data have an important bearing upon the value of the anthracite-carrying railways, and particularly the companies, railway and mining, controlled by the Reading Company, which, while producing less than one-third of the present annual supply, control about two-thirds of the anthracite known to be in existence."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE metric controversy," says Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens in a recent review in *Science*, "may be summed up in a few words. Certain people wish to give to our weights and measures the same simplicity that characterizes our system of coinage, and in the remote future to attain international unity of coinage, weights, and measures. Certain other people would lose money and otherwise suffer much inconvenience by the change. No good can result from calling the former doctrinaires or denouncing the latter as selfish. We have to consider the practical question, Is the game worth the candle? If so, how can the transition be made less burdensome? If not, how can the existing system be improved with least inconvenience? Each of these questions may receive a different answer, and none of them will be fully answered during the twentieth century."

ONE of our recent British engineer visitors, Mr. John W. Spencer, is reported in *Engineering* (London) as having said in an address that "bigness was the key-note of American manufacturing policy. So far as he could judge, there was not much very far ahead of what could be seen in this country, if one put aside the enormous output. This, however, involved enterprise, and the huge machinery was designed for this great end of gigantic production. In one case, of which he had been told, the director of the works called the managers of departments together and asked what they were turning out. The reply was so much, to which the director replied, 'Then double the plant.' It was the same everywhere, no matter what the line of business was; huge works and tremendous output were the order of the day. . . . The Allis-Chalmers Company had just laid down a plant which would give employment to four or five thousand men; but this was only one unit out of thirteen. Another general feature was the energy with which every one went about his work, whether it was manager or workman. He had tried to account for this. He found on inquiry that many of the chief men in works, either managers or foremen, had come from this country, and therefore one had to look for some other cause than birth or racial characteristics. He found that those who were tempted over were chiefly influenced by the opportunity of reaching to a better position than that for which there was a prospect in this country. So far as the workmen were concerned, the unions were largely responsible for this; for over in America men who had the energy to raise themselves to superior positions also had the opportunity. In conclusion, Mr. Spencer would advise every engineer who could possibly get there to visit America: to see not only the bigness of the works, but the large amount of skill displayed by Americans in carrying out their enormous undertakings."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONFESSIONS OF A MODERN THEOLOGIAN.

NO man is doing more to popularize modern theology in Germany than the brilliant pastor, Friedrich Naumann, who at the recent centennial celebration of the University of Heidelberg received the rarely conferred degree of doctor of divinity and whose devotional book, entitled "Andachten" (Devotional Exercises), has sold to the extent of more than twenty thousand copies. He is the organizer of a "National Social" political party based on ethical principles, and is the editor of the *Hilfe*, the leading organ of progressive practical Christianity in the Fatherland. His latest work is entitled "Briefe über Religion" (Letters on Religion), and is regarded as a noteworthy indication of the advanced theological trend in Germany. The train of thought which he follows in these "Letters" may be outlined thus:

It is characteristic of the present status of religion in the world that Christianity continues to be a great power. This fact is based on the fundamental law of development, according to which old forms disappear and new forms grow out of the old. The power in modern Christianity that has made its continued strength possible is atavism, or the invincible longing of weaker beings for the inner strength of their ancestors. We must admire the wonderful power of adaptability exhibited by Christianity. The old religions have now only the value of dead branches; but Christianity has come out of its struggle for existence more powerful than ever. Of course modern Christianity differs materially from the Christianity of former generations. The Pope, the Czar, Luther, and Calvin are factors and forces of the past. Christian conceptions have to a large extent lost their significance. Ours is largely an age of undogmatical Christianity, and altho this is not a proper state of affairs, we must be content with it. Our age has not yet produced a perfect substitute for what has been discarded. Modern scholarship has undermined the intellectual basis of religious feelings, but has not yet furnished anything to take its place, excepting Darwinism. Our religious feelings are accordingly now to a great extent "homeless." And it is impossible to preach on matters involving natural science unless we understand the modern point of view. As is declared by Professor Drewe, the debate between Moses and Darwin is closed and a new era of religion has been inaugurated; and in this regard we really must envy our children and children's children. Nowadays we do not ask so much *what* a man believes, as *how* he believes; if his sentiments and feelings are strong or weak.

A characteristic feature of Naumann's creed is his view of Jesus, which is substantially as follows:

What can we say of Jesus? He is one of the greatest problems that human thought is called upon to contemplate. He is an embodiment of contradictions, as no other mortal ever was. We are only beginning for the first time to understand Jesus. Such conceptions as guilt, punishment, sin, justification, have practically lost their importance in the modern estimate of Jesus. The Christian of to-day does not find the importance that earlier generations did in the doctrine that Christ bore the sins of the world. Sin is no longer emphasized as it used to be. The highest ideal of modern theology is "the martyrdom for the truth and the endless love that is found in this martyrdom," as ideally demonstrated in the person and work of Christ. Jesus has had a different significance for different ages and peoples. We must seek to understand him psychologically. We recognize in him the greatest religious power that has ever existed upon the earth. To be a Christian means to attain that condition of soul that Jesus possessed in an overpowering sense. He is, accordingly, not merely a moral example. That which was really important in the soul of Jesus was his intense consciousness of being the child of God. And for this reason we call him the Son of God, for a soul that has nothing in it but God is a child of God. Older theology regarded Jesus as the ideal man; for modern theology he is "the ideal personality," "the ego in the human race that has been developed in the purest form."

This view of Christianity and of Jesus is criticized at some length in the *Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 31) by Prof. Carl Stange, the successor of the recently deceased Cremer, of Greifswald. We condense his arguments:

The whole method in which Naumann handles the natural philosophy underlying his system is exceedingly superficial and consists largely in the mechanical repetition of ideas that are to a great extent being discarded. He seemingly does not know that the trend of the best scholarship of the day is now not in favor of, but against, the Darwinian theories. The new view is practically a negative of the positive beliefs of the orthodox church, but offers nothing positive in exchange. It is substantially a naturalistic scheme, which does away with the fundamental principle of all positive Christian creeds. It is at best the substitution of visionary "feelings" for a positive faith. It contains not a single deep religious thought. It places Jesus substantially on a par with a Socrates, and makes both "martyrs to the endless love of truth." And if this is all, then there is no reason for finding in Jesus the greatest religious power. His virtue is a mere abstraction without any practical value. If modern reconstructions of Christianity can not produce any more positive and satisfying results than Naumann's "Briefe," then they require no other *testimonium paupertatis* than to be read and discarded by thoughtful men.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE OUR CHILDREN TO HAVE AN EDUCATED MINISTRY?

THE above question is propounded by Prof. Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago, in an article which appears in the Baptist *Standard* (Chicago), and which deals with the growing unwillingness of educated men to become clergymen. Professor Mathews confines himself more particularly to a consideration of the ministerial problem as it affects Baptists; but his observations are believed to have a significance that extends far beyond the limits of any one denomination. "All over the world," he says, "the number of young men who are being educated as clergymen is growing smaller. In America the situation has become acute among the Northern Baptists." He continues:

"In the eleven Baptist colleges east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio there were precisely twenty-six men studying for the ministry who graduated in the last senior classes. Out of 1,200 students in Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton, graduating this year, who have indicated their life work, only twenty-eight of all denominations are reported as intending to enter the ministry. Among the hundreds of young men at the Y. M. C. A. conferences at Geneva, Williams Bay, and Northfield, an investigation showed an almost negligible minority, probably altogether not more than twenty men, studying for the ministry. And these young men, it is to be borne in mind, were representative of the most active Christian life of our educational institutions, and belonged to all denominations.

"It really begins to look as if in the North our college-bred men of Baptist connections had ceased to think of the ministry as a possible vocation, and were leaving it to the untrained men who pass into the service of the church from the farm and the workshop. In the South and Southwest the situation is not yet so acute; but unless all signs fail it can only be a matter of time before there, as elsewhere, the number of men entering the ministry through the college and theological seminary is materially reduced."

The reasons for a condition of affairs so fraught with danger to the church are formulated thus:

"In the first place, parents do not want to have their sons enter the ministry. Seldom if ever do Christian families, especially if they are well-to-do, even consider the prospect of one of their sons being a minister.

"In the second place, the churches apparently do not care to have their young men enter the ministry. I have been about through the Baptist churches of the central West constantly for the last six months or so. I have found very few where there are young men studying for the ministry, or where there is any interest whatsoever in having them.

"In the third place, minsters do not care to have their sons enter the ministry. At least this is the impression made upon me by the fact that so few sons of ministers follow their fathers, and by

the reasons which many ministers' sons have given me for becoming teachers or business men.

"In the fourth place, nobody for the last ten or fifteen years has taken the trouble to present the matter systematically or generally to young men in colleges and academies. The Y. M. C. A. has maintained a vigorous campaign for missionaries, and astonishing figures have been given relative to the number of Student Volunteers. The testimony of hundreds of young men taken this last summer indicates that the ministry has never been presented to them in colleges. They simply never thought about it."

SHAILER MATHEWS,

Professor of New Testament History and Interpretation in the University of Chicago.

Professor Mathews concludes:

"What is the cure for this threatened extinction for an educated ministry? It is in a word this: Those classes of people who would naturally be interested in seeing such a ministry prolonged must undertake a campaign in its interest. It is not necessary to urge men to enter it regardless of the divine call, but there is need that its claims should be set deliberately before young men in Christian academies and colleges. It is with great pleasure that I can say that such a campaign has already begun. Under the direction of Mr. Mott, the Young Men's Christian Association is taking up the work systematically and with vigor. Certain ministers also and associations are assisting the work.

"But, after all, such a campaign must begin with the home and the local church. This is a matter which must appeal to every Baptist. We can have plenty of untrained or illtrained men. We need men who have the best sort of training, not necessarily to make them philologists or men of books, but men who are trained particularly in such a way as to make the church an actual force for the salvation of individuals and of society. And if we need them, we must look for them in our own churches and in our own homes."

A clerical correspondent of *The Standard*, commenting on Professor Mathews's article, has this to say:

"To my mind the real difficulty lies in the doing away with the old-fashioned life-long pastorate, where the pastor grew old in the service of the church that had the benefit of his youth as well as of his age and experience. If that could be restored, and it seems to be the New-Testament idea, we should see men drawn to the ministry as they are not and can not be now. Is it any wonder that a young man hesitates to enter the ministry when he knows that just about the time he ought to be the best equipped for the service he will be no longer wanted?"

The New York *Sun* discusses "the explanations of a present distaste for the Christian ministry" in a series of interrogations:

"Is not the real reason the loss of religious faith and the substitution for it of a spirit of criticism? Would men abandon the ministry, no matter how great their trials in it, if they believed that the eternal salvation of souls depended on their 'preaching the truths of the gospel' as they conceive them to be? Would it be a hard struggle for them to get for themselves even a bare material subsistence? Is it not a hard struggle for the great mass of the human race in any department of effort? Would they fail? How many are the successful in any calling?"

The Sacred Heart Review (Boston) declares that Professor Mathews "makes a serious mistake" when he says that all over the world the number of young men who are being educated for the ministry is decreasing. "This is by no means the case," we are told, "in the Catholic Church. The contrary is true among Catholics."

THE PROTESTANT DOCTRINE OF FAITH.

A TRANSLATION has just appeared of the rectorial address of Wilhelm Herrman, professor of dogmatic theology in the University of Marburg, dealing with the subject of faith as it was defined by his teacher, the theologian, Albrecht Ritschl. In clearing the ground for a statement of what was Ritschl's view, he points out an alleged error contained in the common idea that faith is an acknowledgment of the whole Bible as God's word, coupled with a firm trust in its narratives and doctrines. He says:

"From thousands who call themselves Protestant Christians, one may hear this answer to the question, 'What is faith?' 'Faith consists of two parts, acknowledgment that all we read in the Bible is God's word and therefore true; and at the same time a firm trust in what is taught and narrated in the Bible.' It is our firm conviction that this representation of faith would certainly not have won so large a place in the Protestant church if it had not contained an element of truth. And it is just through the fact that this idea has so long ruled in the Protestant church that one can realize how slowly great historical events like Luther's Reformation run their course, for the faith which is described in these words is really Roman Catholic faith. This is one of the strongest proofs of how closely we are still connected with the church from which we separated in the sixteenth century. We have indeed often heard that Protestants believe only what stands in the Bible, while Catholics believe also what their church teaches. Just in this common way of distinguishing the difference is it evident that we are right in our assertion. One who so speaks of the two churches shows that he finds the difference to lie simply in the amount of what is believed. Faith itself he holds to be the same in both. Multitudes both of opponents and adherents of Christianity find themselves at one in the idea that our faith consists in holding for true doctrines and narratives offered us with divine authority, and thenceforth depending upon them. But if there were really no other kind of faith in Christendom there would be no Protestant Christianity. We should be distinguished from Roman Catholics only as the half is distinguished from the whole, for any one who remains at the standpoint of this conception of faith stops half-way when he is ready to believe all the Bible says, but denies belief to the claims of the church, for, in point of fact, we have received the Bible through the church, which in the first century of its history accepted these writings as canonical. Thus the Christian who understands by faith simply a ready acceptance of things offered with divine authority undoubtedly remains half-way when he declares he will accept only the Word of God which is offered to him in the Bible. If he wants to be in earnest, he must rather submit first of all to that authority from which we have received the Bible—namely, the church. What is affirmed in the Catholic Church would accordingly appear to be the case—that it is simply due to weakness of character that believing Protestants do not become Catholics."

The author contends that in the Roman Catholic Church a true notion of what faith is is not of such critical importance as in the Protestant church, for the Roman Catholic church has within its edifice such countervailing elements as mysticism, the Roman Catholic doctrine of good work, and "that materializing of the divine in its cultus which often sends a strange thrill through us Protestants." "These means of help and completion can not come much into force" in the Protestant church, altho in secret they may in many ways be turned to service. By the Protestant theory, "faith is to do everything. Faith saves." Therefore, "as long as the Catholic idea of faith, to which so strong a promise can by no means be attached, is at the same time retained, it is easy to fall into a caricature of religious conduct which is too far contradictory to truth for one to be really in earnest about it." Continuing his analysis of what he considers the non-Protestant element in the doctrine of faith, which teaches that a person is

saved by agreeing to all that is offered him as the word of God by those authorities on faith, the church or the Bible, he says:

"Christians are utterly deluded if they hold themselves called and bound to appropriate and repeat with firm resolutions as their own opinions all that such a man as Paul has said. Such a decision can only make us inwardly unhappy. The mental equipment of a Paul does not by a long way fit us just because we make so bold as to slide ourselves into it. It is always a grave error, even if one very easily committed, to suppose that we Christians are ordained by God to live as spiritual parasites on the thoughts of others. Of course it is true in every kind of education that the thoughts of those who have gone before are a source of strength to those who follow. And we should be the last to say that we can be Christians at all if the wonderful thoughts of the Bible do not go to our very heart. Christian faith is impossible without a reverent attitude to a sacred tradition. We know well that right living would cease with the connection between us and this tradition. But we certainly do not come into the right, living connection with it by making up our minds to appropriate its thoughts and then giving them out as our own. We are to be no parasites; we must live by our own faith. How Luther wearied himself to make this clear! From the wide diffusion of this error there has grown up in our church what Ritschl contended against as religious professionalism. If a man talks himself or others into the idea that he moves in a region of thought up to the level of which, as a matter of fact, he has not yet grown, there must arise a cramped unnaturalness. What was in the case of the prophets the simple and natural expression of a God-awakened life, is then necessarily made the object of an artistic technique. It is, of course, true that the Christian must preach to his congregation, not himself but the Word of God. But a man can preach as the Word of God only what he has himself understood as Word of God."

Herrman holds that faith does not involve the intellectual appropriation of every idea in the Bible. On the contrary, the believer is far from the presumption of holding everything true that stands in the Bible. Thus:

"He will indeed notice that through his faith he is now for the first time brought into a state of mind which can rightly understand the prophets and apostles. But he knows, too, that there is much in the Bible for which his understanding is not yet ripe. God will help us yet further. But, of course, we can grow in knowledge only if we exercise in secret the faith God has given us through Christ. A person truly awakened to faith hears quite calmly that much stands in the Bible which never can and was never meant to become part of our own intellectual property; for example, the whole ancient theory of nature and the traces of rabbinical theology and Jewish eschatology in the New Testament. When a truly earnest faith sure of its ground freely acknowledges this—Luther, again, is an illuminating example—it will give free scope to that historical inquiry about the Bible which is the scientific task of theology. A faith, on the other hand, which withholds that acknowledgment enters necessarily into an alliance with insincerity, and must, for punishment, stand in fear of the facts."

A Theosophist's Version of the Christian Creed.—Mr. C. W. Leadbeater is one of the leaders of theosophical thought in America. In a recently published volume, called "The Christian Creed," he expounds the theosophist's doctrine as to the origin and meaning of the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds. "There are many students of theosophy," writes Mr. Leadbeater, "who have been, and indeed still are, earnest Christians; and tho their faith has gradually broadened out into unorthodoxy, they have retained a strong affection for the forms and ceremonials of the religion into which they were born." It is for such students that Mr. Leadbeater's book was written; so that when they hear or join in the recital of "those very remarkable basic formulæ of the church," the ideas brought into their minds thereby may be "the grander and nobler ones originally connected with them, rather than the misleading materialism of modern misapprehension."

Mr. Leadbeater claims that theosophy has recovered, through the agency of clairvoyance, the ancient formula which he regards as the first source of the Christian creed. He gives "a rough idea of it" in the words which follow:

"We believe in God the Father from whom comes the system—yes, our world and all things therein, whether seen or unseen.

"And in God the Son, most holy, alone-born from His Father before all the æons, not made but emanated, being of the very substance of the Father, true God from the true God, true Light from the true Light, by whom all forms were made; who for us men came down from heaven and entered the dense sea, yet riseth thence again in ever greater glory to a kingdom without end.

"And in God the Holy Ghost, the Life-giver, emanating also from the Father, equal with Him and with the Son in glory; who manifesteth through His angels.

"We recognize one brotherhood of holy men as leading to the Greater Brotherhood above, one initiation for emancipation from the fetters of sin and for escape from the wheel of birth and death into eternal life."

THE NEW ATHEISM.

THE Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, one of the most prominent figures of British Congregationalism, joins issue in a recent address with what he calls "the new atheism." "There seems to be a widespread impression to-day," he says, "that something has happened, that some discovery has been made, that some criticism has been exercised, which at last justifies us in denying the existence of God, and even compels us rationally to give up the old beliefs." While this attitude of mind is not essentially new, Dr. Horton finds that the atheism of to-day is distinguished from the atheism of a few decades ago by "a certain poignant regret." "Thirty years ago," he says, "men dismissed God with a shout of delight; now they lose Him with a sigh of despondency."

Dr. Horton regards Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe" as the chief handbook of the modern atheism in England. Among other writers whose works conduce to this mental attitude he mentions Maurice Maeterlinck and Israel Zangwill. The latter name calls forth the comment that, altho his race has given to the world "the tritest, the truest, and the most consoling conceptions that man has ever formed of God," the modern Jew, plunged into Western life and Western thought, "becomes very commonly the most dismal of atheists."

Yet, in spite of the spread of this modern attitude, urges Dr. Horton, "whatever evidences there have ever been of God exist to-day in undiminished force." The writers named, he says, create their illusion "by simply ignoring these evidences." Dr. Horton then proceeds to group his evidences under three heads: "the argument from the universe, the argument from man, and the argument from Christ." Of the first he says:

"It is briefly this: that the whole scheme of things as it presents itself to our intelligence is so ordered, so regular, can be so confidently relied on to act with uniformity and precision; that it is so beautiful, that it betrays such unmistakable evidences of progress, development, of working to some goal; that it is even on the face of it so full of beneficence, so rich in joy, that the mind is driven to the conclusion that a scheme so beautiful, so wonderful, so intricate, so delicate in its adjustments, so orderly in its development, must be attributed to an intelligence, a vast intelligence, a wisdom compared with which the wisdom of man is as his body is compared with the great scheme of things."

His "argument from man" follows:

"It is that since we as men are conscious of ourselves as possessing an intellectual, a moral, a spiritual nature, we find that we are bound to attribute to the cause of our being the intellectual, the moral, and the spiritual qualities which we find in ourselves.

"When the man begins to think, he can not help the conviction that the origin of his being can think. When the man begins to will, he can not escape the sense that will lies behind the phenomena of which he is one. When the man begins to distinguish between right and wrong, he can not evade the conclusion that there is a moral sense outside of him which recognizes the distinction, nor can he resist the conviction that the Being that is respon-

sible for his existence sides with the right and is against the wrong. And when man becomes conscious of his own spiritual need, the yearning which can not be uttered, he can not resist the conviction that in the origin of his being there is a response and a correspondence to the spiritual nature that is in himself. . . . . .

"The psychology of to-day is rapidly moving to the point where the argument from man to God will appear more convincing than it has ever been; because we shall understand men better, we shall be more sure of God."

His "argument from Christ" is formulated thus:

"You may dispute the gospel, but you will do nothing to get rid of Christ, if Christ is a fact, and a working, living fact in human lives and human societies to-day. And the point that I would urge upon you is this: that criticism, so far from removing the fact of Christ, has tended to bring out with remarkable clearness the supernatural reality in the New Testament which explains the actual working of Christ in history and in human life."

In *The Literary Guide* (London), a rationalist publication, Mr. Charles T. Gorham comments on Dr. Horton's arguments as "a significant indication of the tone of present-day religious thought." Taking up, first of all, "the argument from the universe," he says:

"Depending purely on analogies which are remote and imperfect, the argument from design can afford nothing beyond a presumption the strength of which varies with different minds. Take it at its best and suppose the universe has been designed, what then? Does it clearly reveal the character of the designer? . . . The argument from the universe leaves out the very points we want to know about. It can impress none but those who look at the beneficent side of nature alone and ignore its darker aspects. The evil and the good are so closely intermingled that we can not assume the dualistic theory of two antagonistic creative forces. And if we are compelled to assume one force only, the problem is to determine its nature. . . . The argument of design, if appealed to at all, should be carried to its logical conclusion, and that logical conclusion is agnosticism."

With regard to the argument from the nature of man, Dr. Horton's admission that all attempts to prove the infinite from the finite must be of an anthropomorphic character, is criticized thus:

"Does not this fact imply a limitation which excludes any verifiable theory of God? There is little more likelihood of a human mind attaining to a knowledge of the divine than there is of a retriever understanding 'Hamlet.' The significant admission that, compared with the divine wisdom, 'the wisdom of man is as his body is compared with the great scheme of things' surely renders impossible any such parallel as is presupposed by all theological systems. Is it true that we are compelled to attribute the qualities of our own personality to an infinite cause of which we can not logically predicate personality at all? Can our experience in this matter be transcended? Has it been transcended? Our qualities inhere in physical substance. How can we attribute them to a hypothetical entity which is without physical substance?"

Of "the argument from Christ" Mr. Gorham says:

"Jesus Christ, it is claimed, gave to a sinful world a perfect revelation of the character of God. Now, I do not think he did anything of the kind. If he gave any revelation at all, it was so partial and incomplete as to afford practically no guide to the limitless capacities of the divine nature. But, as no one can deal in anything but guesses on this subject, I leave the point on one side. . . . What are the gospels? No one knows by whom they were written, or when they were written, or from what sources the writers derived their information. The originals of these writings are not in existence; so far as we are aware, no one ever saw them; no copies exist but such as were made hundreds of years after the events, and even these copies can not be verified. . . . Can we accept the representations of Jesus, or his representation of God, as absolutely true, or even in all respects ethically satisfying? Are there no errors, no contradictions, no imperfect morals, no dreams and visions, no superstitious elements, no adaptations of earlier ideas, in the New Testament? Dr. Horton is well aware that only one answer can be given to these questions by anybody who knows the facts. Again, it must be said that the claim to divine revelation is fallacious, and that there is no philosophical refuge but agnosticism."

TRUE AND FALSE ASCETICISM.

THE question of asceticism, and its relation to Christian thought and practise, is interestingly discussed in an article in the September issue of *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia, Rom. Cath.). The writer, Thomas J. Gerrard, of Chelmsford, England, objects to recent statements that "our Lord was no ascetic," and that "the ascetic is not necessarily a Christian, or the Christian an ascetic." From time immemorial, he says, and among all classes of people, ἄσκησις, or bodily exercise and discipline, has ever been held and felt to be a means of acquiring moral and spiritual perfection. He continues:

"The real difference between the asceticism of those saints who practised great austerities and that of the ordinary Christian is not one of kind, but of degree. The objects and motives are the same; only the manner and extent are different. . . . We are living in an age which is not attracted by the methods of an Anthony, a Stylite, or a Benedict Joseph Labré. The life of a pillar-saint excites no emulation in a people possessed of a strong devotion to hygiene and cleanliness. Therefore it is that, while insisting on the motives which give the essence to asceticism, we counsel and practise a modified form of it. 'Quidquid recipitur, recipitur secundum modum recipientis.' What is moderate in one age is excessive in another; and we venture to think that the moderation taught by St. Ignatius in the sixteenth century would scarcely pass as such in the twentieth; for instance, where the saint advises that in affixing the *catenella* care should be taken that it pierce not to the bone, and in taking the discipline that no bones be broken. The principle, however, of St. Ignatius is the only key to life's problem and must eventually prevail.

"A recent writer (Mrs. Craigie, in 'The Science of Life') has drawn a striking comparison between the saint of Loyola and Count Leo Tolstoy. The two men stand for the two predominant theories of life which are now struggling for the ascendancy. The asceticism of Tolstoy is Buddhistic. His ideal is the extinction of the race. 'He entreats the minister of state, the man of learning, the doctor, the lawyer, the professor, the artist, the clerk—not to think, not to argue, not to analyze, but to dig in the fields. . . . Tolstoy is a disillusioned man. There is disillusion in every line of his masterly novels and it is disillusion which even the saddest of us can not always accept.' His exaggerations may be said to culminate in his views on marriage, the very substance of which he regards as so much unchastity. The asceticism of St. Ignatius is Catholic. His ideal is the perfection of the race. The intelligence and will are to be used, developed to their fullest capacity and directed to the service of God. Man is to cultivate an indifference so that he wish no more for health than for sickness, for riches than for poverty, for a long life than for a short one. To acquire this indifference ἄσκησις is absolutely necessary. From the days of John the Baptist until now, 'the Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence and the violent bear it away.' These are the words of Christ. Asceticism certainly has a grave rôle to fulfil in this age, and there is not much danger of its value being overestimated either in England or America."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"ONE of the most useful adjuncts of the modern church," says *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), "is the American Institute of Sacred Literature, whose principal is Dr. William R. Harper, president of Chicago University. It now offers forty-six courses of study, of all degrees of difficulty, including ten new courses designed to train Sunday-school teachers by correspondence."

MR. EDMUND GOSSE, the eminent English critic, has written a letter to the London Bible Society in which he says of the Bible: "It would be impertinent for me to praise the English Bible, and needless to dwell upon its value as a model of noble language. But since you offer me this opportunity I should like to insist on the importance to those who are ambitious to write well of reading the Bible aloud. It is a book the beauty of which appeals largely to the ear. By one of those almost miraculous chances which attended upon the birth of this incomparable version, each different part of it seems to have fallen to a man appropriately endowed for that fragment of the task. The gospels, for instance, vibrate with the tender and thrilling melody of stringed instruments; in the narrations of the Old Testament and in the Psalms we find a wider orchestra, and the silver trumpet predominates. When young men, therefore, ask me for advice in the formation of a prose style I have no counsel for them except this: Read aloud a portion of the Old and another of the New Testament as often as you possibly can."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CZAR'S DISAPPOINTMENT OF EUROPE.

NICHOLAS II. is reported, on respectable authority, to contemplate a fresh pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Seraphim. Little more than a year has elapsed since His Majesty personally assisted in carrying the bones of this saint to their present resting-place in a marble tomb paid for by the Russian Government. Czar and Czarina were then sprinkled with water from the very spring at which Seraphim—who was the son of a business man and lived an ascetic life in a forest haunted by bears—slaked his thirst. The pursuit of these bears is now an illegal act. The spring posessses miraculous properties certified to by the Russian

"SLEEP, CZAREVITCH, SLEEP!"

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

police. The blind have been made to see, the deaf to hear, and the halt to leap. The curse of sterility has been lifted from women. A prayer for a son has been answered.

Such is the order of ideas now drawing the strength of the Czar's mind, we are informed by various European organs, in the direction of religion. Those Russian organs which expound the autocratic Muscovite theory of the state manifest an absolute harmony with this pious reflectiveness. The Moscow *Viedomosti*, for instance, thus stimulates the religious self-consciousness of the nation:

"We Russians have entirely forgotten the spiritual forces, the assistance of which we were formerly in the habit of invoking when earthly aid was vain and when only a miracle could save us. When the Russians, who were then still heathens, attacked Constantinople, the patriarch dropped the garment of the mother of God into the sea. The tempest which thereupon arose instantly scattered the Russian ships. When Tamerlane was marching upon Moscow, with the design of destroying it, the image of the blessed virgin was sent for from Vladimir. The moment it had been brought into Moscow, its menacing aspect terrified Tamerlane. He fled. When Russia was on the verge of destruction during the turmoil resulting from a vacant throne, a three days' fast was decreed for all Russians, even to babes at the breast. The people sent up their prayers for the safety of their native land.

"The position just now is perilous. Awful would it be were the efforts of the defenders of Port Arthur to prove useless and we were forced to undertake the recapture of the place. The evil disposed may jeer us, but we will do the best we can. We must tear that unhappy fortress from the grasp of the Nippons. But if we are to succeed in that enterprise, nothing but hope in Almighty God can help us. The people must pray for the safety of Port Arthur as the woman of Canaan prayed for her daughter. Let the heavens ring with the cries of souls in pain, cries not heard on earth but heeded in heaven. May God hear our prayer!"

The Holy Synod is accordingly urged to decree a fast to avert the fall of Port Arthur. The idea would seem to be of a kind finding favor with Nicholas, if Europe's newspapers are correct in their surmises. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, a high authority in all that relates to Russia, thinks the Czar is peculiarly attached to his sacerdotal sovereignty as the earthly head of the church. In one of its comments this paper even argues that the theocratic conception which Nicholas has of himself must necessarily chill his sympathy with a more liberal form of government. "By his pilgrimage to the bones of St. Seraphim at Saroff last summer," it says, "as well as by his collection of quantities of holy pictures as a means of victory over the Japanese, Nicholas II. has fully made manifest his intention not to alter his father's ecclesiastical policy, but to permit, instead, the continuance of the mental blight now upon his people." The London *Spectator* has also given utterance to views of this kind, and it warned Europe at the time of the birth of the Czar's boy baby not to anticipate an era of Russian freedom:

"His readiness to make pilgrimages in order to pray before special shrines for the gift of a son suggests a mind prone to superstition as well as faith; and he is said to believe, with a conviction unusual even in kings, that he stands between God and his subjects, and is responsible in some special way alike for their destiny and the safety of the Orthodox Church. He can not in his own judgment shake off that responsibility, can not share it with counselors, can not part with any portion of it to a parliament, and must, therefore, if he is resisted or his action so freely criticized as to be hampered by opinion, continue, and even intensify, the policy of repression which the bureaucracy so strongly adjures him to pursue. It is not, he thinks, to his people that God has confided absolutism as a trust, but to him alone. That is always the ground-thought of a theocracy, and the Russian monarchy always wishes to be thought a theocracy, and in many respects is one—that is, it places in theory the supremacy of certain religious or dogmatic ideas above even its direct interests. Add that much of the prevailing repression is intended to preserve the Emperor's life, and that every Emperor with a baby heir must earnestly wish to live until that heir is competent to govern, and we have conditions in Russia which we fear will prohibit the smallest movement in the direction of liberty, even such liberty as exists in Germany or Austria. Men will still be liable to be sent to Siberia without trial. Criticism will still be forbidden under terrible penalties. The legislative power will still be denied to any but committees of bureaucrats appointed and removable by the sovereign's will."

Nevertheless, the disappointment of Europe in the comparatively colorless character of the Czar's manifesto on the occasion of his heir's birth is freely expressed in many papers. Just before the manifesto and immediately after the birth of the Czarevitch, the London *Globe* said Nicholas might possibly restore freedom to the Finns and make other subjects of his really free. When the manifesto came, the Vienna *Zeit* called it a "pompous nothing," the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) called it "niggardly charity," and the *Morgen Zeitung* (Vienna) called it "cold calculation and pitiless tradition." The disappointment was possibly the keener because Russian papers have of late discussed fundamental constitutional reforms. However, it is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar has put a stop to the discussion of the need of a real cabinet in Russia. A. Souvorin, the publisher of the *Novoye Vremya*, a powerful daily, ventured to broach the idea in one of his "little letters," published twenty-four hours after the announcement of the assassination of Minister Von Plehve. Foreign correspondents remarked upon the boldness of this journalist in advocating a responsible ministry, and in criticizing somewhat freely the present governmental system of the empire. In the Russian press the proposal attracted at first much attention, but there has been no disposition to pursue the subject.

Souvorin disclaimed any intention to compromise the principle

of absolutism and autocracy. What he declared to be essential and wholly compatible with unlimited monarchical power is collective ministerial responsibility, unity of policy and effort. He says:

"We have no institution charged with matters that concern the country and all the departments equally. The council of ministers is for administrative purposes. Each minister has his own interests and there is no vital bond to unite them into an organic whole. It has become proverbial that our ministers oppose one another and fight for extensions of their several provinces. . . . We need a coherent, unified whole, an organism acting as such under definite guidance. Our forms are a survival from ancient times, say the age of Catherine II. . . . . .

"We also ought to make the press more independent, that it might really represent public opinion and thereby serve both society and the Government in their mutual relations."

Prince Mestchersky, the editor of the aristocratic *Grazhdanin*, who moves in the highest political circles, qualifiedly approved the cabinet idea, while indicating more pointedly the existing arrangement:

"With us it is quite conceivable—indeed, it is often the case—that in council one minister should appear as the leader of the opposition to the project of a fellow minister. No one considers it necessary to discuss his proposals with his associates. The organization of a cabinet is desirable, but first of all we need a patriotic consciousness of the duty of unity and solidarity in the governing body. As no such consciousness exists, or else it is very faint, no wonder that there is warfare and discord among the departments."

The objection that this is a radical proposal Souvorin meets by saying that political labels are misleading in Russia, and that the declared policy of the Government is "reform from above." Experience has demonstrated the danger of rivalry, discussion, and cross purposes. The organization of a genuine cabinet would conduce to efficiency and continuity and certainty, and would involve the creation of the office of prime minister. Personal jealousy and ambition should not stand in the way of an imperative necessity.

It is recalled that Louis Melikoff, the dictator under Alexander II., advocated a cabinet as one of the reforms calculated to do away with revolutionary terror and assassination. That Czar is supposed to have approved his program and to have intended to promulgate it. Nicholas II., however, is represented as frowning on all such suggestions.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW STRATEGICAL SITUATION IN THE THEATER OF WAR.

UPON no principle of the modern art of war is greater stress laid just now by European military opinion than upon that which recognizes, as the primary objective of a belligerent, the enemy's main army. Until that has been sought out and destroyed, a belligerent on the offensive is in only the preliminary stage of his campaign. "When we speak of the defeat of the enemy," says Baron von der Goltz, the celebrated German strategist, whose contributions appear from time to time in German and English magazines, "we mean that, by the annihilation of a portion of his fighting power, we make him despair altogether of any subsequent favorable turn in the hostilities; and by destruction we imply that we reduce him to such a physical and moral state that he feels himself incapable of continuing the struggle."

Now, whether we turn to the Vienna *Reichswehr*, the Paris *Figaro*, or the London *Standard*—all of which command a high order of military expert talent—we find a distinct impression that Japan's first campaign against Russia is closing without the attainment of the great end in view. The truth, as our contemporaries see it, is that Japan's plan of campaign has been upset, if not deranged. Two causes are assigned. Japan went into the war, to begin with, unprovided with an ample fleet. As the London *Times* reminds us, she has been compelled to husband her battle-ships and her cruisers, well appreciating the impossibility of replacing lost units during the whole period of the war. This necessarily delayed the attainment of that command of the sea without which the destruction of Russia's main army could not be even attempted. We quoted the opinion of the London *Times* on this point last winter, but no time will be wasted by reading it twice:

"If there is one principle of national strategy more pregnant with meaning than another for an insular state, it is that which affirms and reiterates the danger of the despatch of military forces across waters not thoroughly cleared of hostile ships. It is not possible to believe that a nation like Japan, with its nascent ambitions and striking capacity for almost inquisitorial research, has not grasped this root principle of combined operations. One may therefore assume that every effort will be made by Japan to gain the command of the sea before the despatch of a single division to the mainland. It is obvious that, until the Russian ships are sunk, captured, or shut up in their ports with their wings effectually clipped, there can be no security for the sea communication of an expeditionary force, and that instinctive apprehension of ever present risk will haunt the mind of the Japanese army commander until this ghost is finally laid."

To the original inadequacy of Japan's fleet has since been added the unexpectedly prolonged character of Port Arthur's resistance. The heroic defense of that fortress by General Stoessel has come as a complete surprise to the leading London newspapers. Last summer the fall of Port Arthur was heralded as a matter of days only in *The Mail*, *The News*, and *The Standard*, while *The Times* and *The Telegraph* seemed at one time to believe that the fall of Port Arthur must precede any combined action against Kuropatkin's main army by the Japanese forces. However, day followed day, until time had convinced some German dailies, including the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*, that the unlooked-for length of the resistance of Port Arthur would compromise the Japanese plan of campaign. To this resistance, suspects the Paris *Temps*, we must ascribe a modification of Tokyo's strategy, and Marquis Oyama was sent to the mainland to attempt what the Vienna *Reichswehr* has repeatedly contended would be disastrous to Japanese strategy—simultaneous operations against both Port Arthur and Kuropatkin. Japan's land forces, predicted the Austrian military daily, would not prove of sufficient strength to undertake the capture of Port Arthur and the destruction of Kuropatkin at one and the same time.

But the embarrassments of the Russian defensive would appear to have been as serious in their way as the embarrassments of the Japanese offensive. Kuropatkin's plan of campaign has been deranged, too, admit his friends, the Paris *Gaulois* and *Figaro*. He has been interfered with by orders from St. Petersburg, bidding him either go to the defense of Port Arthur or hold his own when every principle of sound strategy called for retreat. The Russian commander would long since have been safe in Harbin with his army intact, thinks the military expert of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), if it were not for the folly of his detractors. Kuropatkin has hit upon the only method of restoring the military prestige of his country in the eyes of a world which will yet accord him the tribute of its applause:

"The Japanese decided, after much delay and dilatoriness, to invade Manchuria, into which the foe makes no attempt to prevent their entry. The whole world at once raises pandemonium, some admiring such splendid 'audacity' while others deplore the inactivity or the 'inertia' of the foe. This is probably because so much has been vaguely said of the advantages of the offensive, which alone permits a belligerent to 'lay down the law' to the enemy—provided the offensive has been assumed in time and wisely. But this offensive consists precisely in attacking opportunely, and to do this three things are essential. One must be the first to be ready. We must know at the outset that we are decidedly the strongest. We must have a line of operations that is easily followed. When these three conditions are not combined,

when, from political and geographical conditions, a belligerent has less rapid means of concentration than those of the enemy and can dispose only of inferior forces at the outset, or when the line of operations for a forward movement is impeded by obstacles, the assumption of the offensive is an error. The defensive is rendered imperative."

Kuropatkin has been the first to grasp one very important fact regarding Japanese armies—their inability to pursue. So, at any rate, think the French dailies, and English dailies are coming somewhat reluctantly to the same opinion. The *Figaro* attributes the fact to the superiority of the Cossacks over the poorly mounted and trained Japanese cavalry, altho the London *News* and a few of its English contemporaries are doubtful of Cossack prowess. However, it is conceded that the weakness of all Japanese pursuit may have the most important consequences. We quote an English opinion on this head, that of the London *Speaker:*

"A decisive action is one in which you not only cause your enemy to retire, but in which you destroy his force. There are only two ways of doing this; one is to ride it down and break it up; the other is so to surround it as to cause it to capitulate. Thus Waterloo was a decisive action; so was Sedan; but Talaveras, altho Wellington was compelled to retreat, was not a decisive action. Now, it is absolutely certain from all the past course of the war that the Japanese can not pursue. . . . Had they infinite time at their disposal, and were the Russian army permanently confined to its present numbers, they could undoubtedly succeed in enveloping it, but the Russian army is growing rapidly, and the strain of the war upon the material and the sea communications of the Japanese is one which makes time a limited and important factor for them, even more than it has been for other combatants in other wars."

German opinion draws a careful distinction between tactics and strategy in pronouncing upon the situation. Military organs praise the Japanese "science" highly, but the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin), expounding the views of the German general staff, asserts that the Russian officers and troops have been too severely criticized. They are good artillerymen. They are not cast down by defeat. In battle they give a fine account of themselves. In retreat they do not get out of hand. Regarding Russian strategy, this more or less official organ refrains from committing itself. But another official organ, that of the Berlin Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, is bolder. It permits a well-known military expert to advert to a circumstance which may keep Russian strategy on the defensive indefinitely:

"Viewing the Russian conduct of the war up to this time with the critical eye of a European military man, it is undeniable that great errors have been committed. More particularly, the division of the supreme command between Alexeieff and Kuropatkin creates antagonisms which act as impediments to unified and well-planned action. Further, there is the scattering of the forces, already inadequate enough, over an immense area. Finally we have the appointment of a commander who has not sufficient authority, and the promiscuous assembly of isolated battalions, out of touch with one another and under strange commanders, into tactical units, instead of the immediate mobilization of compact bodies of troops from Europe. That the needs of the troops were not fully provided for because of the prevailing corruption in the bureaucracy and that the absence of a sense of duty in individual officers has evil effects need not be enlarged upon here. . . . . .

"A western European army in such circumstances would have little prospect of success, especially against such an intelligent, alert enemy as the Japanese. But with the Russians the chances are better. They are unsurpassed masters in improvisation, not only technically and administratively, but in all that relates to the moral standard of war. What is slack and inferior will at once be got rid of. Commanders who were meeting with failure were sent home and others were given an opportunity to withdraw. The spirit of the troops will be maintained as buoyant as possible and kept from drooping, even in retreat, by means of song, music, and games. One gets the impression that this army, in spite of its tactical deficiencies, is yet destined to win victories—perhaps not until a year has passed—unless the Japanese succeed in preparing a Sedan for it. Decisive battles in which the Russians are not taken to the last man are not of this sort, for we may expect that against Russian obstinacy the nervous impetuosity of the Japanese—altho not until a long period of fighting has expired—will break and bleed to death."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRENGTH OF KUROPATKIN'S PLACE OF REFUGE.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S temper is declared to have become so violent under the strain of recent events that the members of his staff are anxious to make their intercourse with him as brief as possible. "The type is a common object on British battle-fields when things go wrong," reflects the military expert of the London *Times*, who may be assumed to speak from experience, for he was once a staff officer himself. Yet there is much that might soothe the most acute irritation in nearly all London comment on Kuropatkin's display of genius in fleeing from the foe. His capacity to fight and run away proves conclusively to the London *Telegraph* that Kuropatkin will live to fight another day at Harbin. "Kuropatkin has won the race," it thinks, "and saved the greater part of his army by one of the masterly retreats of military history." The London *Standard* is not yet wholly confident that "a potential remnant" of the Russian army will get to Harbin. But assuming for the sake of argument that Kuropatkin's retreat will conclude as brilliantly as it began, English newspapers assert that he will have placed himself in a position of great strength. "Russia, so long as she holds the great grain region east and north of Harbin, will have ample supplies," thinks a well-informed writer in the London *Times:*

"As regards food for her army, the natives can furnish a relatively small proportion of coarse flour made from wheat: the *kaoliang* meal, which is abundant, is made into coarse cakes, which can be eaten once the hot weather has passed. The small millets can be used as porridge. Natives travel long distances on this alone. For the cold season the bean curd is splendid food for men who have to live in the open air. The supply of this is practically unlimited. In the central or Kirin province potatoes are good and plentiful, while maize is grown throughout the mountain districts, and the coarse or fine meals are made into wholesome cakes. Buckwheat flour is much used by the Chinese on the Mongolian plains, from whom fair quantities could be obtained. Sweet potatoes, yams, gourds, turnips, leeks, garlic, cabbage, and several other vegetables are grown everywhere. The fruit is limited to the southeast and southwestern parts of the country, nothing worth eating being found north of the forty-second parallel. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, summer apples, grapes, and a few varieties of pears appear, each in season, all but the last three adding largely to the number of cholera and dysenteric patients. The Russians have practically the command of the meat supplies which come almost entirely from Mongolia."

Harbin will undoubtedly be the center of a "tremendous" struggle this year or next, thinks the expert of the London *News*. He continues:

"Russia promptly set to work to see that Harbin should be built on sensible lines from the outset—should be planned before it was built. She determined that the town should be purely Russian—and already it is being called the 'Moscow of the East.' For miles around the land has been secured, and only Russians or Chinese may own land, make buildings, or carry on any permanent business in or near it. In 1901 the Russian population was 12,000, in May, 1903, 44,000, and last October 60,000, without counting soldiers. Japanese, Germans, Austrians, Greeks, Turks, and all other races only numbered 700. The Chinese population totaled 40,000, in a separate settlement. . . . . .

"We have all read of the wonderful way in which Russia has conjured up the cities of Port Arthur, Dalny, and Vladivostok, for these places are on the sea, where any traveler may note their progress. Less has been told of Harbin, the central point where Russia has with wonderful foresight been creating the capital that she intends shall form one of the greatest markets of all the fertile

East. Half a dozen years ago, when a great army of Russian and native workers were unrolling the Manchurian Railway over the plain so fast that the construction train hardly came to a standstill, when each day found the railroad three or four miles nearer the Pacific, there was no Harbin. Not even a native village marked the place. It was merely a point on the banks of the Sungari River running northward toward its junction with the mighty Amur. But when Russia threw across the stream a many-pieced bridge of stone and steel, and the railway began to move forward in two directions, southward as well as to the east, the junction soon became a place of note. . . . . .

"Altogether, Harbin is a marvelous example of what can be done by a great nation bent on commercial expansion and bringing its concentrated forces to the help of its citizens. With millions of cheap Chinese laborers, great coal-fields, mountains of iron and copper, limitless forests, and agricultural land producing the cheapest food in the world, Russia seemed but yesterday to have untold wealth within her grasp. To-day it seems that she may not possess all without a struggle, and Harbin, the magic capital city, summoned as by Aladdin's lamp out of the air, bids fair to be the scene of one of the greatest military struggles."

But Kuropatkin can not afford to terminate the future struggle for Harbin by any new displays of his talent in evading the Japanese, according to Colonel C. de la Poer Beresford. This British officer has dealt with the whole situation between Mukden and Harbin in a recent study published by *The Fortnightly Review* (London). He has studied the strategical problem locally at first hand and his conclusions regarding Harbin are thus stated:

"It will be necessary to hold this place to the death, for once driven out of Harbin, Russia loses not only touch with her left flank fortress, Vladivostok, but also the power to reinforce or disengage Port Arthur. Her power on the sea has gone, never to return in this campaign. Uriu's and Togo's sudden blows have reduced her fine fleet to a remnant divided into two far separated parts. In spite of her desire to keep the matter quiet, the noise of Japan's success has by this time penetrated into the deep defiles of Sze-Chuan, to Yarkand, Lhassa, and Kashgar. From here to her own Turkestan garrisons is but a step, and the news of her reverses, exaggerated by repetitions, is now bandied from mouth to mouth in the bazars of Margelan, Samarkand, and Bokhara. It will take all the ingenuity of General Ivanhoff, the governor-general of Turkestan, to calm the passions aroused by this disastrous intelligence. It may be that Russia will counterbalance its effect by successes on land. In any case, she must hold on to Harbin, or her prestige in Asia is gone. For this reason it seems to me this place will be, in the near future, the spot on which the eyes of the world will be riveted with extreme attention."

THE UNPLEASANTNESS OVER CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

ONE can not arise from the most casual perusal of recent numbers of Dominion organs without a conviction of the impossibility of bringing such a character as that of the Duke of Marlborough within the pale of Canadian sympathy. His Grace having been unofficially designated as the next governor-general, there ensued a chorus of press protest so unabashed in candor that the honor was allotted to Earl Grey. "Canadians simply respect themselves when they object to their national capital becoming the stage setting for the display of the Vanderbilt millions," asserts *The Evening Telegram* (Toronto). "As Mrs. Marlborough, to use the slang of the country from which she exiled herself," explains *Saturday Night* (Toronto), "has the dough, it may be presumed that she will desire to show that she makes the bread, and it is on this ground that the editor of *The Telegram* objects to her coming as a sort of Queen of Canada. If this happens, he anticipates a large influx of millionaire 'Amurrican' ladies of the same royal descent as Mrs. Marlborough." "To send to this country some inexperienced scion of aristocracy," declares the Toronto *Globe*, "simply because he may be eager for the distinction would be little less than an insult to a self-respecting people."

There has been a kind of fray over the subject between the press of England and the press of Canada, of which it might be said, as Shakespeare says of Benedick and Beatrice, that "they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them." Referring to Earl Grey, the newly appointed governor-general, the London *Standard* speaks of his "inborn capacity for managing men," especially "when delicate questions of constitutional propriety come before him for review." "Hasn't it yet dawned upon the Tory mind of *The Standard*," replies the London (Canada) *Advertiser*, "that the responsible ministers of this country will settle all questions of constitutional propriety and will brook no inter-

FEELING HIS WAY.

MR. BULL (half-jokingly, to J. Canuck)—"Aw—now, how do you think this gentleman would do for your governor-general?"

—*Saturday Night* (Toronto).

ference or dictation from the governor-general?" The London *Times* thinks that as governor-general, Earl Grey will "know how to deal with those petulant demonstrations of separatist spirits which now and then, in a few obscure quarters, claim certain notice." "*The Times* speaks like a Canadian Tory organ of the flannel-mouthed variety," says *The Advertiser*, and the Toronto *World* infers that *The Times* "is darkly alluding to the possibility of their receiving invitations for festivities at Rideau Hall." *The St. James's Gazette* (London) is sure that "more subtle wisdom will be required to direct the destinies of Canada at the present moment than Earl Grey was called upon to exercise in South Africa" (in 1896 he was administrator of Rhodesia, and was in the confidence of Cecil Rhodes). "All this to Canadians is entertaining when it is not irritating," comments the Toronto *News*, adding: "Can it be that the Canadian press discusses British questions with the solemn unwisdom and portentous misinformation which distinguishes British press comment on Earl Grey's appointment?" The Toronto *Globe*, in view of the general discussion of the functions of a Canadian governor-general consequent upon the unpleasantness over the Duke of Marlborough, deems it well to explain:

"Nothing could be further from the truth than some of the current talk about the theory of the vice-regal office in Canada, the functions of its occupant, and the qualifications he should bring to the discharge of his duties. It is held on the one hand that, as the representative of the King, he is invested with prerogatives which royalty never attempts to exercise in the United Kingdom; it is held on the other that he is simply a political figurehead, and that the more completely he subsides into a mere social functionary the better for himself and the country. These opposing views

are equally distant from the truth, and would be equally productive of trouble if reduced to practise.

"The limitations to the exercise of the governor-general's prerogatives are now fairly definite, well recognized, and in some cases embodied in constitutional documents. Without his consent no legislative measure can become a statute or go into operation as such; but that consent must be given or withheld on the advice of his ministers. Without his concurrence no order made by his executive council can have any force or validity; but after an order has been passed through its various stages he is expected to put his signature to it as a matter of course. Lord Dufferin, thirty years ago, with the best intentions, but acting on his own initiative, sent one rebel into exile and commuted the death sentence of another; but not long afterward, at the instance of the Canadian Government, it was agreed that no governor should again interfere with the course of justice except as advised by his ministers. Lord Lorne, a quarter of a century ago, declined to dismiss a lieutenant-governor when advised by his ministers so to do; but he subsequently, under specific instructions from the Colonial Secretary, acted on the very advice he had declined.

"It is in theory the governor-general's prerogative to select his advisers, but in practise he must limit his choice to those who can command the support of a majority of the members of the elective chamber of parliament. He may dismiss from his council ministers of whose policy or practises he disapproves, but he must find new advisers who are willing to assume responsibility for the dismissal of their predecessors. He may summon, prorogue, or dissolve a parliament, but only when advised by his ministers to do so. The executive act in every such case is his, but he is expected to perform it on such advice. On the other hand, he is held free from responsibility for his official acts, and, as a matter of course, is not amenable to criticism."

TERRORS OF THE JAPANESE CENSORSHIP.

THE Japanese enveloping movement, as applied to war correspondents, would seem, from the complaints of many European newspapers, to be a success. The representatives of great dailies at the front have recently applied the Napoleonic mass theory in one more desperate effort to fight their way out of the Nippon ring. They were outnumbered, outflanked, and outmaneuvered by the censors. It was another Sedan. Nearly all the war news has latterly been coming from Tokyo or from St. Petersburg, except when a coolie escapes from Port Arthur in a junk. The London *Speaker*, whose military expert has been very felicitous in some of his forecasts and analyses, observes:

"Never in any war has the censorship been more exact; never has it been more successful. It is customary to remark upon the exactitude of the Japanese censorship. It is equally true that the Russians, tho a Western people and therefore less accustomed to secrecy, have maintained an astonishing reserve. Nothing would seem easier, for instance, than for a correspondent properly disguised to have ascertained at any point upon the Transsiberian Railway what numbers were going through: no one has guessed even approximately.

"'No evidence is worth having in this campaign save that which is officially certified to be true by one of the two combatant parties.' That is the principal rule of evidence to follow. No other evidence can, as lawyers say, be admitted. Cheefu, Shanghai, and Tien-Tsin are full of random fellows paid by the job and not by the month, who send any news they choose: and a great deal of the news we read is actually written in Europe."

In Japan itself the censorship has attained such severity that even the native press, altho accustomed to rigor, is inclined to rebel. The *Shimbun* (Kobe) has been fined for an allusion to the rumored appearance of the Japanese squadron off the coast. The *Yushin Nippo* (Kobe) has been fined on a similar charge, while the *Mainichi* (Osaka) was summoned to court in the person of its editor for saying that Japanese cruisers had been observed near a certain port. A fine was imposed. The *Asahi* (Osaka) has had a very similar experience, nor is the British press in Japan exempt from this form of severity. The Kobe *Chronicle* was fined for saying that the Vladivostok squadron had been hiding behind an island not far from the anchorage of the Japanese squadron. Our contemporary avers that the censorship grows constantly more capricious and tyrannical:

"Every now and then a batch of prosecutions is instituted without its being possible to discover upon what system the authorities are working or why one item of news is considered more dangerous than another. It necessarily follows that in default of detailed regulations one journal is prosecuted for an offense which can be committed by another journal with impunity. . . . As no regulations exist save those that prohibit the publication of all information which has not received official sanction the censorship is very arbitrary and often extremely unjust."

"NEUTRALITY."

DAME EUROPA—"Glad to hear, John, that you are not harboring any of these pugilists on your premises."

CHINAMAN—"Bless your heart, ma'am, they've been fighting in my back garden for the last six months." —*Punch* (London).

CHINA—"I have given you Manchuria to fight in, can't you leave me in peace here?"

—*Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

AH SIN TAKES A HAND.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER TALE OF THE ARGONAUTS.

THE LURE O' GOLD. By Bailey Millard. Cloth, 247 pp. Price, $1.50. Edward J. Clode, New York.

THE California gold-fields lifted Bret Harte to fame and gave Mark Twain his first push toward renown. The Klondike fields gave Jack London the stageing for his first bow to the world. The acclaim of him has been so loud that we scarcely remember that Joaquin Miller and Hamlin Garland have both listened to "the wolf's long howl on Unalaska's shore," and have told of the hosts of gold-seekers who went faring forth to the Auroral splendors. That Bailey Millard, of San Francisco, was in the Klondike rush few were perhaps aware; but people will not forget to count him among the pilgrim-scribes when his book begins to get into the trains and the grips, and his "Lure o' Gold" takes its place with the stories of adventure.

BAILEY MILLARD.

Mr. Millard brings to this story of Northern seas the same clinch of dramatic situation, the same flash of phrase, that he brought to that little classic of his, "A Notch in a Principality"; the same swift eye for detail and color that he brought to his vivid tales of the water-famished Mohave, with its crinkling hotness, its tormented yuccas, its writhing Apaches.

In "The Lure o' Gold," an old California miner and his son, not yet twenty, have joined the race to the Klondike. Unluckily they get in at the tail of the stampede, and are stranded moneyless. They finally strike rich diggings on the Cape Nome beach, but the father falls ill in the midst of the wild haste of washing out the Pactolian sands, and has to sail for home, leaving the son to run off the rest of the claim.

The story proper opens with a glimpse of John Morning, the young miner, starting homeward from the tent-and-shanty city of Nome, with forty thousand dollars sewn into buckskin bags. He is naturally full of the trepidations of inexperience, left alone, as he is, with so much treasure in that land of adventurers and desperadoes, with only an ineffectual vigilance committee to insist upon law and order. While waiting upon the dock for the homing ship, sitting rifle in hand upon the strong box that meant for his people home and comfort and for him four years at Stanford, a trip to Europe, and a business career—sitting there with all the struggle seeming at an end, he is spotted by blacklegs, who finally plunge his gold overboard.

The rest of the story deals with his "nervy" pursuit of the pirates, and all the curious tangle of chance and circumstance that ensues. The action after the first half-dozen chapters is all on board the stanch old ship *Modesto;* and a better sea-story has not been told on this side the Atlantic since "Moran of the Lady Letty."

The unexpected embarking of the defrauded John Morning upon the very ship in which the disguised thugs have taken passage with their plunder; his insistent rooting after them and their loot in the face of all opposition and discouragement—these stirring things are brought out with fine dramatic strokes.

Perhaps the most striking thing about the book is the push and swirl of the action. There is no love story to tear the heart. There is no attempt at description such as used to be considered indispensable in the Mary Murfree school of fiction. There is little of the tarrying for comment and introspection, which makes Joseph Conrad so fascinating; still there is enough of the authorial comment which Poe declares can never be omitted by an artistic writer of fiction. Things happen in this story, and happen right along. The reader realizes when he is through that he has had an exciting time.

HISTORY IN COMMISSION.

THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Volume VIII., The French Revolution. Planned by the late Lord Acton, LL.D.; edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D.; G. W. Prothero, Litt.D.; and Stanley Leathes, M.A. Cloth, pp. xxvi + 875. Price, $4.00 net. The Macmillan Company.

THE plan of writing history by committees of historians, first started in France by Rambaud and Lavisse, is carried forward in this volume of the Cambridge Modern History in its applications to the French Revolution. Nothing can present a more striking contrast than this staid account of the remoter causes of that volcanic eruption as compared with the "history by lightning flashes" given in Carlyle's work on the same subject. The present volume does not, of course, attempt to vie in literary force with that *tour de force*, but gives in a business-like way the causes, social, economic, and philosophical, which led to the downfall of the French feudal system in 1789; and gives with equal minuteness the early failure to establish a constitutional substitute for it in the Committee of Public Safety and the Directorate. The volume finishes with the significant return from Egypt in 1799 of Napoleon Bonaparte, to whom the next volume of the History is to be devoted.

The present volume differs from some of the preceding in having but few articles written by men who have done much original work in this period of history. Except Mr. J. H. Rose and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, none of the contributors to this volume (which is largely made up of articles from the pen of Prof. F. C. Montague and J. R. Moreton Macdonald) have added considerably to our knowledge of the period. For English readers the most novel information is contained in two chapters on royal and Republican finance contributed by Mr. Henry Higgs, and the chapter on French law in the early revolution period contributed by Paul Viollet. We see here the tendency to modern historical research, which devotes itself so persistently to the economic and legal interpretations of history. Yet the absence of much novelty is not of any great consequence in a work the main object of which is to sum up knowledge already obtained from original sources. It would be perhaps as well if the summaries had been put in a more readable form; but the facts are there, and after all that is what is mainly wanted. The present volume is worthy of its predecessors, and that is such high praise that its occasional lapses from clearness and intelligibility are merely faculæ on the solar disk.

ALL ABOUT TUSKEGEE.

WORKING WITH THE HAND. A Recount of the Author's Experience in Industrial Training at Tuskegee. By Booker T. Washington, LL.D. Pages x + 246. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE name of Booker T. Washington stands for the generally accepted educational, economic, and social policy concerning the American negro. Any utterance which he may see fit to make upon this subject is sure to attract wide attention. Mr. Washington has published five books, all of which are the outgrowth of his life and work at Tuskegee. Few writers can produce five distinct treatises upon the same theme without running the risk of frequent repetition both of substances and manner. "Working with the Hand" is called a sequel of "Up from Slavery," which easily takes rank with the famous biographies of the world. This candid, unaffected narrative of the secret and method of his own life and work is a choice literary production. On the other hand, the present volume can scarcely be called literature at all. It is primarily an illustrated catalogue of Tuskegee and its doings. One is reminded of an embellished booklet gotten up by an enterprising firm, interspersed with attractive pictures and pleasant reading matter merely to call the peruser's attention to the wares for sale. It is doubtful whether America today contains a more astute advertiser than Booker T. Washington. If he were called upon to give an account of the lives of the apostles, he would doubtless find some way to introduce the Tuskegee idea.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

In the bitter controversy as to the relative value of industrial and higher education for the colored race, Mr. Washington has generally been regarded as a one-sided advocate of manual training. In this contention he has encountered the sharp criticism of many of the acutest minds of his own race; but he has now reached such toleration and breadth of view as to assert that "mere hand training without mental and moral education would mean little for the welfare of any race. All are vital factors of a harmonious plan." This position is entirely consistent with the personal experience of the author, who enjoys a diploma from Hampton, a degree from Harvard, and a doctorate from Dartmouth. Dr. Washington undertakes to account for the political restlessness of the Haitian and Dominican republics by a lack of industrial training; and yet one can not help feeling that his too ready and too confident prescription for the ills of the Antilles is not based upon a sufficiently thorough study of their political and social situation.

Dealing as Mr. Washington does in concrete material realities and situated between the upward and nether stress of crushing conditions, seemingly without projectile imagination nor fondness for speculative diversion, one may well wonder how he maintains his sanity and buoyance of spirit. His salvation lies in his saving grace of humor, of which the present volume affords not a few striking illustrations. For instance: "I have always been intensely fond of outdoor life. Perhaps

the explanation for this lies partly in the fact that I was born nearly out-of-doors."

The book will be mainly helpful to those who are not already acquainted with the author's previous works. Those who have followed his career will find in it nothing that is new; but it will be merely cumulative and largely repetitive. Dr. Washington's chief contribution to the world lies in the domain of practical achievement rather than in literary embellishment. And yet when one does anything in a manner that the world deems worth while, the world will always give a considerate hearing to what he may have to say concerning the manner of its accomplishment.

MORE TALES OF THE TRAIL.

THE WATCHERS OF THE TRAIL. By Charles G. D. Roberts. With forty-eight full-page drawings by Charles Livingston Bull. Cloth, 361 pp. Price, $2.00. L. C Page & Co.

MR. ROBERTS' present volume is a book full of delight. The twenty-odd sketches which it contains each holds some drama of the forest life, tragic with pain or natural cruelty, or faithfully mirroring the placid charm of the gentle side of wild woods existence. The author does not confine himself to the four-footed kindreds; all the creatures of the wilderness are his domain. He writes not only of bear, wildcat, moose, panther, lynx, but also of the denizens of air and water, trout, muskrat, frogs, and swimming larvæ; of kingbirds, hawks, dragon flies, and even of the more domestic animals, mice, grasshoppers, chipmunks, raccoons, a ram that escaped into the forest from the flock, and of a little red cow that with her yearling was driven from civilization by fire. And the interest that he awakens in the life of these minor folk is quite as great as that in the more lordly of the wild beasts.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Perhaps the most interesting sketch in the book tells of "The Master of Golden Pool," a great trout that for years foiled all efforts to catch him, flouting with disdain the false lures of the anglers and avoiding with crafty wisdom the fish traps of the hunters. By the time that fate, in the shape of a more powerful member of the wild kindreds, overtakes the trout—as indeed it seems to overtake all of the lesser wild folk—the big fish has become fixed in the reader's affections, and his untimely demise causes more than a fleeting regret. Just how his end came the author has told in a style graphic and picturesque.

"One crisp autumn morning, when leaves were falling all over the surface of the pool, and insects were few, and a fresh tang in the water was making him active and hungry, the big trout was swimming hither and thither about his domain instead of lying lazily in his deep lair. He chanced to be over in the shallows near the grassy shore, when he saw at the upper end of the pool a long, dark body slip noiselessly into the water. It was not unlike the mink in form, but several times larger. It swam with a swift movement of its forefeet, while its hind legs stretched out behind with the tail twisted powerfully, like a big sculling oar. Its method, indeed, combined the advantages of that of the quadruped and that of the fish. The trout saw at once that here was a foe to be dreaded, and he lay quite still against a stone, trusting to escape the bright eyes of the stranger.

"But the stranger, as it happened, was hunting, and the stranger was an otter. The big trout was just such quarry as he sought, and his bright eyes, peering restlessly on every side, left no corner of the pool uninvestigated. They caught sight of the master's silver and vermilion sides, his softly waving, gay-colored fins.

"With a dart like that of the swiftest of fish, the stranger shot across the pool. The trout darted madly toward his lair. The otter was close upon him, missing him by a fin's breadth. Frantic now with terror, the trout shot up stream toward the broken water. But the otter, driven not only by his forefeet but by that great combined propeller of his hind legs and tail working like a screw, swam faster. Just at the edge of the broken water he overtook his prey. A set of long, white teeth went through the trout's backbone. There was one convulsive twist, and the gay-colored fins lay still, the silver and vermilion body hung limp from the captor's jaws."

In an interesting preface Mr. Roberts disclaims any pretensions that the stories are other than fiction. Those which treat of a single incident are true literally, he says. And while this can not be claimed for the longer sketches, where the story follows the career of the wild creatures through considerable intervals of time or space, the truth is of another kind. He says:

"If a writer has, by temperament, any sympathetic understanding of the wild kindreds; if he has any intimate knowledge of their habits, with any sensitiveness to the infinite variations of their personalities; and if he has chanced to live much among them during the impressionable periods of his life, and so become saturated in their atmosphere and their environment; then he may hope to make his most elaborate piece of animal biography not less true to nature than his transcript of an isolated fact."

On the other hand, Mr. Roberts is careful to disclaim any elaboration of the psychological processes and of the motives of his dumb acquaintances. These processes, he declares, are so simple, so obvious, in comparison with those of man, their actions flowing directly from springs of impulse, that, as a rule, it is an easy matter to predicate the motives under which they may be acting.

An additional charm to this book lies in Mr. Bull's many faithful and graphic illustrations, which, in a fashion all their own, tell the story of the wild life, illuminating and supplementing the pen pictures of the author.

IS RUSSIA ON THE ROAD TO NATIONAL PERDITION?

RUSSIA: Her Strength and Her Weakness. By Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph.D. Cloth, 304 pp. Price, $1.60 net. G. P. Putnam & Sons.

IN this book, which is a study of the present conditions of the Russian Empire, with an analysis of its resources and a forecast of the future, the author contends that Russia, by pursuing her present policy of foreign aggression and of utter disregard of internal needs, is on the road to "national perdition." The problem as here stated seems a gigantic one, and in its solution for weal or wo Dr. Von Schierbrand foresees the solution of the whole problem of our modern civilization. When a few years ago he visited Russia he made the observations which are included in this timely volume. Owing to a system of territorial expansion which has taxed the resources of the central Government to the straining point, the internal needs of the empire have been so far neglected that, unless the necessary reforms are speedily instituted, the whole fabric of government must crumble and collapse. In the heterogeneous and unassimilated races that inhabit the Asiatic provinces, the author sees a constant and growing menace, which will find its opportunity in the weakness of the Czar. In European Russia, on the other hand, he sees evidences of bureaucratic mismanagement that spell ruin and disintegration. Among these are: the universal pauperization of the peasant class; the stationary condition of the population; the increasing exhaustion of Russia's "black-earth belt," once the nucleus of her greatness, which forebodes eventual and lasting famine; the unsound financial policy and the monopolistic administration of M. de Witte, to which is largely due the stagnation of the interior trade; the continued system of centralization, which leaves the far-outlying dependencies misgoverned and impoverished; and the persistent persecution of the non-Russian population, who, thereby alienated, are ripe for revolution. Also the condition of morals and of the church Dr. Von Schierbrand thinks most deplorable. The Russian masses, he says, are characterized by a "mollusc-like flabbiness" which offers little resistance to vice and crime. There is here no hope, no clear consciousness of will. The breath of initiative has been smothered by ages of oppression.

The historical causes for this appalling condition are also clearly set forth. The author has studied Russian history well, and surely if things are really as he saw them his conclusions are inevitable. But it is to be hoped that to his opinion, tho fortified by specialists and by documentary evidence, a more hopeful view may be opposed. A crushing defeat for Russia, thinks the writer, would be a severe tho salutary lesson. It would curb the Russian jingo spirit and overthrow the men drunk with external aggressiveness who are responsible for her present retrograde government. In this event also Russia would become "imbued with a spirit of healthy repentance for past misdeeds" and would be in the proper mood to begin those internal reforms necessary for her salvation.

The nature of these reforms is discussed intelligently and at length. The principal one, which includes a thousand others, is provincial and local autonomy. Naturally the author, who is a Harvard professor, can see no parallel between Russia and the United States. In the former the forces are entirely concentrated in the hands of the Government—while the people both collectively and individually are ignored; in the latter the controlling power is in the hands of the people themselves. In the one all initiative and individual enterprise is "killed in the bud"; in the other each member of the commonwealth is encouraged to educate himself to a higher ideal and to a broader realization. It is the contrast between a republic and an autocracy. The two methods are irreconcilable, and the time has come in the world's civilization when the one-man power must die.

In view of the facts here adduced—the weakness of the Czar, the lack of cohesion in the various departments of Government and the increasing dissensions among the ministers—one can not but conclude that the Russian Empire is moribund. The blight of the scepter can not long rest upon this nation where, despite ages of misrule, are yet to be found some of the most enlightened spirits of our time. These, moreover, are ready to lead the forces to overthrow, and able also from the ruins to build a greater and rejuvenated Russia which shall attain all that has been denied to the old. The course of the present war surely seems to vindicate Dr. Von Schierbrand's conclusions.

The Money Makers of Advertising and Their Large Earnings

W. P. BOTTOLFSON, Winona, Minn., after completing the Powell System, wrote the Wingold Flour advertising for a year, and is to-day with Philadelphia's largest advertising agency.

ROY LATTA, Cedar Rapids, Ia., became advertising manager of Lyman Bros.' large store. To-day he is department head of a great St. Louis establishment.

GRANT MOTT, Cedar Rapids, Ia., completed the Powell System last March and began writing ads. locally. To-day advertising manager of Henderson Carpet Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.

ERNEST F. GARDNER Aurora, Mo., head of the Gardner Commons Co., advertising specialists, is but another example of what the Powell System is doing for bright people.

THE unbounded interest that is to-day being manifested in the science and practice of modern advertising is due to a revolution in merchandising methods.

This wonderful revolution began only a few short years ago, and it has accomplished so much lasting good that manufacturers and merchants in large and small places alike are now fully awake as to future possibilities, and are therefore seeking in every way to profit by more and better advertising.

THE LITERARY DIGEST readers have for the most part noted the vast increase in the advertising carried in the magazines and local papers, but probably comparatively few have given much thought to that phase which means the employment of an army of young men and women as writers of advertising at good salaries.

And as long as America continues to expand commercially—as long as new capital finds investment in new enterprises—just so long will the demand for trained ad writers increase.

Notwithstanding the fact that scores of ad. writers have been trained to fill high-salaried positions, yet the demand for *good* ad. men and women cannot be met—a condition that must of necessity exist for years to come.

Several years ago when I established the Powell System of Instruction, I did so at the suggestion of noted advertising men who saw the need of really expert teaching, and it is my purpose to touch upon the results achieved by former students, and briefly point out why I have been so successful.

By GEORGE H. POWELL

This may mean everything to those who have common-school educations and a real determination to win the big prizes offered in the greatest business of the twentieth century—to those who wish to qualify for positions from $25 to $100 a week, and more.

I am probably safely within facts when I say that no other business can be so thoroughly and satisfactorily taught by correspondence as advertising writing. I am also equally truthful in saying that the Powell System is in a class by itself—in its conception of possibilities, in its completeness and simplicity, and in its unquestioned superiority in developing those who begin without previous knowledge of advertising.

Many have written me saying "I read of so many prominent advertising experts who endorse your System; I have never had experience." Now while I have possibly received far more testimonials from now noted ad. writers than all other advertising instructors combined, yet every one of my stanch supporters began as a Powell student with only a keen, bright mind, and a desire to be somebody—and my instruction is designed to appeal only to this class.

Two of my former students have been for some time employed in the largest advertising agency in America; another is manager of a leading advertising agency in Buffalo, and his employers personally wrote me a cordial letter of public endorsement. One student went to St. Louis about a year ago as assistant advertising manager in the largest jewelry house, and three months later was promoted to the full managership, where he has given absolute satisfaction, and after some twenty others had been tried and discharged. What more splendid endorsement could I offer in support of the Powell System?

The young man or woman who is looking for betterment will be interested in the portraits of a few of the notable Powell graduates, whose pronounced success have furnished inspiration to others who have their way to make.

And in conclusion I can only suggest that all who want to double their salary and business men who want to double their profits should send for my free prospectus.

Making from $100.00 to $800.00 a Month

E. J. RINGUEBERG, Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. Ringueberg graduated from the Powell System less than a year ago. To-day he is manager of the advertising agency of H. J. Clark Co. His employers have reason for endorsing his instructor.

C. C. GREEN, Dayton, O. Mr. Green is a member of the H. G. Art Co. and earns many times his salary as drug clerk, a position the Powell System found him in. Shows what ambition and good instruction will accomplish.

J. A. BRAINARD, New York Little need be said as to Mr. Brainard's success as advertising manager of Brill Bros., the large New York clothiers. He keeps their four stores humming with increasing trade.

CHAS. W. FARRAR, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Farrar is doing some of the best retail advertising work in the East. For a year advertising manager of Beadle & Sherbourne's great department store, he has attracted universal attention.

My elegant Prospectus, the most explanatory of its kind, I will mail free if you ask for it. Address me:

GEORGE H. POWELL, 1355 TEMPLE COURT, NEW YORK

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 5.—Advices from Mukden say that troops there are being sent north, and that preparations are being made to evacuate the town. The Russian imperial train has been made ready for a long journey, and the report is revived that the Czar will go to the front.

September 6.—General Kuropatkin continues his northward retreat, harassed flank and rear by the Japanese. The Japanese closely pursuing the Russian rear guard occupy Yentai. The British cruiser *Forte* delivers the Russian orders to the *Smolensk* and the *St. Petersburg* off Zanzibar; the Russian commanders said they would return to Europe.

September 7.—The bulk of the Russian forces is reported to be near Mukden. A despatch from Tokyo says that great quantities of food and ammunition were saved from the flames by Japanese at Liao-Yang.

September 8.—General Kuropatkin reports that his whole army have reached Mukden without the loss of a gun. He reports that Kuroki's army is twenty-seven miles eastward of the railroad and that Oku's army is twenty miles to the west of the railroad. This is interpreted to mean that the Japanese are attempting to envelop and crush the Russians north of Mukden. The Russian War Office estimates that Kuropatkin lost about 17,000 men in the fighting at Liao-Yang. About 600 Japanese, according to a report from Port Arthur, were blown up by a land mine on September 1. St. Petersburg despatches say that the Russian army at the front is to be reorganized, probably by the formation of two armies, with Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief.

September 9.—Reports indicate that the Japanese have abandoned the attempt to cut off the Russian retreat, and that Kuropatkin's army has reached Mukden in safety. Advices from Mukden say that the evacuation of the city is going on, and that the Japanese have not crossed the Hun River. Russia agrees to reimburse the owners of two captured British colliers.

September 10.—Rumors are current that the Russians are continuing their retreat north from Mukden. The Japanese are preparing for a renewed assault on Port Arthur.

September 11.—The Baltic fleet sails from Cronstadt bound for the Far East. The Japanese place their losses at Liao-Yang at 17,500. The Russian converted cruiser *Lena* arrives at San Francisco, in need of repairs.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 7.—Prince Sviatolate-Nirsky is selected to succeed the late M. Plehve as Russian Minister of the Interior.

It is reported that the Paraguay rebels have captured Villa Encarnacion, and the fall of the Government is considered probable.

September 8.—The Pope receives the first French pilgrimage since the conflict with the Vatican.

September 9.—Colonel Younghusband and the Tibetan officials sign a treaty at Lhassa; the British expedition will return to India.

September 11.—Anti-Jewish riots occur at Rovno and Smela, in Russia, many persons being wounded and houses and shops pillaged.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

September 5.—Jefferson Davis, Democrat, is re-elected governor of Arkansas by 4,000 plurality.

September 6.—The Republicans sweep Vermont by a majority of 31,500.

Henry G. Davis, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, and his brother, Col. Thomas B. Davis, each contributed $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

Senator Fairbanks addresses a large meeting in Brunswick, Me.

A banquet of Democratic editors is held in New York.

September 8.—Democratic editors from various parts of the country visit Judge Parker; the Judge declares that the Republican sweep in Vermont is a warning to Democrats.

Senator Fairbanks opens the Republican campaign in Connecticut by a speech at Hartford.

September 10. It is announced that Judge Parker will not come to New York City to take charge of the national campaign.

Henry G. Davis visits Chairman Taggart in New York.

September 11.—President Roosevelt's formal letter of acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency is made public.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 5.—The war maneuvers are begun on the historic field of Bull Run.

An Encyclopædia,

like a newspaper, is useless as soon as it is out of date. There is so much that is new in the world's progress of which men must know, that they have a right to demand that their reference books shall tell them of it.

¶ Despite the enormous work and cost of compilation and publication, an encyclopædia must give the latest information if it is to be considered a standard work.

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¶ The Editors-in-Chief are: Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., President Johns Hopkins University (1876–1902), President of Carnegie Institution; Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor in Columbia University; Frank Moore Colby, M.A., Late Professor in New York University.

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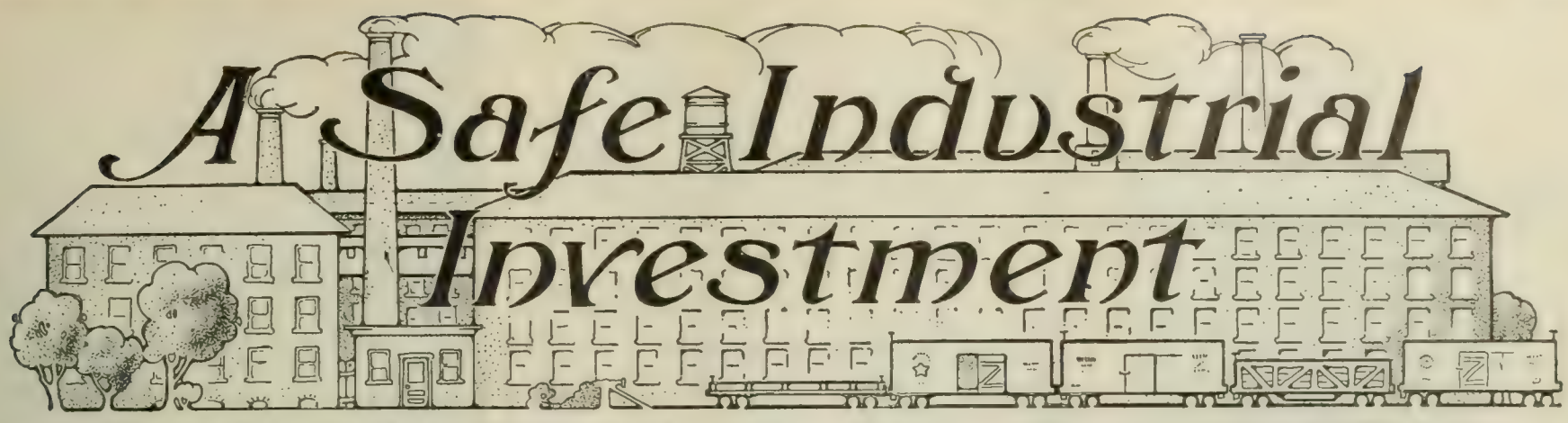

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There is, of course, no actual reason why a high rate of interest should not be as safe as a low rate. We know that the profits in some businesses are larger than in others. We know, too, that there are to-day many perfectly sound investments which pay as high as twelve per cent. upon the par value of their stocks. What is absolutely essential is that the investment shall have a solid bottom. The seven per cent. on our preferred stock is a conservative guarantee of a company that has never failed in anything, and is backed by a business of over fifty years' standing. This seven per cent. is based on the earnings of the company during past years.

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The investment that we offer is twenty-five hundred shares of the seven per cent. preferred stock of The Pennsylvania Soap Company, at $100 per share, par value. With each share of the preferred stock sold we will give as a bonus one share of the common stock, par value $25.

The total value of the preferred shares offered is $250,000, which is fifty per cent. of the amount which *we* have already invested in *cash*. In other words, we have invested $500,000 of our own money before asking a dollar of outside money, and the total amount of outside money that we ask for is but half of what we ourselves have put in this business.

We have two large factories at most advantageous points of distribution: one at Lascaster, Pa., one at Buffalo, N. Y.

We have more than $1,500,000 worth of orders at command. There is behind this business the cumulative force of fifty-five years' uninterrupted success.

We have a highly efficient manufacturing system, a perfected sales department, and an effective advertising method. During the past year we have been pushing two of our three leading staples, and are now arranging to push the third. The two articles which we refer to are Miller's Soap (made with Naptha) and Miller's Powerine.

Miller's Soap is the only soap made by the old-fashioned, honest method of boiling, in which naphtha is introduced. All other naphtha soaps are cold mixed, imperfectly blended, and may be used only with cold water. Miller's Soap may be used with either warm or cold water, giving it a great advantage over all others. We enable the retailer to sell a large cake for five cents.

Miller's Powerine is the perfect soap powder. It contains ammonia combined with the soap by a secret process belonging to us. As to its popularity, there is only one soap powder that exceeds the sales of Miller's Powerine, and that has been exploited a lifetime by a fortune in advertising. A big package of Miller's Powerine retails for five cents.

The third article is Dr. Raub's Medicated Cutaneous Soap. This soap is the production of a dermatologist who devoted the greater part of thirty years to its perfection. Though comparatively this is a twenty-five cent soap, our efficient manufacturing system enables us to produce it at a figure permitting it to be retailed at ten cents. When, as is our intention, this soap is brought to the attention of the women of the country through the high-class periodicals, we believe it will be a success of the same kind as Miller's Soap and Powerine.

While these three products are, as we have said, our leading staples we manufacture hundreds of other brands of soaps and many perfumes to meet the demands of the retail drug and grocery trade, as well as many special brands for large department and chain stores, for hotels, railroads, etc.

We export to twenty-seven countries.

Our business as a whole has increased more than fifty per cent. in one year, which growth is entirely due to prudent management, personal energy, and persistent, intelligent advertising.

The advertising which we have done in New York City has brought letters from dealers in all the large cities east of the Mississippi and north of the Carolinas, urging advertising and organization for our products in their cities. So it will be readily seen that there already exists, in embryo, an enormous demand for our goods outside of our cultivated territory. We do not need or want more capital to prosecute our business on its present scale. What we do want this money for is to provide for the growth of our business. We have paid seven per cent. on our present amount of stock with our present facilities. With increased facilities we can more readily pay seven per cent. on the increased amount of stock, because we can increase our production in more than direct ratio to the increase in stock.

If you deposit money in bank at two, three, or even four per cent., or if you are investing in "trust fund" securities, while this seven per cent. opportunity is in sight, you do yourself an injustice, even without considering the certainty of advance in price on The Pennsylvania Soap Company's stock. Accumulations on $100 at seven per cent. in twenty years would be $387, as against $180 at three per cent. But in the bank at three per cent. the value of the principal would remain stationary.

We desire to distribute our stock among a large number of investors rather than to concentrate it among a few, for the reason that we believe every stockholder will be in a sense a salesman for our goods. We especially solicit subscriptions of $100, $200, and up to $500.

In event of stockholders wishing to sell, The Pennsylvania Soap Company will undertake the reselling of the stock at any time.

We will send upon request a booklet giving full information about us, our goods, and our proposition.

We will also send without charge samples of Miller's Soap, Miller's Powerine, and Dr. Raub's Medicated Cutaneous Soap, so that you may practically demonstrate the worth of these goods. Or, if our statements in this announcement have satisfied you of the safety, soundness, and great possibilities of this investment, fill out and mail to us coupon below and take advantage of the special offer of the common stock bonus.

Otherwise write or call upon us. In fact, we especially invite all prospective investors to call upon us personally and see our great plant. As to the financial standing of this company, we refer you to Dun, Bradstreets, The Lancaster Trust Company, Lancaster, Pa., The Union Trust Company, Lancaster, Pa. (Registrars of this stock).

Address all communications to

J. G. MILLER, Treasurer
THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP COMPANY, Lancaster, Pa.

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LANCASTER, PA.

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Enter my name for.....shares of the 7 per cent. Preferred Stock of The Pennsylvania Soap Company at one hundred dollars $100 a share. I enclose my check for $. . . . .being ten per cent. of the par value, and I agree to pay the remainder in three equal instalments in 30 days, 60 days and 90 days respectively.

It is understood that this subscription, when completed, will entitle me to a bonus of ..... additional Shares of the Common Stock of the Company, fully paid and non-assessable.

It is further understood that all stock issued to me in pursuance of this subscription becomes dividend-bearing from the date of final payment that is to say, will share in the first dividend declared by the Company pro rata from the date of issue.

Name .....
(Write given name in full.)

Full Address .....

.....

NOTE. Where payments are made in full, the certificates of stock will be issued and delivered within ten days. Certificates will in all cases bear the date of the complete or final payment.

September 6.—Typesetting machines are put in operation in the Government printing-office.

In the war maneuvers at Bull Run, the attacking army, under General Grant, is repulsed theoretically by General Bell's troops.

September 7.—General Grant wins the advantage in the maneuvers at Bull Run by turning General Bell's left flank.

New York foil fencers beat the representatives of Germany at the Olympic tournament at St. Louis.

A mob at Huntsville, Ala., lynches a negro after overpowering the militia.

September 8.—Prize awards are paid to Admiral Dewey, his officers and men, for the victory of Manila Bay.

Sir William Ramsey addresses the Society of Chemical Industry in New York.

The eighth International Geographic Congress opens in Washington.

September 9.—The maneuvers at Bull Run are ended; General Grant is declared the victor in the first series and General Bell in the second.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

PRIZE-WINNING TWO-ERS.

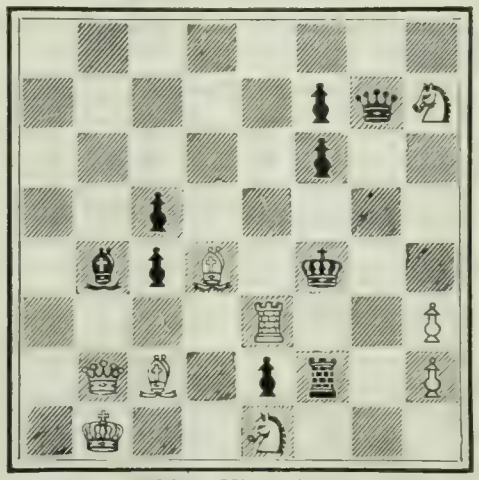
Problem 979.

FIRST PRIZE.

MOTTO: "De Goede Verwachting."

By F. VAN DYK, NEDERLAND.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 5pqS; 5p2; 2p5; 1bpB1k2; 4R2P; 1QB1pr1P; 1K2S3.

White mates in two moves.

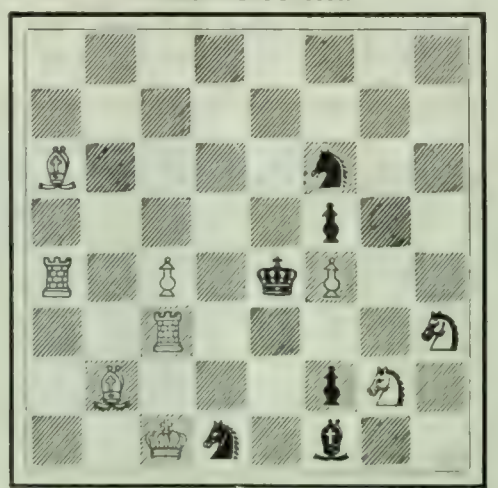
Problem 980.

SECOND PRIZE.

MOTTO: "Altiora Peto."

By H. L. HENRY, LONDON.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 8; B4s2; 5p2; R1P1kP2; 2R4S; 1B3pS1; 2Ks1b2.

White mates in two moves.

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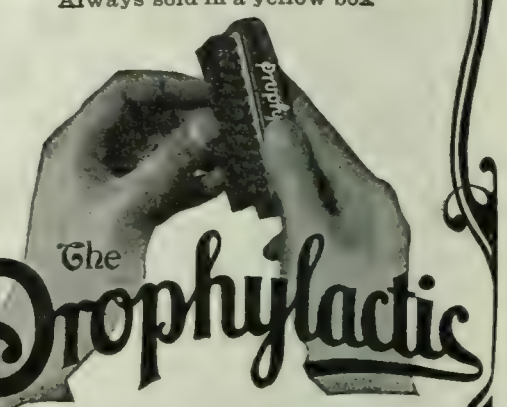

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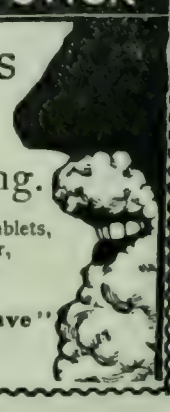

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GLASTONBURY, CONN.

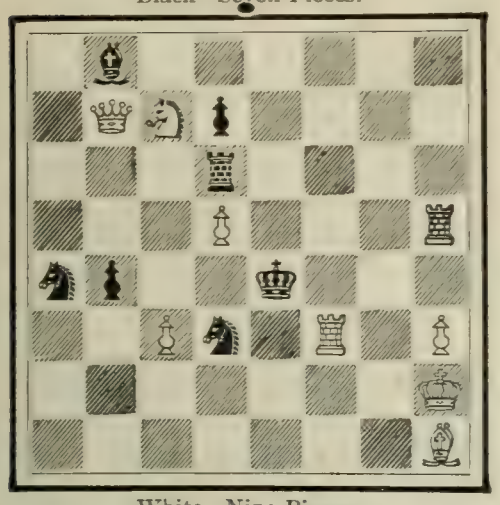
Problem 981.

FIRST HONORABLE MENTION.

MOTTO: "The Soul of Witchery."

By ARTHUR CHARLICK, AUSTRALIA.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 b 6; 1 Q S p 4; 3 r 4; 3 P 3 R; s p 2 k 3; 2 P s 1 R 1 P; 7 K; 7 B.

White mates in two moves.

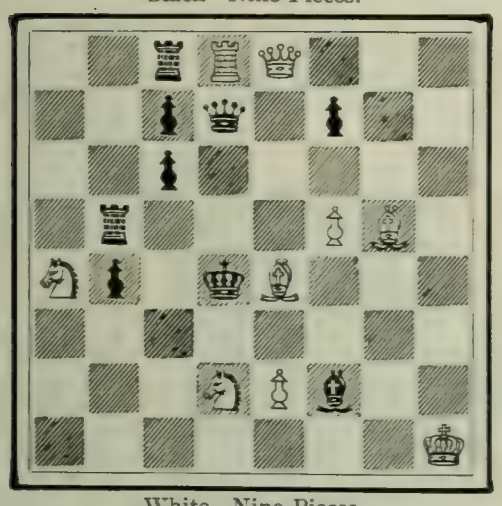
Problem 982.

SECOND HONORABLE MENTION.

MOTTO: "Philomela."

By F. GAMAGE, WESTBORO, MASS.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2 r R Q 3; 2 p q 1 p 2; 2 p 5; 1 r 3 P B 1; S p 1 k B 3; 8; 3 S P b 2; 7 K.

White mates in two moves.

The Judge's Report.

ST. LOUIS, August 29, 1904.

Mr. X. Hawkins,
Springfield, Mo.

Dear Sir: I have examined the twenty-three two-move problems, competing for prizes in The Louisiana Purchase and Seventh American Chess-Congress Problem-Tourney, and I find as follows:

One problem, no solution.

One problem, mate on the move.

Eleven problems, unmeritorious, and not up to ordinary publication-standard.

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This problem has a good initial-move, and the six

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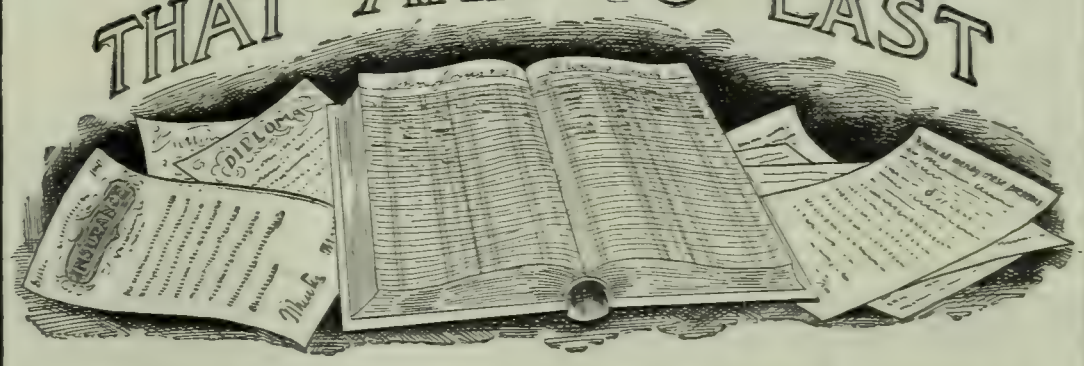

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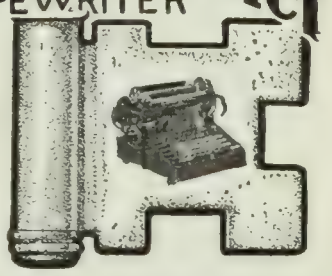

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resulting mates are of more than average purity. There is one "dual," after Black's purposeless move, 1 ...../R—Kt 7, a blemish of little importance in problems of this class.

I award Second Prize to "Altiora Peto."

The Key-move is rather unexpected, and the mate after 1 ...../K x R is very pretty and almost pure. The position is attractive and free from "duals."

The "Soul of Witchery" and "Philomela" are problems worthy of special mention.

Yours sincerely,
C. D. P. HAMILTON.

Solution of Problems.

No. 967.

Leading variations:

1. K—R sq / P—K 5 2. Kt—K 3 / P x Kt 3. B—R 2 / Any 4. P—Kt 7, mate

No. 968.

Author's solution: B—R 6.
Second Solution: B x Q B P, followed by R—Q sq.

No. 969.

Leading variations:

1. B—Kt 3 / R x B 2. Q x B P / P x Q 3. R—K R 7, mate
1. ..... / P x B 2. Q—R 6 / P x Q 3. R—Q R 7, mate

No. 970. Key-move: Q—K 4.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.

967, 968, 969: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

968: Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.

968, 970: E. Bortin, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.; T. Unsworth, New York City.

969, 970: "Arata," New York City; B. Alton, Elyria, O.

970: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; Z. G., Detroit; W. W. Williams, Hyde Park, Mass.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; W. C. Clemo, Ironwood, Mich.; W. K. Greely, Boston; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans.

Comments (967): "Subtle piece of strategy"—G. D.; "The best of the series"—J. G. L.; "A piquant idea cleverly rendered"—F. G.; "One variation is beautiful; but the rest should go on the scrap-heap"—R. H. R.; "Brainy"—L. G.

969: "Not so good as others"—G. D.; "Not quite so easy as it looks"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Superb"—J. G. L.; "Rather loose jointed; but the play is fairly good"—F. G.

970: "Good, but easy"—G. D.; "A magnificent set, individually and collectively"—W. R.; "A fine set"—W. R.; "A pretty little position"—F. G.; "Meritorious"—L. G.

In addition to those reported, W. D. L. R. got 952, 954, 958, 960, 962; B. A., 962, 963, 965; T. U., 962, 963, 964; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo., and O. C. P., 962, 963.

No. 960.

We have been requested to give solution of No. 960 in detail.

1. Q—Q 8 / Q x Q 2. B—B 5 mate 1. ..... / Kt x Q 2. P—B 8(Kt) mate

In the note (September 3) giving the answer to 1 Q—Q 7, an error was made. It should read 1. ...../K—Kt 3. The reason for the move 1 Q—Q 8 is now apparent.

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In the City of London Chess-Club's Tournament, W. E. Napier, of Pittsburg, Pa., it took first prize, with 9 wins, and 7 draws or 12½, 3½. In the Hastings Tournament, Mr. Napier tied with Mr. Atkins for first place, with a score of 7 wins, 1 lost, 3 draws, or 8½, 2½. Should he win the game in the play-off with

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MCDONALD. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	MCDONALD. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	16 B x B	Q x B
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 Q R-Kt sq	Q—Q 2
3 Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 3	18 P—B 5	R—K Kt sq
4 P—Q 4	P x P	19 Kt—K B 3	B—K 4
5 Kt x P	B—Kt 2	20 Kt-Kt 5 ch	K—Kt 2
6 B—K 3	P—Q 3	21 P x P	P x P
7 Q—Q 2	Kt—B 3	22 Kt—Q B 7	Q R—K B sq
8 P—B 3	B—Q 2	23 Kt (B 7)—K 6 ch	K—R sq
9 B—K 2	Q—B sq	24 Kt x R	R x Kt
10 Castles (Q R)	Castles	25 Q R—B sq	R—B 3
11 P—K Kt 4	R—Q sq	26 Kt—B 7 ch	K—Kt 2
12 P—K R 4	P—K R 4	27 Kt x B	Kt x Kt
13 P x P	Kt x P	28 B—Q 4	Q—Kt 4
14 Kt—Q 5	K—R 2	29 R x R	Kt x R
15 P—K B 4	B—Kt 5	30 Q—Kt 5	Q—R 4

Adjourned here. Afterward Mr. Napier resigned.

Russia vs. America.

French Defense.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	22 Kt-B 2(c)	Kt—Kt 6
2 Q—K 2	P—Q B 4	23 R-Q Kt sq	Q x R P
3 P—K B 4	Kt—Q B 3	24 B—Q 2	Q R—Kt sq
4 Kt—K B 3	B—K 2	25 Q—Q sq	R—Kt 2
5 Kt—B 3	P—Q 4	26 Q—B 2	Kt x B
6 P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	27 Q x Kt	K R—Kt sq
7 P—K Kt 3	Castles	28 R—R sq	Q—Q 4 ch
8 B—Kt 2	B—Q 2	29 Kt—K 4	R x P (d)
9 Castles	Kt—Q 5	30 Q—Q sq	P—Q R 4
10 Q-Q sq(a)	Kt x Kt ch	31 Q—B 3	K—R sq
11 B x Kt	B—B 3	32 Q—R 3	K R—Kt 6
12 Q—K 2	Q—Kt 3	33 Q R-K sq	R—Q B 7
13 K—R sq	Q R—Q sq	34 K—Kt sq	P—R 5
14 P—K Kt 4	Q—R 3	35 R—B 3	P—K R 4
15 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2	36 P x P *e. p.*	R(Kt 6)-Kt 7
16 P—Kt 5	P—K Kt 3	37 R—Kt 3	P—R 6
17 Kt-Qsq(b)	P—Q 5	38 Kt—Kt 5	B x Kt
18 Kt—B 2	P—B 5	39 P x B	R—K B 7
19 Kt—Kt 4	P x P	40 P—R 7	P—R 7
20 P x P	Kt—B 4	41 R—Kt 4	Q x P
21 B x B	P x B	Resigns.	

(a) Kt x Kt is probably better at once.

(b) Q—Kt 2 would have been better; and if Black played P—Q 5, White could then play Kt—Q [sq, followed by Kt—B 2 with a stronger game.

(c) There is no other move, as he must lose a Pawn or the exchange, and he has no time to attack on the King's side.

(d) Only a matter of time now; the extra Pawns win.

French Defense.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	FOX. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	FOX. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	24 R—R 3	P—K R 4
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	25 R—Kt 3	Q R—K sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 R—Kt 6	K—Kt 2
4 B—K Kt 5	B—Kt 5	27 Kt x Kt ch	R x Kt
5 B—Q 3	P x P	28 R x Q Kt P ch	K—B 3
6 B x P	P—B 4	29 R—Q 7	P—K 6
7 Kt—K 2	P x P	30 R—Q sq	P—R 5
8 B x Kt	Q x B	31 R—B 3	P—Kt 4
9 Q x P	Q x Q	32 P x P ch (c)	K x P
10 Kt x Q	P—B 4	33 R—K sq	K—Kt 5
11 B—B 3 (a)	P—Q R 3	34 R(K sq)—B sq	R—K B sq
12 CastlesQR	B x Kt	35 P—B 4	P—B 5 (d)
13 P x B	K—B 2	36 R—Q sq	R—B 4
14 K R-K sq	R—K sq	37 P—B 3	R—K 5
15 R—K 3	P—K 4	38 K—B 2	R x P
16 B—Q 5 ch	K—B 3	39 R—Q 6	R(B 4)—B 4
17 P-KB 4(b)	P—K 5	40 K—Kt 2	R—Kt 4 ch
18 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2	41 K—B 2	R—R 5
19 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—B sq	Tschigorin forfeited game under the time limit rule (e).	
20 B—B 7	R—K 2		
21 R—Q 6 ch	B—K 3		
22 B x B	Kt x B		
23 R—Kt 3	P—K Kt 3		

(a) B—Q ^ is better.

(b) It is almost the worst thing White can do to allow the advance of the King's Pawn.

(c) Black threatened P—Kt 5 followed by P—K 7, winning a Rook.

(d) Black has now the better game, White's Rooks being weak.

(e) A most awkward position in which to be pressed for time, yet there is apparently no chance for White to save the game.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	DELMAR. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	DELMAR. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 Q x B P	Q x Q
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	25 B x Q	B x R
3 Kt—K B 3	P x K P	26 B x Q R	B x P ch
4 Kt x P	B—Q 3	27 K x B	R x B
5 P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	28 Kt—Q 5	B—Q 3
6 B—K 2	Castles	29 P—Q B 4	R—Q B sq
7 Castles	P—Q B 4	30 R—Q B sq	K—B 2
8 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	31 P—Q Kt 4	K—K 3
9 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	32 R—B 2	P—K R 3
10 B—K 3	Q—K 2	33 K—B 2	P—K Kt 4
11 K—R sq	B—Kt 2	34 K—K 3	R—K Kt sq
12 Q—K sq	K R—K sq	35 R—Q 2	R—Q sq
13 Q R—Q sq	Kt—Q 4	36 R—K Kt 2	R—K Kt sq
14 B—B 4	Kt x B	37 K—Q 4	R—Kt 2
15 Q x Kt	P x P	38 P—B 5	P x P
16 Q x Q P	B—B 2	39 P x B	R x R
17 P—Q R 3	K—B sq	40 Kt x P ch	K x P
18 Q—K 3	B—Q B sq	41 Kt x R	K—K 3
19 Q—K 2	P—K Kt 3	42 P—Kt 5	K—Q 3
20 Q R—K sq	P—K B 4	43 P—Q R 4	K—K 3
21 B—Kt 3	B—K 3	44 P—R 5	K—Q 3
22 B—R 4	Q—Q B 4	45 P—R 4	Resigns.
23 Q—R 6	B—B 5		

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. W. K.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) Is the proper name 'Marion' feminine or masculine? (2) In the name of Francis Marion Crawford, the author, is it a given name or a surname? (3) In the universally accepted expression, 'He is a friend of mine,' how do you parse 'friend' and 'mine'?"

(1) "Marion" is a family name; "Marian" is a feminine given or Christian name. (2) Francis Marion Crawford was named from Francis Marion, an American general in the Revolutionary war. (3) "Friend" is a noun in the nominative case, coming after the verb "is." "Mine" is a pronoun in the objective case, object of the preposition "of." "Of mine" in the sentence quoted above is an example of the so-called "double possessive."

"C. R. M.," New York.—"Please decide what composes a team of animals. Is the word 'team' used correctly to designate a single horse and vehicle or two horses and vehicle?"

A team consists of two or more beasts of burden harnessed together; also the animals with their harness or equipment and the vehicle to which they are attached. In statute law the word "team" usually denotes either one or two beasts of burden with their harness and the vehicle to which they are attached for use.

"L. A.," New York City.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'I told him the same that I told the butler,' or 'I told him the same as I told the butler'? Would the insertion of the word 'thing' after the word 'same' make any difference?"

"I told him the same *as* I told the butler" is correct. If the noun "thing" is supplied, "same" becomes an adjective and the sentence then should read: "I told him the same thing *that* I told the butler."

"W. A. S.," Mishawaka, Ind.—"What is 'cordite' and what is the origin of the name?"

"Cordite" is an explosive compound which consists of nitroglycerin and an absorbent or dope such as cotton-waste. The name is derived from "cord" (a string), from the elongated appearance of the grains.

"Fr. E. O.," Meinrad, Ind.—"Please inform me which is the authoritative pronunciation of 'Nice' in Asia Minor, where the first ecumenical council was held."

The ancient name of the village where the council was held was "Nicæa"; the modern name is "Iznik." The name "Nice," perhaps a corruption of "Nicæa" or from "Nicene" is pronounced either "nice" ("i" as in "ice") or "nees."

"H. R.," Raymond, Miss.—"(1) Can you tell me anything of 'Calanthe,' a name which I find in the title of a burial society, 'The Grand Court of Calanthe'? (2) Also, can you identify the plant 'copell' with its genus or family?"

(1) "Calanthe" was the betrothed wife of Pythias the Syracusan (see Banim, "Damon and Pythias"); but there is also a "Calantha," princess of Sparta, who died of a broken heart on hearing of the death of her father and of the assassination of her betrothed. For particulars see Ford's play "The Broken Heart." (2) "Copell," or more correctly "copal," of which there are Brazilian, Indian, Madagascan, and Mexican varieties, is a plant of the genus *Hymenæa* of the bean family, of which the courbaril, or the algaroba, is the best-known species.

"J. D. F.," Philadelphia, Pa.—A succession of nouns in the nominative case connected by the conjunction "and" requires a plural verb.

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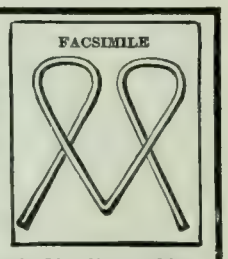

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 13 New York, September 24, 1904 Whole Number, 753

Published Weekly by
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Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS JAPAN LOSING SYMPATHY?

We are told by the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent that "a marked change of feeling" toward Japan is becoming evident "not only among the general public, but in official circles, both civil and military." This change of feeling is due partly to the "insufferably overbearing and insolent" air adopted by the Japanese in their hour of victory, partly to a feeling that the Japanese soldiers fight like heathen, and partly to a conviction that Japan resents our occupation of the Philippines and will some day draw the sword against us. Says *The Herald's* correspondent:

"Army and navy officers who have recently returned from the Philippines and the China station report that at present the Japanese have not a friend in the East among mercantile, military, or naval men of white extraction. Their success has made them insufferably overbearing and insolent. They implicitly believe that their army and navy are invincible and give their views publicity in a manner which is galling. Their total disregard of the truth, their apparent inability to conceive that there is anything sacred about a promise or agreement, and the barbarism which is so clearly apparent through their veneer of politeness and civilization have irritated and alienated all who have come in contact with them. The disillusion of the pro-Japanese correspondents who flocked to Tokyo early in the year is an old story.

"In Manila and the Philippines generally the steady successes of the Japanese are viewed with disfavor and some concern. It was well understood that the Japanese supplied munitions of war to the insurgents on very favorable terms, and that there was more than mere commercialism behind the aid given the Filipinos. It is believed that a number of Japanese officers under leave of absence served with Aguinaldo's forces.

"That Japan resents our occupation of the Philippines is well known. A naval officer tells a story which shows the attitude of the Japanese on this matter in a strong light. While several Japanese ships were in the harbor of Manila before the outbreak of the present war a number of our officers were invited to a dinner on board the Japanese flagship. To the astonishment of the American officers the younger Japanese officers discussed quite freely our position at Manila. They showed a remarkable knowledge of the fortifications, and the disposition of our troops; they had exact data as to the length of time it would take a fleet of ours to reach those waters, and gleefully declared that there was not a gun on the island that they could not silence in fifteen minutes, and that we could not assemble a fleet large enough to prevent them from landing 200,000 men on Luzon within two weeks after the order to mobilize was given. They also announced that Japan would never wait for a formal declaration of war to strike an enemy.

"Among Southern men, especially, sympathy is now entirely with the Russians. As a former Confederate colonel stated the other night in a hotel corridor:

"'We Southerners don't like to see a colored man licking a white man.'

"And this feeling seems to have entirely supplanted the former sympathy with the small man fighting the big one.

"It is realized now also that so far as resources available at the point of contact were concerned Russia was at a disadvantage at the beginning of the war, and has continued in that condition. The splendid defense of Port Arthur and Kuropatkin's desperate efforts from Tashechiao to Liao-Yang to hold back a far superior Japanese army have appealed to our soldiers.

"Among military men there is a general feeling that the Japanese soldier is 'uncanny.' The average white man does not care to die and does not welcome an opportunity to advance to certain death. He is ready to take all necessary chances in the pursuit of glory, or through patriotism, and is willing to go wherever he is told to. But the ancestor-worshiping Japanese, who regards himself as but a link in a long chain, who is content to die at any time if he is sure that a certain number of joss sticks will be burned in his memory by his descendents or successors, and who fears his officers more than any possible enemy, has introduced a new factor into the war game. He is not acting according to the rules which govern the sport. . . . . .

"But, tho the Japanese navy fights on more orthodox lines than the army, and while its efficiency is admitted, the sailors of Nippon are unpopular with every navy in the world, even that of England. Their manners are 'cocky' and offensive and display the contempt of the self-sufficient barbarian for ideas and customs different from his own.

"Even the Japanese butlers, valets, and stewards have been affected by Japan's victories. Many have become unbearable to their masters and mistresses, and have been discharged in self-defense.

"There are several places where friction between Japan and the United States might arise. The Philippine and Sandwich islands are the most dangerous. It will be remembered that Japan once sent a cruiser to Honolulu to back up complaints of ill treatment of her subjects. In the salmon-fishing country there has been much trouble with the Japanese.

"In the navy it is generally believed that we will have to meet Japan's fleets on the Pacific before the century is old."

The charge that Japan takes an unfriendly view of our presence in the Philippines is denied by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who recalls that after the battle of Manila, and before American troops had been sent thither, "the Japanese Legation in this city formally notified Judge Day, then Secretary of State, that Japan welcomed the United States as a Pacific Power and hoped she would retain the Philippines. Further to show that Japan was sincere in her expressions, the intermediary of the Tokyo cabinet was directed to inform the American Government that Japan stood ready to offer to the United States any assistance in her power, practically placing her navy and army at the disposal of the United States if they were needed." The Springfield *Republican* can see very readily how "a too successful and powerful Japan"

HOW PEARY COULD QUICKLY REACH THE POLE.
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

might inspire apprehension, but it believes that the true friends of Japan "would regard Japanese supremacy in the Orient with absolute equanimity." To quote:

"The sympathy of the true friends of Japan is not waning in the least, yet it is very possible that in all those circles which have favored her cause, because of selfish interests in Oriental exploitations and because of a fear of Russian predominance, the dread of a too successful and powerful Japan is asserting itself. From our own viewpoint, they have some reason for their apprehensions, since it can not be denied that the Japanese are human and probably subject to all those passions and ambitions which nations highly successful in war have ever been obliged to contend with. If the Japanese should become somewhat inflated with the sense of their own military glory and their astonishing achievements, it would not be surprising. If they should develop a party bent on dominating the Orient, those of us who know how the white nations of the West act under similar circumstances would not be upset with amazement. At the same time, the true Western friends of Japan, fully appreciating all the possibilities involved in her military triumph—not yet made secure, by the way—would regard Japanese supremacy in the Orient with absolute equanimity for the simple reason that they believe the Japanese to be better fitted to lead the Orient than powers that are wholly alien to the civilization of the Far East. Better a Japan dominating Asia than a Russia, a Germany, an England, or an America. For Japan sprang from Asia's loins and can teach Asia to be free again."

OLD LADY EUROPE — "Heavens! He is getting too big for his cradle. I hope he won't knock it over and try to lick me."
—Syndicate cartoon by Walker.

THE Jap soldier gets forty-five cents a month for what he is doing to the Russians. The Czar might offer him fifty cents to stop it if he had any idea of business. *The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Japanese have ordered 7,500 tons of armor plate from the Carnegie company, which ought to mean, after passing through the proper dividend channels, a few more libraries for somebody. Thus we see what a great educational institution war is.—*The Indianapolis News.*

DESTINATION OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

HOW the Baltic fleet will go to the Far East, and what it will do and where it will go when it reaches there, are questions that are baffling the minds of our newspaper editors. If we are to believe all they say about it, part of the fleet will break down on the way, the rest will be unable to get coal, they will be defeated by the Japanese in battle, and will find Vladivostok frozen up and Port Arthur in the hands of the enemy. The general conclusion seems to be that the best place for Admiral Rojestvensky is at home. On paper, the Baltic fleet overmatches the whole Japanese navy; but then, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, the Russian squadrons in the Far East at the beginning of the war overmatched the Japanese navy, too, until they met. Few expect that Rojestvensky will see the Jap this year. The proposed despatch of the fleet is pronounced a "bluff" by the Springfield *Republican;* and the Pittsburg *Post* thinks it is "intended to impress the people of Russia." "If the Baltic fleet reaches the Mediterranean without a breakdown it may consider itself extremely lucky," observes the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "and if it ever gets beyond the Red Sea the time of wonders will have come." The following editorial in the New York *Press* preceded by only a few hours the latest announcement that the departure of the fleet had been "postponed":

"Mme. Patti said no more farewells to America than the Baltic fleet to the shores of Russia. For the forty-seventh time, at least, Admiral Umtyumpsky, or whoever he is, has weighed anchor, hoisted the blue peter and set off for the Far East. Always, however, there was something to be done that made the fleet turn back. Some ship was yet to join it, or another good excuse was found, and the vessels shuttle-cocked between two or three ports from early spring to late summer.

CAN HE HOLD ON LONG ENOUGH?
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

WAR IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

Announcement is now made of the definite, 'positively last' farewell of the great Baltic fleet. We are even favored with circumstantial details as to the manner in which it will get to the Far East. That calls for coal will be made at several foreign ports is important if true, and suggests that France will have some fine points in neutrality law to split if the Baltic fleet actually does get far enough from home to make the question troublesome.

"But we doubt if the French sea lawyers ever will have to brush up their authorities. The news of the fleet's 'departure' is too well advertised to sound true. The seven battle-ships from the Baltic would be no match for Togo once they made the difficult and even doubtful passage to the Yellow Sea. There is no belligerent port in the Far East that would not be either blockaded by a hostile fleet or ice-bound when it arrived. The Russian admiral would have to fight for a base or go into a neutral port and dismantle. We can see nothing in the rumored sailing of Russian war-ships but another of those childish boasts with which the foolish Muscovites flatter themselves they can deceive a world whose eyes are wide open to their humbuggery. The Baltic fleet will no more reach the Yellow Sea than Port Arthur will avoid capitulation."

LYNCHING AND THE MILITIA.

THERE seems to be a feeling in the South that something is wrong with the militia which permitted the lynchings at Statesboro, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala. Only one officer, according to the testimony before the court of inquiry into the Statesboro affair, made any attempt to check the mob, and he was overruled by his superior officers. One of the militiamen testified that he wounded one of the rioters with his bayonet, but explained that it was an accident, and that he "intended no harm." The militiamen also testified that the judge used inflammatory language in sentencing the prisoners that had much to do with exciting the mob, and said that the sheriff himself led the mob to the room where the prisoners were confined, flung open the door, and shouted to the mob to "Come on." When the mob had taken their victims, they led them past the camp where the militia were drawn up, and the latter looked on like children watching a parade. Five of the officers are to be tried by court-martial at Savannah on Thursday of next week. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* recommends that they be shot for cowardice. The lynching at Huntsville, Ala., on September 8, where the militia looked on, is also being investigated. At Selma, Ala., three deputy sheriffs are under arrest on the charge of lynching a negro whom they were supposed to be guarding.

These offenses against the law by the very men whose duty it was to uphold it have started a wave of indignation in that part of the country. The Statesboro case is the principal theme of comment. The Atlanta *Constitution* and the Charleston *News and Courier* are calling for the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

"The men who outraged the laws of the State are probably as blatant as any one in talking about state sovereignty, despite the fact that they struck a blow at that sovereignty more deadly than any enemy of state sovereignty ever delivered. It is a fact that the average citizen will rather endure a tyrannical form of government than an incompetent government, and these men have done all in their power to demonstrate the incompetence of the government of Georgia. It remains with the governor to demonstrate that the State is a sovereign power, and he has promised in a public interview to use his best endeavors in that direction. . . . That the company of troops who had charge of the prisoners are unfitted to wear the uniform of state troops is proved by the inexorable logic of the facts of the case. Squirm as they may, the officers and men of that command can only escape impalement on one horn of the dilemma by impaling themselves on the other horn. Either they are guilty of cowardice or of insufferable incompetence. It is possible for them to escape the one charge only by practically pleading guilty to the other. . . . The company is best disbanded and the straps stripped from the shoulders of the officers who have disgraced their insignia of office. If these men are to remain in the service of the State they will find themselves and their command distrusted by their fellow guardsmen who have some idea of a soldier's duty. No sensible officer would think of accepting the services of a detail of such a company for guard duty if the situation gave promise of any trouble, and the command would better accept its disgrace and humiliation now than to remain in the service and accept the humiliation which must come to them when they are placed under the command of an officer who has some pride in his avocation."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* sheds the following additional light upon the militia of that State:

"It affords *The Chronicle* no sort of satisfaction to refer to anything that is not to the credit of the military of Georgia. And yet recent events have made it too clear to be doubted that the military organization of this State is wofully lacking in true military spirit and discipline.

"The Statesboro affair alone was sufficient to emphasize this fact. When a commanding officer doesn't know the difference between dress parade and riot duty, it is painfully evident that time and money have been wasted in maintaining the particular company of which he happens to be the head.

"But if there is any truth whatsoever in a story that comes from North Carolina, the military of Georgia have again been disgraced by the misconduct of some of its members. The Greensboro (N. C.) *Record* makes this editorial charge against Georgia soldiers:

GOV. JOSEPH M. TERRELL, OF GEORGIA,

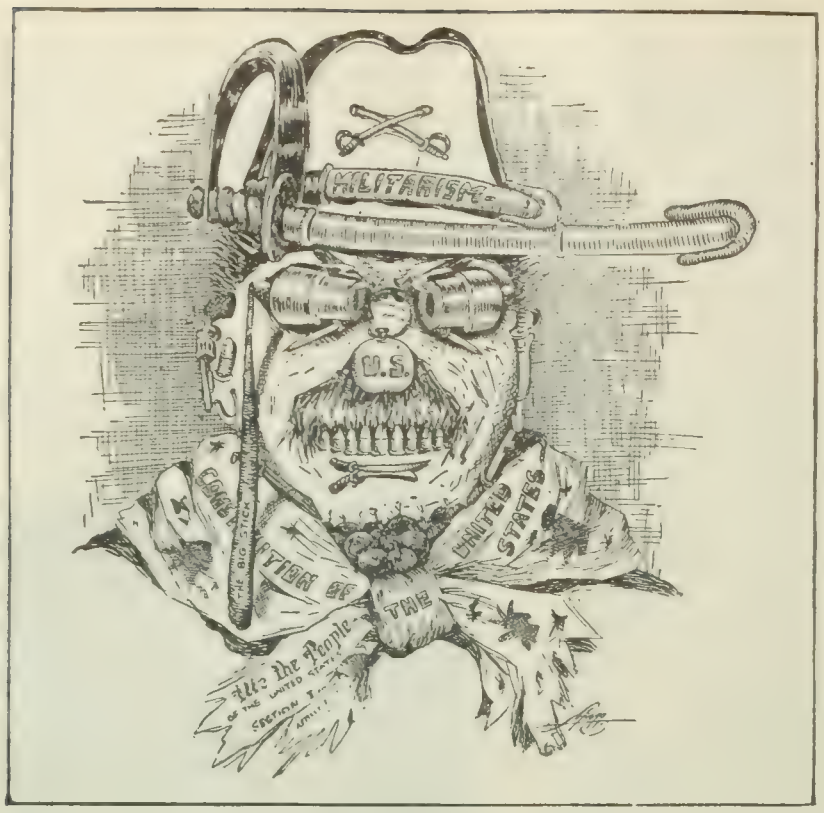
Who has ordered a trial by court martial for the militia officers who failed to prevent the Statesboro lynching. He says: "The crime against these negroes is of but small importance as compared with the great crime against the law. The law has been whipped, overcome and trod under foot by the mob. The negroes may not have deserved better, but surely the law did."

"'Georgia troops, of all others, should keep quiet when on an outing, yet the conduct of these troops all along the road en route to Manassas has been disgraceful. At or near Charlotte they assaulted a negro passing on a wheel and put out an eye, besides almost killing him. While at this place Sunday they beat a negro man badly, and as the train from which young Lester had fallen and was killed passed out of town they threw a rock at one of the teachers of the A. and M. college and hurt him severely. It was noticeable that the Texas troops were quiet and orderly, yet if put to the test no doubt they would never do as some of the Georgia troops did at Statesboro—allow a mob to take two negroes right from under their eyes and burn them at the stake. Common decency would require the Georgia contingent to keep quiet. But this is the class that runs quickest when real trouble comes.'

"If Georgia soldiers have been guilty of such hoodlumism, then they should be summarily dismissed from the service and severely punished besides. In any event, Governor Terrell should take immediate steps to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charge. And if it is possible to ascertain the guilty parties, they should be turned over to the North Carolina authorities, to be punished under the laws of that State. Such ruffians deserve no consideration at the hands of any one; they disgrace the State in which they live, as well as the uniform they wear.

"In the mean time, the truth may as well be told about Georgia's military organization. The military of Georgia will never amount to anything as long as the military department of the State is used as a political plaything—as long as the office of adjutant-general is used for the purpose of pensioning disabled veterans or for paying political debts."

A number of Southern papers commend the action of the Methodist Church at Statesboro, which calls upon such of its members as took part in the lynching to leave the church or "make public



FOR PRESIDENT!
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

THE HERO—"Take that, and *that*, villain!"
VILLAIN (aside)—"Oh, Theodore, stop it, you're tickling me so!"
Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

THE FURY OF ROOSEVELT IN CARICATURE.

confession of wrong, with expression of penitence and contrition." The pastor is the only man in Statesboro who has given the names of any of the lynchers to the grand jury. The Macon *Telegraph*, while indorsing this action, suggests that the churches could do more good by trying to raise the moral level of the negro race, which "has drifted into criminal dispositions and deeds." It says:

"The negro will listen to any white man who brings him a personal message and if the clergy of the South will take up the burden of preaching to the negroes the abhorrence and suppression of the criminalities of their race as the price of immunity from mobs and lynchings, we feel sure they will not preach without results."

INCREASE OF CRIME IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

THE newspapers are now giving considerable space to the increase of crime in the large cities of the United States during the last few months. Chicago has been attracting attention by its daily chronicle of crime, and now New York is wrought up over an epidemic of murders, robberies, and hold-ups. Mississippi also comes forward with a murder record which, the Chicago *Record-Herald* says, "indicates that life is about twice as safe in Southern Italy as in that State." "The violence and indifference to violence shown by our great cities, Chicago included," says *The Record-Herald*, "are symptomatic of a great and rapid change that is passing over the country. If the 'Anglo-Saxon' respect for law and order is leaving us, it is high time to start a revival of it." There have been 24 murders, 68 robberies, 57 felonious assaults, and 253 burglaries in New York City within one month. Accounts of hold-ups and robberies have also become a conspicuous feature of the Chicago dailies. In Mississippi there were 569 known murders committed during the eight months ending September 1, chiefly among the lower classes and negroes. This large number of murders is said to be due to the fact that the negroes, who are receiving higher wages, have spent too much money in gambling and liquor.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York, has set out to reduce the criminal record in a manner that is being commended by the local papers. The commissioner says the police force is too small and he has called for 400 more men. He has made some shifts in the department, detailing men who have been working indoors to the sidewalk force. *The Tribune* declares that of the 4,500 policemen in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, "not more than 3,000 actually 'beat the flags.' Nearly 1,000 have secured 'inside' jobs which are away from the weather." *The Herald* thinks that the chief demoralizing influences in the Police Department are "politics and pull."

The police force of Chicago has for some time been regarded as inefficient. It will be recalled that former Deputy Police Commissioner Piper, of New York, last March reported upon the police conditions in Chicago (see LITERARY DIGEST, April 2). He found the force in a "disgraceful condition of demoralization and inefficiency"; but, it is said, his recommendations to bring the police up to the standard have been disregarded. Chief O'Neill puts the blame of the latest outbreak of crime upon the stockyards strike, which, he asserts, deprived him of five hundred of his most able men. "If we are to have the excuse of the small force always with us," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "there is so much the more reason for a concentration of the directing mind upon the work in hand, and certainly that other excuse about the strike detail can serve no longer. The need is not so much for men as for alertness, vigor, discipline. With these supplied in due measure, the reign of crime would soon be brought to an end."

Our slow methods of procedure against criminals, thinks the New York *World*, is responsible, in part, for the general increase in crime. That paper remarks:

"In England there is no appeal in criminal cases. Whether the conviction is right or wrong, it stands unless a pardon is granted by the Home Secretary or the criminal becomes insane.

"On the other hand, the prosecution of criminals in the United States is fast degenerating into a ghastly farce. The murderer whose means permit him to retain shrewd counsel is almost certain to escape punishment. Trials extend over weeks and often over months. A verdict of guilty gives no assurance that the criminal will pay the penalty. Appeals are multiplied, based upon technical and frivolous objections, for the mere purpose of prolonging life, and if the law is finally permitted to take its course it is only after years of delay. The crime has been forgotten and the lesson intended to be conveyed almost lost.

"In addition to this, as proved by the long record of crimes for which no arrests have been made, the fear of discovery is a lessened deterrent force."

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

GLIMPSES of an approaching increase in prosperity are now being obtained by the financial and commercial watchers who enjoy special facilities for such observation. A year ago the experts assured us, as the financial writer of the New York *Sun* recalls, "that the country was in for a long stretch of hard times"; but now, right in the midst of a presidential campaign, business has the contrariety to disregard all rules and show signs of improvement. The "uncertain and dubious feelings" that have been filling the minds of railroad officials with gloom, we are told by *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), "have given way to confidence and optimism." The "farmers, too, have ceased to worry," and "more buoyancy prevails in commercial and industrial circles." Business men in the West are pictured as "confident," "enthusiastic," and free from care. A banker from Wisconsin who was attending the bankers' convention in New York last week assured a *Herald* reporter that "we have more money than we can use," and another from Texas said that in his State "prosperity is knocking at every man's door." Pacific coast bankers report that the war has helped the coast States. In 1896 the deposits in the banks of Seattle amounted to $3,000,000; to-day they reach a total of $35,000,000. Other bankers tell the same story. The Denver *Republican* reports that with the advent of more settled conditions, "the turn in the tide of business affairs has come to Denver and Colorado," and "in every department of business there has been a marked change for the better." John Skelton Williams, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, says the business outlook in the South "was never brighter," and E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, declares that "fundamental conditions throughout the country are such that a continuation of prosperity is altogether assured."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* and some other Democratic papers make the objection that the high cost of living more than offsets the supposed "prosperity" for the average man; but *The Railway World* replies that the high prices have saved us from disaster. Says the latter journal:

"To whatever cause this firmness of prices is due, and the rapid increase in the production of gold seems to be the most reasonable explanation of their maintenance, the influence of stable prices in protecting the country from the worst effects of financial collapse has been most salutary. If commodity prices had fallen as they fell in previous seasons of depression, the margin of safety on loans and fixed charges would have been destroyed and a large number of bankruptcies followed by a prolonged period of liquidation could hardly have been avoided. With prices firmly maintained, however, and the purchasing power of productive industry still intact, the period of liquidation will not be seriously protracted."

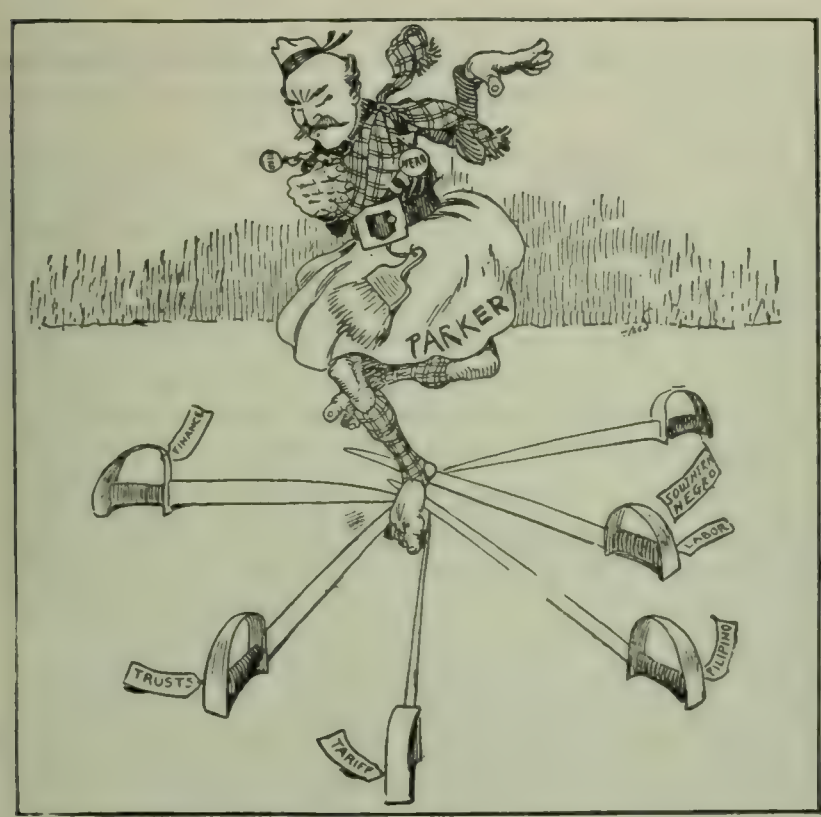
The Wall Street Journal takes the following optimistic view of the next few years:

"Does any one doubt that the population of this country is steadily to increase during the next four or five years, and can any one doubt the enormous significance of this increase in population in its relation to the demands for the necessities as well as for many of the luxuries of life? Five years ago we were surprised, for a moment, with the attainment of a population of 75,000,000, but speedily came to regard such a population as a mere matter of course. We now talk of a population of 80,000,000, and seem to attach but little significance to it. And yet, in 1908, if the percentage of increase keeps up, we shall have a population of more than 88,000,000. When it is said that in the past thirty-three years our population has increased 100 per cent., while that of all the world has increased but 25 per cent., we get some idea of what this expansion in our population means to the United States.

"Of course, this increase in population means a great addition to the inland commerce of the United States, and it is on this inland commerce that our national prosperity is chiefly based. It is possible to give an approximate of the amount of this inland commerce as computed by the Government. It amounted in 1870 to $7,000,000,000; in 1900 it was $20,000,000,000; in 1903 it amounted to $22,000,000,000, and at that figure it is important to note it was equal to the entire international commerce of the whole world. At the rate of growth which it is reasonable to expect, our internal commerce in 1908 will amount to $25,000,000,000. . . . . .

"Now, while many may doubt whether the growth of the country in the next four years will be as rapid as that between 1898 and 1903, any one who studies the situation can not for an instant doubt that there is to be a large growth in that time. It is admitted that we are having what is called a 'reaction' in business, and that statistics of bank clearings and railroad earnings show some decline as compared with last year, while there has been a considerable falling-off in the volume of speculation. But when the results are compared with the average of five years a growth is discovered, and no one can dispute the fact that this country is still moving forward. There has been a temporary slowing down in the speed of our progress, but we are still forging ahead, and at a rapid rate which is not unlikely soon to be much accelerated. In view of this fact the calculations made of what the aggregate of our business will be in 1908 do not appear so imaginary as some might think.

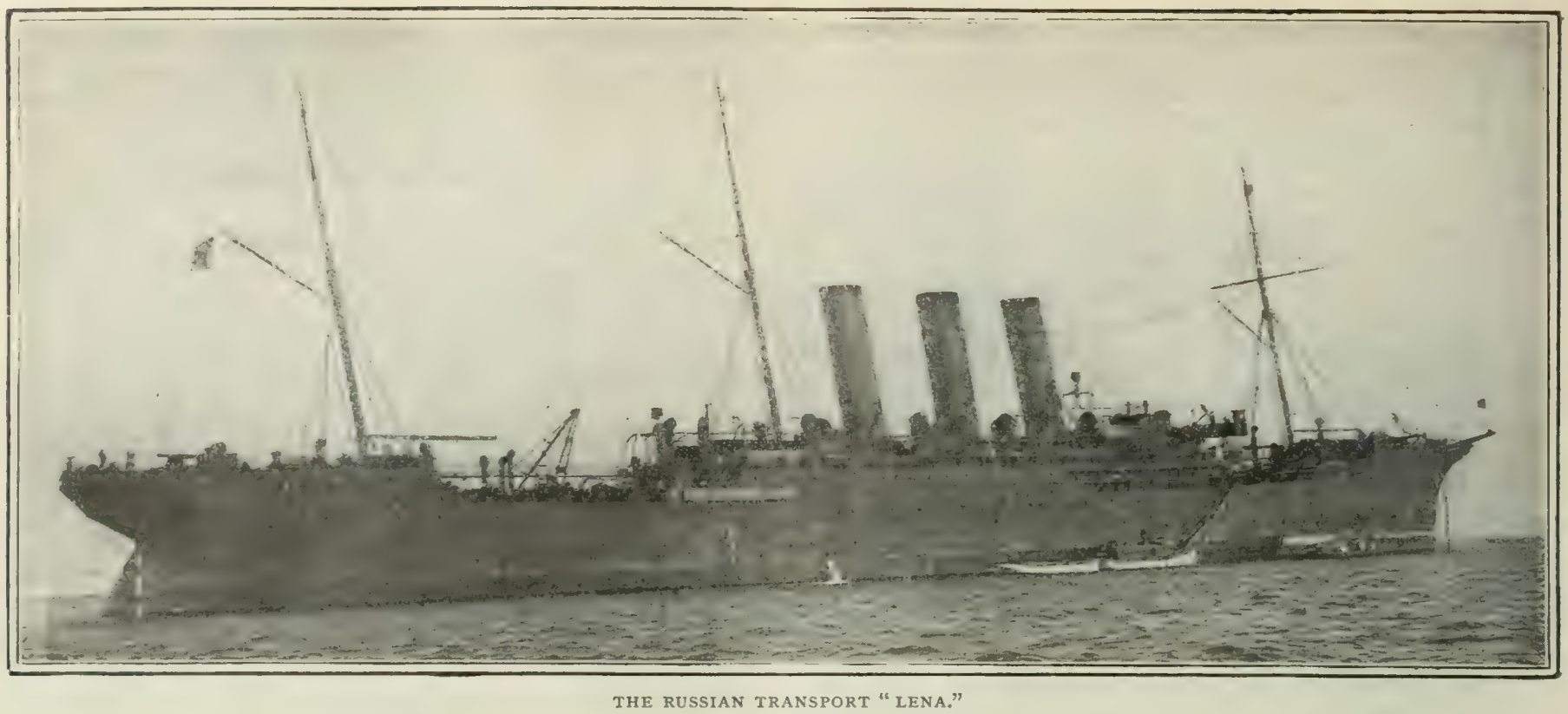
"The great practical question which confronts every business



THE SWORD DANCER.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

MAKING A DESPERATE EFFORT TO SHOULDER BOTH ELEMENTS.
—Shiras in the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*.

WORRIES OF THE GREAT HARMONIZER.



THE RUSSIAN TRANSPORT "LENA."

man is, therefore, 'What share of this increase in the wealth of the country am I going to obtain?' This is not a time for cowardice and hesitation. It is a time for courage and enterprise."

RUSSIA'S THREAT TO OUR PACIFIC TRADE.

THE commerce of our Pacific ports is reported to be "temporarily paralyzed" by the appearance of several Russian cruisers off the coast. The first paralytic stroke occurred when the *Lena* entered the San Francisco harbor on September 11; but relief from this shock came when it was learned that, instead of being a "Vladivostok raider," the *Lena* was a slow-going transport with leaky boilers, whose captain wanted permission to dismantle and lay up his ship till the war was over—a request that was granted with alacrity. Before the excitement over the *Lena* had subsided, however, came the news that two more Russian cruisers were hovering off the shore, "with the view of stopping the shipment of contraband of war," as a despatch from St. Petersburg says. The consternation among the shippers of our Pacific ports over the appearance of the *Lena* is made the theme of a delighted editorial in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, so we are told by cable, which paper remarks bitingly that the Americans "find it immeasurably easier to send a whole squadron against the Sultan than to receive one Russian transport." It is also pleased to note "how the slightest Russian success creates apprehension throughout the rest of the world." Simultaneously with these events comes the news that Russia has modified her definition of contraband so as to let food and fuel destined for Japanese ports pass, unless the port of destination is blockaded, or unless there is reason to suppose that the supplies are intended for the use of the army or navy. British and American objections to the Russian classification of railway material and certain kinds of machinery as contraband, however, are not sustained.

The New York *Press* regards the Russian decision on contraband as another diplomatic triumph for Secretary Hay; and the Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "where Russia recedes no other Power is likely to claim more." The latter paper continues:

"The action now taken at St. Petersburg renders it morally certain that in future coal and provisions must be proved to have a hostile destination before their seizure will be accepted in any prize court. For England, whose food supply comes by sea and whose chief peril in war is the interruption by hostile vessels of the stream of foodstuffs which sets toward the British islands, the conclusion now reached is of supreme importance. The largest exporter of food known, the United States, has had a stake in this decision hardly less large. Our foreign commerce becomes secure under the conclusions now reached, which place on the captor all the burden of proving a hostile destination and a hostile purpose and intent in the shipment of articles like coal and provisions. Earmarked with a hostile destination, no neutral flag can protect them. But simply consigned to a country at war, they remain as safe from capture during hostilities as during peace.

"There remains a wide range of articles daily used in war on which a decision is more difficult. Railroad equipment is one of these. Railroad supplies are as necessary in the war in Manchuria as powder and shot. The Japanese campaign hinges on the free use of newly laid submarine cables. Wireless-telegraph apparatus is to-day as important in naval operations as a range-finder.

"Russia claimed all these as absolute contraband. Seizures and condemnations have been made on this principle. Neither England nor the United States can permit this. These also must be accepted as only conditional contraband. Proof of a military use and destination must be established."

POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS.

WHEN Ambassador von Holleben was recalled to Germany, one of the reasons assigned by several astute London dailies was his supposed failure to "work" the German papers in this country, and to create a vote "swung from Berlin." If that was the case, Ambassador von Sternberg would seem to be equally guilty, for a careful reading of the German-American papers fails to discover any political solidarity among them. And, furthermore, they select for comment only such aspects of the campaign as would appeal to a native American as much as to one born in the Fatherland. The numerous Socialist organs among the German-American papers denounce both Roosevelt and Parker, while the rest favor one or the other, according to their own judgment. All, however, seem to be under the impression that the Republicans are having the best of it thus far in the campaign.

The New York *Staats-Zeitung* (Dem.) thinks that the Democrats have "a hard, difficult, stern struggle before them, in which they must pledge all that they possess in order to win." The Republicans, it continues, "have a decided advantage, not because of their merits, but as a consequence of former errors of the Democrats," and "to make these good is not easy." The New York *Morgen-Journal* (Dem.), Mr. Hearst's German daily, declares that

"the Democrats have a chance of winning in November only in case they are united," and then says that "practically as good as nothing at all has been done to promote harmony." The party leaders are "timid," the standard bearer is "silent." "The Democrats will have to get to work with great energy if they mean to win," remarks the Chicago *Freie Presse* (Ind. Dem.). The St. Louis *Westliche Post* (Rep.) is confident of Roosevelt's election, and the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* (Rep.) thinks that the Hill retirement "farce" shows plainly "how slight are the hopes of success in the Democratic camp." The Cleveland *Wachter und Anzeiger* (Labor) declares that "the Democratic party with Parker, the Republican party with Roosevelt—both are the same." And the Socialist New York *Volkszeitung* sums up the two candidates thus:

"Roosevelt at any rate has on his side the Jingoes, the American bellicose element, the capitalistic. He is a man of power and that sort of thing has always strong attractions for a certain class. Parker is nothing but a political time-server, without originality, a man of the machine, a devoted and submissive servant of the influences that have thrust him forward for their own selfish ends."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GROWTH OF COOPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

PROBABLY twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the adult population of the United States are now included in the membership of some 50,000 associations through which they are sharing the benefits of "cooperation," and in ten years the tremendous achievements of the British Isles in this direction will be surpassed. Thus Mr. J. M. C. Hampson, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, tells of the swift growth of cooperation in this country. "The figures relating to cooperation in the United States," he writes, "have been so quietly and quickly built up in the last three or four years that they are amazing." Mr. Hampson shows that the business done by the British cooperative societies in 1903 amounted to over $400,000,000, the profits returned to cooperators being $50,000,000. This, he reminds us, is the result of sixty years of cooperation.

He tells as follows how the cooperative idea is working with the fruit growers of California:

"A few years ago the fruit producers of California, or, at any rate, in many of the small towns and villages, realized that they were getting little for their crops; they also realized that they were paying far too much for the supplies which they needed to conduct their business and to live—supplies which, for the most part, were bought from manufacturing centers in the East through the hands of countless middlemen. They formed cooperative societies. They banded together to sell their produce as one man; they bought their supplies by the wholesale for themselves. Last year forty-five societies on the Rochdale cooperative system, and representing societies from Dos Palos, Santa Rosa, Sacramento, Oakland, and so on through all the California centers, did a business amounting to over $15,000,000. They have formed for themselves a wholesale society in San Francisco, modeled on the plan of the cooperative wholesale societies of England and Scotland.

"In the State of Washington there are over twenty-four successful cooperative societies operating on the same lines, and in such centers as Seattle there are cooperative retail stores with branch establishments in different parts of the city."

In a little town in Utah, we are informed, certain farmers who had combined to sell their products "had obtained a good price, and in combination had been buying their supplies last winter at a saving, for example, of $1.25 a ton on all coal consumed." In Rockwell, Iowa, the cooperative society of farmers did a business last year of $300,000. This society has done $5,000,000 worth of business in the last four or five years. Mr. Hampson calls attention to the number of cooperative stores now operating. He writes:

"A Western federation of miners has run four quasi-cooperative stores at Cripple Creek, Colo.; the millmen of Monessen, Pa., have started a cooperative store; the cooperative creamery association of Utica, Mich., did a business of 120,000 pounds of butter last year, bringing an average of twenty-three cents a pound; the labor-unions of Denver have organized a cooperative store; the people of Elwood, Ind., have subscribed shares for a cooperative coal company, and have already saved ten per cent. on their coal; Deposit, N. Y., has a cooperative store on the same lines as those of Delphi and Port Jervis: the last named has accumulated and paid in profits $800,000 in the last twenty-five years; Montana has a cooperative ranch with 600 shareholders scattered all over the United States, and nearly 150 of whom are women; employees of the Chicago and Alton Railway have a cooperative society in Bloomington, Ill.; the labor-unions of South Omaha, Nebr., have established a cooperative store; the Farmers' Supply Company is a new cooperative society at Anita, Iowa; Milwaukee has now a large cooperative department store, and a great cooperative enterprise is spoken of for the establishment of branch cooperative stores in various parts of the country; the employees of the shipyards at Newport News, Va., have started a cooperative store; the miners of Ohio have, by unanimous vote, decided to open several cooperative stores; Lansing, Mich., has a cooperative association with a capital stock of $25,000."

Most of these stores, we are told, are run on the Rochdale system, viz.: "Membership is obtained by purchase of shares at five dollars or ten dollars apiece, which is used as a fund to buy supplies in quantity, and the profits made out of the saving effected by buying in quantity are divided among the members according to the amount they buy. The societies and organizations are, however, organized on what is known as the civil-service plan. Their object is to sell at cost price as nearly as possible, the members receiving the profits over and above the cost of running the establishment and the low price charged members for their supplies.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Japs could readily flank the Russians if they could only run fast enough.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

New spots on the sun. One seen by a German professor nearly 40,000 miles long.—*Headline in The New York Times.*

THE pointed toe shoe is coming into fashion again. The victims of campaign solicitors were forced to arm themselves in some way.—*The Washington Post.*

UNLESS a globe-trotting contest is anticipated, it is difficult to understand how Japan can carry on war with Russia for three years.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

MR. ROOSEVELT makes one conspicuous omission in his letter of acceptance. He fails to claim credit for the pleasant summer weather.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

IN the intervals of pacifying our Filipino vassals, the War Department will repair Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty enlightening the world."—*The Detroit News.*

TOLSTOY believes that Uncle Sam can put an end to the crime of war. He has certainly put an end to every war in which he has engaged.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

TALKING about his pet plan for disarmament, the Czar is finding all he wants of it in the foreign harbors to which he is sending his war-ships.—*The Baltimore American.*

KOREA'S Emperor has decided to accept Japanese sovereignty. This information comes to him from Japanese headquarters, so he is bound to believe it.—*The Chicago News.*

THE filing of an application for a permit to reopen the Iroquois Theater will cause an inquiry why the persons indicted for that terrible disaster have never been brought to trial.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

HETTY GREEN vigorously objects to paying $30 taxes on the old house in Massachusetts where she was born. That isn't the reason she gives for protesting, but it is a good one.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

THE American people are certainly growing more conservative. Admiral Dewey has had that prize money for more than a week and no one has suggested the disposition he should make of it.—*The Washington Post.*

ELIHU ROOT declares that President Roosevelt is the ideal American father. The Democrats agree, and are going to do their best to arrange matters so the President may devote his entire time to his family.—*The Washington Post.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"OUR NATIONAL SUPERSTITION."

FROM Harvard University comes a protest against what is deemed the latest and greatest of our national delinquencies. The voice is that of Prof. Barrett Wendell, and he makes the startling charge that "the present mood of our country concerning education is neither more nor less than a mood of blind medieval superstition." Twenty years' experience as a college teacher, says Professor Wendell, has led him to the belief that the younger generation of Americans is often "hardly educated at all." He adds the statement that "purely practical considerations go far to justify the old system of classics and mathematics, in comparison with anything newer"; and on this point his views are regarded as more than ordinarily significant, in view of the fact that he is himself a professor of English. He continues (in *The North American Review*, September):

"The whole new system of education, from a child's first school to a man's last degree, is based on this principle, which we may call the principle of the kindergarten—not literally, of course, but in general temper: You must try to find out just what everybody likes best, and then help him to do it as kindly as you can. You must interfere with him as little as may be—only when his impulses take a form which threatens to damage somebody else. Incidentally, if you can induce him, from early childhood, to take pleasure in handiwork—in making something ornamental or useful—so much the better. And, particularly, whatever he is about, he should be incited to diligence not by the selfish spur of competition, or by the degrading fear of a spanking, but by the stimulus of delight in work, or, better still, by the encouragement of altruistic enthusiasm, such as sometimes gladdens the birthday breakfast-table of papa with a rather oily paper-cutter, sandpapered by the diligent hands of baby.

"There can be little question that the new education in all its stages has turned out far more paper-cutters and the like than the old ever pretended to. In which parable we may include, once for all, its achievements in the way of technical and special training."

The question arises as to "whether this making of paper-cutters, in an atmosphere suffused with sentimental kindness, is proving itself, on the whole, a more efficient educational process than the less reasonable one which its sweet reasonableness is now tending to uproot and to supplant." Professor Wendell replies emphatically that "the new methods and the new subjects have not produced a higher standard of attainment," and that college students are growing "flabbier and flabbier in mind." He cites the case of a freshman who found great trouble in alphabetically sorting some hundred or two manuscripts, because he had never been called upon to learn the alphabet. "The order of the letters therein had impressed his school teachers as arbitrary, and therefore not reasonable; and, desiring to be purely reasonable, these teachers had presented the twenty-six letters as independent phonetic symbols." Professor Wendell says further:

"After all, I suppose, the order of words in dictionaries may perhaps be held, by reasonable pedagogues, unreasonably and obsoletely arbitrary.

"It was not so in our time. There can hardly be alive to-day an educated man of fifty who will not shudder when he remembers how many benumbing youthful hours he had to pass over the abhorrent pages of Andrews, or of Liddell and Scott—more repellent, if possible, than those other horrors, the Latin and the Greek grammars, which the methods of the older time interposed between the vital meaning of classical literature and any faithful schoolboy. No one ever recoiled from that drudgery more rebelliously than I; few, I think, can have condemned it much more freely. Through many years, extending far into my life as a college teacher, I did not cease to resent the fact that, after ten honest years of work with Latin and six or eight with Greek, I put those studies despairingly aside, unable to read a page in either language. The same was generally true of my friends and classmates. We had been victims, it seemed, for years of an educational superstition far more blind than any which has succeeded it. Yet now that the results of what pretend to be more enlightened methods are slowly defining themselves, I begin to wonder whether, evil as our fate was, the fate of those who have followed us be not, in a chaotic way of its own, more evil still."

Professor Wendell proceeds to define the term "education" as he understands it:

"Education is a matter partly of information and partly of training. The latter phase of it seems to me the more important. A satisfactorily educated man distinguishes himself from an uneducated one chiefly because, for general purposes, his faculties are better under his control. An educated man, in short, when confronted with new or unexpected problems can generally use his wits better than an uneducated one. . . . Any one, for example, can read the items in a newspaper. With no more interruption than occasional skipping, any one can read a novel which interests him. Any one can keep his wits fixed on a well-written play, particularly if the performers possess the advantage of personal attraction. But the moment anything be long or dull—sermon, poem, or problem, it is all one—only those can keep their wits from wandering who have somehow learned to control them. In other words, whatever interests people commands their spontaneous attention, and accordingly such power of concentration as is naturally theirs. But if a man is to make anything whatever out of a matter which does not interest him, he must concentrate his powers on it by a strenuous act of voluntary attention.

"It is precisely this faculty of voluntary attention which education, in the broadest sense, can most surely cultivate. The fact that it can do so is patent, when you consider what education has actually done. The faculty of voluntary attention, for example, obviously distinguished the American lawyers of the nineteenth century from their fellow citizens, of whom they were so apt to take the lead. That faculty clearly distinguished the college students of thirty years ago from the flabbier students of to-day. And that faculty, I believe, such persons as these, whom we may hastily take as typical, gained largely from that elder system of education to which they were forced to submit."

The advocates of classical study, as Professor Wendell admits, have been "tyrannical" and "supercilious." There is little doubt, he thinks, that the day of their dominance is past. And yet "behind the dethroned idols there was an orthodox truth, not yet discernible behind the new; and the education which resulted from the elder system had a virtue which must somehow be revived, if the new is to justify the magnificent and generous faith of our still youthful America." Professor Wendell concludes:

"No education, I believe, can serve much practical purpose, in training men for the perplexing diversities of practical life, unless it base itself on the training, throughout the flexible years, of that faculty of voluntary attention which only in maturity should be suffered to range among the matters of its choice or of its incidental duty. Any education, on the other hand, which does this work is a priceless boon, not only to those who have won it, but to the country of which they are citizens."

The Springfield *Republican* finds Professor Wendell's view "extreme," but concedes that "it has the support of not a few prominent men who are concerned with education." The same paper continues:

"In so far as the intellectual 'flabbiness' complained of is the product of an educational temper, a conviction that young people should be gently led to do agreeable things instead of being set difficult and uninteresting tasks largely because they are difficult and uninteresting, the particular subjects taught can hardly be held responsible. If the direct study of English, for example, has produced worse results than the very roundabout system of giving the student something so hard that English was a recreation, it may be due to the choice of subject, or again it may merely be due to the method of teaching it. . . . It is obvious that instruction at present is on wrong lines. Too much is attempted, and too little. There is too much of the examination spirit in the treatment of a subject which eludes the closest mesh of the examiner. The schools are unreasonably hampered by being compelled to fit their pupils to meet arbitrary college requirements, instead of doing the best that can be done for their present needs. And, above all,

JOHN DREW,
Who takes the part of the "Duke of Killikrankie."

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CECILIA LOFTUS,
Who impersonates "The Serio-Comic Governess."

CARLOTTA NILSSON,
Who plays in the title rôle of "Letty."

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM,
Who takes the part of "Lechmere" in "Letty."

"STARS" IN NEW PLAYS.

there is a confusion of ends, with a consequent neglect of the essential."

The New York *Evening Post* comments in the same spirit:

"To one who sees the pampered darlings of our schools taking hold of their life work with much of the vigor of Professor Wendell's nobler generation, the outlook will seem by no means so alarming as he paints it. Indeed, much of the 'intellectual flabbiness' in evidence is traceable behind the pedagogue to the indulgence of a comparatively new class of parents as foolish as they are rich. And yet the increase of the class of wealthy incompetents in college is a strong argument for toning an essentially amiable educational system up to the disciplinary point. Back to the austere simplicity of Greek, Latin, and mathematics we can hardly go: we can and should cut off such studies as can not fairly be made disciplinary, and for the remainder, we must develop thorough methods of teaching the newer subjects."

OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON IN NEW YORK.

THE most important events of the opening dramatic season in New York are the presentations of Robert Marshall's "Duke of Killikrankie" at the Empire Theater; of Pinero's "Letty" at the Hudson; and of Zangwill's "Serio-Comic Governess" at the Lyceum. All three plays are London products. Indeed, "most of the new plays," as one critic observes, "come from England—a singular change from the period, not so very long ago, when England and America borrowed from France."

Mr. Marshall's "Duke of Killikrankie," in which John Drew takes the title rôle, is described by its author as "a farcical romance." According to *The Tribune*, "it touches romance—at least as acted by John Drew—at the fewest possible points, remaining farce pure and simple, the farce embellished with whimsical and epigrammatic dialogue and Gilbertian paradoxical nonsense." *The Sun* sketches the plot as follows:

"The Duke of Killikrankie loves a lovable girl, who will have none of him. She refuses him time and again. At last, taunted by her with his lack of daring, he plans a desperate method of bringing her to terms. He decoys her to one of his Scotch castles, together with a chaperon and the chaperon's adorer, and there he holds her a prisoner. The terms of release are consent to marriage with him. Of course she is at first induced to appear to consent, but he sees through that pretext and knows how to meet it.

"Then in the end she really learns to love him, and when he turns her out of the castle, setting her free, she refuses to go. It does not seem to promise much, but it is all told with such a pretty manner, with such a charming flow of clever dialogue—dialogue as pointed and as keen in its wit as that of 'Lady Windermere's Fan'—with such neatness of situation and such admirable sketching of character that the audience which would not enjoy it would have to be an audience of numskulls indeed."

Mr. Pinero's "Letty," which is given with William Faversham as the ostensible star and Miss Carlotta Nillson in the title part, exhibits, says *The Evening Post*, "much of the originality, freshness, and ingenuity to which Mr. Pinero has accustomed us." In the opinion of the same paper, "the story is told with admirable clearness, with an artful prolongation of suspense, and a succession of cleverly devised, if not always very convincing, situations, leading, in turn, to a passionate and powerful crisis and a most logical, human, and satisfactory solution." *The Times* says:

"Letty is a typewriter in a bucket-shop, on a salary of 'five and twenty shillings the week.' She loves pleasure and the larger life. If the future held only what the present holds she would wish to die. She is spirited and engaging, and has attracted the desires of two men—Lechmere, all of whose family have been a bad lot for generations, and Mandeville, who is a partner in the bucket-shop in which Letty works.

"Lechmere has made Letty love him, without telling her that he is already married. In the rebound of the discovery, urged on by debt and illness, she becomes engaged to her employer. But he proves impossible—a bounder on the order of Iris's Maldonado, and in desperation she flees to Lechmere's rooms at midnight to surrender herself to him. There the god steps out of the machine, and Lechmere is moved to a moment of nobility, in which he sends Letty back to poverty and virtue.

"In the epilogue, which follows four full acts, one sees Letty married to a humble but amiable photographer, and happy in the possession of the humdrum husband, a humdrum child, and humdrum virtue, all of which Mr. Pinero eloquently exalts as the solid good of life. This, in little, is the substance of a play that lasted through many tense moments and without a wink of tedium from eight till almost twelve last night.

"The story obviously lacks the element of tense dramatic struggle, which made so great a tragedy of 'Mrs. Tanqueray.' It lacks the sense of brooding fatality which at moments in 'Iris' recalled the Greek. But . . . the ultimate impression of 'Letty' is of actual, vibrant reality, a document of wide and deep human import. Mr. Pinero has not read Dumas fils and Ibsen in vain. Individual as is his point of view, and authentic as are his powers of creative realism, he takes his place in the train of the great leaders in the continental drama.

"It is in the character of Letty that Pinero's power is most

signally evident. Neither Ibsen nor Dumas surpasses this Portuguese Englishman in the sheer power of transmitting to the theater the dreams, the longings, and the agonies of a woman's heart. In Miss Carlotta Nillson he has found one of his ablest and most convincing exponents."

The Tribune, however, regards the performance as "disappointing in almost every respect," and while conceding the "technical cunning" of Mr. Pinero, deprecates "his probing interest in the vulgar, the sordid, the morally rotten in English life." "He is still," it adds, "the very limited Mr. Pinero, who sets an essentially weak woman in the midst of the temptations that are offered by essentially weak and base men, and then follows her career with the remorseless eye of a trained observer—nothing more."

Mr. Zangwill's "Serio-Comic Governess," in which Cecilia Loftus makes her bow as a dramatic star, is regarded as a rather trifling production. It depicts a governess who lives in a rich London family in the day-time, and at night appears in the Frivolity Theater as "Nellie O'Neill," queen of serio-comic singers. "It is a sort of comic-opera play," says *The Sun*, "with vaudeville specialties thrown in." *The Times* comments:

"From the first 'Music Hall Cissy' stood at the elbow of Cecilia of the two Lyceums, London and New York. . . . The play is a sandwich of the fine bread of character comedy and the condiment of true wit, between which is thrust the corned beef and cabbage of flat and conventional gagging. The mantle of I. Zangwill is stretched to cover music-hall turns that rip it up the middle. A year ago Mr. Pinero delivered a lecture, apropos of the plays of Stevenson, about the frivolity and meretriciousness of book writers when they approach the stage. The case of Mr. Zangwill is more flagrant than that of his predecessor, because he has shown both dramatic and theatric ability of the highest scope."

A FRENCH ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH ART IDEALS.

M. ÉMILE BOUTMY, in his recently translated book, "The English People," follows to some extent the critical methods of his late friend and master, Taine. The clearly cut formulæ into which he marshals his facts illustrate his own contention as to the gulf dividing the mental habits of the French and the English. The English, says M. Boutmy, having no genius for abstractions, lack the impulse to generalize; and having less sensibility than the French, their art and literature find less satisfaction in the world of visual perception. "In these big, white-skinned bodies, bathed in an atmosphere of perpetual moisture," writes M. Boutmy, "sensations are experienced far more slowly, the 'circulus' of reflection takes longer to complete. Like their sensibilities, their physical imagination—I mean the faculty of consciously visualizing sensations—is lethargic and dull." In this way the writer accounts for "the exaggerated and distorted types, overcolored pictures, and venomous and coarse irony, which are to be found in the works of even their most cultured authors." "If such characteristics were not sufficiently accentuated to jar on our sensibilities, theirs would be left untouched," the French critic explains. To quote further:

"Never has man's sensibility received less from the outer world, nor appreciated more intensely in its own way the little which it chanced to obtain. In no other country have external impressions been more intensified by the imagination forced back upon itself, and steeped in the very inmost soul of man. In Wordsworth's verses on a sunrise the description is all of spiritual impressions, there is barely reference to visible form or color. Shelley saw in nature only his dreams. The painter's brush is guided by the poet soul, the poet speaks and sings with the feeling of the psychologist or the moralist. The whole of the imaginative literature of England bears evidence of this inner life, which continually reacts and encroaches upon the material world with a singular power of transformation and interpretation. Thus there is in it no light and smiling dilettantism; its joys are tragic and profound, its sufferings deep-rooted and violent. The imagination is not content to reproduce, with a mere difference of arrangement, the impressions resulting from perception; but rather does a powerful and original invention develop in the twilight of the inner life a whole efflorescence of shapes, which shoot up in the light, dragging with them the scanty real impressions which gave them birth. There could be no greater contrast to the easy receptivity of the man of the South, who, like a strip of photographic paper, unrolling itself before the physical world, slowly and faithfully presents a perfect reproduction of it."

M. Boutmy reduces the art ideals of the English to the joy of action and the poetry of the will. "On the one hand intensity of life and movement, on the other the majesty and power of the will, giving a force to impulse, or lightly curbing it—this is what the Englishman contemplates with interest in himself, and which it pleases him to find in others. It is the double ideal his poets incessantly pursue." More of a poet than the Latin, because more creative, the Englishman, says M. Boutmy, is less of an artist, and is rarely a virtuoso. Returning to the "double ideal" of action and will, the critic writes:

"Considered in the whole course of its history, English literature is certainly one of the most admirable, opulent, and varied in Europe; but there can be no doubt as to the kind of work in which it excels, and the sort of subjects toward which a secret instinct continually impels it. Its vocation is to depict either the concentrated tension of the power of the will, or the vigorous display of human activity. It only demands a vast and picturesque arena in the outward and visible world. Shakespeare pictures the human will; he represents it in manifestations of scornful and sudden spontaneity, troubled by visions, struggling with overwhelming influences, or vanquished by a blind fatality. Milton uplifts against God the 'unconquerable will' of his Satan. It is the concentrated pathos of moral struggles which a Currer Bell, a George Eliot, and a Mrs. Gaskell endow with a powerful reality founded on life. On the first plane, in all these creations, we meet the will, considered in its passionate or rational inception, its evolution and phases, its incentives and mainspring, its perturbations and errors, its qualifications and effects. A law has recently been discovered in chemistry by which, several bodies being present and several different combinations possible, the combination produced is that which entails the greatest expenditure of heat. An analogous formula might be applied to the English, to the effect that, in every case, the creation of the mind—or the manner of regarding it—which finds in them the strongest affinity, is that most qualified to develop and stimulate human activity and render it effective."

Owing to "the feeblenes and aridity of their faculty of abstraction," the English, we are told, deal with criticism and history "from a singularly narrow and partial point of view." In support of this contention M. Boutmy continues:

"Take, for example, the work of Buckle, and the contrast of its immense erudition and prodigious mass of reading matter with the unique and inferential thesis they serve to establish. As a rule, English historians see, beyond the pictures they paint, the image of contemporary interests, and, too often, look upon it as a part of them. This, in different ways, is the case with Grote, Macaulay, Freeman, and Froude. They have neither the temptation nor the ability to emerge from their country and their times for the pure pleasure of contemplation and knowledge. They do not know how to create an alibi in the manner of the true historian. They are always more or less chained to their soil and captives of the present."

For an even more perfect example of the "superior gifts and peculiar weaknesses of the English genius," M. Boutmy turns to the plays of Shakespeare in the sixteenth century and the novel in the nineteenth century, "the two indubitably most original sections of English literature." These two groups of works, he says, present a contrast to the literary productions of the Latin races, in that "wise disposition of material, exact placing of relative parts, methodical sequence, and easily grasped unity, are merits less esteemed than vigor and glow, life and breadth." Of the Shakespearian drama M. Boutmy writes:

"No drama exists which depends more on the imagination of

the public, nor introduces it with less preparation into the presence of infinitely varied situations. The public was neither disturbed nor offended by the incessant strain put upon them. Like the poet himself, in the intensity of the life, the force of the passions, and the individual reality of the characters, they saw the miracle of art; like him, they disported themselves in time and space. No one is more realistic than Shakespeare in depicting souls, and yet less careful of the probability of external circumstances; farther from abstract types, and yet more idealistic and even visionary."

Proceeding to a consideration of the English novel M. Boutmy says:

"In the most finished specimens of this class a Frenchman is struck, not only by the large number of personages, but also by the frequency and abruptness with which the narrative is interrupted and broken off, and the reader transported from one place to another. . . . If we go deeper into the matter, we shall recognize that the ideal of the English novel is to represent real life in all its bearings and infinite diversity. In this our French novels differ in a striking degree from English ones. In France our best novelists confine themselves to placing in full relief two or three principal characters who are surrounded by others in diminishing degrees of importance, until certain of them have but one word to say, and the harmony would be marred if they uttered two. . . . As a matter of principle, the Englishman does not demand dramatic unity in a novel; his chief desire is to be presented with successive glimpses of real life, in all their truth and profundity. When the author has finished unrolling his pictures, the reader does not think of reproaching him for having produced a work which has, as it were, several central groups of characters. . . . There are few concise pictures in English novels: what they convey is an impression of growth and expansion by reason of the intensity of life which pervades them."

THE "BROKEN AND ABNORMAL CAREER" OF GEORGE GISSING.

MR. H. G. WELLS, the London novelist, has written an "impression" of the late George Gissing, which illuminates a remarkable personality and has led to a controversy of considerable interest. It seems that Mr. Wells was requested to write a preface to "Veranilda," Mr. Gissing's posthumous romance. This he did, but with results so unsatisfactory to Mr. Gissing's executors that they decided to reject the essay and to apply to Frederic Harrison for a substitute. Mr. Wells's essay is now published in *The Monthly Review* (London), where readers may judge for themselves of its quality.

Dealing at the outset of his article with what he regards as "the strangest misconceptions" of George Gissing's character, Mr. Wells says:

"Through most of the life he led as a widely respected, but never very popular or prosperous writer . . . he was figured as the embodiment of nearly everything he most disliked. Because he exhausted the resources of a fine irony upon the narrowness and sordidness of contemporary life, a public incapable of irony conceived him as sordid and narrow; because he was possessed by so passionate a preference for the legend of classical Rome that all modern life was colorless and insignificant in his eyes, an eminent interviewer could, as his mortuary chaplet, fling out a condescending and regretful condemnation of his 'modernity'; and he whose whole life was one unhappiness because he would not face realities, was declared the master and leader of the English realistic school."

Mr. Wells goes on to speak of George Gissing's life as a schoolboy, "obsessed by a consuming passion for learning"; of his classical enthusiasms, dimmed for a while, but dominant during later years; and of his brilliant college career, cut short by "an abrupt, incongruous reaction and collapse." He left Oxford with his degree incomplete—"and from that time his is a broken and abnormal career." He crossed to America, and was for a brief period a classical tutor in Boston. While in this country, he began to show very markedly "that practical incapacity, that curious inability to do the sane, secure thing which is the hidden element in his career." "It is not that he was a careless man, he was a most careful one; it is not that he was a morally lax man, he was almost morbidly the reverse. Neither was he morose or eccentric in his motives or bearing; he was genial, conversational, and well-meaning. But he had some sort of blindness toward his fellow men, so that he never entirely grasped the spirit of every-day life, so that he, who was so copiously intelligent in the things of the study, misunderstood, blundered, was nervously diffident, and wilful and spasmodic in common affairs, in employment and buying and selling, and the normal conflicts of intercourse." We quote further:

GEORGE GISSING.

Author of "The Nether World," "The Whirlpool," "New Grub Street," etc., etc.

"He returned to London. By this time he had discovered what was not so much an artistic impulse as an ill-advised ambition to write a series of novels . . . . More or less deliberately he set himself to the scheme of an English 'Comédie Humaine,' and in the very titles of such novels as 'The Unclassed,' 'The Nether World,' 'The Emancipated,' and 'The Whirlpool,' lurks the faint aroma of his exemplar. . . . To the sympathetic reader who knows 'New Grub Street,' 'The Crown of Life,' and the earlier novels, little further is needed for the full understanding of Gissing's early manhood. There were misadventures; there was a rash, unhappy marriage; but the real stuff of his waking life was the steady flow of writing that was to be that misconceived series of novels. . . . He wrote with a declining belief in his own power, with a failing hope of appreciation and applause, and too often without any joy in the writing. There were quite tragic incidents, books begun and destroyed. In view of his quality it was unavoidable that much that he wrote should be considerable; and there are in all these novels eloquent passages, tender passages, passages of free and happy humor, and a pervading irony that will certainly secure them a permanent, though perhaps a dusty, place in the storehouse of English literary achievement. But there are great uninspired intervals across which the pen has been driven grimly, insistently; factitious characters evolved from his own inner consciousness, and, for all his weariness and dexterity, incurably unconvincing; incompatibilities and impossibilities, and gray, tired places. And indeed, for all their merit and value, when one thinks of the middle years of this man's life—of journeys and relationships and hopes, and this and that—it all seems to be going on under a sunless sky, across which this gray cloud canopy, this unending, inky succession of words, drives remorsely forever."

The long series of London novels, according to Mr. Wells's view, was a mistake—"a false start"—and we are led to believe that George Gissing finally realized this. When there came to him a season of success, and one of his novels brought money, fifty pounds or so, "he paid small heed then to those back-street researches, those gutter-smellings the popular legend of him requires; he went straight by sea to the land of his dreams, Italy." There the long-cherished project of a great romance of the Gothic kingdom definitely formed itself in his mind. He brought back to England "Latin tomes in which he read and dreamt"; he annotated the works of Cassiodorus, edicts and proclamations and letters written for Theodoric the Goth. In 1903 he retired to the little village of St. Jean Pied de Port, in the Pyrenees, and began

work on "Veranilda." For several months, in failing health, he wrote feverishly, striving to complete the book. At last but four chapters remained; "and then came a cold, came pneumonia, and with the effect of a swift misadventure the end." Says Mr. Wells, in conclusion:

"And this book, 'Veranilda,' that is so much of George Gissing, is unfinished, indeed, and unrevised, but so far done that even the end for his two principal characters, the Princess and Basil, is practically told. The book exists as a unity and as a whole, its truncation withdraws nothing essential from the design. . . . The main threads run clear to their end; in a moment the tumult of the assailing Goths, terrible by reason of their massacre at Tibur, would have become audible, and the wave of panic that left Rome to the dogs and vermin have swept us to the end. And the end was morning, a sunlit silence upon the empty Forum, upon the as yet unruined Palatine Hill, upon the yet unshattered Basilica of Constantine. . . . It is the picture of a magnificent decay—of the last days, of the last hours of the tradition of imperial Rome."

Mr. Wilfred Whitten, writing in the London *Globe*, comments on Mr. Wells's article as follows:

"Mr. Wells seems to be obsessed by the idea that Gissing's novels of modern life were one long unhappy mistake, into which he fell through a 'presumptuous' desire to produce an English 'Comédie Humaine.' We do not know whether the assertion of such a conscious ambition is justified, but we must decline to believe that the production of these novels was a weariful suppression and martyrdom of the true Gissing; or that 'Veranilda,' when it appears, is to be welcomed as a final obliteration from the critical memory of his labors in the dissection of London life. In these Mr. Wells sees only an 'unending, inky, succession of words, driving on remorselessly forever.' What he does not see is that Gissing had a unique and valuable vision for London, and that his expenditure of toil in portraying her slums and suburbs, and obscure social strata was, in the literary sense, brilliantly justified by the result."

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, of *The British Weekly*, concurs in this judgment, and adds: "Mr. Gissing may have made a poor business of his own private life. On that subject Mr. Wells speaks with far better authority than I can pretend to do; but that he used his literary talent to the best advantage I have no manner of doubt. Nobody who understands the principles of his work will admit that he wasted words or that he blurred details."

IS POETRY TO HAVE A CHANCE?

MR. ROBERT BRIDGES, the American poet and critic of that name, foresees a possible reaction from the present overproduction of fiction in America which shall restore the art of poetry to a more conspicuous place in public favor. He cites, as possibly one faint indication of a reviving popular interest in verse the announcement by a certain publishing house of a huge anthology of "the world's best poetry." Another hopeful sign, remarks Mr. Bridges, is that Mr. Chesterton has been vigorously recommending poetry as a cure for disordered minds. In a more serious vein he adds (*Collier's Weekly*, September 10):

"The trouble with poetry in the past decade is that it has not been poetry. The audience is not at fault. So long as young men dream dreams and old men see visions, there will be an appreciation of real poetic feeling. The end of it is the end of all progress. But the strong imaginative minds have been diverted into other channels. To sail under the sea or through the air, to talk through space, to see through flesh and bone, to make light out of darkness, to harness Niagaras, to make wax speak and pictures move—these have been the deeds of the poets of our generation. The things that were dreamed of in the 'Arabian Nights' have become realities—and yet they say this is a prosaic age. It is seething with romance; young men talk the impossible on street corners and across little tables—and then *make* it come true. The spirit of achievement is the spirit of imagination and hope. These men delight to live, delight to plan, and dream, and hammer out results. Nothing staggers them—and failure or success is greeted with a smiling face.

"While this is the prevailing spirit in America, what have the poets been giving it? They have been feeding it the shadow and not the substance of poetry; to men who know that great things can be done, they have sung songs of little failures; to those who do things by looking for the best in other men, they have prattled of universal depravity; to the builders of huge industries they have whined about the increasing poverty of man. If the poets are not read it is because they are poor-spirited and weak, pessimistic and flabby of thought. In a world that is gay and hopeful, they have hung their harps on the willows and moaned over them.

"There has never been any difficulty in selling the verses of Riley and Field to the great West; tho they are not great poets, they are never doleful ones. When a poet comes who shall give voice to the significant, moving, uplifting spirit of this energetic and noisy, but in all things romantic, age, he will have all the hearers he wants, and a great many that he will be glad to get rid of."

THE REALISM OF GEORGE SAND AND OF BALZAC.

APROPOS of the centenary of George Sand, which continues to excite discussion in French literary circles, M. George Pelissier, a writer in *La Revue* (Paris), undertakes to notice some points in the works of that authoress on which popular opinion, if it be not actually mistaken, is "a little too exclusive and formal." Speaking, in particular, of the contrast existing between the spirit of "realism" as embodied in the novels of George Sand and in those of Balzac, he says:

"George Sand is preeminently an idealist, but she has none the less realism in her works. When Balzac said to her, 'You are trying to describe a man as he ought to be; I take him as he is,' he spoke far too absolutely. Not to mention certain of his works which betray the visionary and supernaturalist, and the impossible adventures with which he makes up several others, the author of the 'Comédie Humaine' often shows himself more an idealist, in a certain sense, than George Sand. He does not always depict man as he finds him. Many of his characters are rather types than individuals, and his heroes are symbolic abstractions. Who has ever seen a Claës, a Goriot, a Hulot, or a Grandet? They appear admirable, not because they resemble humanity as we know it, but because of the clear relief into which the author throws the ruling passion of each. . . . . .

"The idealism of George Sand is based on her conception of love, and lies in the power with which she portrays such characters as are the type and incarnation of love. Almost always the plot of her romances has nothing in it but what is ordinary and bourgeois, and the setting, as Sainte-Beuve remarks, is amid common and familiar scenery. Undeniably her characters have no place in the actual and material reality of life, and in this respect Balzac is more realistic. He shows us men engaged in the exercise of their professions, men who have interests to serve and who pursue with eagerness the acquisition of money and power; while George Sand delights in describing those in love, and actually free from common practical life, those whose sole business in the world is the indulgence of their passion. Their life is almost altogether sentimental, and this is doubtless the reason why the characters of this authoress do not fix themselves in our memory as do those of Balzac.

"Balzac's principal claim to be called a realist is based on the fact that he has a predilection for the portrayal of what is ugly and evil, things which certainly have no more reality than the beautiful and the good, and yet seem to us more credible. 'Such writers,' said George Sand, 'seize upon the real from its base and dreary side; the other side of life, which is much more agreeable, much more charming, to me, is by no means less real.' But it is quite possible that she has given less exaggeration to the beautiful and the good than Balzac has to the evil and the ugly. For instance, when she writes her rural romances, as if with a wish to turn aside and to find some rest from the wretchedness of life, in order to bring upon the scene, as she says, the best type of the peasant class, she represents characters more true, more real, than any of those which have been portrayed by Balzac."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE OUR STREET-CARS DOOMED?

THE doom of the street-car has been pronounced by an authority who, altho unnamed, is described in *The Manufacturers' Record* (September 1) as a "mechanical expert who has built and rebuilt more street-railways than any man in this country." Horse-traction has given place in our cities to the cable road and the cable road to the trolley, each change being made at enormous expense. Before long, if we are to credit this prophet, our rails and underground conduits will give way in turn to smooth asphalt roadways and our heavy cars to rubber-tired automobiles. We quote the following passages from the interview printed in the paper named above:

"In the course of a few years there will not be a street-car track in all New York. . . . Five years ago there were no automobiles. During the last twelve months our automobile output exceeded in value all the locomotives built in America by $20,000,000, and the industry is scarcely out of its infancy. The trolley-car and draft-horse will go together; there is no room in the crowded streets of our largest cities for either. . . . The truth of the matter is that no system in any branch of industry or enterprise should be considered absolutely sound unless it be founded on what can be proven to be at least temporarily permanent. Take, for instance, the cable as a means of propulsion. Its life was but a breath; its installation and subsequent abolition—its birth, death, and funeral—cost the owners of many street-railways as much as could be legitimately earned in ten years of operation. Its replacement by electricity, involving changes in power-plants, conduits, and general equipment, cost in most cases enough to eat up the earnings of another decade, even with skilful management and growing traffic."

To illustrate, the speaker reviewed the history of street-railway changes in Los Angeles, Cal., where in 1886 a car line was equipped with the Daft electric system, using a little four-wheeled trolley running on two overhead wires and towed behind the car by a rope. This was quickly abandoned as a failure, and a very fine system of cable propulsion for street-cars was installed. Later this in its turn was abandoned, the conduits being ripped up and the power-station dismantled; and a complete electric system was adopted. Even this had to be brought up to date subsequently by practically complete reconstruction. To quote again:

"It is but ten years since this occurred. During that time the streets of Los Angeles have been entirely paved with asphalt or macadam; in fact, its streets are now among the finest in the world. Thus the way has been opened for the simplest, easiest, least expensive system of urban transportation, and to-day automobile omnibuses are being installed for traffic purposes in Los Angeles, which foreshadows another complete revolution in the transportation of passengers in that locality—a revolution which in all probability will be repeated in other cities in the same manner. . . .

"This process has been repeated time and again in different cities throughout the country. For instance, in Denver one of the most perfect cable systems in the country was in operation only five years, when it was supplanted by electricity. The streets having been improved, the bicycle put this company out of business, forcing it into bankruptcy, the investors losing millions of dollars. I now am informed that this city has recently placed orders for automobile omnibuses, to be operated on its perfect streets. Here again we see a new and very serious difficulty which any system confined to tracks may have to contend against in order to maintain its supremacy, or even its existence, in the shape of competition with beautiful rubber-tired vehicles running on asphalt pavements and delivering and taking up passengers at the sidewalk.

"There are few fields of human activity in which such a saturnalia of reckless expenditure has been indulged in as in street-railways.

"In New York we are on the eve of return to first principles in operations of this kind, as in Los Angeles and Denver, by virtue of the fact that the way for such a return has been literally paved by the taxpayers through the construction of nearly one thousand miles of asphalt streets. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that it is only by the use of the public highways, the roads, and the streets, with no complicated short-lived mechanism, that continuous profits can be earned by those who go into the business of urban and interurban transportation. A sound and enduring business proposition of this kind would seem to be presented only where the roads and streets are maintained at public expense in a condition suitable for vehicles propelled by what is now, and must, with but inexpensive modifications for at least a generation, be the cheapest, best, and most reliable motive power, viz., electricity produced and distributed by the latest inventions and devices.

"What I am trying to make clear is illustrated in the history of the above method of transportation in the larger cities of Europe. In London, for instance, British conservatism has proven highly beneficial to the owners of transportation systems. Four hundred millions of passengers—more than the surface cars of New York haul—are annually transported in omnibuses drawn by horses, which are rapidly being converted into electric autobuses. There have been no erratic attempts at innovation in that great center of population, where the 'powers that be,' with due regard for the rights and comfort of the public, have kept the streets in their pristine, unmutilated smoothness, free for every kind of trackless vehicle. They seem never to have forgotten that the streets were originally dedicated for vehicles of this kind. On the other hand, in New York we have destroyed the natural uses of our streets by all sorts of mutilations, erroneously supposed to fill public needs, and must soon or late see all this work undone in order to fill the real needs of our people. Therefore, as I said before, I feel that it is a thoroughly safe prediction to say that within a few years every car track and conduit will be removed from the streets of the metropolis, and that these will be restored to their natural and original uses."

HUMIDITY IN ARTIFICIAL HEAT.

THAT all our modern systems of heating are based on a wrong principle is asserted by Dr. Henry Mitchell Smith, in a recent paper read before the Brooklyn Medical Society. His belief is that we pay too little attention to the moisture of the atmosphere in our houses. Says *Cassier's Magazine* (August), in a review of Dr. Smith's paper:

"It is the sensible temperature upon which bodily comfort depends and not the temperature indicated by the ordinary thermometer; and the sensible temperature is something which is largely influenced by the degree of humidity of the atmosphere. To humidity, however, the modern heating engineer has given very little attention, and the result is that we frequently find indoor winter temperatures of a dried-out atmosphere at anything between 70° and 76° with far less comfort than would be experienced at 65° or 68° in a suitably moistened atmosphere. As to this, Prof. Warren S. Johnston is quoted by Dr. Smith as having said: 'It is a curious fact that it is only through the moisture in the air that it retains heat. Heat naturally radiates from all bodies that are warmer than their surroundings; if the air has little or no moisture in it, the radiated heat goes right through it without warming it; but if it is moist it stops the radiated heat, and heat warms it. If it were not for the moisture in the air it would be too cold to live in. Humidity in the air is nature's great bed blanket for her children, without which they would all perish; so, likewise, moisture in the living-room acts as clothing and helps to keep us warm.'

"Commenting upon the above, Dr. Smith remarks: 'A moment's consideration shows that the prevailing practise of depending upon the thermometer as the sole guide in the heating of buildings is not only inadequate and unscientific, but it is often misleading. It is not sufficient to know only the temperature if we desire either comfort or health, for the same temperature produces varying sensations of warmth or cold, depending upon the relative humidity at the time existing. It is unscientific and arbitrary to lay down a fixed temperature as a standard for living- or sleeping-rooms unless the relative humidity is indicated as well. . . . No improvement in indoor atmospheric conditions can be expected until heating engineers and the people whom they serve realize that with the ever-varying absolute humidity out of doors no system of heating can be made satisfactory if the indoor relative humidity is disregarded. Even thermostatic temperature control will not fill the requirement, for a constant temperature is constant in its effects only if accompanied by a constant relative humidity.'

"Heating systems with air-moistening accessories of approved

kind are common enough in some manufacturing plants—cotton-mills, for example—in which carefully controlled moisture percentages in the atmosphere are vital factors in the successful operation of the plant. Curiously, however, these do not seem to have suggested the propriety of similar installations for the benefit of human beings. In the conventional type of American hot-air furnace for dwelling-house heating, we have the water-pan method of moistening the air; but in many households its purpose is but vaguely understood, and the attention which is given to it by servants is scant. At its best, moreover, it is an inefficient contrivance. Where steam or hot-water heating is used in a dwelling-house, no pretense whatever is made at air-moistening. Dr. Smith's paper, therefore, ought to prove interesting and profitable reading to every one. Properly appreciated by the heating engineer, it ought to stimulate action toward much-needed rational reform in heating practise. The way in which unduly dry hot air, of the kind ordinarily found indoors during the winter season, helps to swell the ills of mankind is thus outlined by Dr. Smith: The skin and the mucous membranes of the respiratory passages are the principal sufferers, since these tissues are always kept moist with their own secretions, and from them water is freely abstracted to satisfy the large-saturation deficit in the air breathed, such air, passing with every inspiration over the moistening surfaces nature has provided in the mucous membranes, calling for an enormous output of the fluid elements of these tissues. This leads to glandular overactivity and its consequent evils, catarrhal inflammation and others."

EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY ON ROOTS.

WHEN an electric current is passed through soil or water in which plants are growing, it has been found that the tips of the roots turn toward the anode, or place where the current enters the medium. About two years ago this phenomenon was explained on the hypothesis that it was not due to any merely chemical effect, but to the action of electrons or atomic electric charges; and it was concluded that the protoplasm of the plant embryo is stimulated by negative charges and paralyzed by positive ones. From an account of recent experiments at Harvard University, published in *The American Journal of Science*, it would appear that these views are entirely correct. To quote an abstract given by *The Electrical Review*:

"Seedlings have been grown in ordinary soil and by the water-culture method in the presence of an electric current under greatly varying conditions of temperature and current density with entirely uniform results. The least perceptible current passing by the roots has been found in time to overcome the normal geotropic tendency and to turn their tips toward the anode. The passage of a comparatively strong current for a few minutes will produce a marked curvature after two or three hours. Vigorous roots have been deflected ninety degrees from their downward course in half an hour, and with the current continued the roots grow horizontally toward the anode, while if the current be discontinued they continue curving until a complete coil is formed, or they may gradually bend downward again, forming a double curve. The region of the initial curvature is dwarfed in its growth. There is also a flattening of the root on the concave side of the curve. A microscopic study of these electrically curved roots shows the protoplasms of the side nearest the anode coagulated and killed by the action of the current. Where the roots have been acted upon for but a short time, only a few of the cortical cells are affected, while for longer actions or more intense current the affected zone grows wider and wider and the normal part is practically a straight line at right angles to the path of the current. Very weak currents tend to check growth in length and the roots consequently take on a more stocky appearance. These results are practically uniform, notwithstanding what the ions or electrons are. Distilled water, very dilute acid, gases and neutral salts are apparently alike in this relation, so that it is improbable that the results of these experiments can be attributed to pure chemical causes.

"It would seem that the all-important factor is the electron or electric charge of the ion; more specifically the positive electron—this being the one which produces the most striking effect. These effects are always in the same direction, as far as is known, causing paralysis or actual death of the protoplasm exposed to the action of the positive charge. Negative electrons seem to be too neutral in their relation to living cells, any effect, when perceptible, being a stimulation of the protoplasm."

LATIN AS A UNIVERSAL SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGE.

THE desirability of recording scientific facts in some language that may be understood by all educated men is becoming increasingly apparent. There was a time when, if one could read English, French, and German, he was sure to get, in the original, all of much value in scientific research. Now, Italian and Russian must be added, and perhaps Japanese. Patriotism prevents the use of any one of these tongues by foreigners, and the various attempts at artificial languages not having proved successes, some people are not only advocating that we go back to Latin, but are actually adopting it, not for the body of scientific articles, but for preliminary abstracts, from which the reader may judge of the value of what follows if he can not read the language in which it is written. Says a writer in *The Medical Record* (July 30):

"Every little while a new language is devised to meet the requirements of international correspondence. Many of these are ingeniously contrived, and almost every one, from Volapük down to the latest invention of an Italian who has thought out a grammarless Latin, would answer the purpose admirably if it only had life. They have the form, but not the essence, and resemble living speech about as much as does Peewit, the artificial face, resemble the speaking human countenance instinct with soul. Many real languages have also been presented to the suffrages of the world for adoption as the medium of international exchange. *The Medical Record* has done its part, and several years ago suggested the adoption of Modern Greek as the official language of medicine; many and cogent reasons were offered why this proposal should be accepted, but the returns to date show that our arguments made but one convert. We fear the world must wait a little longer until English becomes, without urging but naturally and through the irresistible force of destiny, the true *lingua franca*.

"In the mean while what may be called a universal registration language is a necessity. Every science, whether medicine or botany or linguistics, must have some universal medium for recording the essence of things in simple style and compact form. In medicine Latin always has and probably always will answer this purpose in a more or less satisfactory way. The language has been so employed in records of diagnosis and of pathological findings, especially in European universities, and there is no reason why its use in medicine should not be still further extended.

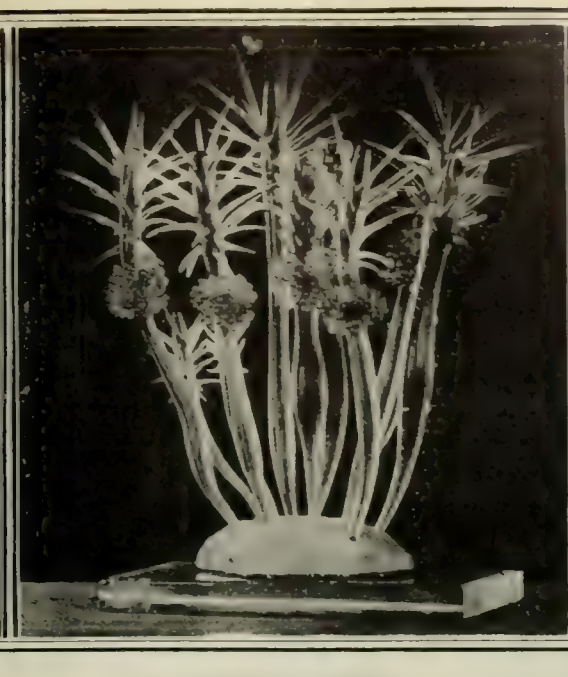
"An interesting experiment in this line has been made in 'Studies from the Department of Neurology' of Cornell University, recently published under the direction of Dr. C. L. Dana, in which each article is preceded by an abstract in Latin. . . . . .

"Such an abstract would surely be understood by an educated physician, whether he were French, German, Russian, or Japanese, and he could tell after reading it whether or not it would be worth his while to have the article translated for more careful study. We understand that a similar plan has been adopted in the volume of transactions of one of the London societies, and others might well follow this lead."

The Negro's Color Explained.—In the course of a series of investigations of abnormal colored perspiration, a German biologist, Schmitt, has hit upon what he believes to be the reason for the negro's dark skin. The occurrence of the colored perspiration, red, brown, or black, that was studied by this scientist, is reported from time to time in the daily press. In his endeavor to explain it chemically, Schmitt has discovered in the skin a ferment of the class known as oxidases, and also a reducing-ferment capable of removing from nitrates a portion of their oxygen. He finds also in the skin a coloring-matter which he calls uromelanin and which is analogous to the black skin pigment already known under the name of melanin. To translate a note on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"The red or brown pigments . . . obtained in the reduction of

HYDROID POLYPS.



HYDROID POLYPS.

HYDROID, NATURAL SIZE.

melanin . . . which are more soluble than it and not precipitated by the acids of the perspiration, are carried along with the perspiration when the oxidizing ferments do not exert their action to alter them. When, on the contrary, the perspiration becomes abundant and then becomes alkaline, as in general is the case, the melanin is no longer precipitated; but, being soluble in alkalies, it is precipitated outside abundantly when there is hyperactivity of the oxidizing ferments.

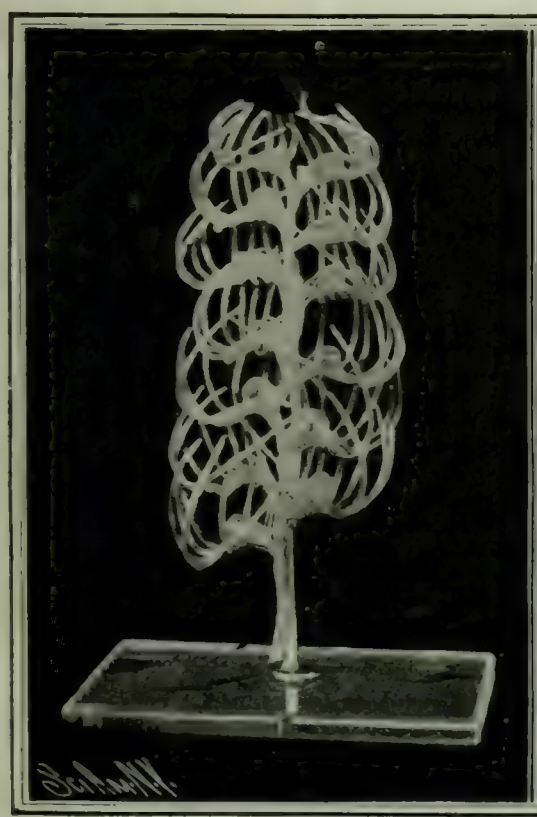
"Schmitt endeavors to explain the pigmentation of the negro's skin thus: Under the action of the solar rays, the oxidizing ferments, whose activity is then much increased, oxidize to the maximum the pigments, which are then precipitated in the skin by the abundant acid secretion of the respiration. The pigment, being energetically fixed, is permanent, on account of the neutralization of the alkalies by the constant acidity of the perspiration. And in the case of Europeans, bronzed by exposure to the sun, the discoloration is slow because this mechanism is much less intense with them.

"This hypothesis is certainly verifiable, for the acidity of the perspiration is a definite thing. Can negroes be bleached by sufficient alkalinization? If this is not a receipt for whitening them, we have here at least a means of experimental investigation that will enable us to solve the question."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

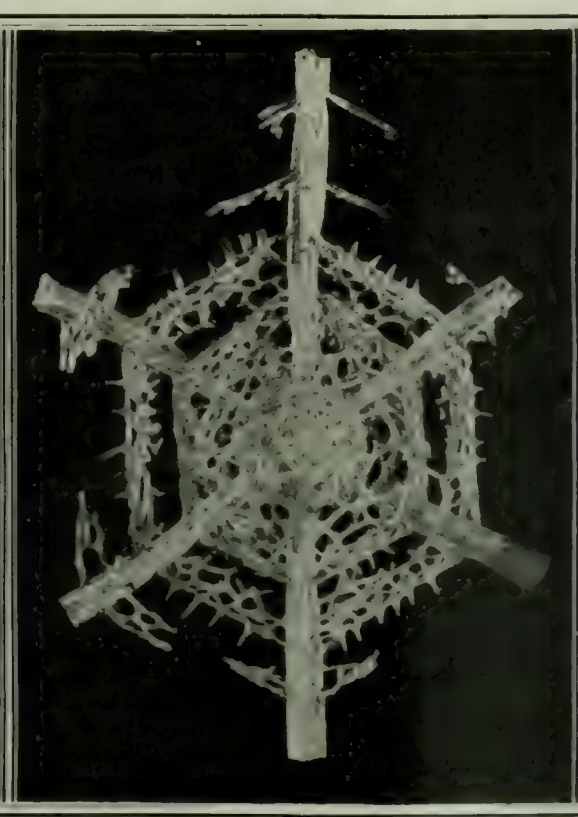
GLASS MODELS OF MICROSCOPIC ORGANISMS.

IT is not given to all persons to look understandingly at the wonders of the microscope. Some find great difficulty in seeing anything at all under the higher powers of magnification, and others who can see forms and shades can no more interpret them than a newly born infant can interpret the complex scheme of forms and colors that passes before his eyes. Such persons must fall back on some kind of reproduction at second hand. Drawings and photographs, both colored and uncolored, are rather unsatisfactory. Curiously enough, models made of glass are being adopted in many museums, and are very successful, this material being worked with ease into the most delicate forms, being easily colored, and possessing translucency that gives an excellent idea of the appearance of many microscopic marine organisms. Unfortunately the making of such models requires great skill, and until recently most of those in existence were made by a glass-worker named Blascha in Germany. Now, however, they are being made in New York at the Museum of Natural History, as we learn from an illustrated article in *The Scientific American* August 27). Says the writer:

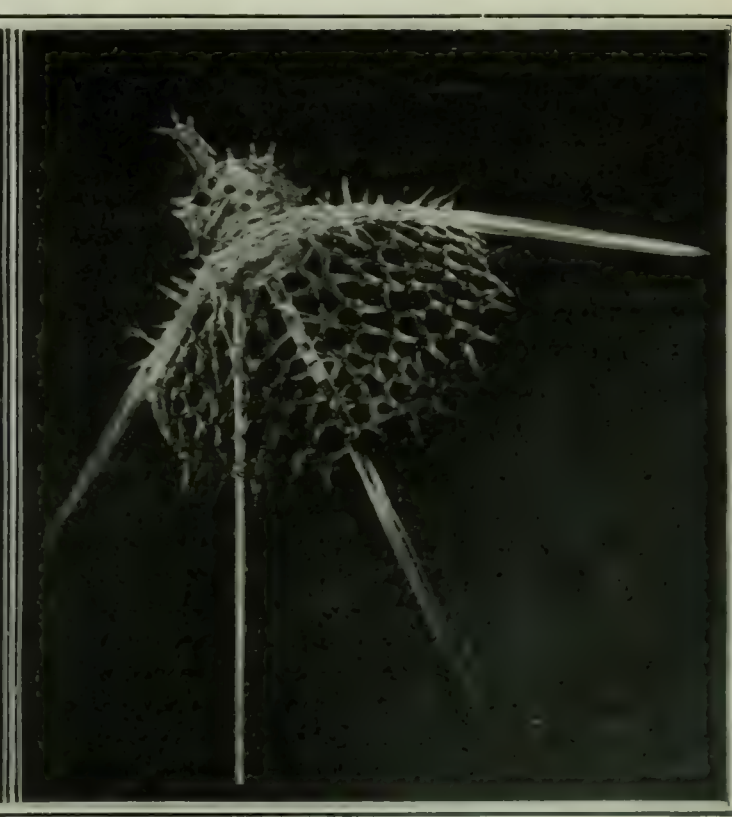
"Aside from the impossibility of distinguishing or even seeing



BRYOZOAN, BICELLARIA BELLA.



PROTOZOAN, SILICEOUS SKELETON OF A RADIOLARIAN.



PROTOZOAN, ALSO A RADIOLARIAN.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

MICROSCOPIC FORMS OF LIFE REPRODUCED BY THE BLOWPIPE.

many of these organisms with the naked eye, the glass models exhibit the form, structure, and color far better than the actual preserved specimen, for preserved specimens usually lose their natural shape and color in spite of and often through the action of the preserving medium.

"When one of these models is to be made, the animalcule is first microscopically examined, magnified from 10 to 700 or 800 diameters, and is then carefully studied, sketched, or modeled in clay. The model is then painstakingly built up, piece by piece, the branches, tendrils, or filaments being added one by one by means of the blowpipe, each member receiving its proper shape and formation by the most delicate manipulation of the blowpipe and other instruments of the glass-worker's art. The extreme delicacy and nicety of this work, the accuracy and patience necessary, need no comment. A glance at the accompanying photographs of the completed models is sufficient.

"Many of the models on exhibition at the Museum of Natural History are of the class of Protozoa, too small to be seen with the naked eye, composed of a single cell, and such as are popularly known 'to be found in a drop of water.' One of our photographs shows a model of the siliceous skeleton of one of these, a radiolarian found at the depth of perhaps thousands of fathoms and entirely invisible to the naked eye. Altho from a biological standpoint a simple structure, it is very complicated and marvelously wrought. This skeleton is invested in a protoplasmic capsule which forms the living portion of the organism.

"Another photograph shows a model of a Bryozoan (*Bicellario bella*), also an inhabitant of the deep sea. It is very minute, but much more highly organized than the preceding type. While the individual organism is almost indistinguishable to the naked eye, it often forms colonies as large as a watermelon. . . . . .

"A third illustration shows a group of hydroid polyps magnified about twenty diameters, presenting a beautiful flower-like appearance with long contractile stems and waving tentacles attached in a circle about the mouths. They are bound together by, or rather arise from a network of tubes invested in a chitinous framework, which, with the tubes, is part of the organism. Some of these polyps are used to nourish the organism, while others containing stinging cells protect it. Moreover, in case of danger the stems can contract till protected by the spines at their base. This organism is found spreading over dead shells, usually such as are inhabited by a hermit crab, and to the unaided eye presents simply the appearance of a fine, almost colorless fuzz.

"A fourth photograph represents a model, natural size, of another hydroid. The original of this model is a deep purple in color and exhibits in a striking way the peculiar flower-like beauty so characteristic of organisms belonging to this class. The last two photographs are of models of organisms similar to one or the other of those described above and the similarity is easily seen."

PREVENTABLE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

ONE kind of frequent railroad accident that is simply and easily avoidable is pointed out by an editorial writer in *The Railway Age* (September 9), commenting on a recent Canadian wreck caused by the carelessness of the crew of a freight-train, who left the switch open behind them when they took a siding to give the passenger-train the road. Says the writer:

"There is nothing novel in the affair, and each occurrence of the kind simply adds to the amazement with which outsiders must view an indifference which still fails to take the most obvious precautions for the preservation of life and property on railways.

"A simple semaphore attached to a switch-stand by the simplest of interlocking mechanism, and placed a matter of 2,000 feet from the switch, is all that is necessary to do away with most disasters of this sort. The cost of the arrangement is so slight and the proof that it is effective is so tremendous that the human mind fails to understand why such elementary means of proved efficiency are ignored to so great an extent upon the railways of this continent. . . . . .

"So long as these disasters occur, without any ameliorating circumstance, just so long will the public believe, whether true or not, that the safety of human life on the railways of the American continent is wholly subordinated to the capture of the almighty dollar. There was presented last winter at Washington, for the consideration of Congress, a measure placing the supervision of the safe operation of railway-trains in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a very strong opposition immediately developed, which took the ground that this function should properly remain in the hands of the railways themselves. But to controvert this view, we have the almost complete immunity from injury of the British traveling public, whose interests in that matter are supervised and regulated by the British Board of Trade. It is precisely such occurrences as took place at Sintaluta which, if it ever happens, will gradually bring the American public to adopt the British view and insist that they must be protected by some methods more effective than those in existence to-day."

ARE DISEASE GERMS NORMALLY HARMLESS?

IT is well known that many creatures or organisms that are dangerous or even fatal to man are harmless to him in their natural state, their carnivorous or parasitic mode of life being an abnormal one. The mosquito, for instance, lives upon vegetable juices in the absence of animals on whose blood it may feed. Birds whose normal food is grain may be made to like flesh food, and this liking might conceivably lead them to a predatory existence. That something of this kind is true of the disease-producing bacteria is suggested by the hypothesis, according to which these are all non-parasitic in their origin and may exist harmlessly outside of animal tissues. This thesis, which appears to have originated with Pasteur, is upheld by Prof. E. Bodin, holder of the chair of bacterlology in the University of Rennes, France, who has just published a work on "The General Biology of Bacteria" (Paris, 1904). Says M. H. Piéron, a reviewer, in the *Revue Scientifique:*

"This means that a virulent bacterium, producing a definite disease in the organisms infected by it, may live outside of these organisms on inert products and abandon its virulent parasitism; and that, inversely, an inoffensive species—that is to say one that can not live in complex organisms—may be capable, out of contact with any living being, to acquire, by a series of successive transformations, an injurious character that would correspond to the appearance of a new disease.

"Thus disease would be really an accident, because the pathogenic power of bacteria would itself be an accident. We might conceive of a human life, up to its natural extinction, side by side with bacteria such as those of tetanus, septicemia, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever—bacteria at that time inoffensive, that is to say, saprophytes.

"Here we have certainly a dream, but the conception that regards all bacteria as ferments or agents of chemical transformation, useful at bottom, may have, rash as it is, some considerable measure of truth. In any case, it is seductive."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PROGRESS day by day teaches us how barbarous are some of our industrial methods," says *The Lancet*. "What can be more hideous to the sight than a forest of factory chimneys and, after all, the chimney is man's simple but clumsy design for the creation of a draft, and the landscape must be marred because the manufacturer wants an abundant supply of oxygen to feed his furnace fires. There is some hope, however, that the factory chimney may soon give way in favor of a system of forced draft. Already destructors, which have hitherto sadly disfigured many a picturesque spot on account of their ugly chimney shaft, are being constructed without a chimney. A simple method of forced draft replaces the function of the offensive shaft, and not only is it more effectual for purposes of combustion, but it reduces the immense cost entailed in constructing a chimney stack 100 feet or so high."

"A GERMAN journal describes, under the name of 'cryostase,' a newly discovered product that possesses truly remarkable properties," says *La Nature*. "We have not verified them, and we note them only with reservations. This product is composed of a mixture of equal parts of phenol, saponin, and camphor, with a little essence of turpentine. Now these substances, after the mixture, have properties that are assuredly unexpected. The product solidifies when heated and liquefies on cooling. It is not stated at what temperature solidification takes places. It is well known that the albuminoids coagulate when heated, but cooling does not restore them to the liquid state. With cryostase the solidification and liquefaction may be kept up indefinitely."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DOES THE CHRISTIAN WORLD NEED AN INFUSION OF ORIENTALISM?

IN an article on "The Influence of the East on Religion," the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton takes the ground that Christianity would be greatly strengthened by incorporating something of the religious spirit emphasized in Oriental faiths. "The qualities which the Western world lacks," he declares, "the Eastern world holds in excess. . . . What we may reasonably expect is not the coming of a new religion from the East to supersede Christianity, but the coming of influences from the East to renew and restore Christianity." He says further (in *Mind*, September):

"The Oriental seems to have developed a sense which is lacking in most of us children of the West. One sees about him in our society hosts of men, excellent, admirable, noble, upright, and conscientious, faithful in every relation of life, who appear to have no sense by which to apprehend God. He is an abstraction to them—a reality in which they themselves believe, but of whom they have no personal consciousness; with whom they feel themselves to stand in no actual relation. The story of spiritual experiences comes to them in an unknown tongue. Their conclusion concerning such matters is fairly expressed in the common account they give of those who speak of such experiences—'You are peculiarly constituted; you are spiritually organized.' Now, the Eastern, whatever else he possesses, has the sense of God. Religion's home is in the East. Its power there is almost tyrannous. That power never fails. It ebbs, but rises again, fresh and inexhaustible. The Eastern walks amid the forms of force of which we talk so glibly, and feels God. In the sun and the wind, in the river's ceaseless flow and the waving of the forest's tops, he is sensible of an awful yet gracious presence. He hears whispers, and catches the light of glorious garments trailing by. As in Macdonald's charming story, he is ever surprising the gods at play. Those who have listened to Babu Mozoomdar must have felt a singularly sweet devoutness breathing through the rich eloquence of the speaker. Without prearrangement, as tho it were to him the natural conclusion of his talk with man, he is wont to finish his address with a simple, child-like prayer to 'Our Father who art in heaven.'"

Through its persistent idealism and its abiding sense of God, continues Dr. Newton, the East will help us to "a freshened feeling of the true nature of man":

"We think that we have solved the problem of man; so that he can be expressed in a chemical formula, and labeled in the Museum of Natural History. . . . That which we miss in the focus of our microscopes, which casts no weight in our balances and slips away in the fires of our crucibles, the Eastern discerns, even as he sees through nature to its substance, and he knows that man is, in essence, spirit, mind. He will quite humbly receive our Western knowledge concerning the physical constitution and the historic development of man, but then he will return to us that deeper wisdom which reveals the inner and essential being of man. Our crude fancies about an automaton-man will disappear, in the acute sense quickened within us of that spiritual being which is free to will and responsible for its action, as becometh the child made in the image of the eternal Spirit, the Father of our human spirits. There will come to us the true significance and the deep reality of that ancient belief that in the human spirit speaketh the divine Spirit; that, as our Hindu-American seer tells us, we are 'always spoken to from behind'; that truth is, as the ancient Hebrew said—the voice of God."

Dr. Newton's next contention is that "the East will help us to a better view of Christ":

"Jesus was an Oriental, and only by the Orientals can he be interpreted. A foretaste of what is before us in this recovered view of Jesus we have already, in that touching book of our Hindu preacher—'The Oriental Christ.' At every touch of the Eastern hand the familiar incidents take on fresh lights, and the story stands forth in a new and vivid realism. Renan told us, years ago, that in Judea the story of Jesus became strangely real, and, writing in the East, his book became, with all its faults, a revelation of the actual man who walked the land of Galilee eighteen centuries ago. We shall gain a new sense of the veritable actuality of the Man of Nazareth, and we shall never doubt that he was an historic personality. We shall form, as by a new sense opened in us, a perception of what was really the meaning of the words of him who spake as never man spake. . . . We may thus lose the form which we thought was our Christ—tho without the Eastern touch that is fading fast enough from our eyes—but we shall gain a figure which we shall know to be the true Christ. And that will be an image sweet and gracious, holy and in the deepest sense divine; before which, in new passion of reasonable reverence, we shall bow most worshipfully, and from whose touch our lives shall flame anew in sacred passion of most loyal love."

Dr. Newton says, finally:

"The East will help us in many ways to better general conditions for the religious life. Our occupation amid external activities keeps us aloof from the deep inner life of the spirit. The multiplicity of outward affairs distracts our minds and exhausts our energies. We are too hurried to 'wait upon the Lord.' God may be in the wayside bush speaking to us, but what can we hear as we thunder past in the 'lightning express'? How shall we catch the low whispers of the still, small voice, amid the babel tongues of the exchange? How, in our chronic tire, shall we climb the heights of contemplation, where our tryst is appointed with the Eternal? We need somewhat of the peace and quiet of those calm Easterns, who have time to pray and leisure to think, and who know the way within the innermost recesses of the soul, where is the holy place of God."

THE RELIGION OF AN ANARCHIST.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN, the intellectual leader of the Anarchist movement and a scientist of distinction, has a paper on "The Ethical Need of the Present Day" in *The Nineteenth Century* (August), in which he formulates what may be termed the religious philosophy of the higher type of Anarchist. He admits that the aims and ideals for which he strives "must belong to the world of realities . . . and remain accessible to our senses"; but he holds that "a passionate desire for working out a new, better form of society" is itself, in the highest sense, a religious impulse. He says further:

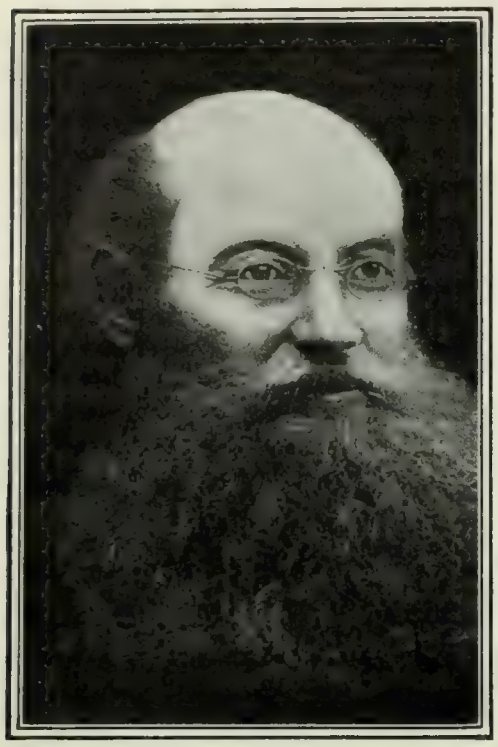
"For the first time in the history of civilization, mankind has reached a point where the means of satisfying its needs are in excess of the needs themselves. To impose, therefore, as has hitherto been done, the curse of misery and degradation upon vast divisions of mankind, in order to secure well-being for the few, is needed no more: well-being *can* be secured for all, without overwork for any. We are thus placed in a position entirely to remodel the very bases and contents of our civilization—provided the civilized nations find in their midst the constructive capacities and the powers of creation required for utilizing the conquests of the human intellect in the interest of all.

"Whether our present civilization is vigorous and youthful enough to undertake such a great task, and to bring it to the desired end, we can not say beforehand. But this is certain, that the latest revival of science has created the intellectual atmosphere required for calling such forces into existence. Reverting to the sound philosophy of nature which remained in neglect from the times of ancient Greece, until Bacon began to wake it up from its long slumber, modern science has now worked out the elements of a philosophy of the universe, free of supernatural hypotheses and the metaphysical 'mythology of ideas,' and at the same time so grand, so poetical and inspiring, so full of energy, and so much breathing freedom, that it certainly *is* capable of calling into existence the necessary forces. Man need no more clothe his ideals of moral beauty, and of a better organized society, with the garb of superstition: he can free himself from those fears which had hitherto damped his soaring toward a higher life."

While science and philosophy have done their part in furnishing "both the material elements and the freedom of thought which are required for calling into life the reconstructive forces that may lead mankind to a new era of progress," one branch of knowledge "lags behind." It is ethics. What is needed, we are told, is a "new realistic moral science . . . as free of superstition, religious

dogmatism, and metaphysical mythology as modern cosmogony and philosophy already are, and permeated at the same time with those higher feelings and brighter hopes which a thorough knowledge of man and his history can breathe into men's breasts." Prince Kropotkin continues:

"That such a science is possible lies beyond any reasonable doubt. If the study of nature has yielded the elements of a philosophy which embraces the life of the Cosmos, the evolution of the living beings, the laws of psychical activity, and the development of society, it must also be able to give us the rational origin and the sources of the moral feelings. And it must be able to indicate and to reinforce the agencies which contribute toward the gradual rising of these feelings to an always greater height and purity, without resorting for that purpose to blind faith or to religious coercion. If a closer acquaintance with nature was able to infuse into the minds of the greatest naturalists and poets of the nineteenth century that lofty inspiration which they found in the contemplation of the universe—if a look into nature's breast made Goethe live only the more intensely in the face of the raging storm, the calm mountains, the dark forest and its inhabitants—why should not a widened knowledge of man and his destinies be able to inspire the poet in the same way? And when the poet has found the proper expression for his sense of communion with the Cosmos and his unity with fellow men, he becomes capable of inspiring thousands of men with the highest enthusiasm. He makes them feel better, and awakens the desire of being better still. He produces in them those very ecstasies which were formerly considered as belonging exclusively to the province of religion. What are, indeed, the Psalms, which are described as the highest expression of religious feeling, or the more poetical portions of the sacred books of the East, but attempts to express man's ecstasy at the contemplation of the universe—the first awakening of his sense of the poetry of nature?"



PRINCE PETER ALEXEIVITCH KROPOTKIN,

Author of "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," "Mutual Aid, a Factor of Evolution," "Modern Science and Anarchism," etc., etc.

To those who urge that the study of nature can only lead us to recognize some cold mathematical truth, and that such truths have little effect upon our actions, Prince Kropotkin replies: "Love of truth is already one-half—the better half—of all ethical teaching." Taking up the further charge that a purely scientific code of morality can not be invested with the sense of duty or obligation, he says:

"Empirical morality does not pretend in the least to find a substitute for the religious imperative expressed in the words, 'I am the Lord.' . . . The function of ethics is not even so much to insist upon the defects of man, and to reproach him with his 'sins,' as to act in the *positive* direction, by appealing to man's best instincts. It determines, of course, or rather it sums up, the few fundamental principles without which neither animals nor men could live in societies; but then it appeals to something superior to that: to love, courage, fraternity, self-respect, concordance with one's ideal. It tells to man, that if he desires to have a life in which all his forces, physical, intellectual, and emotional, should find a full exercise, he must once and forever abandon the idea that such a life is attainable on the path of disregard for others. It is only through establishing a certain harmony between the individual and all others that an approach to such complete life will be possible."

Prince Kropotkin says, in conclusion:

"Mutual aid—justice—morality are the consecutive steps of an ascending series, revealed to us by the study of the animal world and man. It is not something imposed from the outside; it is an organic necessity which carries in itself its own justification, confirmed and illustrated by the whole of the evolution of the animal kingdom, beginning with its earliest colony stages, and gradually rising to our civilized human communities. Speaking an imaged language, it is a general law of organic evolution, and this is why the senses of mutual aid, justice, and morality are rooted in man's mind with all the force of an inborn instinct—the first being evidently the strongest, and the third, which is the latest, being the least imperative of the three. Like the need of food, shelter, or sleep, these instincts are self-preservation instincts. . . . . .

"This is the solid foundation which science gives us for the elaboration of a new system of ethics and its justification; and, therefore, instead of proclaiming the 'bankruptcy of science,' what we have now to do is to examine how scientific ethics can be built up out of the elements which modern research, stimulated by the idea of evolution, has accumulated for that purpose."

THE NATURALISTIC TREATMENT OF OLD-TESTAMENT MATERIALS.

THE Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, New York, in his volume of lectures, "Early Hebrew Story: Its Historical Background," treats this theme as he would "treat the early story of any people, Romans or Greeks, Egyptians, Babylonians, or Chinese." After asserting this, he adds: "And I believe that this is not merely the only honest, but the only truly faithful and religious manner in which to treat this story." The successive stages through which Biblical study has passed to the standpoint at present reached by such students as Dr. Peters is thus presented by him:

"There was a time, within my own recollection, when at least the conservatives treated the history of Livy and the songs of Homer as historical material, and there was again a period, also within my recollection, for the development in historical and literary criticism has been a very rapid one in the last half-century, when critics regarded these things as worthless, and, casting them away entirely, undertook to begin the writing of history only at a later period, in Greece with the Persian war, in Rome not until long after the beginning of the Republic. We of to-day venture to write the history of Greece not only up to but before the time of Homer. We find in the Homeric poems material for the writing of that history; and yet not at all the same material which those earlier scholars found, who counted the epic of the expedition against Troy as literal fact. We write the story of Rome to-day, not only from the time of Romulus and Remus, but from a period still earlier; and yet Romulus and Remus are no longer the historical figures they seemed to the earlier generation which accepted Livy as a text-book of history. Similarly we of to-day believe that we find history in the early Hebrew story, unlike those men of a few years since, who spoke of everything before the time of David and Solomon as a period of which we knew nothing whatever, but only idle tales, and who made the history of Israel commence with the kingdom of David. But, on the other hand, we do not use this material as those earlier theologians and earlier historians of Israel did, who treated, for instance, the story of the garden of Eden or the legends of Abraham as prose history, such as you might expect from the pen of a Macaulay or a Fiske."

The use of material advocated by Dr. Peters is that in which the Bible is known "for itself and by itself," and not obscured in "the garb of the doctrine in which it has been dressed, the Talmud, or the Fathers." Dr. Peters expresses a profound belief in the "value of tradition in a church of tradition and authority"; but, he continues, "precisely in so far as it is used to hide the book itself or prevent the study of that book as other books are studied,

with an appeal to the reason and intelligence of the individual and the age, I protest against that tradition and that authority."

"The historical value of early Hebrew story on the side of moral history" is, in the view of Dr. Peters, its highest value. "That story," he says, "is an evidence to us of the moral growth, the moral evolution of the people of Israel, which in a sense is parallel with the moral growth and the moral evolution of the individual from childhood up; that growth and evolution which ultimately made the religion of Israel ripen into the religion of Christ Jesus."

The stories contained in early Hebrew records carry a moral weight which makes for their permanent interest. Says the author:

"The stories of Genesis are stories of humanity. They appeal to men. They are and will be worth reading forever. These heroes of Genesis are eternal. Men from a generation brought up with the old, literal ideas may for a time be shocked, as it were, out of the use of the book by this newer way of looking at it. Unable to hold the old view any longer, they yet can not at first reconcile themselves to this new point of view. They see that these stories are not literal history, as they once thought; that God did not walk back and forth upon the earth or talk with men in the literal way there narrated. They had felt that the essential value of the book lay in the literal truthfulness of these things. They had looked at it only from a peculiar religious and theological standpoint. They are unable longer to regard it in this light and have no further use for the book. There will always be persons, also, of that prosaic type of mind which can not understand the mystical, the poetical, the story-telling way of conveying truth. To these people I presume that Genesis will never be a source of mental enjoyment and spiritual uplift. But however much, for a time, the ordinary serious-minded man, or generation of religious men, may turn away from the use of this book, on account of the overturning of his previous theological misunderstanding of the nature of its contents, he must ultimately return to it, I believe, with renewed enjoyment and profit; and young and old, scholars and simple folk alike, will continue to read and study it forever."

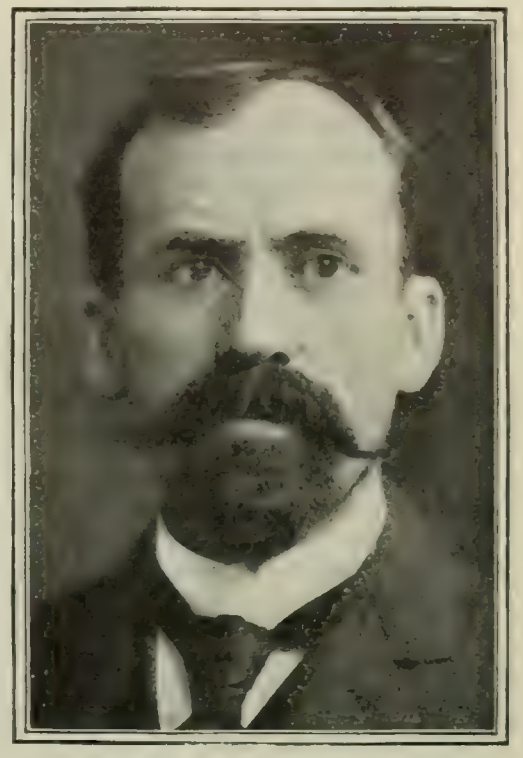
HAS THE UNIVERSE A PURPOSE?

PROF. JAMES H. HYSLOP, of Columbia University, contends, in *The International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia), that the theory of evolution, apart from any theistic belief, does not justify the assumption of an intelligent background and purpose behind the phenomena of the universe. Incidentally, he attacks the position of those philosophers who attempt to maintain an intellectual affiliation with both orthodoxy and skepticism. "The struggle of modern philosophy," he remarks, "to make its peace with both orthodoxy and skepticism is one of the most amusing and at the same time one of the most irritating and exasperating incidents in the history of thought." He continues:

"Just when the issue between the mechanical and the spiritual theory of things becomes clearly defined in its evidential character, the philosopher becomes frightened at the consequences of his own skepticism and goes off to dally with the spiritual view which he had learned to question. There is no objection to one's changing his convictions and returning to the older point of view, but it is not easy for one to retain a positive belief in a process of intellectual jugglery between two antithetic views. Philosophy has no excuse for its existence but for its willingness and ability to present a clear and defensible message in reference to the meaning of human life and conduct. That is perhaps recognized by all parties, but none of them outside the orthodox camp has any intelligible system to defend. The orthodox type is clear and intelligible, whether it is true or not. It may not be right and it may not be supported by adequate evidence, but it is intelligible. But the agnostic who is trying to appropriate the language of the orthodox and at the same time to repudiate his ideas is simply invoking the accusation either of insincerity or of ignorance of his problem. This is a hard saying, of course, but in the present confused condition of philosophic thought none other is appropriate. It has been the function of philosophy previous to Kant to defend some positive, and usually a Christian view of the cosmos. But since Kant it has had no character but skepticism, while it has been unwilling to admit that it was missionless for the world."

Of the argument that evolution in itself reveals an intelligent purpose, Professor Hyslop writes:

"One need not deny to the evolutionist the view that events are combined in a remarkable way to bring about a single result, but it is another thing to suppose the process purposive or intelligent. . . . But grant that it is actually purposive, what is that specific purpose? It is all very fine to admit that nature shows purpose, but what is that purpose? The 'old teleology' had a very clear idea of it and in its doctrine of immortality had an end in view which recommended itself to rational beings, even when it represented that end in a somewhat materialistic light. But what is the 'telos' of evolution? Is it anything that appeals effectively to men of high intelligence? We have to look only at the process and the outcome to see that it gives no scientific evidence of any other purpose, if purpose be admitted at all, than that of producing and sustaining for a period of time the forms of organic life. The chief thing for which organic life interests rational beings (namely, the development of consciousness and its ideals) seems to have no permanent place in the system. All that is apparent is the preservation of the race or type, and even this only on conditions. Moreover, this is accomplished only at the expense of half, or more than half, of the individuals created. The survival of the fittest shows that nature fails to accomplish any clear purpose for the individual apart from the lucky strong. We express the purpose as the maintenance of the race, but as the race is nothing but a number of individuals the proper way to express it is to say that its purpose is the preservation of the strong and the destruction of the weak. This is the true statement of the facts, and it takes the whole ethical character out of the process, unless we either abandon our charity morals and imitate nature in the destruction of the weak, or obtain evidence of the continuance of life beyond death, in which the whole aspect of natural selection and the survival of the fittest would be wholly changed."



JAMES HERVEY HYSLOP,
Professor of Logic and Ethics in Columbia University.

The Universalist Leader (Boston), commenting on Professor Hyslop's article, says:

"These words cut to the very quick of a considerable amount of loose thinking on this subject, and are a twofold challenge in behalf of a proper discrimination in words and things, first, to scientific adherents who thus appropriate religious terms in defining the service of science; and, secondly, to religionists who make use of a particular philosophy to enforce religious ideas. . . . Intelligence may be affirmed of a moral being, who has will and purpose and who manifests them in creation—old-fashioned people call such a being God—but no such intelligence is revealed on the part of nature—only the operation of blind and unaided forces; and therefore a universe under the control alone of nature can not be properly said to have a 'purpose'—either as regards the universe or man."

The Chicago *Tribune* has this to say:

"If Professor Hyslop's remarks could be forced deep into the minds of twenty or thirty prominent American philosophers, we should hear less about the 'ultimate benign purpose' and the 'inherent moral intentions' of the evolutionary process of which all that can be predicated is that it cruelly eliminates the weak, violently preserves the strong, and thereby produces certain effects which, if they are not controlled by a superior intelligence, can

only be said to be blind. Even if it be granted that the final consequence of evolution will be for the benefit of the human beings who happen then to be alive—a circumstance which to us of the present generation is only remotely consolatory—what logical ground is there for speaking of that final consequence as a 'purpose' for which we ought to feel grateful to the universe? Indubitably it can be spoken of as a result. But a result, a blind purposeless result, does not inspire gratitude, or trust, or faith, or any other emotion rightly connected with religion. Would not the cause of clear and honest thinking be subserved, therefore, if the men who do not believe in a superior controlling intelligence should drop their attempt to mitigate the loneliness of a strictly scientific world by talking comfortably about a 'purpose' which is impossible except in connection with an intelligence which they deny?"

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION AND THE DEAD LANGUAGES.

PROF. JAMES DENNEY, of the United Free Church College in Glasgow, writing in the *London Quarterly Review* of the general scheme of education for the ministry, takes a position in regard to the dead languages which is construed by a portion of the religious press as revolutionary. In the education of a modern minister, says Dr. Denney, the time spent on Latin, Greek and Hebrew may often be used to better purpose in other studies—studies, for instance, which bear on practical life and social needs. On this point we quote as follows:

"It is a serious matter to say to an educated man who wishes to serve the church in the ministry of the gospel and who believes that God is guiding him to that as his life-work: Your intelligence and your character are all that we can desire; we have entire faith in the purity of your motives; but before we can do anything to help you, before we can give you any of that special training by which men are professionally fitted for the work of the ministry, you must equip yourself somehow with some acquaintance with three dead languages. Is it right that in the twentieth century, and in the intellectual world in which we have to live, this should be made the indispensable condition of entrance into the Christian ministry? I venture to think it not only wrong but absurd. Granted education to begin with—and I do not think it would be too exacting to require a university degree in some department from every candidate for the ministry—the wider we can open the doors of our divinity schools the better. It is a mere superstition that education can only be had along certain lines, and the combination of education and Christianity is all we want."

"If it is our interest to speak of our faith to all types of mind in the world," writes Dr. Denney, "it is our interest to have all types of mind in the ministry." And he continues:

"The greater the variety of the ways in which her ministers have received the liberal part of their education, the better for the church. We need men who have graduated in history and economics, in biology and chemistry, in literature and art, as well as men who have taken their degrees on the old lines. The variety is nothing but gain, and should be encouraged rather than repressed. It is part of the resources which we wield for making the gospel intelligible to our time; and tho all educated men understand one another, the breadth of education in the church's ministry is at least one index of the hope with which it may address itself to the intelligence of the world."

"To many," comments *The British Weekly* (London), "it will seem as if no man had a right to teach the Bible who could not read it in its own languages." *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) regards Dr. Denney's contention doubtfully. We quote from its editorial page as follows:

"The forces of conservatism both in Scotland and America will be arrayed against so far-reaching a proposal. In America Pacific Seminary stands alone among Presbyterian and Congregational schools, so far as we know, in frankly making the study of Hebrew optional. The effort to broaden the scope of work either by elective studies in the seminary, or by wide opportunities in affiliated colleges or universities has not been in substitution, but in supplement, to the language courses connected with Bible study. And the matriculation demand is everywhere for a college diploma in the classical rather than the scientific course, with special recommendation of undergraduate beginnings in Hebrew. The proposals which Professor Denney advocates are therefore, so far as the practise of the American seminaries is concerned, revolutionary and likely to be strenuously opposed."

FIGHTING THE "AWAY-FROM-ROME" MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

THE growing Protestant movement in the German provinces of Austria was for a long time ignored by Roman Catholicism, but in view of the fact that six years have not diminished the ardor of the propaganda, and that the number of converts has now passed the twenty-five thousand line, the church leaders and papers in Austria are beginning vigorously to combat the agitation. Probably the most influential Roman Catholic journal in Bohemia is the *Hausfreund*, published by Father Franz Zuklin, in Teplitz. In a series of recent articles under the general title "Für Gott und das Volk" (For God and the nation), this paper furnishes the characteristic arguments against the Protestant movement. After having skilfully arranged from the books of Luther certain extracts, from which the reformer is made to appear as a drunkard and general advocate of licentiousness, the paper continues as follows:

Was Jesus a Protestant? No!
Was Mary a Protestant? No!
Were the apostles Protestants? No!
Were the first Christians Protestants? No!
Is then the faith of the Protestants the faith of Jesus? No!

The original church was accordingly Catholic. And this church can never be overcome, because Christ has promised that he would be with this church always. As long as a father guides his child our church can not fall.

The Protestants have taken as their motto: "Durch Reinheit zur Einheit" (Through clearness to unity). But what are the facts? Their Luther sanctioned a thousand adulteries and murders in one day, as is seen from one of his letters to Melanchthon. Many Protestant pastors who are married have been found guilty of adultery and immorality, and have been condemned to prison for terms of years, and many of the German-Austrians who have entered the Protestant camp are guilty of the same sins. Can an honorable man unite himself with these people? Tell me with whom you associate and I will tell you what you are worth.

The celibacy of the priests is in accordance with the Scriptures. Christ never directed any of his apostles to get married. He never performed the marriage ceremony for any of them. The holy St. John was his favorite because he remained unmarried. The great and holy Apostle Paul was single and advised everybody to remain "even as I" (1 Cor. vii. 8). Even many who are not in the clerical ranks remain unmarried. The sanctity of the celibate state remains the same, even if one priest in a thousand violates his oath. Do the Protestant pastors, who have wives, remain pure? Not at all; and some have been condemned to prison. Those who are so concerned about the delinquencies of occasional priests should remember the conditions existing in the Protestant Church.

All the Roman Catholics who become perverts to the Protestant faith would do well to remember that they must pay a yearly tax for the support of the pastors and their wives and their children. Officials pay 100 florins and more, and day laborers 18 florins. In addition, the Protestant pastors demand special fees, such as 16 florins for burying a child and even 10 florins for burying a pauper. Generally the perverts can have such work done for nothing at first, this policy being adopted as an inducement to others. On the other hand, it costs nothing to keep a Roman Catholic priest, and the latter charges nothing for his work among the poor.

The series of articles closes with the following offer: "One thousand kronen reward to any pastor who can show that the doctrines of Luther as described in this journal are not genuine."

The better class of Roman Catholic journals do not approve of these polemical methods. The Berlin *Germania* and the Cologne *Volkszeitung*, the two leading Roman Catholic political journals of Germany, have repeatedly declared that the ignorance and mistaken tactics of the Roman Catholic clergy in Austria are largely responsible for the success of the Protestant propaganda there.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

INSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

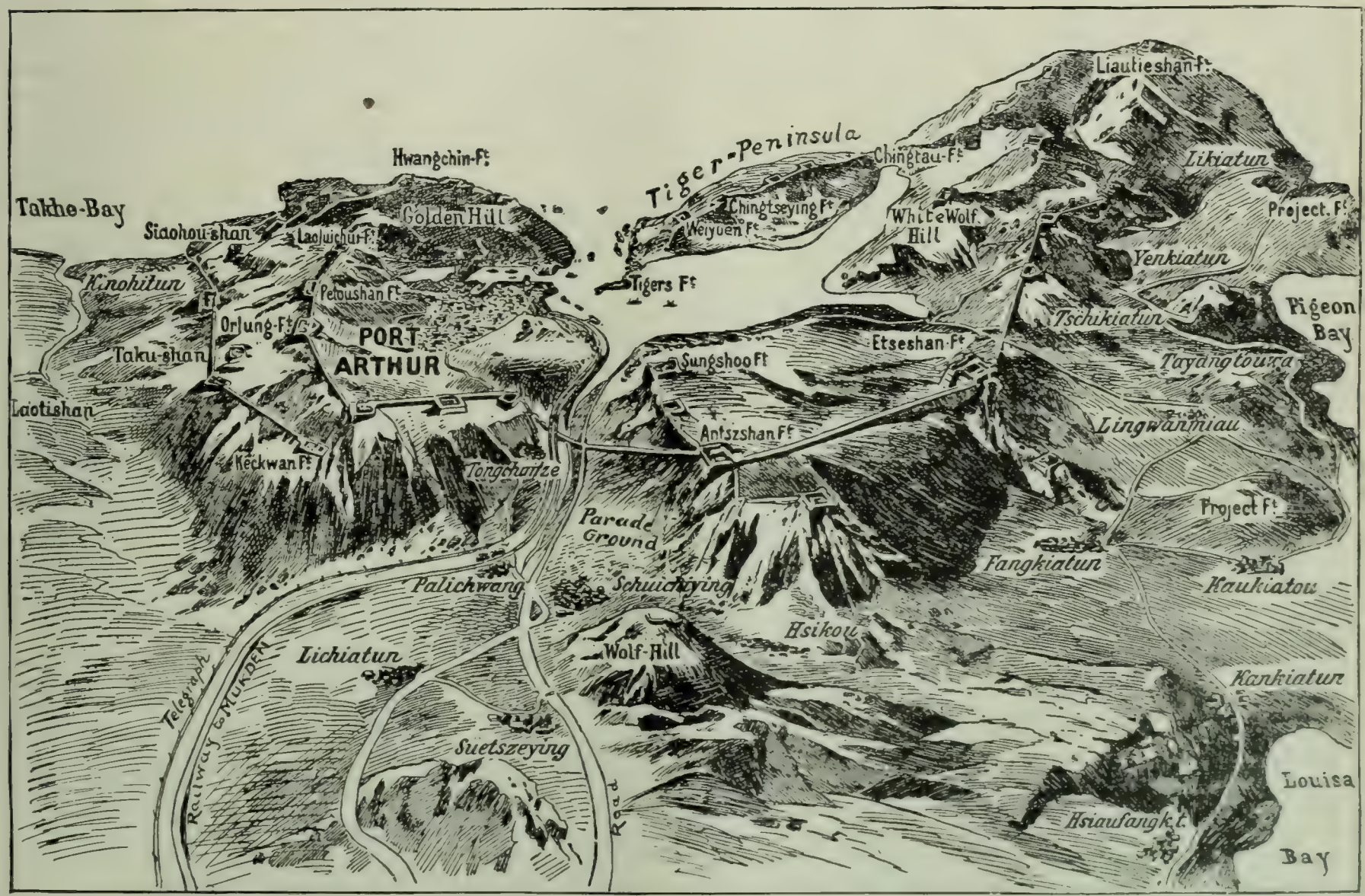
THE heroic and prolonged resistance of fifteen or twenty thousand Russians to about five times their number promises to make the siege of Port Arthur one of the most memorable episodes of the kind in modern military annals. The pro-Japanese press of western Europe confesses its admiration and surprise. London experts are disposed to admit that if the place does not fall within a few days they must have underestimated both the strength of the fortress and the prowess of the Russians in withstanding the gallantry of the Japanese. At the same time little weight seems to be attached to the evidence of the American naval attaché who spent three months in Port Arthur and who, upon taking his departure recently, said the place might hold out "longer than is thought." This American, it is suspected, was not permitted to investigate matters too closely.

The Russian forces inside Port Arthur at present, according to the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), organ of the German general staff comprise four batteries of artillery, one company of sappers, one company of miners, a telegraph corps and some regiments from which the gun crews are formed. These forces are all under General Smirnoff, commandant of the fortress proper. Besides these, are two divisions of East Siberian troops, and strong detachments from different artillery regiments. The higher officers at Port Arthur include General Fok, General Kontradenko, and General Gorbatoffski, the last named having especially distinguished himself in the recapture of forts lost to the Japanese. In supreme command is, of course, General Stoessel, his chief of staff being General Rosnatoffski, regarded as an expert in the defense of fortified places. The troops have at their disposal some 27,000 sabres and guns, with 56 pieces of heavy ordnance. The Berlin military organ does not estimate the present effective strength of the garrison after deductions for killed, wounded, and sick.

The food supplies, according to information reaching the Paris *Temps*, continue ample, altho the London *Mail* has a totally different impression. The Japanese, says the French daily, have grown weary of vain assaults upon the hill fort known as Etseshan or Itsushan. They have therefore undertaken to capture Keckwan or Kikwang, and it is understood that some very desperate fighting impends—may, indeed, have taken place. Whatever be the result, the unanticipated delay in the fall of Port Arthur has already served the ends of the Russians, thinks Captain Mahan, who writes in *The National Review* (London):

"Port Arthur has meant, and still means delay, the great need of all defense, but especially of that particular defensive which requires time to organize resources incontestably superior. Whether it avails finally has yet to be shown in the result; but in the process its influence is steadily visible, with a clearness to which even success can scarcely add demonstration. It imposed upon the Japanese at once two objectives, two points of the utmost importance, between which they must choose, whether to concentrate upon one or divide between the two; and at a moment of general numerical inferiority, it retained, in the fortifications of the place, a passive strength, which is always equivalent to a certain number of men,—the number, namely, by which the besiegers must outnumber the besieged. These divergent objects were Port Arthur and the discomfiture of the northern Russian army, necessary to assure the Japanese the control of Korea and the release of Manchuria, the professed motives of the war.

"That the Japanese leaders realized and gravely appreciated the dilemma may be confidently inferred from their action immediately after their first prompt and judicious steps had secured for them



The above sketch of the forts is taken from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, but all maps of the defenses of Port Arthur vary from one another in some essential details. There is a parade ground at the foot of one of the forts—perhaps Antszshan—to the possession of which the Japanese seem to attach great importance. The Etseshan (Itsushan) fort is said to have been captured and subsequently lost by the Japanese at least three times, with a total loss, according to the Paris *Temps*, of over 5,000 men. Wolf Hill, outside the fortifications proper, must not be confused with White Wolf Hill inside.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S LAST LINE OF FORTS.

the control of the sea, in degree sufficient for military transportation. The frequent desperate attempts to seal the mouth of the harbor aimed in effect to destroy the military value of the place; for it has none other than as a seaport containing an effective squadron. Closed to ingress or egress, there would have remained but one position to assume; that is, between the two hostile corps. Having failed in their efforts, and unable decisively to injure the Russian fleet as an efficient entity, the port remains essentially untouched, and either must be taken, or, if neglected, remains a naval potentiality of evil omen to their cause. It can be neutralized only by a naval blockade, a temporary measure which accident, or weather, or some fortuitous unexpected disaster—such as the sinking of the *Hatsuse*—may cripple or remove. Doubt, amounting to derision, has been expressed as to the Baltic fleet going to the Far East. I have been myself too far away from sources of information to know how far it was possible for that fleet to start, or in what force; but I have always believed that, if properly equipped to start, it was perfectly feasible for it—so far as coaling was involved—to proceed to the scene during the summer weather, and this season has been peculiarly propitious. Had it so done, and the Port Arthur fleet been as far restored as it has given demonstration of being, its enemy would have found on the sea, as on land, two divergent objects, two mobile opponents, unitedly very superior to himself, cooperation between which, or even junction, would have been difficult to prevent."

From all this the military expert of the London *Times* dissents. Port Arthur, he thinks, has not, by its long resistance, upset the calculations of the Japanese or embarrassed their land campaign. They were prepared beforehand for much that is surprising the world.

However, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), in the course of some comparisons between the siege of Sebastopol, which lasted nearly a year, and the siege of Port Arthur, remarks that the latter "can have very little influence upon the progress of the war." The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* notes that Sebastopol was never wholly invested, being left free to receive supplies from the land side. Port Arthur, on the contrary, has been quite cut off from the rest of the world.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ALLEGED ST. PETERSBURG PLAN TO RAID AMERICAN COMMERCE.

LONDON thinks it has got wind of a St. Petersburg scheme which, if current inferences have any basis, will lead to a Russo-American neutrality crisis in due time. The scheme, as presented by the naval expert of the London *Times*, would appear to be to "control and supervise" all the sea-borne trade between the United States and the Far East. The instruments of this supervision will be chiefly the cruisers recently purchased from Germany by agents of St. Petersburg. Steamers from New York are to be held up off the Straits of Gibraltar and at the Cape Verde Islands. It is further the "clear intention" of the grand ducal clique which has captured the Ministry of Marine at St. Petersburg to have cruisers stationed off the east South American coast "to watch the route by Cape Horn" and raid American commerce between the Atlantic States and Japan. The Pacific route will be more difficult for Russia to manage, but she purposes to utilize prizes condemned by the court at Vladivostok. Says the London *Times* expert:

"All this shows that a very artistic and comprehensive scheme of commerce raiding is in progress, and we should certainly offer our congratulations to the Russian Admiralty for having at length contrived a sort of a war that shows something at least of reasoned thought. It will not do much injury to Japan unless the Pacific routes can be controlled, which is most improbable; but the trade of England and America may be expected to suffer, and the achievement of that object is not one to cause the Russians any regret. So much they have told us, and to that extent we can believe them. . . . . .

"So far as Russia is concerned, we must consider these pending operations as legitimate in principle and calculated to cause some slight annoyance to Japan and to impose sacrifices, translated by increased rates of insurance, upon the commerce of Japan's friends."

The disorganization of the Russian Government would make it a dangerous course to depend upon official assurances from St. Petersburg on the subject of raiding, according to *The Statist* (London). The departments of the Russian Government, like the eyes of a ludicrous animal in the tropics, work independently of one another. "Each minister acts for himself. It never occurs to him to consult with a colleague. Just now the archdukes and the military clique, which, unfortunately, have the ear of the Czar, have been in the ascendant, and it looks as if the Minister of Marine had cast in his lot with them—that practically he has taken instructions from them." Still, Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, "has regained a good deal of the power he once possessed, and he has been able to stop the career of the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet."

JAPAN'S FAILURE AT LIAO-YANG.

KUROPATKIN'S reputation as a soldier was never higher in Europe than it is at this moment. Some English dailies call him a "genius" and give him all the credit for the relatively inconclusive termination of the Japanese land campaign. Until the battle of Liao-Yang had been fought, the London *Times* was unable to conclude that Kuropatkin could effect a retreat. It was half persuaded that Kuroki would not let the Russian army give him the slip. "If the bulk of the Russian army gets away," asserted the military expert of the London *News* while the fighting around Liao-Yang was in progress, "it will mean not only that they meant to get away and had made their preparations for a retreat long ago, but also that the Japanese attempt has failed." In the light of what has happened, our authority pronounces the battle "a rearguard action and nothing more—a rearguard action on an enormous scale, but still a rearguard action." The elementary principles of the art of war upon which the failure of the Japanese at Liao-Yang may be predicated are thus stated by our expert:

"A campaign is won when you have destroyed the army of your opponent as a fighting force.

"The object of every commander of a united national army is to find his opponent's army united, if possible, and destroy it as a fighting force.

"Battles in which this occurs are called decisive, for they decide the issue of a campaign or a phase of a campaign. Among such battles may be mentioned Waterloo, Sedan, Leipsic, Austerlitz.

"It has happened in the history of warfare that a campaign has been brought to a successful close without some such decisive action being fought. Thus, Napoleon's suppression of the Tyrolese rebellion, and our own war in South Africa, were brought to a close without pitched battles. But where two forces, more or less equal, and more or less equally organized, are concerned, it is a general action which invariably, or almost invariably, settles a campaign, and in any case it is the object of at least one, and usually of each, of the opposing commanders to bring about such an action at his own time and place, and to win it—that is, to destroy his opponent's army as a fighting force.

"There are two ways in which this may be accomplished. You may smash your enemy up, or you may surround him and make him surrender.

"In the first case, your superiority in numbers or pounding power pushes him back; but the victory does not consist in that; it consists in catching him just when he is moving back and breaking him. You ride him down, you destroy his formations, his men surrender in batches, his guns are abandoned, he no longer exists.

"In the second case, by your superior mobility, or through his supineness, or by superior weapons, or by having at your disposal a greater number of men (usually by a combination of all four), you surround him. You strengthen rapidly any point at which he attempts to break through, and when he finds the attempt useless he must surrender or be exterminated. This form of victory is commonly the most complete—for you get all your object at once,

guns, men, stores, everything at one blow—and the classical example of it is Sedan."

To sum up British expert opinion: Kuropatkin's successful retreat must mean that the Russian forces around Liao-Yang were but a part of his army. The stores at Liao-Yang were no more than this portion of the Russian army required while it delayed the Japanese advance. The only Russian guns that fell into Japanese hands were dismantled. Oyama's losses in killed and wounded must have exceeded those of Kuropatkin. "Even the occupation of Liao-Yang," says the regretful London *Mail*, keenly disappointed by the indefinite postponement of the anticipated Sedan, "will not make up for Kuropatkin's escape."

But General Dragomiroff, Russia's retired and renowned military leader, wagered weeks ago that the Japanese would never go very far north of Liao-Yang. He based this view upon the impossibility of maintaining a Japanese line of communication from the coast over so long a distance. The general has since frequently reiterated this assertion of his, and in the *Rasvietschick* (St. Petersburg), an organ of military opinion, he wrote recently:

"The present objective of the Japanese can not possibly be farther than Liao-Yang and the capture of Port Arthur. That is enough for one campaign—in fact, more than enough. Only a decisive victory of the Japanese at Liao-Yang could afford any foundation for a new campaign, and then only in alliance with China. China alone is in a position to supply Japan with the necessary horses and stores, apart altogether from the question of troops."

This theory of the situation finds favor with Kuropatkin himself, we learn from the Paris *Temps*, while the *Gaulois* (Paris) thinks it occurred to Kuropatkin long ago. But the *Temps* thinks Kuropatkin was willing enough to fall back from Liao-Yang because he feels confident of being able to roll the Japanese back in no very long time. The Japanese, we are told by this organ, rather expect to be rolled back. "Content with having driven Kuropatkin back to Mukden, the Japanese will perhaps let themselves be driven back by him to Kai-Ping again. There they will halt by taking up a flanking position among the mountains. The campaign of 1904 will thus resolve itself into two sterile strategical retreats."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WORLD-POLITICS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

EUROPE has not as yet modified its impression that Mr. Roosevelt will probably defeat Mr. Parker in the presidential election next November. Both the *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) have recently given reasons for this belief. The German daily tells us that the Republican party is united and has ample funds. The Democrats are divided and poor. The Bryan element has rallied to Parker in appearance, but in reality it hopes for his defeat. Finally, Mr. Roosevelt has the support of two powerful forces—the Jews, whose champion, in a sense, he has become, and the young, to whom he is a hero. The French daily is inclined to accept these impressions of the situation as correct.

Yet there are suspicions here and there in Europe that Mr. Roosevelt's strength may be over-estimated. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which devotes much of its space to American affairs and which has hitherto conveyed the idea that Mr. Roosevelt's victory seems assured, begins now to report something like a revulsion of feeling against him. It understands that the President is still the stronger of the two candidates with the voters, but a writer in its columns asserts that world-politics will be the real issue in the election. If the American people are imperialist in their sentiments, Mr. Roosevelt will win; otherwise Judge Parker may triumph. A Washington diplomatic fiasco in the near future would probably mean Mr. Parker's election. Says the Berlin paper:

"In any case, the fundamental importance of the presidential election is chiefly in the domain of international politics. At the last elections, domestic concerns, particularly the standard of value, were the issues of the contest. According to the American idea, these points of dispute are now settled. They were decided by the vote of the nation, since Bryan was defeated and McKinley became President. This is interpreted to mean that the people want the gold standard and a high protective tariff. The present campaign is regarded as a popular vote on the subject of imperialism and the increase of the navy. Hence an abandonment of world-politics may be anticipated in the event of Parker's victory, and an increase of the navy, if any, would be made within very moderate limits. By the choice of Roosevelt, on the other hand, the people would indorse a continuance of the policy of expansion and of great naval armaments."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH SUSPICION OF A GERMAN INTRIGUE WITH RUSSIA.

INTO the paradise of European diplomacy, as unfolded to our view in current British periodicals, has crept the guileful serpent, Germany, tempting the unwary to perdition with praise of forbidden fruit. Russia is represented as the direct object of the wily adder's blandishments, such delusion of Russia being the surest means of wrecking Great Britain's creative purpose on this planet. To avert the catastrophe, a note of warning is sounded by "Calchas," the mysterious anti-German authority on world-politics, whose articles in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) are among the more sensational features of responsible English journalism. He connects "the crepitation as well as the venom of the rattlesnake" with efforts to prevent "what Berlin hates and dreads above all things in the world—the contingency of an Anglo-Russian understanding"; while for our further enlightenment we are told:

"Germany does not desire the defeat of Russia to an extent that would discourage her for at least a generation from further attempts to expand toward the Pacific, and would turn her thoughts back to the Balkans and Asia Minor. It has been infinitely convenient for the 'Admiral of the Atlantic' [a name applied to himself by Emperor William], who is likewise the protector of Turkey, that the Czar's main fleet should be kept in the Far East instead of in the Baltic or the Black Sea. The Black Sea, in consequence, has not become a Russian lake, but the Baltic has become a German lake. That the reconstructed naval power of the Czardom should be based, for instance, upon Sebastopol, ready to concentrate against Constantinople, would be extremely prejudicial to all the purposes of the Wilhelmstrasse. Still more distasteful would be the gradual reappearance of a large Russian navy in the Baltic, unless under conditions, indeed, affording a sufficient guarantee that the 'Admiral of the Atlantic' would be able to lead against this country in emergency the squadrons of the Czar in combination with his own. The present object of Berlin, therefore, must be, and is, this—to secure for Russia sufficient success in the Far East to keep her permanently entangled upon that side of the world."

In fact, Emperor William has for years past, "with extraordinary dexterity," paralyzed Russian energies in Turkey and the Balkans by "pushing the policy of St. Petersburg more and more deeply into Asiatic entanglements." "Calchas," in making this assertion, displays the intimacy with diplomatic methods which has led to a suspicion that he may be a diplomatist himself. He professes to be aware of an egregious miscalculation on the part of the German Emperor:

"Misinformed by German experts, like Herr von Brandt, [for many years Germany's representative in China] the Kaiser completely under-estimated the power and character of the Japanese people. The imperial imagination conceived that if China were to fall a prey to conquest, a yellow India might be carved out by Germany in the center of the Middle Kingdom. . . . At a certain period before the outbreak of the war the crisis between St. Petersburg and Tokyo was confidently expected at the Wilhelmstrasse to realize by one brilliant stroke of good fortune all the purposes of German policy. France and England, it was thought, must be

drawn into the vortex. Whatever the result, the only three European nations with which Germany has seriously to reckon would inflict enormous injury upon each other. Russian military power was expected to decide the struggle in the long run upon land, while the British fleet would decide it upon sea. German merchants and shippers would engross all the advantages of neutral trade upon the water, while making the best of both worlds at the same time by supplying both France and Russia over the land frontiers with contraband to a vast extent. The Kaiser's fleet would remain intact, while the English navy battered down its own relative strength in the very process of winning victories. In any case, the conditions of a subsequent continental combination against British sea power, and perhaps against British trade, would be secured.

"This dazzling diplomatic vision has been dissipated. The Anglo-French convention, the influence of King Edward, the admirable good sense of the French people, have limited the quarrel up to the present to the original belligerents. This has knocked the bottom clean out of all the German calculations a year ago as to the probable consequences of the war."

Thus we bid farewell to "Calchas," our minds saturated with ideas of a German emperor standing pensive amid the ruins of the Russian Asiatic edifice. For the continuation of the story we must go to another oracle of anti-German inspiration, the London *Times*. The Peking correspondent of that organ, it should be explained, is likewise an exponent of its editorial policy. In forwarding news he adds his own opinions, and these opinions the London *Times* explicitly adopts. "The attitude of Germany toward the present war," declares the voice from Peking, "is one of unfriendly neutrality toward one of the belligerents—the belligerent whom Germany assisted in despoiling in 1895." We are next reminded of Emperor William's "passionate protestations of sympathy with Russia," and of a certain alleged practical demonstration of it:

"When the Russian fleet put to sea from Port Arthur on the afternoon of June 23 it was manifest that while the ships were able to steam, many of them were unable to use their guns. What, then, was the object of this attempted flight? No one here believes that these ships put to sea with the intention or desire of engaging the enemy. Whether rightly or wrongly, the opinion is held that the fleet were bound for Kiao-chau Harbor, there to be dismantled to escape falling into the hands of the Japanese. It is a dangerous game that Germany is playing. Bitterly disappointed as she is at the collapse of the Russians, she finds that the position she has created for herself with such unscrupulous energy in the province of Shantung has been jeopardized. Her cherished scheme of developing in this great province of thirty million people a position as paramount Power analogous to that of Russia in Manchuria seems destined, should Port Arthur fall, never to be realized, and that Port Arthur will fall no student who has intelligently followed the course of the war can have any doubt whatever."

Upon which the London *Times*, prone to call attention to its Peking correspondent's "intelligent anticipation of events before they occur," makes this editorial comment:

"Our correspondent, whose full and accurate knowledge of international politics in the Far East has been so often and so conspicuously demonstrated, makes no secret of his belief that the relations between Russia and Germany in that part of the world are part of a settled scheme of aggrandisement, largely at our expense, in the Yang-tsze valley, which Germany has adopted, and which she is sedulously putting into execution with her customary thoroughness. He tells us that we do not realize what is going on. He has told us that many times in the past, when his warnings have been neglected. Time has invariably shown that his forecasts were correct."

Not less conclusive to this authority as evidence of a tacit understanding between Russia and Emperor William is the presumption that "the great German lines notoriously under the influence of the German Government, would never have sold steamers to the Russian Government, to be converted into commerce-destroying cruisers, had not that Government been previously satisfied that it was not against German commerce that the activity of these vessels would be directed."

POINTS OF VIEW.

GREAT PAN IS DEAD.—"The spell by which Russia held the world in fear," thinks the London *Spectator*, "has been weakened, if not dissolved."

INDEED!—"The only scheme on which Russia and her friends rely," says the Tokyo *Jiji*, "is to starve us financially into submission. The stupidity of the idea!"

A REFERENCE.—"Lord Milner," declares London *Truth*, "is a pernicious prig, without tact or knowledge of men, puffed up with self-conceit and yet ready to do any dirty work."

IN PORT ARTHUR.

"The vegetables are giving out."
"Use the laurels won by our land army."
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

UNWELCOME GUESTS.

"They will not be refused, your majesty."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

JAPANNED.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

YALE, KNOWLEDGE AND LOVE

A DAUGHTER OF DALE. By Emerson Clifford Taylor. Cloth, 352 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THERE is something clean and wholesome about this book—a love story, with Yale University and New Haven as setting. The author is a young professor at Yale, graduated there as a Doctor of Philosophy, and was editor of *The Yale Literary Magazine*.

Nicety of finish, a certain proud and conscientious regard for literary ideals, show through the making of this university tale. There is an academic quality to the style and the sense of values and proportion is a trifle *manqué*.

It is a love story in which the ruffling of the current is due to a rivalry between two disparates, if not in brain at least in type, each eager for the same goal of scholarship. "The Daughter of Dale" is to fall to one of them. Had Mr. Taylor's art made Bowers not so inferior to the other the issue would have been more doubtful. Bowers does not command the reader's sympathy, and he leads the author at times into touches of melodrama, almost provoking the hiss with which the gallery gods appreciate the villain of the melodrama.

EMERSON CLIFFORD TAYLOR.

"The Daughter of Dale" is Barbara Hare, grandchild of Professor Hare, the king-pin of scholarship in Yale's faculty. Those who know the personnel of the university at the time of the story will probably recognize him. He and Barbara are most united in feeling, as well they might be, since she was early left an orphan on his hands; and she is a fine product of his training and of Yale traditions. Barbara is extremely "modern" and saturated with the Yale spirit, one of those who will have a man "do something." Paul Gardiner's father died and left him very rich. He meets Barbara and her grandpapa in Paris, and there the young girl inoculates him with this desire to achieve. He returns for a postgraduate course, and, altho his "long suit" had been athletics, buckles down to win the star scholarship. Bowers, a huge, strong, bitter fellow is very confidently training to win the same, and he has a veiled, adoring passion for the beautiful Barbara. Dr. Hare is a most aristocratic old professor and his home is the abode not only of learning but of luxury and taste.

Paul studies under his direction, patronage, and valuable assistance. He develops the toiling, grubbing ardor of the book-worm; but he has a farm, and the outdoor life woos him strongly. Barbara, seeing his better nature and his love-making potency fading away, rather regrets the step she has taken in his regard. She falls in love with the splendid youth, and especially does he reign in her heart after an unfortunate accident to the yacht in which they were cruising, in which Paul showed himself a hero and a humanitarian. When Barbara tacks, he tacks, too, and is about to throw up the desiccating grind for knowledge when a sneer from Bowers makes him dig into it with more dogged purpose than ever. It is needless even to hint at the outcome.

The story is well told and Mr. Taylor has poise. Apparently he has the capacity to write a still finer novel in the future.

MUSICAL CRITICISM.

OVERTONES. By James Huneker. Cloth, 335 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. HUNEKER is a cerebral force in musical, dramatic, and literary criticism. He is interesting because of his boldness, his ardor, and his exhaustive analysis. He is cultured and erudite and as conscientious as Flaubert in marrying words. If he has the courage of his convictions, he has also the candor of his disillusions. He was an ardent Wagnerite years before the shop-girls had heard of Parsifal. But it is now a case of *Troja fuit* so far as Wagner is concerned, and Mr. Huneker is at present burrowing in Richard Strauss's musical architectonics.

In this collection of essays critical, Mr. Huneker deals with subtleties. What else are "Overtones" and "Temperaments"? Mr. Brownell's definition of the latter may be profitably recalled before reading these decortications of Mr. Huneker's. In speaking of Meredith, whose lack of temperament he considers a very sensible defect, Mr. Brownell says:

"Temperament is much more easily felt than defined. It is approximately to be described, however, as individuality of disposition quite apart from intellectual constitution, which nevertheless it influences, directs, and at times coerces. . . . It supplies not only the color but the energy of any personal point of view or way of looking at things. It is the incalculable element in the human constitution, the force through which the others fuse . . . . Temperament, in a word, is energy accentuating personality."

JAMES HUNEKER.

It is this "incalculable element" which Mr. Huneker dallies with. His two premier essays here are the one on Richard Strauss and that on Gustave Flaubert, "the Beethoven of French prose." Huneker lifts Strauss into the place from which Wagner has, for him, been deposed, or, more truly, into a higher one, for Art is ever better and greater when its attainment is very great and its material very slight. He is snubby in his treatment of Wagner:

"Wagner is a weaver, not a form-maker. He can follow a dramatic situation, or burrow deeply into the core of morbid psychology; but let him attempt to stand alone, to write music without program or the fever of the footlights—then he is inferior to several men, the inferior of Liszt, Tschaikowsky, and Richard Strauss, not to mention Beethoven, Schubert, or Chopin. . . . Parsifal preeminently smells of the lamp."

In his "Anarchs of Art," Huneker is lavish of amusing and ponderable dicta. "Anarchy often expresses itself in rebellion against conventional art forms—the only kind of anarchy that interests me. A most signal example is Henry James. He is one as surely as was Turgenef, the de Goncourts, or Flaubert. He may be the discoverer of the future." Many may breathe the hope that he has not discovered it yet. Again: "The question whether his story is worth telling is a critical impertinence too often uttered; what most concerns us is his manner in telling." Of course, one may enjoy hearing a man utter banalities if his voice is seductive in its sweetness; but why "critical impertinence" to have at least half an eye to the content of a novel, no matter how appreciative of form, or style, or subtlety?

In "The Eternal Feminine" Mr. Huneker is at his most entertaining pitch of jocular, cynical levity. He has fun with the ladies, and asks if they can play Chopin, *their* composer *par excellence*. True, he admits with pleasant fairness that "if the majority of women play Chopin abominably—so do the majority of men."

"Overtones" adds another brilliant critical work to those which have already established Mr. Huneker's enviable reputation as a lover of music and as a pungent, subtle critic of the art.

A FEVER OF ROMANCE.

THE CASTAWAY. By Hallie Erminie Rives. Cloth, 443 pp. Price, $1.00. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

MISS RIVES is fond of fiery, romantic, love-scorched tales of life. The figure of George Gordon, Lord Byron, must have been to her a stimulating theme. The incidents in Byron's highly colored career, with its glory, love, daring, misanthropy, and fine touches of human nature, have been retained. Miss Rives amplifies and emphasizes the phases which lent themselves most sympathetically to her purpose, especially the love of Byron for the Countess Guiccioli, and his chivalric espousal of the cause of Greece against the Turks. Miss Rives is true to the facts in her hero's career, despite her ardor in weaving adulatory laurels for his Apollo-like brow. The most unhappy feature of her work is its style, which smacks of cheap floridity such as might sweep the ardent shop-girls off their feet, but is likely to repel more cultured readers. Some of her verbal lapses are amusing, and in her zest for "tall writing" she not infrequently comes a "cropper." No person, however distorted a visage he may present on account of his wrath, can be justly described as "turning a *gauche* countenance" to any one—*gaucherie* being an attribute of physical movement rather than of passion. She also speaks of an "unnunned youth"; writes Coppet, Madame de Staël's place of residence in Switzerland, with one p; introduces the elegant simile of "a distant thunder of avalanche, as if God were pelting the Devil down from heaven with

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

snowballs"; says that a lady's fear "fainted out"; makes an Italian cry "Bravo la Fornarina!" alludes to Byron's illegitimate daughter, Allegra, after her death, as "a heavened soul"; frequently has people "stand moveless"; epithetizes depths as "unplummetted," gold as "litten"; and by other similar verbal aberrations or tendrils of metaphor shuns the commonplace to lapse into the pretentiously vulgar.

However, most people read novels for the story, and, as Byron's life is certainly a richly romantic, one which Miss Rives has followed closely, "The Castaway" will probably find those who have never read his life, who will enjoy this way of transcribing it. She leans strongly to the idealization of her hero, and makes the Guiccioli passage rather an edifying thing, which the fair countess herself was inclined to do.

Mr. Christy, in his drawing of Teresa Guiccioli, has made a lovely woman, whether it be a true portrait or not. It is one of the most attractive features of the book, and should contribute to its sale as much as the miniature of "Janice Meredith" contributed to the sale of Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's novel. "The Castaway" does not tire one. The worst to be said of it is that it is the life of Byron, more faithfully than elegantly written, and that that life derives very little increased interest from whatever Miss Rives's pen may have added to it.

A GOOD NOVEL—IN SPOTS.

THE INTERLOPER. By Violet Jacob. Cloth, 350 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MRS. JACOB has scarcely duplicated the success she made by her "Sheep-Stealers" in this study of a somewhat morbid situation which has already been dealt with by George Eliot with more force in the main plot of "Felix Holt." A young man comes into a Scotch estate quite legally, tho he is not really the heir, and the knowledge of this fact by several of the older inhabitants of the village leads to complications in the love affairs of the Laird of Whanland, which constitute the main plot of Mrs. Jacob's romance.

VIOLET JACOB.

But it is not in plot that Mrs. Jacob has shown her chief capacity. She draws character (especially female character) with a firm hand and with careful display of chiaroscuro. Her Lady Eliza and especially her Mrs. Stirk, the Queen of Cadgers, stand out in *alto relievo* upon her pages. Unfortunately she has not been able to give this appearance of solidity to the rest of her characters, and in consequence its artistic value varies very much, and for the general reader the interest often droops at what would otherwise be the most exciting parts. Nor can it be said that the motive of her plot—Miss Raeburn's failure to let her lover know of the removal of the bar to their union—is of any convincing force. Still, compared with the ruck of novels of incident, this series of character studies stands out with refreshing force.

FRENCH OBJECTIONS TO THE ENGLISH.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. A Study of their Political Psychology. By Émile Boutmy. Introduction by J. E. C. Bodley. 332 pp. Price, $2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London.

THE prevailing tendency in the whole political life of the English, says M. Boutmy, is the desire to exert strength, "to give vent to energy regardless of aim." The English can not generalize broadly and logically. Hence the Englishman's choice of a political creed is apt to be hasty, superficial, and even "fantastic." If every man in England adheres to some political organization or other, it is simply because he thus finds himself "provided with a ready-made sphere of activity."

Thus far, M. Boutmy has been dealing with the man in the street. The point of view of the aristocrat in the club window is set forth in the admonition of Coningsby's grandfather to the hero of one of Disraeli's novels: "You go with your family, sir, like a gentleman; you are not to consider your opinions like a philosopher or a political adventurer." Yet M. Boutmy has not failed to note "the perfect ease and nonchalant audacity with which one-half of the upper class separates itself from the other," by joining hands with the radicals. To the Frenchman this seems like a feigned disloyalty enabling half the garrison of privilege to mingle with the assailants, and he explains it on the basis of British contempt for all mere theory. Between two contrary doctrines, these islanders have an "option of indifference." When the Conservatives attain power, they never undo the radical reforms of their political opponents. Thus there is never any reaction in the continental European sense. The Conservatives merely strive to tack about and thus be borne less swiftly by the political current. There is never any unpractical pulling against the stream.

The interesting Frenchman's competence to pass judgment in this fashion is vouched for by Mr. Bodley in his introduction. M. Boutmy, we are sorry to learn, is almost totally blind. He has visited England. He was on intimate terms with Taine. He is a member of the French Institute and he has written on British constitutional law. M. Boutmy's aim is not so much to tell us that the English are disagreeable, honest, coarse, efficient and prejudiced, but to present the psychology of the phenomena with special reference to English politics. The Briton's pride in his own stupidity wherever a matter of art is concerned, the gloomy and tedious buffoonery which passes with him for humor, and the general "thickness" of the insular mind are all connected with the political life of the country by M. Boutmy, whose work has the quality which always makes a French book about the English so much more interesting than an English book about the French. In reading M. Boutmy one seems to be looking into the French mind, however, rather than into the English mind.

A DIGEST OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Edited by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D. Twelve volumes, three-quarter morocco; each volume 10½ x 2½ x 7⅜ in, 660 pp., $4.37. The Outlook Company.

THE question of the approaching "limit of human progress" was a favorite subject for speculation with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century philosophers. It has become a matter of practical concern with men of affairs in the twentieth century. Since the learning of the past must be mastered by each generation before this can make further increments of knowledge, and since the average duration of life seems practically stationary, how long will it be before the race comes to an intellectual dead point? It can readily be seen that the situation can be greatly relieved, even tho the philosophical problem is not settled thereby, by a condensation and correlation of that learning of the past which is essential to future progress.

Naturally history, the record of the past, affords the most inviting, even commanding, field for the introduction of the principle of the digest. Now only a specialist can find time to read the many and voluminous histories with which, by a fiction handed down from the days when Hume and Gibbon and Robertson practically completed the roster of great historians, every person of culture is supposed to be familiar. And it will not answer to read a historian who has assimilated the ideas of these standard authorities and adapted them to his own historical conceptions. It is the personal view of history, rather than the mere facts of it, that we desire, and we wish to have as our personal conductors approved guides. As Carlyle says, "Histories are as perfect as the Historian is wise, and is gifted with an eye and a soul."

As the sub-title reads, the present bold undertaking is "a comprehensive narrative of the rise and development of nations as recorded by over two thousand of the great writers of all ages." And this record is in no sense a scrapbook compilation. Every account of a nation or era is preceded by an original essay by a distinguished living historian, and the direct quotations are pieced together by an ingenious composite of editorial summation and digest. This latter is so well done that often the cement appears more durable than the blocks it joins.

The twelve volumes which have been completed of the twenty-five contemplated cover all of ancient history, general subjects of medieval history, such as the Crusades and the Papacy, and the histories of Italy, Spain, and Portugal to date, and of France to the Fall of Napoleon. In each subject the authorities quoted have been selected, apparently, with a view to the dramatic and picturesque qualities of their style, no less than to the accuracy of their statements. And this is as it should be. Manetho's roster of ancient Egyptian kings would be as dead and desiccated as the royal mummies themselves were not the vitalizing human interest of Herodotus injected to thrill the dry bones and parchment skin into a life and motion and color as vigorous and as blooming as the pulsing activity in the sunshine of to-day.

It is the imperative duty of a universal historian not to specialize, even upon the principles of historical philosophy. He must present in their fair proportion adverse theories wherever these have the weight of distinguished authority behind them. So Dr. Williams rightly sets to the fore the conservative theory of the Semitic origin of the Babylonians and Assyrians in an introductory article contributed by Joseph Halévy to the present work, even tho this is opposed in the discussion proper by the theory of the Sumerian origin of these peoples.

If the book is to be fairly criticized it must be by the standard of its own performances. This balancing of opposing opinion is not employed in certain cases where justice demands it. One such example is seen at the close of the book in the collection of opinions regarding Napoleon. These are uniformly adverse judgments. Certainly had the editor incorporated such an eulogy as Heine's classic tribute to the great emperor, his own principle of reproducing the dramatic and picturesque, as well as the authoritative, in extant historical literature would have been more truly conserved.

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"Stories of Inventors." — Russell Doubleday. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The World's Work." St. Louis Fair Number.—Library Edition. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Old Voices" — Howard Weeden. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

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"Early Western Travels." - Reuben Gold Thwaites. Volume VI. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Ohio.)

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"Red Letter Library": "Poems by Robert Browning." (H. M. Caldwell Company, New York, leather, $1.)

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"Macaulay's Poems."—Franklin T. Baker. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

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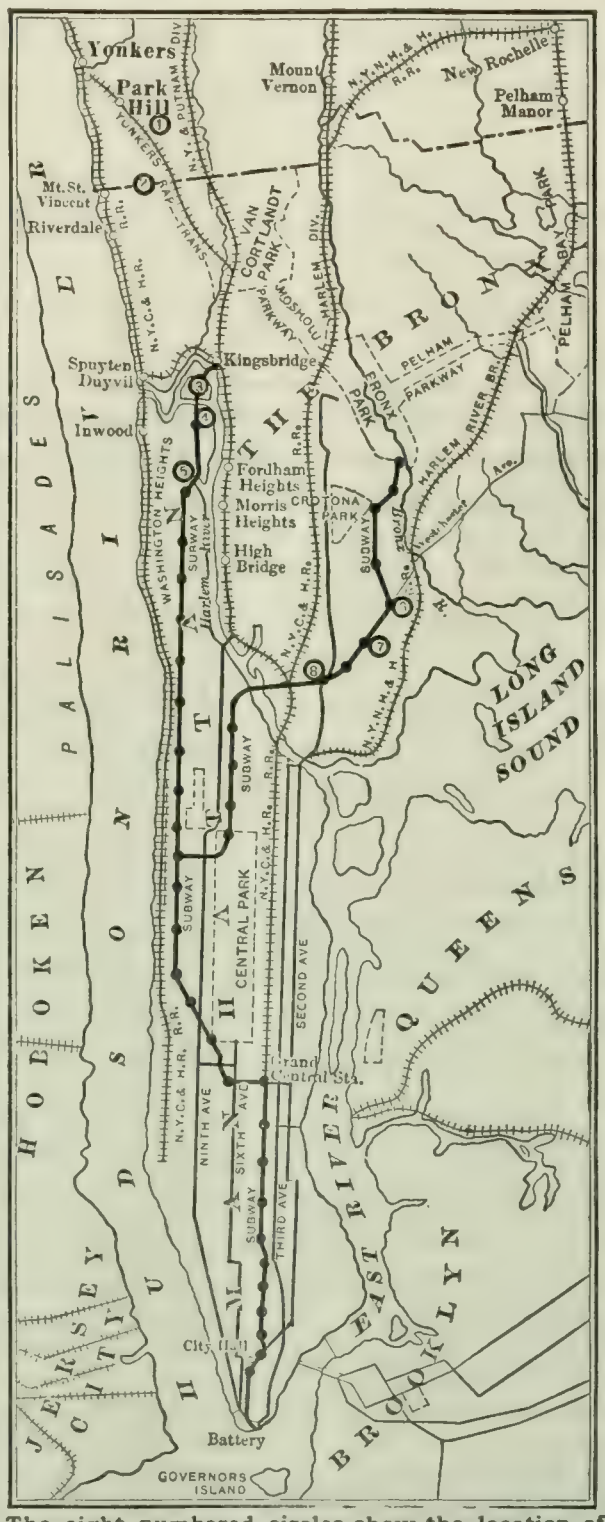

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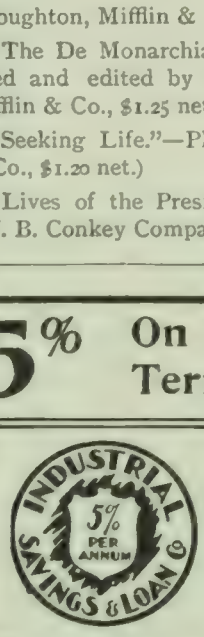

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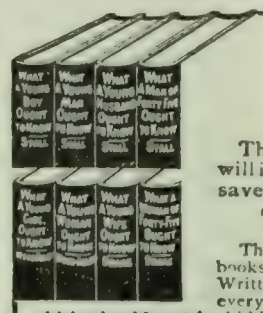

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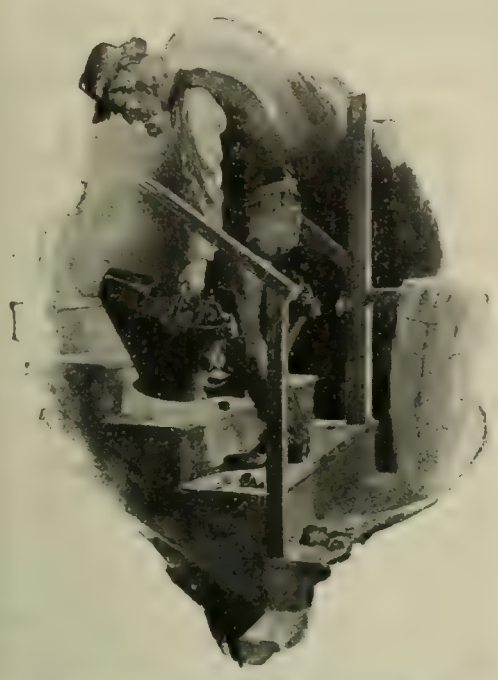

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Wanderer's Litany.

By Arthur Stringer.

When my life has enough of love, and my spirit enough of mirth,
When the ocean no longer beckons me, when the roadway calls no more,
Oh, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

When the lash of the wave bewilders, and I shrink from the sting of the rain,
When I hate the gloom of Thy steel-gray wastes, and slink to the lamp-lit shore,
Oh, purge me in Thy primal fires, and fling me on my way!

When I house me close in a twilit inn, when I brood by a dying fire,
When I kennel and cringe with fat content, where a pillow and loaf are sure,
Oh, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

When I quail at the snow on the uplands, when I crawl from the glare of the sun,
When the trails that are lone invite me not, and the half-way lamps allure,
Oh, purge me in Thy primal fires, and fling me on my way!

When the wine has all ebbed from an April, when the Autumn of life forgets
The call and the lure of the widening West, the wind in the straining rope,
Oh, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

When I waken to hear adventurers strange throng valiantly forth by night,
To the sting of the salt-spume, dust of the plain, and width of the western slope,
Oh, purge me in Thy primal fires and fling me on my way!

When swarthy and careless and grim they throng out under my rose-grown sash,
And I—I bide me there by the coals, and I know not heat nor hope,
Then, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

—*From Smart Set.*

Rewards.

By S. E. Kiser.

I being small and weak, am prone to fret
Because my efforts bring me little gain;
I count my slender winnings with regret,
And deem them poor returns for all the pain
And all the steadfast care that they have cost—
I eat my crust and sigh o'er labor lost.

The patient toiler Nature, æons past,
Smoothed with her glacial trowel yonder spot,
And after all these busy years, at last,
Beholds the prize her laboring has brought:
She toils a thousand ages for a flower
That blooms and dies within the selfsame hour.

—*From The Reader's Magazine.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Transformed.—A little boy was very much in love with a Jewess. One afternoon his family was teasing him about her, and finally called her a Jewess. Like all small boys, he said, "Oh, no," but his teasers insisted, and finally he said, "Well, I don't care, she's a Crystallized Jew, anyhow."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

He Didn't Know.—Teacher: "Who discovered America?"

Small Boy: "Dunno."

Teacher: "Why, I supposed every boy in school knew that."

Small Boy: "I didn't know it was lost."—Detroit *News.*

A New Epithet.—"The climate here is salubrious, isn't it?" inquired the tourist.

"Say, mister," replied the native, "jest write that there word down fur me, will yer? I git tired o' swear-

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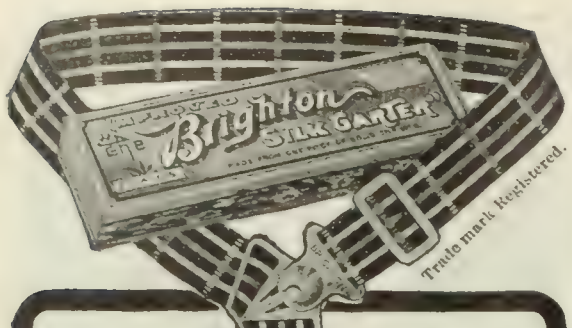

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It's the little things about a man's clothing that make or mar his comfort. Garters, for instance, are small things, but to be comfortable they must be *right*.

BRIGHTON
Flat Clasp
GARTERS

for men are "*right*" garters—they fit right—feel right and wear right. They snap on and off easily, yet always secure. Never bind, pull, rub or slip. Just comfortable, just right. Made of *one piece pure silk web* with nickel trimmings, and cost only 25c. At stores or by mail.

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Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

Cut It In Half

and you will see that unlike all other collar buttons,

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is double thick, where double strength is needed—in the shank. Not a weak spot in it. Made of one-piece only. Hammered into graceful shape that makes it easy to button and unbutton. 21 models for ladies and gentlemen. Gold, silver, or rolled plate. Free booklet, "THE STORY OF A COLLAR BUTTON," gives entertaining information. Get one for postal.

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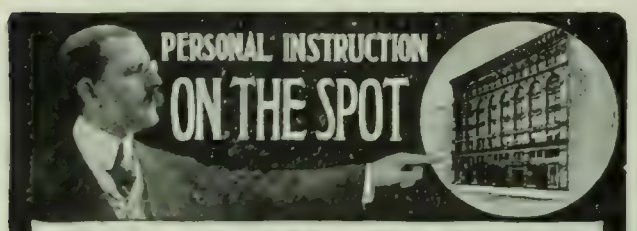

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in' at this climate in the same ol' way all the time, an' anything new in that line tickles me."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

A Bad Break.—It was at the close of the wedding-breakfast. One of the guests arose and, glass in hand, said:

"I drink to the health of the bridegroom. May he see many days like this."

The intention was good, but the bride looked up as if something had displeased her.—*Tit-Bits.*

Those Questions Again.—BERTIE: "Pa, a little stream is a streamlet, isn't it?"

PA: "Yes, Bertie."

BERTIE: "Well, pa, is a cutlet a little cut, and a hamlet a little ham, and a gimlet a little gim, and a pamphlet a little pamph?"

PA: "Oh, go away, Bertie; I want a little quiet."

BERTIE: "Well, why didn't you say you wanted a quietlet?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 12.—It is reported that General Zassalitch, commanding the Russian rear guard south of the Hun River, has been severely wounded, and that he and 3,000 of his men have been captured by the Japanese. Rain practically puts an end to military movements at Mukden; the retreat toward Tie-Ling goes on as rapidly as the roads will permit. The Japanese consul at San Francisco protests against allowing the Russian auxiliary cruiser *Lena* to remain at that port more than twenty-four hours; a government expert finds the *Lena's* boilers in bad condition.

September 13.—The Russian War Office denies that General Zassalitch, with 3,000 men, had been captured south of Mukden. It is announced from St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin is expected to leave 50,000 men at Mukden to check and harass the Japanese, the remainder of the Russian forces retiring to Tie-Ling.

September 14.—General Kuropatkin sends a long report of the battle of Liao-Yang; he estimates his loss at about 16,000 killed and wounded.

September 15.—President Roosevelt decides that the *Lena* must be completely disarmed and remain at San Francisco until the end of the war, her repairs being in the mean time made under the supervision of the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Japanese continue preparations for an advance, but it is not thought that they will be finished for some time, and another big battle is not expected before Tie Pass is occupied. The Japanese issue a proclamation demanding the surrender of Port Arthur.

September 16.—The Japanese advance on Mukden. Oyama's main force is reported still in the neighborhood of Yentai, and there are rumors that Kuroki is making a turning movement on the east. Chinese reports from Port Arthur say that the Japanese recently captured a minor fort, east of Golden Hill. Russia concedes the British-American demand that foodstuffs and fuel, not directly consigned to a belligerent, are not to be seized as contraband.

September 17.—Sharp skirmishing between the outposts is reported from Mukden.

September 18.—Japanese shell the Russian positions at Mukden. A Russian officer reaching Chefu from Port Arthur declares the ferocity of the belligerents passes belief and details some of the horrors.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 12.—Turkey deposits $25,000 in the Ottoman Bank, Constantinople, to settle an American's claim for illegal seizure of property at Smyrna.

September 13.—President Palma sets October 1 for the beginning of the payment of one-half of the claims of the Cuban revolutionary forces.

September 14.—Turkey is mobilizing militia to suppress the Albanian insurrection.

September 15.—A son and heir is born to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

September 16.—The King of Italy gives $200,000 to a

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last month. Could have filled more if we could have found the right men. During 1903 we listed over 25,000 high grade opportunities. Positions paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year now open for competent Salesmen, Executive, Clerical and Technical men. Offices in 12 cities. High grade exclusively. If you are a capable man write for plan and booklet.

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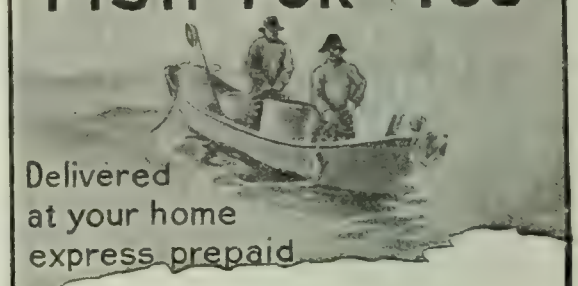

Sea-food from far-famed Gloucester—the home of fishermen—daintily dressed and packed, and shipped direct

From Ocean to Table

will whet the most indifferent appetite. *A few suggestions:* Choicest Salt Mackerel, Smoked Roe Herring, Sliced (thin) Smoked Halibut, Codfish, Kippered Herring, Shrimp, Lobster, Crab-meat and many other delicacies.

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KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

workingmen's old-age fund, grants amnesty to deserters and shortens the terms of imprisonment of many convicts, in celebration of the birth of an heir to the throne.

September 17.—A proposition to submit the question of separation of church and state in France to the people is opposed by M. Combes.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

September 12.—Maine Republicans elect their entire state ticket for state officers and members of Congress by a plurality of about 30,000.

September 14.—The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party is celebrated at Saratoga, N. Y.

Colorado Republicans renominate Governor Peabody on a law-and-order platform.

September 15.—The New York Republicans nominate Lieutenant Governor Frank W. Higgins for governor.

Judge Parker, in New York City, confers with many Democratic leaders, including Senator Gorman.

September 16.—Judge Parker returns to Esopus after harmonizing factions at the campaign headquarters.

September 18.—The Democratic campaign book disputes the official figures of the Bureau of Labor on wages and the cost of living.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 13.—The Inter-Parliamentary Union, in session at St. Louis, adopts resolutions asking the Powers to intervene between Russia and Japan, and recommending a new Hague conference.

September 14.—Commander Peary tells of his plans for a new Arctic trip, before the International Geographic Congress at New York.

The American Bankers' Association begins its convention in New York; nearly 5,000 delegates are present.

September 15.—The mayor of Huntsville, Ala., and the sheriff of the county are indicted with several prominent citizens as a result of the recent lynching of a negro.

September 18.—Lynchers near Carnesville, Ga., rescue a negro from the sheriff and lynch him.

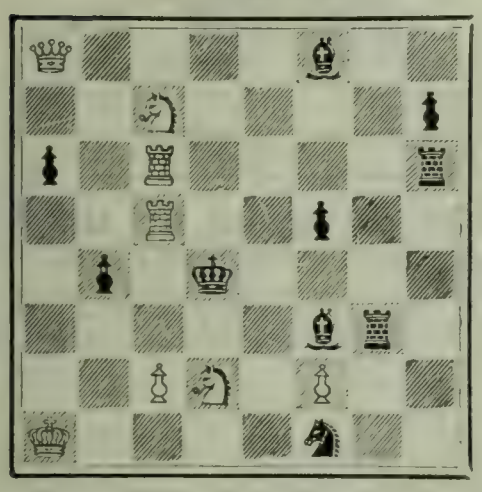
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 983.

By O. JAROSZ.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

Q 4 b 2; 2 S 4 p; p 1 R 4 r; 2 R 2 p 2; 1 p 1 k 4; 5 b r 1; 2 P S 1 P 2; K 4 s 2.

White mates in two moves.

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The contents of two large books are contained in one small, richly bound volume, without reducing the size of the type. The works of the best authors in

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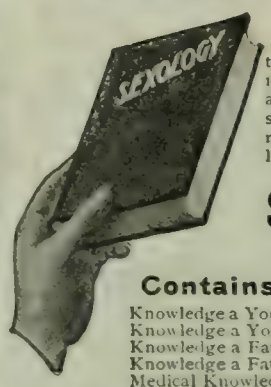

Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

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Illustrated

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Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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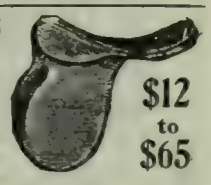

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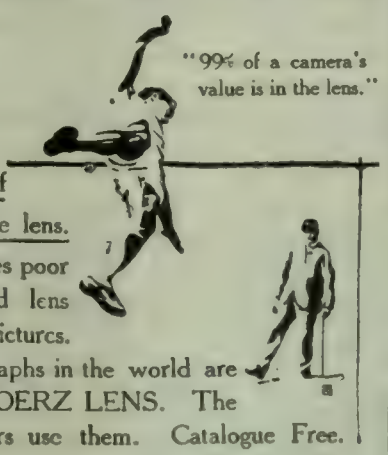

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shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

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he would say "Throw away talcum powder and give me

SPIM SOAP

and Spim Ointment. They heal instantly and do not clog the pores." Our "Cheer-up" book mailed free, and with your first mail order for Spim Soap (25 cents) or Spim Ointment (50 cents), mailed postpaid, our album of "400 Babies," free. Send to-day.

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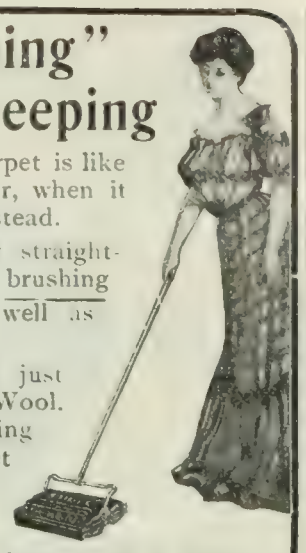
"Brooming" is not sweeping



Brooming a Carpet is like Combing your hair, when it needs Brushing instead.

Combing merely straightens the hair. But, brushing brightens, as well as cleans it.

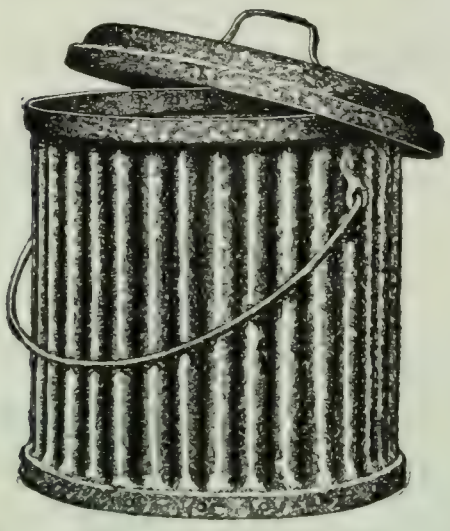
Now Carpet is just Hair, Sheeps-hair, Wool.

Bissell-brushing brightens a Carpet while it Cleans it, digs up, and carries off the dust from it in a closed dust-pan.

A broom goes over the carpet pressing much of the dust down into its pile. But Bissell revolving Brushes go through the pile and drive the dust up into the closed dust-pan instead of into your Lungs, and over the furniture.

A Bissell Cyco Bearing Sweeper lasts longer than fifty brooms, and costs one-fifth their price. It sweeps ten times as well and ten times as easy. Buy one from your dealer, and send us the purchase slip. Then we will send you free a useful present. Address, Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Dept. V., Grand Rapids, Mich. Makers of the

Bissell Sweeper



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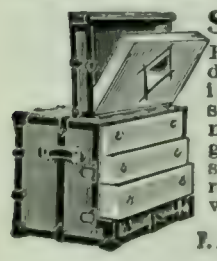

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Problem 984.

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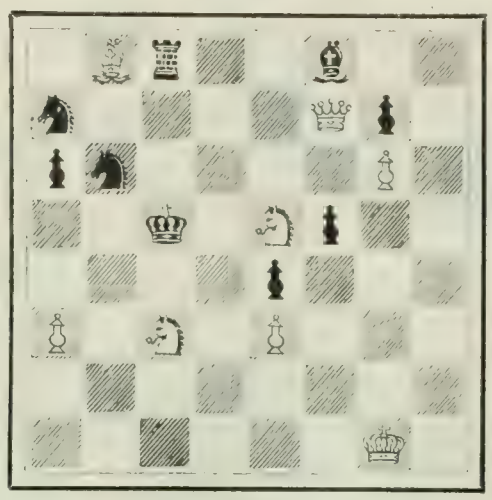
Black Nine Pieces



White—Eight Pieces.

1 B r 2 b 2; s 4 Q p 1; p s 4 P 1; 2 k 1 S p 2; 4 p 3; P 1 S 1 P 3; 8; 6 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 971. Key-move: P x Kt P.

No. 972.

Leading variations:

1. P—B 7 / K R x Q	2. Kt—B 6 ch / K—B 5	3. P—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / Q R x Q	2. Kt—B 6 ch / K—B 5	3. P—Kt 3, mate

No. 973.

(Place white R instead of Black on Q R 5, and black R instead of white on Q Kt sq.)

Leading variations:

1. Kt—B 3 / R x B	2. Q—Q 4 ch / P x Q	3. Kt(B 3)—Kt 5, mate
	2. ..... / K x Kt	3. Kt—Kt sq, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Kt—R 4, mate

No. 974.

Leading variation:

1. Kt—R 3 / Kt—K 5 — 2. Q x P ch / Kt x Q — 3. B—Kt 7 ch / K x B — 4. Kt x Kt, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.

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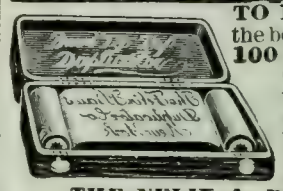

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Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.

972: B. Alten, Elyria, O.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

Comments (971): "Faulty key, with fine mates"—J. G. L.; "The key is not problematic"—R. H. R.; "Good"—L. H B.; "This is, to me, the best 2-er of the Tourney"—J. F. C.

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973: "Very fine"—W. R.; "Beautiful"—R. H. R.

974: "Fine key"—J. G. L.; "Very fine. To solve it is to remember it"—R. H. R.; "Well-constructed and scientific"—L. H. B.

In addition to those reported, L. H. B., got 969; Mrs. A. G. F., Aintab, Turkey, 944, 945, 946, 952, 953.

From the Hastings Tournament.

BELLINGHAM. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	BELLINGHAM. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	19 Kt x Q	R x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	20 Kt—B 3	R—Kt 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	P Q B 4	21 P—Kt 3	P—K R 3
4 P x Q P	K P x P	22 K R—Q sq	Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 Kt—Q 4	R—Kt 3
6 B—B 4	B—K 3	24 Kt x B	R x Kt
7 P—K 3	Kt—B 3	25 B—B 3	R—K 2
8 P x P	B x P	26 R—Q 4	K R—K sq
9 B—Q 3	Castles	27 K—B sq	K—B sq
10 Castles	B—Q 3	28 R—Q Kt 4	P—Q Kt 3
11 B—Kt 3	B x B	29 R—Q 4	Kt—K 5
12 R P x B	Kt—K Kt 5	30 B x Kt	R x B
13 R—B sq	Q—B 3	31 R—Q 7	R (K 5)—K 2
14 B—K 2	Q—R 3	32 R x R	R x R
15 Kt-Q Kt 5	P—Q 5	33 R—B 8 ch	R—K sq
16 P x P	Q R—Q sq	34 R—B 7	R—K 2
17 Q—Q 2	Kt x P	Draw.	
18 Q Kt x Kt	Q x Q		

NAPIER. *White.*	MICHEL. *Black.*	NAPIER. *White.*	MICHEL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 B—K 3	B—K B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 B x B	Q x B
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	18 R—Q B sq	Q—Q 2
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	19 P—Q Kt 3	P—K B 4
5 P Q 4	P x P	20 B—Kt 5	B x B
6 Castles	B—K 2	21 Kt x B	P—R 3
7 Q—K 2	Castles	22 Kt—K B 3	Q—Kt 4
8 P—K 5	Kt—K sq	23 Q—B 2	Kt—Q sq
9 R—K sq	P—Q Kt 4	24 Kt—B 5	P—Kt 3
10 B—Kt 3	P—Q 4	25 Kt—K R 4	K—Kt 2
11 P—B 3	B—K 3	26 P—Kt 4	Q—B 3
12 P x P	Q Q 2	27 P x P	P x P
13 Kt—B 3	P—Kt 5	28 Kt x P ch	K—R sq
14 Kt—R 4	Kt—R 4	29 Kt—K 7	Resigns.
15 B—B 2	Kt—Kt 2		

The Hastings Tournament.

FULL SCORE:

Players.	Napier.	Atkins.	Blackburne.	Bellingham.	Tattersall.	Michell.	Lee.	Jacobs.	McKenzie.	McDonald.	Palmer.	Chepmell	Total won.
Napier		½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	8½
Atkins	½		1	½	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Blackburne	½	0		1	½	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	7½
Bellingham	½	½	■		0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Tattersall	0	0	½	1		0	½	0	0	1	½	1	4½
Michell	0	½	½	1	1		0	1	1	½	0	1	6½
Lee	0	1	0	0	½	1		0	1	1	½	1	6
Jacobs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		½	1	0	1	4½
McKenzie	0	0	½	0	1	0	0	½		0	½	½	3
McDonald	1	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	1		0	1	4
Palmer	0	0	0	0	½	1	½	1	½	1		0	4½
Chepmell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	1		1½

Totals lost—Napier, 2½; Atkins, 2½; Blackburne, 3½; Bellingham, 4; Tattersall, 6½; Michell, 4½;

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1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	13 B x P	B x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	14 P x B	Kt—R 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	15 B x B	Q x B
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	16 Kt—K 4	Q—R 5
5 P—K 3	B—K 2	17 K—R sq	Kt—B 5
6 Kt—B 3	Castles	18 Q—K 3	K—R sq
7 B—Q 3	P—Q Kt 3	19 B—R 6	Q R—Q sq
8 Castles	B—Kt 2	20 B—B sq	P—B 4
9 Q R—B sq	P—B 4	21 Kt—Q 6	R—B 3
10 Q—K 2	Q R—B sq	22 R—B 7	K—Kt sq.
11 K R—Q sq	P x Q P	Resigns.	
12 K P x P	P x P		

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SCHLECHTER. White.	MARCO. Black.	SCHLECHTER. White.	MARCO. Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	18 B x Kt	Kt P x B
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	19 P—Kt 5	B—Q 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	20 P x P	B x P
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	21 R—Kt sq	P—Kt 3
5 P—K 3	Castles	22 Q—R 6 ch	K—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	23 R—Kt 6	K—Q 2
7 R—B sq	P—Q R 3	24 Q—R 3	Q—Kt 4
8 P—B 5	P—Kt 4	25 K R—Kt sq	R—K R sq
9 P—Q Kt 4	P—B 3	26 Q—B 3	P—B 4 (c)
10 B—Q 3	P—Q R 4	27 R x B!	K x R
11 P—Q R 3	R—K sq	28 Kt x Q P! (d)	Q R—Q Kt sq
12 Castles	Kt—R 4 (a)	29 Kt—B 4 ch!	K—Q 2
13 B x B	Q x B	30 R—Kt 7 ch	R x R
14 Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt (b)	31 Q x R ch	K—K sq
15 B x P ch!	K—B sq	32 P—B 6	Resigns (e)
16 Q x Kt	Kt—B 5		
17 B—Q 3	Q—B 3		

(a) A surprising blunder for the careful Marco. His position is much constrained, but there is no relief this way. B—Kt 2 looks the proper move.

(b) For now the unsupported Q B Pawn is Black's ruin. The exchange, with the consequent loss of a Pawn, is compelled.

(c) Natural under the circumstances, but it renders possible the fine combination that follows. R—K R 2 is the unpleasant alternative, for if Q—B 4 then 27 Q—Kt 3.

(d) A double surprise. If P x Kt, of course 29 R—Kt 6 ch, and Q x Q P win immediately.

(e) There is no remedy. A fine game on White's part.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 14 New York, October 1, 1904 Whole Number, 754

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

THE most notable features of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance, to judge from the press comment, are his declaration of "unqualified belief" in the gold standard (whereas in his telegram he merely said, "I regard the gold standard as established"); his charge that the Republican tariff record is one of bad faith; his denial of President Roosevelt's allegation that common law has no standing in the federal courts, and his acceptance of the President's challenge on the pension order issue. Judge Parker's letter seems "unpretentious, straight, sound, and strong" to the Dallas *News* (Dem.); and to the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) it appears to be "the letter of a sincere, high-minded, conscientious citizen," that "gives assurance that its author has the insight and the capacity of statesmanship." The New York *Press* (Rep.), however, after reading the same document, says that the author "surpasses all his previous performances at dodging, twisting, squirming, and backing and filling on the great questions which are before the American people." And the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls the epistle "an assemblage of disjointed paragraphs, seemingly produced without any plan of arrangement, without any clear-cut conception of the problems discussed, and without any definite policy to expound." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) says that the letter shows "a little more spunk" than the previous Esopus productions, "but not much"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a strictly impartial financial organ, remarks that Judge Parker's paper "can hardly be called a strong document by his most zealous supporters."

The dominant note of the letter is one of protest against "the rule of individual caprice" and "the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power." Imperialism in the Philippines, bad faith in the acquisition of the Panama Canal strip, extravagance in government expenditures, and usurpation in the pension order are all attacked on this ground. Judge Parker alleges that many duties in the Dingley tariff act were "imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate," and then, "having on this promise secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the Executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have, and to which they have no moral right." Judge Parker recommends a prudent, sagacious, and scientific revision of the schedules. He replies to President Roosevelt's allegation that the common law can not be used as a trust remedy in the federal courts, because it has no standing there, by pointing to a specific case where the United States Supreme Court took the contrary position. And in response to the President's demand to know if he intends to revoke the pension order in case he is elected, Judge Parker replies, "I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order"; but he adds that he will follow the revocation by urging the establishment by Congress of "an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the Civil War, and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the Chief Executive." At the close of his letter he states the issues of the campaign thus:

"Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

"Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

"Shall our Government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

"Shall it remain a Government of law or become one of individual caprice?

"Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

"With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) says that this "is the letter of a strong man," yet it "is diametrically the opposite of President Roosevelt's loud, insistent, blustering arrogation of all wisdom and virtue." It continues:

"Americans admire courage, and of courage there is an abundance in the letter. To the truculent challenge of President Roosevelt, daring the opposition to say authoritatively that they intend to revoke Pension Order No. 78, Judge Parker calmly, firmly makes reply: 'I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order.' The President is answered. He is answered, too, upon the point that the issuing of the order was a usurpation of power. Judge Parker declares that he should feel it necessary to invite the cooperation of Congress in establishing such a pension policy; Mr. Roosevelt did the whole thing himself. We mistake the temper of the American people if they do not feel instinctively that the feet of one of these men are in the paths of danger, the feet of the other in the way of safety. Again the President is answered tellingly in respect to the applicability of the common law in cases involving interstate commerce. In his speech of acceptance Judge Parker expressed the belief that adequate remedies against trust abuses were to be found in the statute and common law, to which Mr. Roosevelt with the jaunty air of one who catches an adversary tripping observed that there was no federal common law. Of course, everybody knows that the individual States got the common law by inheritance from England, while the United States inherited nothing, having only such institutions and powers as were conferred by the States. Equipped with this elementary fact, and with little else, the President ventured into a discussion of the matter, and gets the information,

conveyed with grave politeness, that the Supreme Court has decided that common-law principles, in the absence of statutes covering the case, may be applied by federal courts in interstate commerce actions. The incident teaches that even tho one can brandish the big stick like a Hercules, he should choose his adversary with great circumspection when he feels like having a dispute on law questions."

A Republican estimate of the document may be seen in the following characterization by the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Judge Parker's gold telegram gave promise of strong individuality and vigorous leadership. From that hour he has been a constant disappointment. He has not made a single striking utterance. His campaign has been a palpable and steady anticlimax. There was just one opportunity left to redeem himself, and that was in a virile, robust, clarion-toned letter of acceptance. And now he has missed his last chance.

"His letter is a weak, negative, and nerveless production. In contrast with the brilliant and trenchant letter of President Roosevelt, it is vapid and inane. There is not a single trumpet tone in it. There is not even a forcible and incisive discussion of any question. Judge Parker does not speak a solitary sentence which will fire his followers or make his adversaries quiver. He represents the motley opposition which is attempting to make a breach in the battlements of an entrenched and triumphant administration, and he was bound by every principle of warfare to inspire his forces with a battle-cry and lead them in a vigorous assault.

"In all this he signally fails. Not only does he not make any sharp dividing issue, but his treatment of the stock, staple arguments of second-rate criticism is trite and jejune. The same things have been better said by hundreds of inferior men. Judge Parker is not merely destitute of the power of clarifying issues and enkindling men, but he is deficient in the art of expression. He treads timidly along well-worn pathways, as if he were afraid to strike out in any direction, and even within his limited lines he shambles in rather clumsy style."

SAVAGERY IN THE WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S well-known definition of war "is a bit too conservative," declares the Philadelphia *North American*, in view of the reported description of the fighting around Port Arthur given by Lieutenant Prince Radzivil, who escaped from the beleaguered city with despatches from General Stoessel for General Kuropatkin. The men of both armies, says the press report of the Prince's account, are "absolutely venomous in their antagonism." Both Japanese and Russians have ceased to pay any attention to the rules of war, and neither hospitals nor flags of truce are respected by either army. The feeling between the combatants has become so bitter that neither can expect to receive quarter. The dead are left on the hillsides. In view of the present mood of the Japanese, General Stoessel has ordered his men to fight to the death, because, as the report says, "if the Japanese soldiers entered the fortress it undoubtedly would be impossible for their officers to control them and prevent a massacre." For this reason General Stoessel is advising civilians to leave Port Arthur.

Prince Radzivil tells of two Japanese battalions which found themselves at the mercy of the Russians in one of the assaults on the fortress. They hoisted the white flag, but to this the Russians paid no attention and continued to fire on them. In the mean time the Japanese in the rear of the companies that had hoisted the white flag fired on their comrades, in indignation at their offer of surrender. As a result of this cross fire six hundred men were shot down. The dead fell among the bodies of victims of previous assaults. For days, says the Prince, the wounded men raised fluttering handkerchiefs in pleas for help, but neither friend nor foe went to their assistance. Among the heaps of dead the lieutenant saw two soldiers, one a Russian and the other a Japanese, lying in a death grip. The teeth of the Japanese were buried in the Russian's throat, while the Russian had forced two fingers into the eye sockets of his antagonist.

"The details," says the Washington *Times*, "shock and sicken the senses. Opposing armies, with a frenzy that may be due to fear or fanaticism, or in token of instinctive savagery unleashed, face each other like hordes of ravening beasts"; and the Cleveland *Leader* remarks: "It is an old proverb that if you scratch the Russ you reach the Tartar, and there are plenty of evidences that civilization is to the Japanese a veneer that sloughs off under stress, revealing the brutality that went with the wars led by the old-time Samurai." The Springfield *Republican* declares that the combatants have become "lowered to the level of savages and brutes," and it goes on to deplore the popular attitude toward the war. To quote:

"Since we all became students of strategy and readers of Mahan, we have tended to forget or ignore the nether side of war. It is far away—this war—and it appeals to us mainly as a great international sporting event. As in 'varsity circles in spring or autumn, it is largely a question of the championship. In the same breath, our boys ask for the war news and the ball scores. The science of flanking movements interests us vastly more than the Red Cross work, and if we would know how many men the Russians lost in a certain sanguinary affair, the reason is that we wish

THE RUSSIAN—"What! Time to get up again?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

to compare the figures with the losses of the Japanese. Who stops to think of the agony, the waste, the destruction, the blighted future, the sheer barbarism involved in what goes on? . . . . . .

"Then, too, we all have been profoundly impressed by the ease and delight with which a Japanese soldier dies for his country. The fact that he would rather die on the battle-field than live away from it is not the least of the lessons of this war. A writer in the London *Times* now regrets that English patriotism has not reached quite the pitch of the patriotism in Japan. . . . What a situation this is, to be sure, when Western writers lament that Christian Occidentals have not been favored by a civilization and a religion that teach strongly a pagan contempt for life and the glorious privilege of being butchered on a battle-field. If the Japanese actually draw from their ancestor worship and their heathen rites an inspiration that makes them superior to us in the frenzied daring of battle, the military 'lesson' is, apparently, that we should introduce their forms of religion."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* doubt the truth of the disregard of the flag of truce and the combat between Japanese battalions. "These things can hardly be true," says *The Gazette*, for "there have been no such exhibitions of savagery

in the campaign in Manchuria, and there is no reason why the forces at Port Arthur should be so wholly lost to all sense of humanity." "It may be true," says *The Inter Ocean*, "that the men who displayed the white flag were killed by the cross fire of the main forces joining in battle. However, this would not mean that a flag of truce had been abused, and that the rules of civilized warfare had been violated."

More evidence that the combatants are not giving any quarter is shown in Marshal Oyama's report upon the battle of Liao-Yang. After four days' battle, with nearly 300,000 men engaged, Oyama states that only 13 prisoners were taken by General Oku and none by Generals Nodzu and Kuroki. "One explanation," declares the Pittsburg *Post*, "might be that the men of the two armies did not get to the close quarters with each other that some of the despatches indicated. Another one, which it is unpleasant to contemplate, is that no quarter was given or asked, and that many were killed who under ordinary circumstances would have been taken prisoners."

HOW WILL NEW YORK GO?

WITHOUT New York State, the Democrats admit, they can not win. "It is now conceded," says the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), "that New York must show evidences of going Democratic before the country at large can see any chance for Democratic success": and now that the two parties have made their nominations for governor, the newspapers are beginning to figure on the probable direction this pivotal State will swing in November. The Republican nominee, Lieutenant-Governor Higgins, is thought by his critics to be too friendly to Governor Odell to give the state government the overhauling they say it needs; and the Democratic nominee, Judge Herrick, is criticized for soiling his ermine with "practical politics" while on the bench. Thus the independent voters, as the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) remarks, are "between the devil and the deep sea," and "can not possibly support either with enthusiasm." Any attempt to draw the independent voters to the support of Herrick appears "hopeless" to the Springfield *Republican*, an independent paper with Democratic leanings; and the New York *Evening Post*, which is supporting Parker, draws the line at Herrick and flatly refuses to indorse him. Judge Herrick is a compromise candidate, named to harmonize the warring Democratic factions in the State, but the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) makes the point that such a ticket "has elements unsatisfactory to every one," for "it means that the best judgment of the leaders is succeeded by a compromise, that may be the best judgment of none." The Democratic machine in Troy is reported to be irreconcilable and to be harboring the intention of supporting the Republican ticket. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) admits that the Republicans will win the legislature.

FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS,
Republican nominee for Governor of New York. His critics argue that his friendship for Governor Odell would bar him from investigating the alleged misdeeds of his administration.

The New York *Sun*, which is supporting Roosevelt, pairs off with *The Evening Post* by drawing the line at Higgins, on the ground that he is Odell's lieutenant. The Duluth *Herald* (Ind.) thinks this objection will be fatal to Mr. Higgins; and the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) regards it as ominous that the nomination of Higgins "fails to arouse enthusiasm in any quarter and does create dissatisfaction in many, because of the connection of the candidate with the present governor." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) predicts that many independent voters will vote the Republican national ticket and the Democratic state ticket; and Walter Wellman, one of the most discerning political writers in the country, believes similarly that "New York State stands to give Roosevelt a small plurality, say 10,000 to 20,000, and to elect Herrick by a similar margin."

D. CADY HERRICK,
Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, who is criticised for mixing in machine politics while on the bench.

Judge Herrick enjoys the distinction of a hearty indorsement from ex-President Cleveland, who says in an interview that "there can be no doubt" of his "rugged honesty, great ability, and unyielding devotion to Democratic principles," a "character" that Mr. Higgins can match with a letter from President Roosevelt, in which the latter says: "You know, without my needing to say it, how pleased I am at your nomination. While I was governor and you were chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate you and I were thrown very closely together, and I have never had the good fortune to be thrown with any public servant of higher integrity or of greater administrative ability." The *Times*, *World*, and *Sun*, which are opposing Mr. Higgins, all have only the kindest words for him personally; what they object to is his association with Governor Odell, whose administration is the object of bitter attack. The increase in state expenditures and the concentration of control of the state charitable institutions are regarded by the governor's enemies as evidences of "graft," and his acceptance of the chairmanship of the Republican executive committee of the State, while governor, is criticized as improper. This extraordinary plank appears in the Democratic state platform:

"For the first time in its history, the Empire State has a governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the public revenues of the State are largely diverted to private profit."

Governor Odell defends the increase in expenditure by pointing to the increase in population, the eight-hour law, larger schools, abolition of grade crossings, increased charitable expenditures, and larger expenses for the agricultural department. If there was any "graft," the governor asks, "what has the Democratic attorney-general, Mr. Cunneen, been doing? He is a member of nearly all the state boards and has to pass on all bills put through the Legislature. Why has he not begun prosecutions if there is any truth in these charges we hear so much about?" *The Times* (Dem.), in an editorial that has caused considerable remark, says that it would have been better to omit from the platform the charge against the governor, for "so far as *The Times* is concerned, it has never heard of any act of Governor Odell which would bring his personal integrity under suspicion." *The Times* also speaks of Judge Herrick's activity in politics while on the bench as "an

impropriety" and "a scandal" which "ought not to have been"; and *The World* (Dem.), which is also supporting him, prints the following paragraphs in its sketch of his career:

"Justice Herrick has a high reputation for judicial integrity and sound sense, yet it is notorious that, after becoming a justice of the Supreme Court, he continued to be the political boss of Albany and that, until the secret ballot system was adopted, the methods of the Albany 'machine,' under his more or less direct leadership, were alleged to be tyrannical and corrupt."

"The long association of such a fine and scholarly mind with low and disreputable ward politicians has puzzled many lawyers who have praised his work on the bench. His bitterest enemy would not credit a charge of venality against him. His warmest friend would not deny that he has damaged the reputation of the judiciary by his participation in practical politics."

"Daniel Manning was the Democratic leader in Albany, and, in some respects, the state leader. Herrick became his local lieutenant. The Manning 'machine' was an organization which was to Albany what Tammany was to New York. It was accused of vote-buying, ballot-box stuffing, and every crime known to venal politics. Herrick was its most active member under Mr. Manning."

The World explains, in announcing its support of Judge Herrick, that the objection to his political activities while a judge "will not exist when he resigns from the bench, as he will do in accepting the nomination for governor." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), after a careful review of the situation, forecasts "a complete and sweeping Democratic success in the Empire State in November"; while the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) avers that "if there ever existed a chance for a majority in New York for the Democratic electoral ticket, it has surely been dissipated by the nomination of Justice Herrick." These two divergent views represent pretty accurately the predictions of the rank and file of the Democratic and Republican press throughout the country.

"BEFORE-DAY CLUB" SCARE IN THE SOUTH.

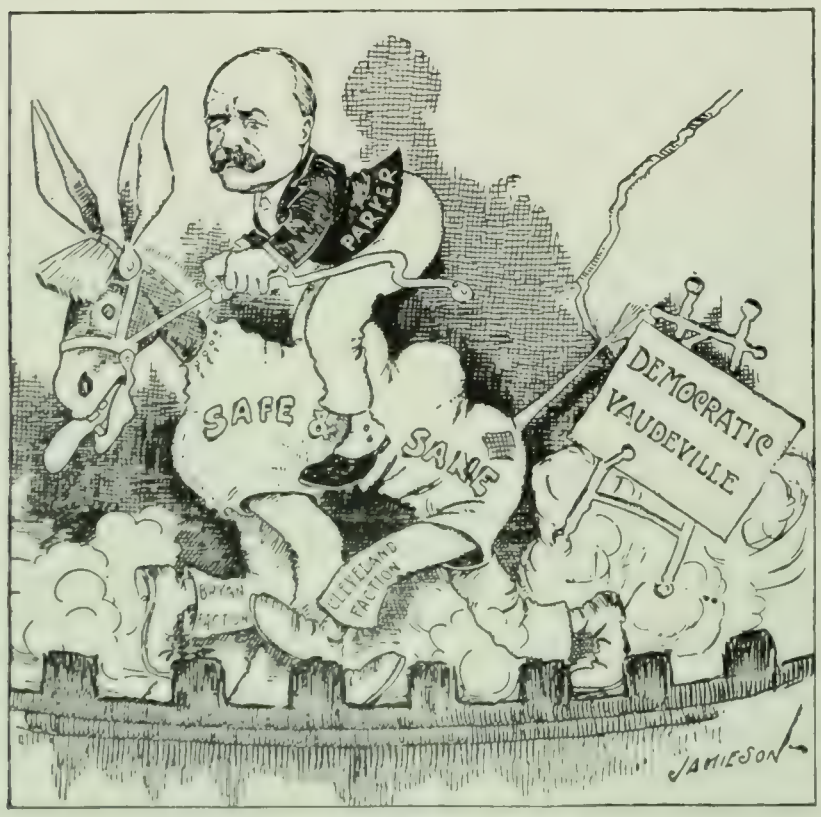
"THE peace and prosperity of the whole South," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, are threatened by reports of oath-bound negro murder societies throughout that section, reports that are terrorizing the whites, endangering the blacks, and paralyzing society. The Albany (Ga.) *Herald*, which does not believe these sensational stories, reports that "the country has been faked and alarmed with a string of them that would, if it were not for the fact that they are pure fiction, compare with the worst features of that period in the history of France known as the Reign of Terror." The scare began with the report that the negro murderers at Statesboro belonged to a "Before-Day Club," organized for the murder of whites who opposed social equality. The murder of a planter named Eppes in Leon County, Fla., was attributed to a similar club; two negroes were shot near Talbotton, Ga., last week, on the mere suspicion that they belonged to this society, and the news columns of the Southern newspapers have been full of stories of the formation and intentions of these clubs. The Indianapolis *Freeman*, a negro weekly, thinks these reports are started to furnish "an excuse for the arrest of negroes whom there may be a desire to get rid of, but against whom no charge can be brought." The Jacksonville *Times-Union* suspects that the stories are started to cover up crime. It remarks:

"The existence of these clubs where they exist, and the fear of their existence where they do not, will furnish a great opportunity for criminals, white and black. All forms of lawlessness will be charged to these clubs, and the worst classes will have an opportunity to commit crimes and lay them on others. . . . Having suggested the idea, it is easy to see how it might be worked to gratify quite other feelings and passions than those attributed to the alleged organization in the beginning; many of us may remember that lawless characters acted under the cloak of the ku-klux-klan long after the real thing had committed hari-kari for reasons eminently satisfactory to itself."

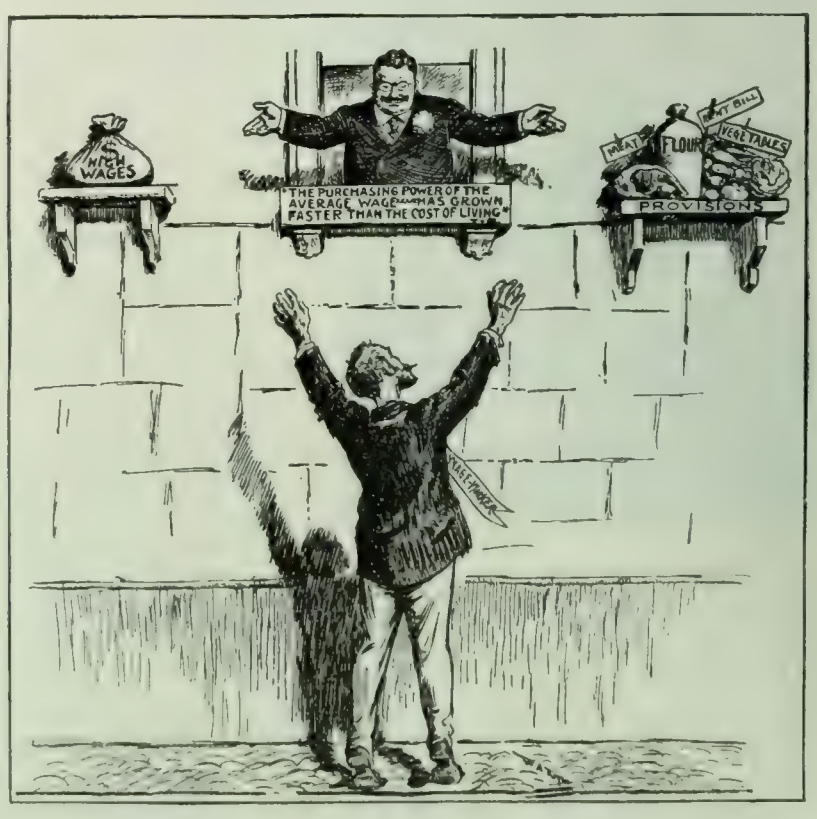
Serious results have already accompanied this scare, according to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which says:

"The system of terrorism inaugurated has already resulted in many secret assassinations and the destruction of property, and the whites, on their part, have indulged in bloody reprisals. These clubs are formed and maintained in poor and remote districts where the social plane among the whites is but little higher than that upon which the colored people find themselves; the cleavage separating the races is so narrow that the negroes fancy that they can step across it with but little effort. But however poor and ignorant the whites may be, they will not tolerate any suggestion of social equality. Racial supremacy is one of the cardinal principles of Anglo-Saxon faith and it will be sustained at all hazards. Colored people who are foolishly led into these criminal compacts are flying in the face of providence. They are inviting certain and relentless destruction and the sooner they abandon these wicked practises the better for them."

The Charleston *News and Courier* has no doubt of the existence



SOMETHING WRONG INSIDE.
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.



BOTH OUT OF HIS REACH.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

CAMPAIGN CALCULATIONS GONE WRONG.

and evil purpose of the "Before-Day Clubs," and calls for an investigation before the terrorizing of the whites and the poisoning of the minds of the blacks goes any farther. Many Southern papers, however, are inclined to disbelieve the reports. "The much-talked-of organization is a myth, a fake," declares the Macon *News;* and the Atlanta *Constitution* says that "there is as yet not a scintilla of proof that a black mafia of the kind is in existence anywhere in the south." And the Savannah *News* observes, corroboratively:

"It is a noticeable fact that nothing appeared in the public prints about such a club until after the Statesboro tragedy. During the investigation of that tragedy something was said about Before-Day clubs. Almost immediately rumors of the presence of similar clubs in other localities begun to appear in the newspapers. In most cases these rumors seemed to be without any support whatever, and hence were hardly worth considering. It is probable that if any investigation of other rumors had been made by competent authority it would have appeared that they were based on a misunderstanding or false information.

"Anyway, it has not yet been shown satisfactorily that there is any such institution in any part of the South as a Before-Day Club. There are clubs of negroes for various purposes in this and other Southern States, but they are harmless institutions. It would be an easy matter, however, to pick up statements relative to these clubs which, skilfully patched together, would make it appear they were formed for the commission of crimes of one kind and another.

"It would be well to wait for evidence before assuming that in any part of the South negroes are organizing for the purpose of committing deeds that won't bear the light of day. The matter is too serious to be dealt with except in the most careful manner."

In Thomasville, Ga., and Leon County, Fla., the circulation of Before-Day Club" reports was followed by mass-meetings of blacks and whites to promote a better mutual understanding and the suppression of crime.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE CONGRESS.

SOME of the opposition papers took on considerable picturesqueness a few days ago by representing the President, in editorial and cartoon, as a Hotspur who would plunge the world into war, and representing him in their news columns as one who would wrap the world in peace. The New York *World* (Dem.), even in its editorial upon the President's announcement of his intention to call a peace conference, speaks in deprecation of his alleged disposition "to shake in the world's face the 'big stick' of constantly mounting militarism." President Roosevelt's announcement to the Interparliamentary Union, on Saturday of last week, at the White House, that he will "at an early date ask the other nations to join in a second congress at The Hague," was made in response to a unanimous request from that body, which has just concluded its convention at St. Louis. The request acquired added "dignity and importance," remarks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, from the fact that every member of the Interparliamentary Union is a member of the national law-making body in his own country, and every great nation is represented. And President Roosevelt's reply took on additional importance from the announcement, now made public for the first time, that the Administration is "even now taking steps to secure arbitration treaties with all other governments which are willing to enter into them with us."

The president of the Interparliamentary Union, Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, in the course of his address to the President, spoke of President Roosevelt's services to The Hague court as follows:

"This organization looks upon you, Mr. President, as a friend of its cause ever since you have, by actual performance, recognized The Hague court and had referred to it the Venezuela controversy, tho you had yourself been asked to arbitrate. It is now generally admitted that this, your action, together with the Pious fund precedent, which also occurred under your administration, saved the life of that great international tribunal. The American people being committed by these and many other precedents to the principles of international arbitration, it is the belief of those present that the people, irrespective of party, would applaud your taking the initiative in the convening of a second conference of governments, which, we hope and trust, would result in the completion of the work begun at The Hague, in the negotiation of further arbitration treaties and in the establishment of an international parliament for the consideration of questions which are of common concern to all."

A. George Cochery, formerly French Minister of Finance, president of the French delegation, makes the following graceful statement of the situation. in an interview:

"A century ago our countrymen fought with Washington to make the principles he stood for prevail in America. Then we fought in France to make them prevail in France. On Saturday at the tomb of Washington we bowed, with all Europe, before these principles. It is right that the successor of Washington should lead and the successors of Lafayette aid in making these principles prevail, and right that the representatives of all nations should join in causing all nations to adopt these principles for international intercourse; and there is no power that can prevent their ultimate adoption."

Some of the problems that may come before the new peace conference are thus stated by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald:*

"The diplomatic snarl over contraband provoked by the Russo-Japanese war renders imperative an international agreement. Russia has held one view, Japan another, and other Powers have varied still further in their ideas of what constitutes contraband. The right of a belligerent war-ship to search merchantmen indiscriminately on the high seas is a burning question. The American State Department and the chancelleries of Europe will rest much easier when an international agreement, drawn in the light of recent incidents, surrounds neutral commerce in the zone of war.

"The evolution of wireless telegraphy presents another question of international importance. This system of communication had not progressed to an efficient stage in 1899. The bold policy of the United States in cutting cables in the war with Spain caused an effort in the direction of an international treaty about submarine cables. The question was so delicate that it was avoided. Russia has declared wireless apparatus contraband of war. President Roosevelt considers the problem so important that he already has ordered a board to study and report upon it.

"The disarmament of Russian war-ships which fled for refuge to Chinese ports and to San Francisco brings forward the question of the right of war-ships to recoal and repair in neutral harbors. The three-mile limit of continental jurisdiction needs readjustment. Three miles was the distance set years ago when a marine league was the extreme range of heavy ordnance.

"The first peace conference declared it a breach of the international rules of war to launch explosives from balloons, because the problem of accurate aerial navigation was yet unsolved and the explosives might do great damage to neutral property, hospitals, or churches. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army, was the representative of the United States army at the conference. He believed that balloons might be dirigible in five years' time. That limit was set upon this restriction. It has now expired. The question will arise at the second conference.

"There is considerable curiosity as to whether the President has consulted the Netherlands Government as to his desire that the second conference should be held at The Hague. The first conference entailed considerable expense, which was cheerfully borne by the little Government. Whether it would again be pleased to do this is not known. Each Government defrays the expenses of its own civilian delegates, usually three in number, its naval and military representatives and other attachés. The expense of providing a place for meeting has heretofore devolved upon The Hague."

KING LEOPOLD'S statement that President Roosevelt has the power to stop the war between Japan and Russia arouses suspicion that his Belgian majesty has been reading Chairman Cortelyou's campaign literature.—*The Chicago Journal.*

CATCHING THE "LABOR VOTE."

"THE labor vote, as a transferable quantity in a national election, is a myth," declares an anonymous writer in *Gunton's Magazine* (Washington) in a careful review of the matter. David B. Hill went after this vote in 1902, he recalls, with his platform plank in favor of government ownership of the coal-mines, and "the result showed that his judgment was as bad as his motive," for "it is doubtful if this socialism added fifty votes to the Democratic candidate, and it is quite certain that it cost many times that number." Tom L. Johnson went after it in Ohio last year with "socialistic speakers and single-tax advocates and labor leaders," and he not only lost the State, but he "did not carry his own county, his own city of which he was mayor, his own district, or even his own precinct." President Roosevelt was accused of going after the labor vote in his coal-strike intervention, but "his refusal to sustain the union in the Miller case and his failure to promise aid to the Colorado representatives will probably undo anything that his coal-strike commission did, so far as the labor vote is concerned." Mr. Bryan, in 1896, accused the corporations of using undue influence to make their employees vote the Republican ticket, but we are informed that undue influence was just what the corporations tried hardest to avoid, for fear it would drive their men into the opposition camp. The "labor vote" is so suspicious of any effort to "deliver" it that such attempts usually have a boomerang effect. "If Mr. Gompers, for instance, should try to influence the American Federation to vote for the Republican party, the effect would be to drive votes away from Roosevelt. Mr. Gompers would also probably lose his own job. Laborers everywhere would denounce him as a tool of capital." We are told further:

"This notion that the labor vote can be transferred, like an old hat, from candidate to candidate or from party to party by dickering with leaders is as false as it is dishonorable. It is as reliable and stable as is the vote of any class in the country. It is customary, just before elections, for labor leaders to put themselves forward as controlling the labor vote, and to be ready to bargain for its delivery; but they are never able to 'deliver the goods.' There is no vote in the country that is less deliverable, and whoever tries to bargain for or to deliver it is either a fool or a rogue.

"It is not because workingmen are wiser or more far-sighted or more honorable than others. They are, on the contrary, often subject to suspicions. On most economic and political questions they suspect everybody, and most of all their own leaders, of acting from selfish motives, and the very first evidence of a labor leader's favoring a political party or a special candidate creates the suspicion that he has 'sold out.' This suspicious feeling is the most disrupting element in the ranks of organized labor. Nothing will bring disorder to a labor meeting so quickly as the introduction of politics; so that it has become essential to labor organizations that political discussion be excluded. The walking-delegate may swindle the laborers, he may get them into all sorts of trouble through blackmail and dishonesty, he may easily array them against their employer on a whim; but if he should attempt to control their politics it would immediately be his undoing. The same is true as to religion. Politics and religion are both tabooed. Laborers are Republicans or Democrats, Socialists or Populists, by reason of personal or class prejudice or preference, but seldom by reason of labor-union influence. This is fully illustrated whenever a labor man is nominated on an independent ticket. If the labor vote could be easily corraled by labor leaders, the labor candidate could, in any manufacturing or industrial center, best a candidate of either of the other parties, and could often best a candidate that had the indorsement of all the other parties. Yet the candidate of a labor party seldom commands more than a handful of votes. The reason of this is, partly, that workingmen have little faith in labor politicians; and, partly again, that, like all other citizens, they have their party preferences and prejudices."

How, then, is the "labor vote" to be caught? By the same methods that win the other ballots. To quote again:

"The way to get the labor vote is to promote sound party policy and industrial prosperity and act with fairness toward general industrial movements all the time. Laborers are not influenced at all by special policy. They are influenced solely by what affects their own economic interests; and in this respect they are just like other people. They may, of course, have less apprehension of what really affects their interests, and for that reason they may be more easily influenced by false notions and erroneous policies. . . . . .

"The only way for a party to get the labor vote is to deserve it by honorable, straightforward, and fair treatment of labor questions as they arise—not merely on the eve of election. Labor is becoming more intelligent and better informed on public questions every year, and with the increase of this intelligence the labor vote, as something to be bargained for and manipulated, becomes less and less. To-day there is practically no such vote, and the influence of labor leaders and walking-delegates and others who pretend that they can deliver the labor vote are impostors. They make promises that they cannot keep. Farmers, small shopkeepers, and professional men are much more easily fooled on politics than are workingmen, and candidates and political managers may

SPAIN—"See here! Don't you know that's an infringement of my copyright?"
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

UNCLE SAM—"I reckon you better take off your hat and stay a while."
—Mahony in the Washington *Star*.

RUSSIAN NAVAL SKETCHES.

as well give up the idea once for all that the labor vote can be manipulated at will in the interest of any political party or candidate."

TOO MUCH MATRIMONY IN THE ARMY.

MAJ.-GEN. HENRY C. CORBIN, who was married at the age of fifty-nine, when his salary was $7,500 a year, is being criticized for saying in his annual report that "our army is overmarried," that a subaltern officer can not support a family on his pay, and that "no officer should enter the marriage relation without first getting the authority of the War Department." Major-General Chaffee, the chief of staff, who was married at the age of thirty three, when a cavalry captain, "sniffed when his eye fell upon such a suggestion so perilously near snobbishness," says the New York *Globe:* and the Baltimore *Sun* suggests that General Corbin "has placed himself in a position to be called down by the commander-in-chief of the army and navy," who has well-known views on race-suicide. General Corbin's suggestion "contemplates a species of paternalism, flunkeyism, and social opportunism that is abhorrent to Americans," and "is the reversion of the theory of independence, self-reliance, frugality, and simplicity," says the Detroit *Tribune*, which adds that the "sole purpose" of his "vicious recommendation must be to encourage the marrying of rich wives by the officers for the creation of a pampered coterie of social flunkeys." This recommendation "smacks more of German social and military ideas than it does of American," observes the New York *Evening Mail;* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks similarly:

"The army does not, it is true, offer the greatest advantages for matrimony. But when a young officer who wants to marry is obliged to consider the dot which his wife will bring him, and to submit his prospects to the consideration of the Secretary of War, the United States army will not be altered for the better. They are getting very tired of this kind of paternalism in Germany, where it is traditional. The authority of General Corbin is not sufficient to lead to its introduction here. Perhaps if he had seen more service at distant posts and less at Washington he would view the subject somewhat differently."

The Washington *Star* suggests these two remedies:

"The report of General Corbin brings up two thoughts, the first of which is that if the pay of a United States army officer is not enough for him to support his wife, the pay ought to be increased. The second thought is that if 'the pay of a subaltern officer is barely enough for his proper support and the expenses of his equipment and uniform,' in order to feed and clothe his wife the expenses of the equipment and uniform might be cut down. If the love of gold braid goes much further, high army officers will insist that their costumes shall be cut out of bullion cloth and trimmed with old point lace."

The New York *Evening Post*, however, thinks "there is a good deal of sound common sense in General Corbin's recommendation," and the New York *Times*, in the following editorial, argues that he is "quite right":

"General Corbin is quite right, as many young women married to young army officers of relatively low rank have found by bitter experience. The pay of an officer of the grade to which a young man can possibly attain within the period in which his fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love is not sufficiently liberal to afford comfortable support for a family of the proportions which those opposed to 'race suicide' would approve. Second lieutenants in service from five to ten years receive in pay and allowances from $1,549 to $1,680 per year, according to whether they are mounted or unmounted. First lieutenants receive from $1,650 to $1,700, captains from $1,920 to $2,200, majors $2,780, lieutenant-colonels $3,350, and colonels $3,850. Few men reach the grade of colonel until on the verge of retirement, say between fifty-five and sixty; and if they have remained that long unmarried they are not thereafter likely to become 'overmarried.' A much larger proportion of the pay of an officer is required to meet the expenses incidental to his position than is true in the case of a clerk or subordinate in a private business enterprise. This leaves very little for the support of a wife and children, and usually not enough to permit them to follow him to remote or foreign assignments and live comfortably when there. The result is that a fair and perhaps a large proportion of the wives of young officers are found seeking shelter for long periods under the paternal rooftree, if there be one, and that many of those who have no parents to return to live extremely uncomfortable and unsatisfactory lives.

"It is not right to demand of a young man without fortune that he shall assume the obligation of celibacy if he elects a military career; but it is eminently right to impress the young soldier with a realizing sense of the fact that if he can not support a wife in comfort on the resources in sight it is 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' to ask a young woman to share his insufficient earnings, knowing as he must that her lot will be one of disappointment and privation."

The New York *Sun* describes the soldier's wooing under the Corbin scheme in a "piece of poetry," from which we quote these two stanzas:

"O wondrous maid with eyes of brown
And silken hair a-curl,
You are my heart's fair idol, and
A highly proper girl,
To think of you my brain's afire—
I feel I'm going daft;
But wait a minute, dearest, till
I've had a talk with Taft!

Come, sweetheart, come and fly with me!
Come share my name and fame!
Without your love the fiercest fight
Were commonplace and tame.
A maiden may not volunteer,
But heed, O heed my draft—
Yet hold! In my excitement I
Had plumb forgotten Taft!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is said that Admiral Togo has been appointed Warden of the Sink Ports.—*The Manila Cablenews.*

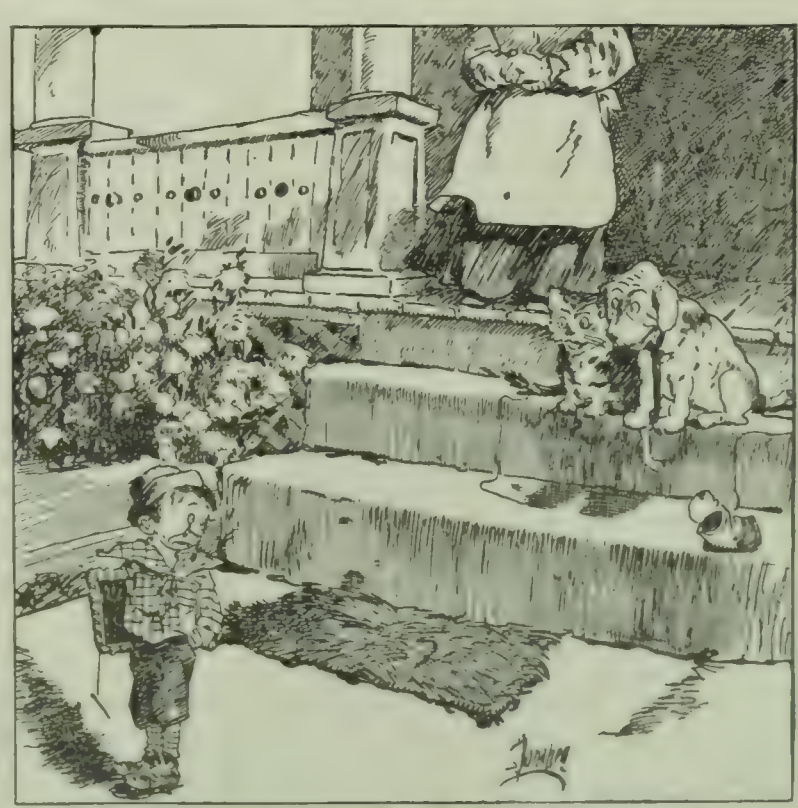
THE Czar telegraphs to Kuropatkin, "God guard you." It would seem to be a good scheme.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

"A PARTY fit to govern must have convictions," says Mr. Roosevelt. Wonder if he is referring to the post-office cases?—*The Chicago Journal.*

COMPOSING his letter of acceptance may have been a task for Roosevelt, but wait until he has to compose a Thanksgiving proclamation after Parker is elected.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A NEW YORK man who has been mute for years has had his power of speech restored by a scare. Something of the kind seems to have happened to Judge Parker.—*The Washington Post.*

THE problem of the repression of crime in New York seems to be near solution, after long and hard thought, by the experiment to be tried of making the police work.—*The Baltimore American.*



"OH, YOU NEEDN'T LOOK SO HAPPY. I'LL BE BACK AGAIN THIS EVENING!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE OLD-FASHIONED NOVEL DOOMED?

IN the opinion of Mr. G. S. Street, a prominent English writer, the old-style novel is "dying, and nearly dead." It has reached its last vital exemplars, he avers, with Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy, and is already giving place to a new kind of fiction, which deals with "special phases of life" and "abnormal and minutely observed character." The arguments with which Mr. Street sustains his conclusions are contained in an article in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (September), from which we quote as follows:

"Evidence for the assertion that the type of novel most familiar to us and our forefathers, since Fielding fairly started it, is almost exhausted, may not leap to the eye of the reader. Let him consider of what elements the English novel, on the average of its greatest examples, was composed. First, there was the story, the yarn, with its incidents; secondly, there was the examination or development or psychology generally of the leading characters, who, it is important to remark, were usually not extreme or out-of-the-way characters, but fair examples of average humanity, like Tom Jones, Arthur Pendennis, Clive Newcome, Harry Richmond, Evan Harrington, or any of Miss Austen's characters; thirdly, there was the drawing of remarkable or out-of-the-way characters, striking or humorous, subordinate in the scheme of the book, or the subordinate treatment of special phases of life. This is a rough statement, and to be made nicely accurate would need a multitude of qualifications, but I think it will be allowed to hold in the main. . . . The three elements, of course, have been combined in various degrees. In Walter Scott the story is predominant, tho it was, perhaps, on his minor characters that his finest genius, that wide, observant, humor-loving eye of his, was exercised; Miss Austen always, and Thackeray at times, were chiefly concerned with the thorough exposition of common character; of Fielding and Dickens we remember the minor, striking, eccentric characters more than the protagonists or the stories. But the point is that in all our great novelists, down to Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy, as in those of France down to recent years, as in those of Russia so far, these three elements are plain."

In our day, continues Mr. Street, "the artist who would concern himself in the old, large manner with our common life has only repetitions to achieve," and in consequence has become "otiose, not vital." Furthermore:

"It seems to me that the three elements which I have mentioned are no longer fused in this fiction, but are taken separately for exclusive treatment. The artist no longer contemplates a large and complicated picture, compact of these elements, but takes one, and is wholly occupied by it, concerns himself with one motive, is driven by one impulse. The influence of the short story, brought to so artistic a finish of recent years in France, may have something to do with this. It disposes writers to think on single lines, as it were. Indeed, many recent novels I have seen struck me as short stories spoiled, inartistically expanded to make a book, but of course the single motive may be such as rightly to fill the bulkiest volume. We find then each of the three elements in constant and varied play, single play, with one exception. The psychology of the common life of old novels, or the description merely of its outward aspects, which I have fancied the chief obstacle to the traditional practise by vital writers, naturally is not much exercised by itself. The work of Mr. Henry James, of course, occurs at once to us. There, undoubtedly, is a fine artist who concerns himself elaborately and minutely (at times) with the most trivial actions and thoughts of the ordinary well-to-do classes. Indeed, he has pushed this so far as almost to have created a new art. . . . You will hardly find, however, another contemporary English writer, approaching Mr. Henry James's power, who is concerned with this division, the exposition of normal, educated English life."

Mr. Street denies that romance, as we generally understand the term, can be said to flourish very remarkably among us. "The last English writer to give us romantic atmosphere," he says, "was Stevenson, in 'The Master of Ballantrae' and 'Weir of Hermiston.'" Mr. Wells's quasi-scientific, fantastic stories are credited with "energy and proper daring"; but "we are not richly provided with good yarns," and "when we have thought of Mr. Wells, we have next to dip down to these 'detective' stories which are mere mechanism, tho more entertaining than our romances." It is plain that "Wilkie Collins has not yet had a worthy successor." The writer continues:

"Striking character, or eccentric, humorous character, and out-of-the-way phases of life—it is here, I think, that our fiction is most generally characteristic and vital. In spite of the marvels of science, and in spite of the great problems of politics, which will certainly confront us shrewdly at home and abroad, it is a fact (I speak of the average) that we are a somewhat weary and indifferent people, not keenly interested in our usual life, and therefore we welcome the strange and the forcible and (when we understand it) the whimsical. Mr. Wells seems to be the only worker in fiction who can interest us in the marvelous, but we have many writers who in these other ways express a real need of their times, and in doing so often give us sincere and thorough and intelligent work. The success of so thorough and essentially intellectual a performance, in the way of striking character, as Lucas Malet's 'Richard Calmady,' was encouraging, tho for my part I thought its judgments in psychology open to dispute. Another novel of strong and exceptional characters, done with a thoroughly workmanlike hand, was 'A Magdalen's Husband,' by Mr. Vincent Brown. Mr. Conrad is a man whose genius of intuition and whose extraordinary eye for the color and fire of life might well be seen in a clearer perspective by our critics, might well be distinguished from the facile, respectable qualities of the writers with whom he is commonly placed on a level. . . . Mr. Zangwill occurs to me as another writer who is obviously stimulated by the feeling that he is telling his readers something they do not know, or correcting their false impressions; his books about 'his own people' are incomparably his best. . . . But I fear I see no insuperable obstacle to admitting that this is not a great period in art, and that the present art of our fiction-writers is not a great one."

The New York *Evening Post* comments on Mr. Street's article as follows:

"When one considers that Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy have entered old age, that Mr. Howells is passing from the novel to miscellaneous production, and that these true exemplars of the type will leave no successors—it must be evident that the novel, if not dead, is at least in abeyance. . . . And one must sincerely hope that the approaching bankruptcy of modern fiction, or its conversion into the drama, may result in the return of the novel to honor. For, with all its artistic shortcomings, the novel as Thackeray or Miss Austen wrote it, is probably the most effective form of criticism of life. In that regard the drama, bound as it is by a hundred conventions, can never rival it. And, surely, there is a peculiar pleasure in such leisurely interpretation of the coils and the humors of the average lot. The stage, with its necessarily staccato manner, with its specialized emphasis, can never yield quite the same effect, nor, we feel, a recreation at once so artistic and so homely. The waning of the novel may well be a signal for a more general recognition of its value and for a truer appreciation of its validity as an artistic form."

As to Reading Aloud.—A writer for the Contributors' Club of *The Atlantic Monthly* (August) is inclined to deplore the passing of the habit of reading aloud in the household. He points out, however, that "comparatively few books are fit to be read aloud," and lays down two further principles: the first, that "no literature is worth reading aloud which will endure a markedly greater pace than the voice is capable of making intelligible"; the second, that "only persons who are capable of interpreting literature by means of the voice ought, unless for social or practical purposes, to read aloud at all." The same writer continues:

"It is clear that poetry most naturally lends itself to reading aloud; for it is essentially musical and compact, and so pregnant in substance as to make hurried reading out of the question. Beyond this, the briefer prose forms are most amenable. Whatever is most compact, whatever is most dramatic, or, better, most lyrical, is made for *viva voce* treatment. A letter, an entry or two in

SANTA FILOMENA.
(Dates from about 1650.)

THE MADONNA OF THE RING.
(Painted about 1670.)

SPANISH PAINTINGS PRESERVED BY THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

some diary, a chapter of autobiography, a few pages of Jane Austen, a humorous short story, a chapter of the 'Autocrat'—these offer the readiest voice-hold to the family interpreter. A half hour of such reading may be one of the happiest of daily episodes. It sets no premium upon mere indolence; it interferes in no serious way with the liberties of the family circle. It does absolutely the best that can be done for the interpretation of the purer forms of literature. It reserves the other forms (and the modern reader has, also, to concern himself largely with these) for the individual reader, who may profitably decide for himself whether the special instance calls upon him to peruse, to skim, or to skip; and at what pace. The experienced reader, in short, is an artist, and like other artists, attains his highest powers only when he has learned what to subordinate, to slight, or to omit."

The Church Standard (Philadelphia) adds: "A revival of the good old practise of reading aloud in the family and the social circle would soon put an end to much of the bad reading which is heard in the church and elsewhere."

"OLD MASTERS" IN CALIFORNIA.

RARELY indeed does a community have the opportunity to secure, and entail as a public heritage forever, a collection of venerable paintings intimately connected with its history for nearly a hundred and fifty years. "Such a chance probably never before befell an American community at all," says Mr. Charles F. Lummis, in *Out West* (September). But Southern California has had that chance and seized it. "It has secured such a collection of historic canvases of its very own as no other city or section in the United States can show." To quote further:

"The Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute of America has already—tho now barely entering the third quarter of its first year—accomplished several things of serious consequence; but perhaps among them all nothing of more general interest than its achievement on behalf of the Southwest Museum, which it expects to establish in Los Angeles in the coming year.

"A few weeks ago, the society secured the 'Caballeria Collection' of forty-four books from the old libraries of the Franciscan Missions of California, and thirty-four oil paintings, which hung in these missions prior to the 'Secularization' of 1834. Few persons suspect how much of old art—and of serious art as well as ancient—there was in the Golden State before the coming of Americans; and this collection makes a rather surprising showing in this line. Out of the thirty-four pictures no less than sixteen antedate the year 1700; and several are well along in their third century."

It is well known to the historical student that the early mission propaganda in California aroused a flame of enthusiasm not only in Mexico but in Spain. Says Mr. Lummis:

"When the Apostle of California, Fray Junipero Serra, set forth to the spiritual conquest of 'New' California—that is, our present State—all the earlier missions of the peninsula contributed in the way of church furniture—articles for the altar, crucifixes, vestments, and saints. Directly, also, the congregations of Mexico (which were already old in 1769), and the faithful in Spain, began to send choice treasures to the new missions among the Gentiles. The same thing had taken place on a larger scale in the evangelization of the (then) larger and more important country of Mexico, to which the king himself sent priceless gifts, and wealthy hidalgoes as much; so that there are still in Mexico original Murillos and other old masters, to say nothing of priceless articles of other sorts.

"The land expedition for the founding of the California missions in 1769 (and with this, Father Serra himself came) brought a great many of the smaller articles necessary for the service of the church: but the larger articles were transported by the sea expedition."

Several of the paintings in this collection are pronounced "rank, chromo-like affairs, which were new seventy years ago—and as bad as new." But "there is a much larger number of pictures that even in their crudity have high associations and value, not only for the artist, but for the historian." Two of the pictures, dating, apparently, from about the time of the colonization of California, portray the Catalonian volunteers who accompanied Fray Junipero on his pioneer journeys to the New World. Most of the subjects, however, are religious. "The Holy Family," "Santa Teresa," and "San Antonio" are each depicted twice. There are two Old-Testament scenes—"Daniel in the Lions' Den" and "Rebecca at the Well." The queen and saint reproduced herewith—probably "Santa Filomena"—dates from about 1650,

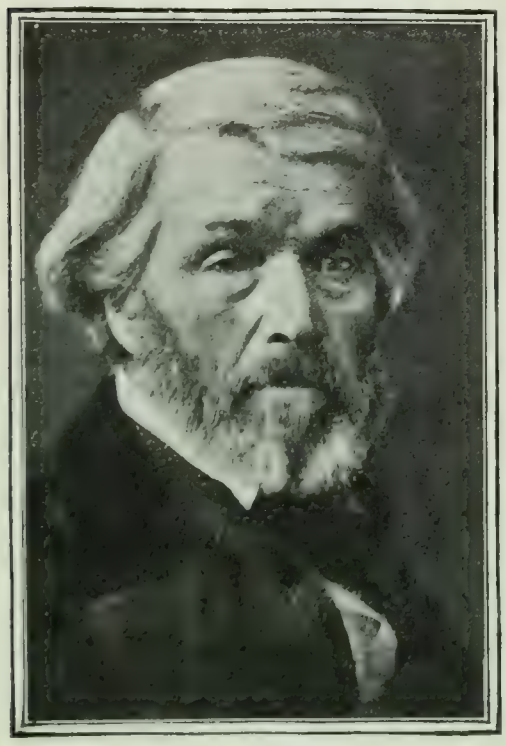
was painted in Spain, and is declared to be "a very interesting typical portrait, evidently from a model." "In the whole collection," concludes Mr. Lummis. "there is one noble painting which stands preeminent":

"We do not yet know from whose hand it comes; but we do know that it is from the hand of a master. It is a 'Madonna of the Ring'; a large canvas in excellent preservation, with the empiric wreath of flowers which is largely associated with the art of Flanders—tho I do not know that it originated there. But it is unquestionably of Spanish execution. The Madonna has the Spanish face, the child is a Spanish child. Aside from the floral garland, the technic is inevitably suggestive of Murillo, and the garland may be a later addition. Certainly Murillo himself need not have been ashamed of this canvas; and it would be no artistic impiety to attribute it to him. Whether it is his or not, it is a masterpiece worthy of a seat of honor in any museum."

CARLYLE'S OBITER DICTA.

"NEW Letters of Thomas Carlyle," just issued under the editorship of Alexander Carlyle as a sequel to the "Letters" previously brought out under the supervision of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, convince a writer in the New York *Outlook* (August 20) that Carlyle's style and thought, whatever their defects or excellencies, possessed at least the virtue of spontaneity. The same writer says: "It is perfectly clear after reading these letters that what men have sometimes thought was artificial in his composition was spontaneous. He writes with the same exaggerated emphasis to his friends as to the public." Nothing shows this better than his vignette of Webster, to be found in a letter written to Dr. Carlyle, his brother, after meeting the American statesman at a breakfast at the house of Richard Monckton Milnes:

"A terrible, beetle-browed, mastiff-mouthed, yellow-skinned, broad-bottomed, grim-taciturn individual; with a pair of dull-looking black eyes, and as much Parliamentary intellect and silent rage in him, I think, as I have ever seen in any man. Some fun too; and readiness to speak in drawling, didactic, handfast style about 'our Republican institutions.'"



THOMAS CARLYLE.
From a photograph by Elliott & Fry.

In regard to a statesman of his own country, his manner is not less picturesque, if his tone is less friendly. Of Disraeli's prospects of becoming Home Secretary in 1852 he writes: "I must say, Here is a Stump-Orator who has not gone to the wrong market with his beggarly 'Old Clo' dyed new!" And again, somewhat more than a twelvemonth later:

". . . Do you read *The Edinburgh Review?* In the last No. is a scourging Article (of which I read three pages to-day in the Library) on Disraeli—by Hayward. Diamond cut diamond; Jew pull the dirty ragged pate of a Jew! I agree with Hayward, however, there is hardly any uglier phenomenon in these times than the political history of that uncircumcised (or circumcised) Adventurer."

The following letter to Robert Browning, written evidently in the early days of their acquaintance, reveals Carlyle's critical faculty, as well as his kindliness of interest:

"CHELSEA, 21 June, 1841.

"*My dear Sir:*

"Many months ago you were kind enough to send me your 'Sordello'; and now this day I have been looking into your 'Pippa Passes,' for which also I am your debtor. If I have made no answer hitherto, it was surely not for want of interest in you, for want of esteem of you. Both Pieces have given rise to many reflections in me, not without friendly hopes and anxieties in due measure. Alas, it is so seldom that any word one can speak is not worse than a word still unspoken; seldom that one man by his speaking or his silence, can, in great vital interests, help another at all!

SKETCH PORTRAIT OF CARLYLE BY RICHARD DOYLE.

"Unless I very greatly mistake, judging from these two works, you seem to possess a rare spiritual gift, poetical, pictorial, intellectual, by whatever name we may prefer calling it; to unfold which into articulate clearness is naturally the problem of problems for you. This noble endowment, it seems to me farther, you are *not* at present on the best way for unfolding; and if the world had loudly called itself content with these two Poems, my surmise is, the world could have rendered you no fataller disservice than that same! Believe me, I speak with sincerity; and if I had not loved you well, I would not have spoken at all.

"A long battle, I could guess, lies before you, full of toil and pain, and all sorts of real fighting: a man attains to nothing here below without that. Is it not verily the highest prize you fight for? Fight on; that is to say, follow truly, with steadfast singleness of purpose, with valiant humbleness and openness of heart, what best light you can attain to; following truly so, better and ever better light will rise on you. The light we ourselves gain, by our very errors, if not otherwise, is the only precious light. Victory, what I call victory, if well fought for, is sure to you.

"If your own choice happened to point that way, I for one should hail it as a good omen that your next work were written in prose! Not that I deny you poetic faculty; far, very far from that. But unless poetic faculty means a higher power of common understanding, I know not what it means. One must first make a *true* intellectual representation of a thing, before any poetic interest that is true will supervene. All *cartoons* are geometrical withal, and can not be made till we have fully learned to make mere *diagrams* well. It is this that I mean by prose:—which hint of mine, most probably inapplicable at present, may perhaps at some future day come usefully to mind.

"But enough of this: why have I written all this? Because I esteem yours no common case, and think such a man is not to be treated in the common way.

"And so persist, in God's name, as you best see and can; and understand always that my true prayer for you is, Good Speed in the name of God!

"I would have called for you last year when I had a horse, and some twice rode thro' your suburb; but stupidly I had forgotten your address;—and you, you never came again hither! Believe me Yours most truly,

"T. CARLYLE."

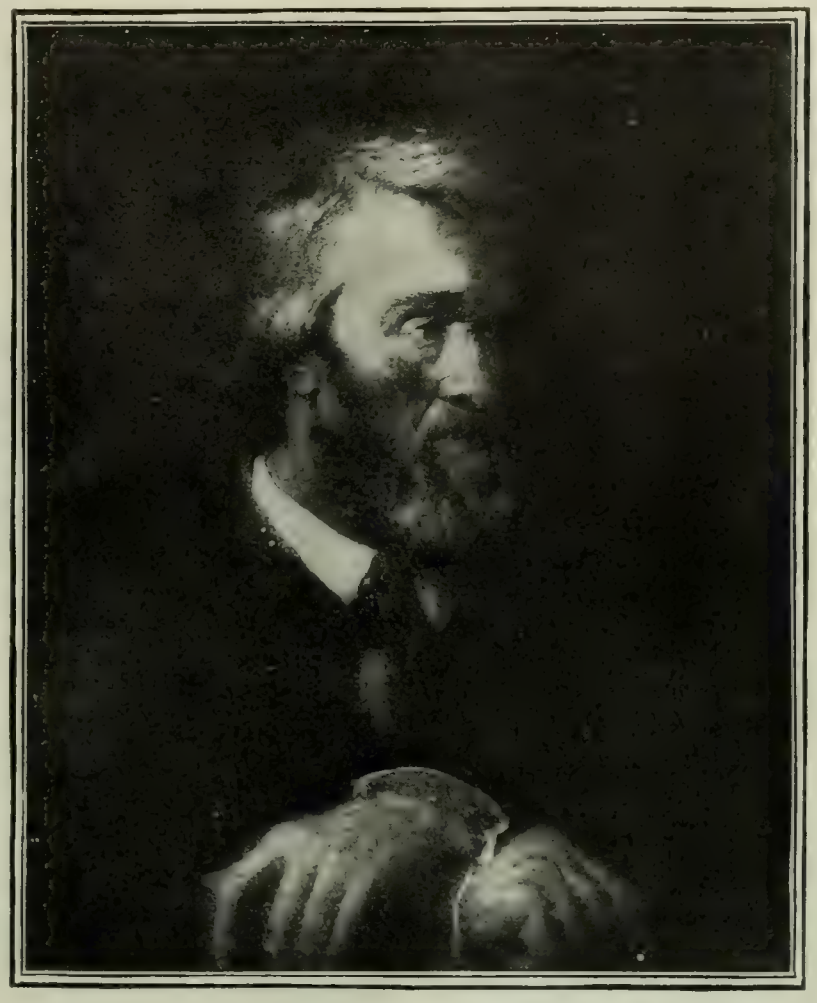
To Leigh Hunt he wrote out of the fulness of his heart, apropos of the "Autobiography" Hunt published in 1850:

"Well, I call this an excellent good Book; by far the best of the autobiographic kind I remember to have read in the English language; and indeed, except it be Boswell's of Johnson, I do not know where we have such a Picture drawn of a human Life as in these three volumes. A pious, ingenious, altogether *human* and

worthy Book; imaging, with graceful honesty and free felicity, many interesting objects and persons on your life-path,—and imaging throughout, what is best of all, a gifted, gentle, patient, and valiant human soul, as it buffets its way thro' the billows of time, and will not drown, tho often in danger; *can not* be drowned, but conquers, and leaves a track of radiance behind it; that, I think, comes out more clearly to me than in any other of your Books; and that I can venture to assure you is the best of all results to realize in a Book or written record. In fact this Book has been like an exercise of *devotion* to me: I have not assisted at any sermon, liturgy, or litany, this long while, that has had so *religious* an effect on me. Thanks in the name of all men. And believe along with me that this Book will be welcome to other generations as well as ours. And long may you live to write more Books for us: and may the evening sun be softer on you (and on me) than the morn sometimes was!"

Nothing shows the absolute independence of Carlyle's view better than the freedom he takes with the highest names. Sufficient to illustrate this is the following to be found in a letter to Dr. Carlyle, in 1856. " . . . I also read in a volume of your Plato at nights—but find him nearly insupportable, with definitioning and hair-splitting, tho there is a fine high vein in him, of magnanimous perception, humour, godlike indignation veiled in silence, and other rare gifts." A letter that seems to couple Carlyle with a later generation is one containing a recommendation of Bret Harte to two of Dr. Carlyle's patients:

"Bret Harte is a notable kind of object, a man altogether modeled upon Dickens, like Dickens seeking his heroes in the region of blackguardism and the gutters, where heroic magnanimities and benevolences, I believe, were never found; and delineating them, like him, by ell-deep mimicry instead of penetration to the real root of them and their affairs—which indeed lies much farther down! Like Dickens, however, he does the feat generally rather well: and I suppose will continue at the same moderate workmanship, tho a man of more weight of metal than Dickens was."



THOMAS CARLYLE
(Aet. 73).
From a Painting by G. F. Watts.

What Convicts Read.—According to a statement in *The Reader Magazine* (September), "romances are the favorite literary food of criminals." The librarian of the penitentiary at Sing Sing has been keeping a record during the past year, and reports that of 40,500 books read by the 1,200 convicts in that institution, 29,381 were novels. Says the magazine quoted:

"It does not, of course, need any very deep psychological reflection to reach the conclusion that men deprived of life upon their own initiative find delight in reading of the world of free men and women. It has often been noted that the aimless, and those who seem unable to achieve full and interesting life for themselves, frequent the theater and devote themselves to novels, finding in this mimic life the diversion which they somehow contrive to miss at first hand. . . . . .

"Dumas is of all authors the favorite at Sing Sing, and 1,413 volumes of his works were read by the convicts in the course of the year. This shows good literary taste. Other authors, as represented by the number of their books read, ranked as follows: Charles Reade, 720; Collins, 649; Corelli, 596; Doyle, 584; Dickens, 567; Haggard, 481; Crawford, 415, and Henty, 402.

"After fiction came biography, of which 1,227 volumes were read; history followed with 953 volumes; religion with 792 and poetry with 205. Of books in foreign languages, German led with 1,686 volumes, Hebrew was next with 1,259; Italian third, with 1,067, and French last, with 545.

"What intelligence and vitality is enclosed in the walls of prisons! But it is, at least, something of a comfort to realize that men's lives no longer drag out in the silence and neglect that once attended punishment. Now the influences of the outside world reach them, conveying still some sense of fellowship and, for many, of coming opportunity."

"THEY."

DURING recent weeks, newspapers and literary journals throughout the country have been bombarded with queries of this kind: What is the meaning of "They"? What is the practical significance of "They"? Who are "They"? What is meant by "spirit children"? How do we know they *were* spirit children? All of which would seem to indicate a quite extraordinary interest, on the part of the reading public, in Rudyard Kipling's new story, "They," published in the August issue of *Scribner's Magazine*. The Springfield *Republican* hazards the statement that "no short magazine story has aroused so much curiosity since 'The Lady or the Tiger,'" and adds: "But Mr. Stockton in that amusing trifle intentionally set his readers a puzzle—a puzzle without an answer. Mr. Kipling has merely invested a poetic theme with a veil of mystery which ought not, it would seem, to trouble seriously any ordinarily careful reader." The New York *Times Saturday Review* says:

"It is perilous to undertake to interpret Kipling in his moods of fantasy. You can not so reduce poetical symbolism to practical terms as to satisfy the literal mind. One who asks, irritably, the meaning of 'Sordello' and 'Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came' is not to be satisfied with the reply of any one initiate of the Browning cult, or any dozen.

"Kipling is a poet, too, and his story called 'They' is a poem in prose form, in which some of the practical things of contemporary life are fancifully brought into contact with the mystical things of an imaginary world. Thus the bereaved poet, mourning the loss of his child, goes upon a solitary journey in a motor car. His way lies through familiar English scenery, the beauty of which strongly impresses him, until he finds himself in an unknown wood, which clearly belongs in the realm of fancy, as does the Elizabethan mansion, with its ancient lawns and gardens, by which the lost motor car and its driver emerge. This mansion is presided over by a beautiful woman, a spinster and blind, and is peopled with the souls of dead children. She is possessed of a great love for children. She once believed that these were the souls of children that might have been hers, but they are of no nearer kinship than love makes them. Among them is the lost child of the wandering poet.

"Does the fancy require more interpretation? . . . There is mystery in 'They,' but it is no deeper than the mystery of 'The Brushwood Boy' and 'The Finest Story in the World.' The charm of this tale appeals strongly to those persons who mourn the loss of children. It has no practical significance."

The New York *Independent* comments:

"Kipling never strikes twice in the same place. When he has made one reputation he sets out to make another. But this is not the first time he has mingled without incongruity the practical and the mystical, and made the prosaic transparent to the poetical. If

any one save Rudyard Kipling attempted to write the 'Odyssey of the Automobile' we might fear some frozen mechanism—a thing of steel and cogs and wheels. But the wizard touch does not fail him—or us, and in the exquisite half-light of his imagination we see the lovely little people who throng the enchanted grounds of the children's castle he builds for us.

"Only they who have had children of their own, have loved them and lost them are fit to walk in these holy places of memory and imagination. That a motor-car, the epitome of all that is practical and prosaic and matter of fact, should be chosen as the vehicle to transport us through this mystical land is one of Mr. Kipling's paradoxical triumphs, justified by genius. It is a real automobile, touring through an unreal world of fancy. The mystic garden; the sightless maiden, who stands in her loneliness for all unsatisfied motherhood; the poignant pleasure of half-seeing, half-divining the presences; 'They' who lurk in feathered nooks of fern and forest, and who flee at a look—one fears to touch the unfurled velvet of this half-unfolded flower.

"Here is not the trumpet voice of the poet Laureate of Imperialism, this is the Kipling who wrote 'The Brushwood Boy.' The touch of supernaturalism does not offend—for sweeter spirits than these vanishers never lived in fairyland or love. We hear the whispers of their childish secrets, the soft footfalls of tiny feet, the stir of gliding garments as we read, and at a touch like this the heart stands still:

> The little brushing kiss fell in the center of my palm—as a gift on which the fingers were expected to close; as the all-faithful half-reproachful signal from a waiting child not used to neglect even when the grown-ups were busiest—a fragment of an old mute secret code devised very long ago.

"Who does not remember some especial mark of favor or affection 'They' used to give us long ago? Who can not recall some grace or charm, now vanished, in which 'They' were not like other children? And it is like the very 'parting of flesh and spirit' not to linger near the threshold where we can almost see 'Them'; to heed the call of duty summoning us elsewhere, to be willing to wait until 'They,' or we, perhaps, are no longer shadows."

AN AMERICAN'S UNIQUE LIBRARY.

THERE exists in this country a remarkable library which seems to merit a larger share of public attention than it has yet received. Its originator and collector, Mr. James Carleton Young, of Minneapolis, is described in "Who's Who" as "capitalist and bibliophile." By the Paris *Figaro* he has already been proclaimed "King of Books." Many years ago, as a young man, he made a resolve that he would devote his life to the forming of a library which should honor the art of literature. To quote his own words:

"I proposed to place under one roof in the beautiful city of Minneapolis, which I love, all the best books of the living writers of every country in the world, no matter in what language written. Each volume was to be inscribed by the author in a characteristic manner. If the writer were a poet, it would be desirable to have a poem written on the fly-leaf. A novelist should write of the manner he conceived his plot, or concerning the principal characters of his romance; an historian, something of the history he related; a biographer, of the life of his subject; a traveler, of the lands he visited; a theologian, of the religion he advocated; a philosopher or scientist, of the facts or theories he had promulgated."

"To the carrying out of that dream," says Cyrus Townsend Brady in *The Critic* (September), "the best part of the life of this energetic man of affairs . . . has been devoted with an ungrudging expenditure of time, talent, and money." Mr. Young is declared to have written thousands of letters every year for the last decade and a half, and to have reaped an enormous harvest of autographs and inscriptions. So successful has been his quest and so persuasive his arguments that there remain now "less than twenty of the great writers of the world" who have refused to cooperate in his plans. We quote further from the article in *The Critic*:

"In fireproof vaults in Minneapolis, and in fact in similar receptacles in many of the great capitals of the world, the treasures of this collection are stored temporarily. To open one of these vaults at random and inspect the contents is a delight to the soul. Books beautifully inscribed, sometimes copiously annotated by authors and enriched by original drawings by their illustrators, original manuscripts of famous works, signed photographs, autograph letters, already of priceless value and destined to increase with every passing year, meet the observer on every hand. Some authors have preserved and sent all stages of a book, notes, rough drafts, finished manuscript, proofs, galley and page, showing corrections, etc., so that from them it is possible to follow the whole course of the book from its incipiency to its completion.

"Nor, as has been indicated, is the vast collection merely inclusive of America. Every land that has a literature is represented. For instance, there are inscribed books and manuscripts from every member of the French Academy who has lived since the collection was begun. The autograph letters, of which there are over twenty thousand, many of them of great length and peculiar interest, alone would distinguish this collection. It is a democratic assemblage, too, kings and queens, princes and potentates, prelates and peasants, are represented in this true republic of letters.

MR. JAMES CARLETON YOUNG, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Who is collecting the best books of living writers all over the world, with authors' inscriptions, and plans to house the library in a "noble temple of letters" on the banks of the Mississippi.

"In addition to securing autographed copies of books by authors who have lived since the work began, the bookstalls of the world have been searched by capable agents, and several thousand volumes previously inscribed by authors who are now dead have been added to complete the collection. Among them are fifty inscribed copies from the two Dumases and Victor Hugo; many of De Maupassant, Balzac, Renan, Tennyson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, and many others from all over the world."

In regard to "the future use of this wonderful collection," Dr. Brady says:

"No man will write of the literature of our age which perhaps is not appreciated by those who live in it—posterity will say that there were giants in those days, I dare prophesy—without referring to that collection. No man will write the life of any contemporary man or woman of letters without drawing on that treasure-house of personality self-revealed.

"When the library is suitably housed in the noble temple of letters which is planned to include it, on the banks of the far and beautiful Mississippi, with a proper provision for its maintenance and perhaps its future development, that spot will be the Mecca of literary pilgrims for generations yet to come; and passing years will only increase the value of that rare collection—an unique library among the libraries of the world."

NOTES.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS's new play is to be called "Miriam; or the Sin of David." It deals with the period of Oliver Cromwell, and runs through the English civil war.

ACCORDING to a bulletin issued by Harper & Brothers: "The play of 'Ben Hur,' dramatized from Gen. Lew Wallace's celebrated novel, has been seen by more people than any other drama in the world. Combined with the sales of the novel itself in all its different editions, the money-producing record of 'Ben Hur' breaks all others ever made by a single book of fiction."

MADAME SCHUMANN HEINK's début in comic opera is pronounced a decided success. Says a Detroit correspondent of the New York *Herald* (September 12): "More than a thousand residents of Detroit would have voted unanimously tonight that Mme. Schumann-Heink is a lasting success in the new comic opera, 'Love's Lottery.' In splendid voice, gracious as ever and acting her rôle superbly, she stirred local music lovers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. . . . 'Love's Lottery' has a clear, sane plot that runs from end to end of the two acts. All the situations came naturally and the lyrics belong to the story, rather an unusual thing in these days of more or less disjointed musical comedies."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ARTIFICIAL PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

FRESH foodstuffs deteriorate rapidly and methods for preserving them have been in use since prehistoric times, those first adopted being still in use in various forms, namely, the application of heat and cold. In modern times we have not only these but others. The principles upon which they all act are laid down and discussed by Dr. George Richter in a paper read on June 6 before the St. Louis Chemical Society and printed in *American Medicine* (September 10). Says Dr. Richter:

"There are three causes of deterioration of food: (1) The action of vegetable and animal organisms, mold, bacteria, insects; (2) a chemic change of the compounds by the action of the atmosphere: (3) fermentation (zymases). Fat becomes rancid, proteids also change their character. This latter cause of deterioration has been studied but very little—I refer to those soluble proteids which after some time become insoluble without any known cause. An instance is the yolk of egg, which, after about six months of preservation in a dried state, becomes insoluble and can not be reconverted into an emulsion. Its solubility in digestive fluids remains, however, the same.

"The task of preparing organic foodstuffs for preservation would consequently be to destroy present and guard against intruding organisms, to destroy ferments, to exclude air (oxygen and moisture), and to prevent other influences of harmful nature, as for instance the action of light. Concerning ferments it must be remembered that there are two kinds affecting foodstuffs: a native one, like that in milk, which very materially aids in the digestion of the casein, and extraneous ferments which decompose, *e.g.*, sugar, and thereby diminish the food value. . . . . .

"The exclusion of air is generally effected by submerging the product in some liquid which is indifferent to the character of the product. Often another substance is used to cover the whole with an air-tight body, like sweet oil or paraffin, or by sealing the container after any of the many well-known methods. The extraction of air *in vacuo* or the replacing of it by some indifferent gas does not seem to be practised, clearly because diffusion of gases can not as yet be prevented. The exclusion of air is of greatest importance, as the atmosphere usually contains also other materials which are harmful to the food—germs. This involves the most important problem of packing, and an untold number of methods are in use. The package must not only be secure, reliable, and cheap, but practical, so as not to make the opening of it too difficult. . . . . .

"A very difficult problem is the destruction of adverse ferments without interfering with the native, normal ferments, which are independent of the known, foreign organisms. So very little is known about their individuality that only tentative experimenting can, for the present, give hints as to their true nature. As mentioned before, there is a distinction to be made between the casein-digesting ferments and those, if there are such, which cause the change of soluble albumins into insoluble modifications. The fight against deleterious organisms has occupied experimenters lately more than any other problems in this line. Mold and bacteria may be harmful, because they alter food so that it gives a disagreeable odor, a nauseating taste, and renders the product less digestible if not directly poisonous. These are the primary causes of a decomposition which culminates in putrefaction. The chemic changes connected with such processes are known in a general way, tho, scientifically speaking, we know next to nothing about them. It was an immense progress when the source of the evil was pointed out—principally bacteria. But, as always is the case with such new discoveries, there arose a general tendency (which still prevails) to accuse anything and everything similar to the poisonous bacteria of being harmful. A count of bacteria, so many millions per cubic millimetre, was to decide the wholesomeness of an article, no matter to what species the bacteria belonged. The later discovery that some bacteria could change their character, being poisonous only under certain conditions, while absolutely harmless at other times, has rendered research so much more difficult. Untiring experimenting has resulted, however, in a number of practical processes. We have learned that sterilization will destroy poisonous agencies ordinarily connected with bacteria, and to sterilize a substance effectually is rather easy. The difficulty is that a perfectly safe sterilization will usually impart to the food a disagreeable flavor and render it less digestible, probably because it annihilates also the useful, native ferments. . . . . .

"The study of the problem led to the discovery of the so-called antiseptics, and incidentally to the closer study and knowledge of bacteria. Antiseptic bodies combine readily with the protoplasm of those wild (or cultured) micro-organisms which cause their death. Some of the antiseptics will naturally also combine with the proteids of the food, and, if such combination is soluble in the digestive fluids, they are quite apt to be harmful to those who eat such food, as the free body may now attack the proteids of the organism, the blood, the nerve-cells, etc. Antiseptics of such a character can not be used for the preservation of food. Others which are not harmful to such a degree possess a flavor which is very repulsive."

The writer does not agree with those who unreservedly condemn the use of antiseptic chemicals for food preservation. He reminds us that in salting and smoking meat we have long been using sodium chlorid and creosote, both of which are poisons when used in sufficient quantities. Alluding to Dr. Wiley's recent "boarding-house" experiments on salicylic acid he says in conclusion:

"Experimental investigations on a limited number of persons have a limited value. The 'wholesale' experience proves undoubtedly more. And that seems to show that a number of the preservatives in common use are practically harmless. Diseases caused by preservatives in food are of most rare occurrence, especially when compared with the frequency of diseases caused by the absence of preservatives in spoiled food."

AN EXHIBITION OF MECHANICAL TOYS.

A COMPETITIVE exhibition of mechanical toys and similar devices, which has now been held in Paris annually for four years past, has just closed and some of its interesting features are noted by M. Lucien Fournier in *Cosmos* (August 27). M. Fournier commends the idea of the competition, whose prizes, he thinks, greatly stimulate the ingenuity of the inventors of all sorts of petty mechanical devices; but he notes that the rewards offered are not as large as formerly, and he believes that to this is due a slight falling-off in the quality of the exhibition. The *Concours Lepine*, as it is called, seems, however, to have been well worth more than a passing glance. Says M. Fournier:

"The first prize was won by M. Schmeltz with what may be called an episode of the Russo-Japanese war. . . . M. Schmeltz's panorama is large; it represents a port in the distance and in the foreground a roadstead where are lying cruisers, armor-clads, and torpedo-boats. A torpedo-tube begins the attack, while a torpedo-boat slyly approaches a transport; but a submarine mine puts an end to the existence of the torpedo boat, which breaks in pieces, as well as all the other vessels attacked. The mechanical part is controlled by a spring which throws afar the débris of the ships.

"Even better than this, in our opinion, is the 'skater' of M. Jeannet, which is perfect. The skate slides under the influence of gravity on two inclined bars and causes the legs of the subject to perform the proper motions . . . ; a drop of oil placed in a little tube serves as controller and the toy figure descends very gently.

"The games of 'spear-the-ring' and polo have gained a medal for M. Gasselin. Each consists of a plate on which revolves a horseman with a movable arm controlled by pressure on a rubber bulb. It requires considerable skill to raise the horseman's arm at the exact moment when he is passing under the rings, or, in the case of the other game, when he approaches the ball."

Among other mechanical toys exhibited were the "Gordon-Bennett cup" of M. Passeman, which is a race of toy automobiles: a gun whose ball, having struck the target, returns automatically into the barrel; a leap-frog game in which the players jump over each other in a life-like way, and even a tube by which photographs may be taken by radiography. Fournier notes, however, that to get a good result an exposure of about one month is required, so that it is hardly probable that the method will be used for taking

portraits. Among other devices that were shown at the exhibition, altho they are too useful to be classed as toys, was an 'alarm watch' whose bell is contained in the stand on which it is hung at night, and with which it is electrically connected.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION OF "CANALS" ON MARS AND THE MOON.

IT has been said that the existence of a very great number of "cures" for a malady goes far to prove it incurable. In like manner, it is the inexplicable phenomena that are richest in explanation. The appearance of a new hypothesis regarding such a phenomenon is in itself a proof that at least one authority does not consider the existing hypotheses satisfactory. Thus it is that the astronomer may take his pick of numerous explanations of the curious markings on the planet Mars. The latest, which has just been advanced by Prof. W. H. Pickering, depends on the trustworthiness of that astronomer's recently announced discovery that the evidences of water on the moon may be detected through the telescope. He believes it demonstrable that markings on our satellite, very similar to the Martian canals, are lines of vegetation along cracks through which water vapor issues, and he regards it as probable that the lines on Mars are similarly caused. This explanation will, of course, not be accepted by astronomers who believe that Professor Pickering is mistaken in his belief that there is water on the moon. Says Professor Pickering in *Popular Astronomy* (September):

"When the suggestion of vegetation was first offered to explain the so-called seas and canals of Mars, the difficulty was strongly felt that while it readily explained their changes of area, shape, and color, it did not satisfactorily explain the long slender forms of the canals. That these might be due to narrow and therefore invisible watercourses was an obvious idea. Professor Lowell in adopting these views added to them the hypothesis of an artificial formation. If the canals were really as straight and uniform as they are generally drawn, it was certainly hard to see how they could owe their origin entirely to natural causes. But now that some of the English experimenters, Messrs. Lane, Maunder, and Evans, have cast doubt on the existence of many of the straight canals, the hypothesis of an artificial origin is materially weakened.

"Another difficulty which early presented itself was to explain what caused the water to flow through the narrow channels, unless we supposed it was artificially pumped through them. This has always seemed to the writer to be the chief difficulty with the whole explanation, but Professor Lowell has now courageously taken the bull by the horns and adopted the pumping hypothesis. If the surface is level, gravity would not come into the question; but we may well ponder upon the amount of energy transformed into work which could furnish enough water to irrigate anywhere from a hundred thousand to a few million square miles of surface.

"When the canals on the moon were discovered, it was thought that they might throw some light upon this puzzling question. It must be remembered that the moon is about two hundred times nearer than Mars at an average opposition, and we can readily imagine that if we could increase the power of our telescopes two hundred times, we might make quite a number of interesting discoveries upon Mars.

"Upon the moon, as upon that planet, several canals frequently radiate from a single lake; but, what was most unexpected, the lakes are sometimes found in the bottom of a lunar valley, and sometimes upon the crest of a crater wall. As is the case with Mars also, when the sun rises upon them and the snow melts, the lakes and canals develop and become conspicuous, subsequently fading out at sunset, which corresponds to the Martian winter.

"It has been shown that in the lunar crater Alphonsus there are eight variable spots, or lakes as we should now call them. In the exact center of each, excepting the largest one, is found a minute craterlet. In the largest lake there are two large craterlets and five small ones. The canals radiate from the lakes and therefore from these craterlets. The symmetrical arrangement of the lakes about the craterlets in so many instances indicates a causal relation between them, and that the vegetation of the lake, if such it be, owes its origin to some volcanic action.

"In the case of several of the larger craters, notably Tycho, we find a similar radiating structure, and in the case of Tycho even a dark spot or halo at the center. In this case the whole formation is upon so large a scale that its elementary structure can be clearly distinguished. The white radiating lines or bands are seen to be due to numerous minute craterlets, each giving out a triangular white streamer, the alinement of these streamers producing the general effect of a white band. It is probable that this observed regular distribution of the craterlets is due to their lying along invisible cracks radiating from the main crater. It is much the same as the great volcanoes of the Andes, which stretch in a straight line for over two thousand miles between Peru and the Straits of Magellan. The Alaskan volcanoes lie upon a uniformly curved line of nearly equal length. Most of the terrestrial volcanoes are distributed along similar lines. This line formation is generally considered by geologists to be due to subterranean lines of weakness or cracks in the earth's crust. Such being the case, it seems probable that the canals on the moon lie along similar invisible cracks radiating from the small craterlet at the center of each lake. These cracks are not always straight, but such is their general tendency. Under favorable illumination small cracks are found to be very common upon the surface of the moon, and in the cases of Petavious, Alphonsus, and Atlas that class of cracks that we have designated from their shape as river-beds are seen to be intimately associated with the lakes and canals. It is believed that enough water vapor and carbonic acid escape from the central craterlet and flow down its sides to develop the vegetation upon its slopes, and that the smaller quantities escaping from various points along the radiating cracks similarly develop the vegetation which shows along their sides. In addition to the escaping vapor, water itself might issue from the subterranean crack and percolating through the soil be evaporated from its surface.

"It is not thought that there is any transfer of vapor lengthwise of the crack, but that on account of the lack of external atmospheric pressure the vapor rises quietly directly from the lower regions, owing to the internal heat of the moon. As soon as the exterior is sufficiently warmed by the sun, the vapor and gas would begin to appear. On account of the rarity of the atmosphere, instead of rising they would immediately spread themselves along the surface of the ground. Even in desert regions upon the earth we should therefore scarcely expect to find similar formations, unless actually irrigated by water, instead of water vapor. In its physical condition Mars seems to occupy an intermediate position between the earth and moon.

"It seems to the writer that the merit of this explanation lies not so much in its novelty, but rather because it is founded so largely upon observed facts."

English Praise for an American Museum.—A reviewer writing in *Nature* (London) on the recent paleontological publications of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, takes occasion to praise the work of that institution very highly. The five large quarto memoirs on extinct Reptilia and Mammalia that have appeared under the auspices of the museum are commended and the photographs and drawings by which they are illustrated are said not only to explain the technical points of the descriptive letter-press, but to be also in many cases beautiful works of art. The writer goes on to say:

"The pioneer explorations of Leidy, Marsh, and Cope in the arid regions of the West, where the rocks are not obscured by vegetation, revealed more or less incomplete evidence of the evolution of several groups of land mammals. Their work is now ably continued by the American museum in the more favorable circumstances which result from the spread of civilization and railroads in the remote territories where the fossils occur. Instead of making hurried forays with an armed escort, the explorers are now able to collect at leisure and make detailed observations of the rocks. Photographs are taken of all the important sections and diggings, and notes are made to determine the exact geological position and relative age of all the skeletons collected. The succession of extinct animals in western North America is thus being gradually determined with certainty, and rests less on inference than formerly. The fossiliferous deposits themselves are

also better understood, and some of the earlier conclusions as to their origin have been considerably modified by these later researches. . . . In conclusion, it must be remembered that the American Museum of Natural History is only in part a public institution. It receives only limited support from the municipality of New York and the State Board of Education. The department of vertebrate paleontology depends almost entirely upon private munificence for the means of research. The staff is thus to be congratulated all the more on its remarkable achievements in advancing this branch of science. The collection it has mounted for public exhibition is unique as an illustration of the facts of organic evolution, and the specimens themselves have never been surpassed as examples of skilled collecting and preparation."

SCIENCE AND MANUFACTURES IN AMERICA.

THE somewhat unwholesome diet of "taffy" to which American manufacturers have been treated for some years past was not unpleasantly varied the other day by Sir William Ramsay, the eminent English chemist. Speaking at a banquet given to distinguished foreign chemists in New York, he is reported as saying:

"Manufacturers and business men in America are not, in my opinion, sufficiently alert to take advantage of the recent discoveries of science. The majority of them do not make it a practise to read scientific journals, or to familiarize themselves with the latest trend of scientific thought. English manufacturers are far ahead of American in this respect, and Germany shows a clean pair of heels to both."

This was doubtless unpalatable to some, but most scientific men will recognize its truth. The American mind, in its mania for the "practical," is apt to reject much that is of value merely because its practical bearings are somewhat remote. Others, by paying attention to such things and following them up, gain where we lose. Our material success, our alertness to press an advantage where we see it, may not compensate in the end for our readiness to cast aside the slower methods of careful research and painstaking investigation. Says *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia, September 13), commenting on Sir William's words:

"This arraignment is unfortunately based upon a just estimate of average conditions prevailing in this country; but signs are not wanting that there is an awakening among American manufacturers, and that we shall not long be open to such a reproach. There is no doubt, for instance, that the American iron and steel industries have been brought to their present position of supremacy by original methods, as well as by the advantages given by our supplies of ore and fuel. As competition grows keener in other manufacturing lines of which chemical processes form the basis, the need of improved methods becomes more vital and greater and greater attention is being paid to the revelations of laboratory research. Not only are American chemists seeking better methods and finding new ways to extract the value from by-products heretofore allowed to go to waste, but their aid is being sought by the tanners, dyers, and glass-ma' ers, the paper, cement, fertilizer, explosive and other manufacturers, and by the great electrical interests of the country, to cheapen and improve processes so as to put them on an equality in the world's markets with their European competitors. Even the advantages of more efficient American workingmen, of a protective tariff, or of improved mechanism and organization, are proving inadequate as offsets to the more original and scientific methods of our foreign competitors.

"Notwithstanding the signs of an awakening to the deficiencies which Sir William Ramsay points out, it is problematical whether America can overtake her European competitors in the field of scientific discovery and in the prompt application of discovery to practical uses, unless the whole attitude of the American public to the subject is revolutionized. Such a result would mean not only largely increased endowments for research in all our great universities, but regular and systematic outlay for experimental study in the mills and manufactories of the country. It is only through strict adherence to such a policy that Germany has attained her admitted supremacy in the field of synthetic chemistry, in the vast development of the coal-tar products, and in what may be called economic bacteriology. If America is to take a place worthy of herself in the realm of pure science, and to hold her own in the commercial battles of the future, her business men must profit by Germany's example, and generously hold up the hands of those who are devoting themselves to science for its own sake. There never will be any lack of clever men to utilize the discoveries of others; discoverers and originators must be encouraged and supported."

THE PEBBLES ON THE BEACH.

A FRENCH scientist, M. Delauney, who has been spending the hot weather on the shores of the English channel, has been unable to turn his mind altogether from his wonted pursuits. The pebble-strewn beach being the nearest and most conspicuous object, he has occupied his time, as he writes to *La Nature* (September 3), with investigating the numbers, shapes, and sizes of its constituent stones and the laws that connect these. His conclusions, to obtain which he examined several thousand pebbles, are interesting. He says:

"In the first place, we must distinguish three kinds of pebbles: (1) the hard, composed of almost pure quartz; (2) the soft, coming from broken limestone rocks; (3) those which, as in the case of brick or glass, are the remains of human industry. I have left out this last category, of which the specimens were relatively rare, and which often recalled too distinctly their original forms.

"The silicious and the calcareous pebbles have this difference: the former have been much less worn by friction than the others. . . . We thus find among the silicious stones many primitive forms, such as the sphere or the cylinder. This is the point of difference between the two kinds, for spherical or cylindrical pebbles are found only among the silicious specimens, never among the calcareous. . . . . .

"It results from my observations that a pebble does not tend by friction toward a single simple form. The general shape is indeed the same for all—an ellipsoid; but it tends toward two types that are distinguished by different relative dimensions. The first is the olive, with dimensions 4 by 5; the second is the ellipsoid with proportions 1 by 2 by 4. It seems that, according to its original form, the pebble tends either to roll or to slide on one face or the other; in the former case the olive shape has prevailed and is perpetuated; in the second, the very flattened ellipsoid has resulted. . . . This applies to all worn stones.

"I have also taken up another question, of some importance from a speculative point of view. When we consider all the pebbles on a beach, from the smallest to the largest, we find no line of demarkation, and it seems evident that we must regard them all as belonging to one and the same family. And then this question occurs naturally to the mind: should there not be a law of progression connecting the number of pebbles to their size or weight? This law of terrestrial nature should be, it would seem, analogous to that which governs the distribution in the heavens of the stars, according to their different magnitudes.

"The problem was a hard one and it was possible for me only to touch upon it, altho I succeeded in making a very large number of measurements. I confined myself to determining the respective numbers of pebbles that I met, during about twenty hours of search, with mean dimensions of 4 and of 5 centimeters [$1\frac{3}{5}$ to 2 inches]. My observations extended to nearly 2,000 pebbles.

"I had chosen the two dimensions noted above for the reason that the corresponding volumes were nearly in the ratio 1 : 2. Now my statistics furnished me a ratio of 1.97 between the number of pebbles of 4 centimeters and those of 5 centimeters. It seems, then, that for the present dimensions the number of pebbles must be at least very nearly inversely proportional to their volume. As the two dimensions chosen offer no peculiar features, we are led to think that the law found for them may well be a general one and applies to all pebbles, from those of several pounds' weight to grains of sand. In this case, let us see what ratio must exist between two pieces, one of which is a large pebble 10 centimeters [4 inches] in mean diameter and the other a grain of sand of a tenth of a millimeter [0.004 inch]. The ratio of volumes being as a thousand million to unity, we must conclude that there are 1,000,000,000

grains of sand of a tenth of a millimeter to one pebble of 10 centimeters. This very great disproportion would explain the enormous quantity of sand grains relatively to the comparatively small number of large stones."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AS A PREVENTIVE OF CRIME.

THE part played by proper street illumination in reducing crime is thus dwelt upon by an editorial writer in *Electricity* (New York):

"It is strange that in the annals of crime a point is reached where science begins to play an all-important part—to act as a powerful deterrent, to be the influence in stemming the flood of moral obliquity that threatens the integrity of city and town.

"Electricity does not complete its function in supplying light to the home. Perhaps it serves a greater purpose in supplying light outside the home. The conditions existing in a great metropolis like New York are so varied and complex that at night, while millions are at rest, the sneak thief, the burglar, the thug, and other night-birds could work undisturbed in many quarters were it not for the electric light.

"Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York, has hit the nail on the head when he remarks:

"'I have always believed that light would prevent a great deal of disorderly conduct at night in certain streets. I do not believe there is anything that would rid us of illegal resorts and clean up certain streets as would light. If they were to give me the charge of lighting New York as well as protecting New York, I would at least double the light.

"'I know of a place here before which a big light was put. The proprietors practically got down on their knees to have it removed. I would apply the light remedy.'

"And the light remedy can not be equaled for efficiency and cheapness. What would the police force of New York number if inferior illumination were employed in the city streets. A conservative estimate would at least double them to secure comparative safety for the public. The great central stations with their immense investments in machinery, real estate, and copper perform a service whose widespread advantages are doubly appreciated by the belated traveler and the late home-comer. What value could be placed upon the lives, limbs, and money saved by the brilliant lighting of the city streets had best be left to such men as Commissioner McAdoo, or some other expert in the handling of criminal classes. The municipality had better take the cue, less light, more crime, more light, less crime. There are still dark spots to be found at night within the city limits where a few powerful arcs would wield an immediate influence. It is easy to see that arc lights are cheaper than police officers and a brightly lit city the greatest imaginable offset to criminality in any stage or form.

"It would be only just to state that the enclosed arc has played a very important part in this connection. The older types of lamps could be blown out and their mechanism was frequently defective. The lamps of the enclosed type defy the weather, and can be relied upon to automatically light up without fear of failure.

"The city is well protected by the arc, better, in fact, than ever before, considering the millions dependent upon the vigilance of the police and these street lights."

Marks of Negro Descent.—Regarding this matter, already treated in our columns (August 27) under the title "The Disappearance of Race Characteristics," James P. Harrison, of Danville, Va., writes to us as follows:

"You quote Dr. Kintzing as saying that one marked distinction between the white race and the negro race is found in the fact that 'in the white race, without exception, the two alar cartilages of the nose do not meet in the median line in front, but leave a considerable hiatus into which projects the cartilage of the septum naris. Further, the alar cartilages are sharply beveled, and the interval is most marked at the tip, where they project considerably beyond the septum—this may be readily felt by placing the tip of the finger against the tip of the nose. In the negro race the interval between the two alar cartilages does not exist, the bevel is wanting, and the cartilages join each other so symmetrically that it can not be distinguished that they are not one piece. *I know of no descriptive anatomist who has heretofore called attention to this fact.*'

"I beg to refer Dr. Kintzing to 'Anthropology for the People,' published by Everett, Waddy Company, Richmond, Va., in 1891, anonymously, in which book (on page 20) the author, in setting out the distinctive differences between the races, says: 'The cartilage at the end of the nose of the white man is divided or split, as any one can test by placing a finger on the tip of that organ; but in the negro nose this split does not exist, nor does it exist in mulattoes.' This distinction was therefore known before Dr. Kintzing calls attention to it, and it seems to persist so long as the negro taint can be traced. I am myself led to the conclusion that the negro race must have had originally a distinct and separate source, and I doubt if it is possible by intermarriage entirely to eradicate the distinction."

Machine that Draws a Profile of a River-Bottom.—A continuous sounding-machine, by which a profile can be made of a river-bottom, has recently been tested in the Potomac River at Washington, according to *The Scientific American*. Says that paper:

"The value of such a machine will be apparent to almost any one. The present method of performing this operation is by 'heaving the lead,' which time-honored process is necessarily crude and incomplete. It has the disadvantage that between two points where a sounding may have been made there may be quite a considerable obstruction in the shape of a rock or some sunken piece of wreckage, capable of doing serious damage to the bottom of a craft striking it. The device referred to consists of the graduated rod about thirty feet in length, running freely up and down and adjusted to the side of a launch or any character of boat. This is approximately perpendicular to the water, and terminates at the bottom in a wheel of sufficient weight to insure contact with the bottom at any speed otherwise suitable for sounding. By proper adjustment the rod is compelled to roll along on the bottom while maintaining its vertical position, and this is extremely sensitive to any change whatever in the profile of the bottom of the river at the point of the boat's passage. At the test referred to, the device indicated at one point an obstruction which could hardly have been of greater proportions than a barrel half covered in the mud of the river bottom. The device is the patent of a young Marylander now resident in Washington."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WIRELESS telegraphy is to be employed to aid in saving the forests of the West," says *Electricity*. "Plans are being made in the Bureau of Forestry to establish wireless stations at intervals throughout the Rocky Mountains where there are large forests, and where fires occur in the dry season every year, destroying vast areas of magnificent timber. At these stations expert observers will be kept who will give warning whenever a fire begins, and help will be called to assist in extinguishing it. The first system to be set in operation will be in the Black Hills."

A NEW POISON.—"A number of years ago a French chemist, Cadet, combined potassium acetate with white arsenic and produced a fuming liquid, oxid of cacodyl," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. "This has recently been combined by an English chemist with cyanogen, a radical of prussic acid, which produces cyanid of cacodyl. Cyanid of cacodyl is a white powder, melting at 33° and boiling at 140°, which when exposed to air gives off a slight vapor, the inhalation of which is instant death. Thus has chemistry evolved a poison which is many times more poisonous than prussic acid."

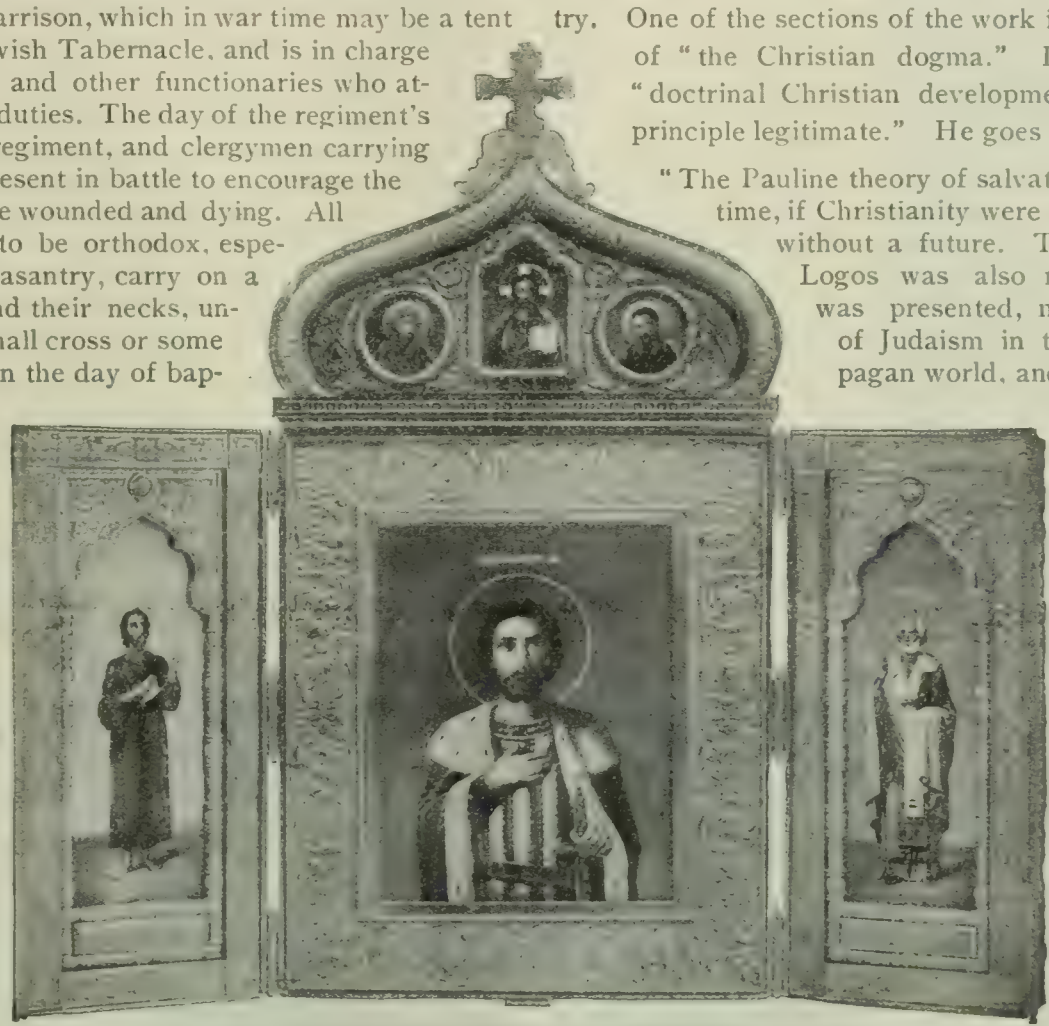
"PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB has applied mathematical analysis to an inquiry into the probability of the causes of the production of sex in human offspring," says *Nature* (London, August 11). "In the entire Semitic race, over the whole of Europe and America, there is a small and uniform preponderance of male over female births. There is thus on the whole a unisexual tendency in the male direction among the parents of the Semitic race. In isolated families the unisexual tendency becomes more marked and may be in either direction; in some families the offspring may be either mainly male or mainly female. Among the negro race the preponderance of male over female births is either quite small or non-existent. Professor Newcomb, analyzing the data by the method of probabilities, concludes that the sex is not determined at any one moment or by any one act, but is the product of a series of accidental causes, that the functions of the father have probably little influence, the sex being determined wholly by the mother, and that it seems in the highest degree unlikely that there is any way by which a parent can influence the sex of his or her offspring. The first-born child of any mother is more likely to be a male in the proportion of about eight to seven, and there is probably a smaller preponderance in the case of the second child, but there is no conclusive evidence that after a mother has had two children there is any change in her tendencies."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RUSSIAN ICONS.

"THERE are scarcely more devout Christians in the world than in Russia," says the editor of *The Open Court* (Chicago), "and their Christianity has been less modified by modern ideas than anywhere in the world, perhaps only the Armenian and Coptic churches excepted." Russian Christianity, as the same writer goes on to explain, still represents, on the whole, the views that prevailed in the Greek Empire after the establishment of the state church and the official introduction of the veneration of saints. The Reformation did not reach Russia, and so "iconolatry," or reverence shown to pictures, is still one of the characteristic features of the Russian Orthodox Church. To quote further:

"Icons are very extensively used in Russian worship, so much so that every Russian regiment has its patron saint, whose icon is kept in the church of the garrison, which in war time may be a tent after the fashion of the Jewish Tabernacle, and is in charge of a clergyman, a deacon, and other functionaries who attend to the usual religious duties. The day of the regiment's saint is celebrated by the regiment, and clergymen carrying a crucifix are sometimes present in battle to encourage the wavering and to comfort the wounded and dying. All people who have a desire to be orthodox, especially the people of the peasantry, carry on a little chain or string around their necks, underneath their clothes, a small cross or some sacred image given them on the day of baptism. The icon of a saint is tacitly assumed to assure the presence of the saint himself, and so, since the saint is believed to be a miracle worker, most of the icons are credited with miraculous powers. The logic of the argument is primitive, but on its own premises quite consistent, and the truth is that an unshaken faith in miracles sometimes under certain circumstances rendered possible the most extraordinary events."



THE FOLDING ICON OF ST. PETERSBURG.
Entrusted to General Kuropatkin on his departure to Manchuria.
Courtesy of *The Open Court*.

The famous folding icon of St. Petersburg, which has been carried to the front by General Kuropatkin, is reproduced herewith. According to the description given:

"It shows in the center one of the most notable Russian saints, St. Alexander Nevski, who, in his worldly capacity, was a sovereign that reigned at Novgorod. He waged a victorious war with Sweden and gained a decisive victory on the banks of the River Neva in 1240, hence the people called him the hero of Neva, or, in Russian, *Nevski*, under which name he became endeared to Russian patriots and may be considered as the most popular saint in the Czar's domain.

"On the left-hand wing of the St. Petersburg folding icon we see St. Alexis, who happens to be the special patron Saint of Kuropatkin, whose Christian name is Alexis.

"On the right-hand wing we see another famous Russian saint, who holds the first place after St. Alexander Nevski in the hearts of good Russian Christians, St. Nicholas, the Miracle Worker, or as he is more commonly called in Greek, 'the thaumaturgist.' Above the centerpiece appear the three busts of the holy family, Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. Joseph. A Russian cross surmounts the whole, and incidentally we call attention to the fact that the Russian cross possesses a slanting beam which represents the seating-plug on which crucified persons used to be placed, a feature which, for esthetical reasons, has been omitted in the western church or is supplanted by a foot-rest."

It is conceded that "much can be said for as well as against icons." While "Protestantism and, more so, Puritanism, reject them as pagan," both the Greek and Roman Catholic churches have sanctioned their use. "One can not deny," says the writer, in conclusion, "that in spite of their indubitably pernicious influence among the superstitious, they have been the means of great achievements, especially in religion and art."

ABBÉ LOISY ON THE CHRISTIAN DOGMA.

ABBÉ ALFRED LOISY'S book, "The Gospel and the Church," which at the time of its publication last year incurred the condemnation of the Vatican and provoked widespread discussion in the religious press both in Europe and in America, has been translated into English and is now published in this country. One of the sections of the work is devoted to a consideration of "the Christian dogma." In it the abbé urges that "doctrinal Christian development was inevitable, and principle legitimate." He goes on to say:

"The Pauline theory of salvation was indispensable in time, if Christianity were not to remain a Jewish sect without a future. The theory of the Incarnate Logos was also necessary when the gospel was presented, not only to the proselytes of Judaism in the empire, but to the whole pagan world, and to every one who had received a Hellenic education. The learned theology of Origen was the synthesis of doctrine, that could make Christianity acceptable to the most cultivated minds. It was the bridge between the new religion and the science of antiquity. The Greek world would never have admitted the necessity of circumcision, nor have become converted to the Messiah of Israel, but it could and did become a convert to the God who became man, to the Incarnate Word. All the development of Trinitarian and Christological dogma—which, according to Herr Harnack and other critical theologians, has weighed so heavily on all Christian orthodoxies, binding them to an effete doctrine and to the science of Plato and Aristotle, long since passed by modern knowledge—was, in the beginning, a vital manifestation, a great effort of faith and intelligence, which enabled the church to link her own tradition to the science of the age, to fortify one by the other, and to transform both into a learned theology which believed it contained the knowledge of the world and the knowledge of God. Philosophy could become Christian without being obliged to deny itself, and yet Christianity had not ceased to be a religion, the religion of Christ."

Of the origins and modifications of some of the principal Christian dogmas Abbé Loisy writes:

"From a historical point of view, it may be maintained that the Trinity and the Incarnation are Greek dogmas, since they are unknown to Judaism and Judaic Christianity, and that Greek philosophy, which helped to make them, also aids in their comprehension. None the less, they are not scientific dogmas transported from pagan philosophy into Christian theology; they are religious dogmas, which owe to philosophy only certain theoretical elements and their formulas, not the spirit which penetrates elements and

formulas, nor the special combination of conceptions which constitute them. The evolution of the idea of the divine life in the Trinity does not proceed from Israelitish monotheism, without the influence of Hellenic speculations, but the maintenance of unity, the definition of the three terms of the divine life, are dictated by Jewish tradition and Christian experience. In the conception of the Incarnation, the idea of the Word comes from Philo as much as from the Bible, but it does not cease to be partly Biblical, and, above all, it is fixed, made concrete, turned, as it were, from cosmology toward revelation, directed toward Christ in such a way as to derive an original significance in its relation to him and to the Christian faith.

"It is not astonishing that the result of so special a labor seems to lack logic and rational consistency. However, it is found that this defect, which would be fatal to a philosophic system, is, in theology, an element of endurance and solidity. May it not be said that all heresies are born of deduction followed out in a special sense, starting from one principle of tradition or of science isolated from all the rest, erected into absolute truth, from which, as a result of reasoning, conclusions are drawn incompatible with the general harmony of religion and traditional teaching? Orthodoxy seems to follow a kind of politic line, balanced and obstinately conciliatory, between the extreme conclusions that can be drawn from the data it preserves. When it can no longer perceive the logical agreement of the assertions it seems to set one against the other, it proclaims the mystery, and does not purchase unity of theory by the sacrifice of an important element of its tradition. So it acted in the case of the Trinity when the principle of the consubstantiality of the three divine persons finally triumphed, and it was no longer possible to oscillate between Modalism, which admitted but one person manifested in three works, creation, redemption, sanctification, and Subordinationism, which attributed the three works to three unequal persons. So also it acted in the case of the Incarnation, when the dual nature was definitely affirmed in the one person, and when it was necessary to take a stand simultaneously against Nestorianism and Monophysism. Christian tradition refused, more or less consciously, to limit the real nature of religious things by the rational nature of our conceptions; its aim was rather to render to the eternal truth the only homage that is of value, by holding it always higher than our intelligence, affirmations which seem contradictory being, perhaps, compatible at the limit of infinity. There is but one eternal God, and Jesus is God—that is the theological dogma. The salvation of man is entirely in the hand of God, and man is free to save himself, or not—that is the dogma of grace. The church has authority over men, and the Christian is only responsible to God—that is ecclesiastical dogma. Abstract logic would demand that throughout one or other of these strangely linked propositions should be sacrificed. But attentive observation shows that such a course would compromise the living equilibrium of religion."

It is not indispensable to the authority of belief, admits the abbé, that it should be vigorously unchangeable in its intellectual form and its verbal expression. "Truth alone is unchangeable, but not its image in our minds. Faith addresses itself to the unchangeable truth, through a formula, necessarily inadequate, capable of improvement, consequently of change." Thus no conflict of dogma with knowledge can be considered irreducible, argues the writer. He claims, moreover, that "the very character of this teaching causes the church and its formulas to be not incompatible with individuality of faith, and does not necessarily bring with it that perpetual subserviency which seems, to Protestant theologians, the normal condition of the Catholic believer." He closes this subject with the following statement:

"The church does not exact belief in its formulas as the adequate expression of absolute truth, but presents them as the least imperfect expression that is morally possible; she demands that men respect them for their quality, seek the faith in them, and use them to transmit it. . . . The incessant evolution of doctrine is made by the work of individuals, as their activity reacts on the general activity, and these individuals are they who think for the church while thinking with her."

A BISHOP'S ADVICE TO PREACHERS.

BISHOP WELLDON, of the Church of England, thinks that Christian laymen would be more lenient critics of sermons if they realized how hard a thing it is to preach. "Good speaking," he says, "is rare enough, but good preaching is, and must be, rarer." With a view to contributing to the greater efficiency of preaching, the bishop lays down (in *The Nineteenth Century*, September) a number of rules for the composition and delivery of sermons. In the first place, he says, it must be admitted that "a good many sermons are dreadfully dull." But it is well to remember that the preacher labors under special disadvantages. He is practically debarred from the use of humor, and he is compelled to face an audience which "gives no visible or audible sign of emotion." Against the influence of "accepted oratorical means," he can often only set the qualities that result from careful preparation, from elevation of character, and from spiritual intuition. The bishop says further:

"It seems to me as clear as any just rule can be that a preacher ought to write out his sermons. That there are preachers who can dispense with the use of manuscript in the pulpit does not upset this rule, but rather enforces it. Fluency or facility is a peculiar snare to preachers, and above all to young preachers. For if a man is never at a loss for a word, if he can address a congregation at great length without any fear of breaking down, he is of all men the one who most needs the sobering discipline of committing his thoughts to paper. I have never known a preacher, not the most eloquent nor the most powerful, who would not, as it seemed to me, have preached better if he would have taken the trouble to write out his sermon. Extempore preaching is apt to be, like long preaching, a form of conceit. It is essential that the preacher should say what he means to say and not something else. It is better to preach too little than too much. But the literary composition of sermons is the best safeguard against prolixity, as it is perhaps the best guarantee of orthodoxy."

MOST REV. J. E. C. WELLDON,
Formerly Bishop of Calcutta, now Canon of Westminster.
He admits that "a good many sermons are dreadfully dull," and thinks that "the literary composition of sermons is the best safeguard against prolixity, as it is perhaps the best guarantee of orthodoxy."

But while he holds that the duty of careful preparation is incumbent upon all preachers, Bishop Welldon thinks that no "absolute rule" can be laid down for the delivery of sermons. He says on this point:

"There is no such evident gain in reading a sermon as in writing it. Reading adds little, perhaps nothing, to the precision of statement; but it may detract something from the

energy of effect. The following words are Cardinal Newman's: 'I think it is no extravagance to say that a very inferior sermon delivered without a book answers the purpose for which all sermons are delivered more pertectly than one of great merit, if it be written and read.' . . . . . .

"The habit of reading a sermon from manuscript may be tolerable before a cultivated congregation, it may be actually preferable in a large cathedral, where the preacher, if he is to be audible, needs all his thought for the delivery, rather than for the phraseology of his discourse; but there are congregations, especially such as are illiterate, which can scarcely be brought to believe in a sermon that is read and not spoken. Bishop Phillips Brooks, in his 'Lectures on Preaching,' tells a quaint story of a backwoodsman in Virginia, who paid a bishop of the Episcopal Church the rough compliment of remarking that 'he liked him; he was the first one he ever saw of those petticoat fellows who could shoot without a rest.' . . . . . .

"Perhaps there is no better way of preaching than that which was advocated by Fénelon in the second of his well-known dialogues. It has been recommended and illustrated by famous preachers, *e.g.*, by Dupanloup in France and Magee in England. It is that a preacher should write out his sermon in full, or almost in full, and read it over a good many times until its thoughts, and in some degree its words, have stamped themselves on his mind, and then deliver it without the aid of manuscript, or at least with no other aid than a few heads, inscribed upon a sheet of notepaper, as a means of saving him from any failure of memory. He should feel that no preliminary study can be too great for the solemn task of preaching. But if everything is prepared and nothing left to the inspiration of the moment, sermons are apt to seem lifeless and heartless. The late Mr. Spurgeon, in his 'Lectures to My Students,' pokes fun at the preachers who, after imploring the Holy Spirit to prompt their utterances, would be seen slipping their hands behind their backs to draw out a carefully elaborates manuscript from their coat-tails."

The supreme quality of all sermons, so we are told, is the ethical; and Bishop Dupanloup's remark that "nothing is more essential to the preaching of the Word of God than a certain character of elevation" is indorsed. The writer continues:

"It seems to me that the preacher of to-day will do his work best if he pays regard to the necessary limitations which modern life imposes upon his office. . . . He can not assume the old conditions of thought and temper, patience and docility, the sense of respect, the willingness to learn, the conviction of sin, the unclouded faith in God and Christ, which might once be supposed to exist everywhere. And as this is so, he will always, unless indeed in condemning overt sin, avoid anything like an arbitrary, dictatorial tone. He will refrain from laying down the law in unmeasured terms. Even in censuring what is wrong, he will associate himself, as it were, with his hearers; he will not always say 'you,' but rather 'we.' He will claim for himself the privilege of offering counsel upon the highest subjects, and that only as one whose profession has led him to study them exclusively or specially, and to meditate and reflect upon them, and to form conclusions which are in his eyes so vitally and profoundly true that he could not rest satisfied if he did not give them utterance. For after all it is not to assert any unique virtue in the clerical office, if it be taken for granted that, as men who have studied and practised medicine all their lives are the best authorities upon the art of healing, and men who have been brought up from boyhood in the ways of business, upon commerce, so the clergy, from their study of religion and their intimacy with the discipline of souls, if not also from their personal character, may often prove not the least competent teachers in matters of faith and conduct. And in these matters, if rhetoric is, as Aristotle defined it, the art of persuasion, it is spiritual persuasiveness which will be the highest attribute of preaching."

In concluding, Bishop Welldon warns preachers against two kinds of controversial sermons. It can not but be a grave mistake, he thinks, for the minister to use his pulpit "to enunciate frequently before a mixed congregation the extreme theories of Biblical criticism." Still worse than the introduction of criticism, however, is "the introduction of politics into sermons," and the consequent "secularization of the Gospel." What is needed, says Bishop Welldon, is that "preaching, at least to cultivated congregations, should become not less intellectual, but more spiritual."

AN APOSTLE OF THE SIMPLE LIFE.

THE Rev. Charles Wagner, of Paris, comes to our shores in his threefold capacity as a leader of the French "liberal Protestant" movement; as a preacher of aggressive optimism; and as an apostle of simple living. His name is probably better known in this country than in his own, owing to the fact that President Roosevelt has heartily commended his books and that American editors have liberally exploited his gospel. In the opinion of the New York *Outlook*, "no more sincere or persuasive preacher of wholesome living has appeared in our time than M. Charles Wagner." The same paper says further:

CHARLES WAGNER,
Who comes to this country to attend the Peace Congress in Boston, and to deliver a series of lectures.

"The work of this stimulating and refreshing writer was but little known when it was first commented upon in the columns of *The Outlook*, and *The Outlook* has never found occasion to modify its judgment of the ethical quality of M. Wagner's teaching, of its preeminent appropriateness for this particular age, and of its possession of that kind of sweetness which means perfect health. He has been called a preacher of the commonplace, because he deals with universal duties, with the common health, with the general need; but it is well to remember, when the lovers of the esoteric, the unusual, and the highly individual in art begin their preachment, that all the greatest things are commonplace in the sense that they are, or may be, a part of the experience of every man and woman. M. Wagner has spoken not only to modern France in clear and ringing tones about the things which concern its health and life, but to the whole generation, many of whom are led astray by the misconceptions, the illusions, and the vices against which he is leading not a forlorn hope, but a gallant and inspiring charge."

The New York *Critic* says:

"M. Wagner is the pastor of a liberal religious society which worships at present in an unpretentious hall of the Bastille district, but which is soon to be provided with a commodious church building nearer the center of Paris—to be called 'Le Foyer de l'Âme.' Tho admitting his Protestantism, M. Wagner is without denominational affiliations. He insists on absolute liberty of thought and speech for himself and positively refuses to adopt a sectarian label. He prides himself on being on the best of terms with Jews, Catholics, and Freethinkers, and cooperates actively with them in movements for social betterment. If his relations with the majority of his fellow-Protestants are somewhat less cordial, the fault is not on his side. 'As to personality,' writes a correspondent in Paris, 'he belongs to that admirable class of men who are best described as "diamonds in the rough." He is a tall, thick-set fellow, a little past middle life, with bristling, aggressive gray hair and moustache, and a round, rubicund face rather German than French in aspect. He has a decidedly brusque, not to say peremptory, manner. This is due, doubtless, not to an autocratic disposition, but to the modern nervousness he deplores so constantly in his writings; for he shows himself exceedingly amiable, considerate, and sympathetic at close range, and his intimate conversation is replete with gentleness and good cheer.'"

Of M. Wagner's ten volumes ("Justice," "Jeunesse," "Vaillance," "La Vie Simple," "Auprès du Foyer," "L'Evangile et la

Vie," "Sois un Homme," "L'Âme des Choses," "Le Long du Chemin," and "L'Ami"), "Jeunesse" (Youth) is declared to have had by far the largest sale and influence.

A CRISIS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHURCHES.

THAT a life-and-death struggle, such as was carried on by the Boers against the British, would materially influence the religious thought and church life of the defeated and disappointed Africanders might have been anticipated. The expected has happened and the native churches of the Transvaal and the Orange State are at present passing through a serious crisis. The situation is described in an article by A. Schowalter, in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 21), from which we gather the following details:

It is a matter admitting of no doubt that the determination of the older Boer leaders to enter upon the struggle with England was based not so much upon an objective study of the situation as upon a feeling of absolute certainty that this war was the will of God. In the spirit of the ancient prophets, these leaders, and notably Paul Krüger, declared that "those who fall in this struggle die in the faith, and are a sacrifice upon the altar of God's glory." The struggle for independence was in their eyes a contest for the faith and for God. Even to the last hour Christian de Wet considered it the duty of the Boers to continue the struggle against all odds, as a religious duty.

Beside these there was another party that did not consider the war as demanded by the Lord. Piet de Wet, among others, believed that the faith of the people could be maintained even if political independence were lost. There were a considerable number among the Boers who did not believe in the prophetic visions and promises of the old conservatives, and who either did not take part in the struggle at all or submitted to the British before peace was officially declared. By the adherents of the Krüger party these men were declared to have been unfaithful in their religious duties, altho they were able to show that the prophecies of sure success in the name of the Lord had misled the people to national destruction. In their eyes the Krüger party brought about the fall of the nation.

But the old conservatives were in the majority in the national church, and soon after the war the question arose as to what should be done with those who had defended their country so half-heartedly. Should they be permitted to exercise the same religious rights as those enjoyed by the men who had fought and suffered and lost all as a matter of religious duty?

The first synod held after the war, in May, 1903, took action in the matter, and sent out a "Pastoral Letter" to the "Unfaithful." The conviction was expressed that the struggle with Great Britain had been a battle for the faith; that the "unfaithful" had "committed a great sin against God and man"; and that "they could not partake of the Lord's Supper again with a good conscience until they had repented and done better." This letter demanded what the old conservatives regarded as a minimum of satisfaction for the insulted religious and national feelings of the people, and it opened a way for the opposite party, who are practically ostracized by their fellow Boers, to enter the church again. But the latter did not feel that they had been guilty of any wrong, and emphasized the fact that the identification of the cause of the Boers with the cause of God was the great wrong that had been committed. The "Unfaithful" accordingly, in conjunction with the British authorities, undertook the organization of an independent Dutch church; and after two meetings held for the purpose, finally accomplished their object by a small majority of 28 to 25 votes. The representatives of the old church tried in vain to check this movement. The schism in the national church of the South African provinces is accordingly a fact. The seceders declare emphatically that they could not possibly have reentered the old church under the conditions mentioned, and are convinced that they were in the right and could not "confess" that they were unfaithful. The new church, which is numerically weak, is called "Nieuwe Nederlandsch Gereformeede Kerk" (New Dutch Reformed Church), and has been officially recognized by the Government. What its future will be only a prophet can foretell.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A NEW phase of the much-discussed problem of religious education is presented in a letter recently addressed by Archbishop Elder, of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Cincinnati, to his ecclesiastical subordinates. In this letter it is laid down as the doctrine of the church that "to attend a non-Catholic school constitutes usually a grave and permanent danger to the faith," and that, therefore, "it is a mortal sin for any parents to send their children to such a school, except where there is no other suitable school, and unless such precautions are taken as to make the danger remote." The Archbishop says further:

"As the obligation of sending a child to a Catholic school binds under the pain of mortal sin, it follows that the neglect to comply with it is a matter of accusation, when going to confession. We fail to see how fathers and mothers who omit to accuse themselves of this fault can believe that they are making an entire confession of their sins.

"Confessors are hereby forbidden to give absolution to parents who, without permission of the archbishop, send their children to non-Catholic schools, unless such parents promise either to send them to such a school, at the time to be fixed by the confessor, or at least agree, within two weeks from the day of confession, to refer the case to the archbishop, and abide by his decision."

Commenting on this letter, the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* observes: "If Archbishop Elder's order is not countermanded, or if it is enforced, no one need hereafter question the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the free schools of the land." The New York *Outlook* says:

"It seems clear that Archbishop Elder's rules, if they were universally adopted, would greatly circumscribe the influence and power of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. In this free land, where every village has its free school, a contest between the public school system and the parochial school system must, in the nature of the case, be unequal. The parents who would observe these rules might maintain their allegiance to the church; but the great majority of men and women in this country do not easily acquiesce in any involuntary exclusion from the privileges of a democracy. Over such the church, by adopting such a policy, would lose much of its influence. The best minds of the Roman Catholic Church in America have long ago seen this, and have recognized that the spiritual power of the church can best be extended, not by causing the church to withdraw from contact with the public schools, but rather by so directing the religious life of every community in which it is active that it may impart the religious temper to the teachers and the schools of that community. . . . Recently, Pope Pius X. was reported to have expressed the feeling that his confidence in America was a compensation for his disheartenment over the conditions in France. It is well to remember that those conditions in France are a result of that unhappy conflict between public and ecclesiastical schools from which the United States, as a rule, has been happily free."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

GENERAL BOOTH'S latest evangelistic tour through England and Scotland is being conducted from an automobile.

ACCORDING to *The British Weekly* (London), "Paley's 'Evidences' has been declared obsolete from the pulpit of Westminster Abbey." In a recent sermon, Canon Duckworth pronounced the book a piece of medieval artillery. "The objections which it meets," he said, "no longer disturb men's minds, and its arguments have little or no bearing upon the new difficulties with which the Christian apologist of to-day must deal."

THE death of the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, at Aix-les-Bains, France, robs the Baptist denomination in this country of one of its most distinguished preachers and writers. "He combined in a striking way in his preaching," says the Boston *Watchman*, "scholarly thought with popular power." The New York *Outlook* comments: "Rarely if ever taking part in ecclesiastical polemics, interested in life rather than in the forms of its expression, without the originality of Henry Ward Beecher or the poetic genius of Phillips Brooks, but also without the egotism of Joseph Parker or the erratic imagination and dramatic sensationalism of Dr. Talmage, Dr. Lorimer drew and held the great congregations which filled the Emanuel Baptist Church in Chicago and the Tremont Temple in Boston in the time of his most notable pulpit success, because he inspired the people with a normal, practical, and genuine religious life. The success of his ministry is a testimony to the value of a sane, continuous, and wisely directed enthusiasm in religious work."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE JAPANESE METHOD OF CAPTURING A FORTRESS.

GEN. BARON KITEN NOGI, rightly or wrongly alleged to command the Japanese army before Port Arthur, is the subject of a spirited controversy as to whether he is living or dead, in favor or disgraced. He won renown at the capture of Port Arthur during the war with China, says the *Ost Asien* (Berlin), a Japanese organ devoted to the advancement of Nippon interests in Germany. "It has been repeatedly averred that Nogi was recalled lately and that his place is now held by Yamagata," says this publication; "the statement is simply a false one. If a Nogi could not capture Port Arthur, it would be just as much out of the question for ten Yamagatas to accomplish the task." It seems also,

EN ROUTE.

EUROPA—"Changing your plans?"
RUSSIAN BEAR—"Not at all, Madame. I always undertook to evacuate Manchuria; and the promises of Russia are sacred!"
—*Punch* London).

from statements in some European dailies, that Nogi is deemed a specialist in fortification by the Japanese general staff, which consulted him upon the revision of the military rules governing siege operations. Be this true or otherwise, he is thought to be adhering strictly to those rules, unless, indeed, he be dead, as some cable despatches have reported. The rules in question are thus given by the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin), organ of the German general staff:

"The chief task in the siege of a fortress consists in effecting a continuous, rigid investment, in order that thereby the fortified place may be constrained to yield either through hunger or bombardment.

"A long-continued bombardment must precede the decisive assault.

"The cavalry must prepare the way. These forces must, according to the strength of the enemy's fire, be pushed forward as near to the fortified place as possible.

"The whole length of the line of investment is to be divided into sections. These will be assigned among the troops. Strong bodies of infantry (a third of the whole) must be pushed forward . . . For the protection of the outpost companies against the enemy's fire, trenches must usually be made, to be provided with shields against artillery fire.

"In general, the attacking forces must arrange special positions, fortify suitable spots and the like, in order to cover their strength and assure themselves against sorties.

"With the passage of time, the investment becomes more and more rigid. Of very special importance are the matters of security and guard-duty, to the end that the besieged place may be permanently cut off. Especial attention must be given to the entrances to the fortification, in front of which especially strong detachments must be placed.

"The order for the commencement of the assault proper must proceed from the commander-in-chief, and only then in case it has been correctly ascertained that the enemy's supply of provisions is exhausted and when every preparation for the assault is fully made.

"With the appearance of twilight, the line of outposts must be doubled and patrols sent forward.

"During an investment, siege batteries must be erected on commanding points.

"During an assault the infantry are to go ahead in front, but later, when the enemy makes a sortie from the fortified place, the cavalry must come up, supported by the infantry and the artillery."

These rules do not wholly win the approval of the organ of the great general staff in Berlin, but they do show, it thinks, that the "Japanese do not intend to rush senselessly and unprepared with their assaulting columns upon a fortress."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRIUMPH OF COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND IN TIBET.

IT is an ecclesiastical characteristic of a Grand Lama of Tibet to be able, at a moment's notice, to get out of his own skin and into that of another. The process is so simple that he accomplishes it by merely running away. How such things can be passes the comprehension of most English newspapers; but the London *Times*, for one, is disposed to accept the circumstance without considering it too curiously. It has enabled Colonel Younghusband to fill a long-felt want in the shape of a treaty between India and Tibet, and, as Oliver Cromwell was wont to say, "that satisfies." "To meddle with the constitutional machine of this perplexing hierarchy," opines the London *Times*, "forms no part of our plan." It had hoped that "the Dalai Lama will be subjected to such gentle pressure as may induce him to return to Lhasa," but any English suasion that may have been applied failed to entice the living Buddha home. He has fled to Mongolia, according to the London *Mail*. Mongolia is another stronghold of the faith, we learn from the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which prints a sensational story to the effect that Buddhist volunteers there are preparing to march in force to the rescue of the Grand Lama, whose religion, they infer, it is the purpose of the British to destroy.

Unmoved, apparently, by the prospect, Colonel Younghusband is understood to be homeward bound with the treaty. This document, say London papers, grants facilities for trading between India and Tibet, a frontier post being created for the purpose. It likewise provides for an indemnity—conjectured to amount to some $3,000,000—to cover the outlay of the Younghusband expedition. Says the London *Times*:

"We shall not learn the precise nature of the terms until the foreign department at Simla gives out such details as it thinks politic to publish; but there can not be much uncertainty as to the general character they will bear. We may presume that they include guarantees against the renewal of the frontier raids of which we have had such frequent reason to complain in the past, and that they make satisfactory provision for those trade facilities between Tibet and India which it has been a principal aim of our diplomacy to obtain. . . . It is to be supposed that the treaty also contains some recognition of the British *Raj* as the Power interested in a greater degree than any other in the status of Tibet, and that it thereby guarantees us, so far as paper stipulations may, against the intrusion of any other foreign influence which might be used to our detriment. What settlement may have been arrived at with regard to the amount of the indemnity it is impossible to say. This appears to be the point which the Tibetans have felt most acutely, and in coming to an agreement the British commissioner

has doubtless not been oblivious of the fact. So long as Tibet was prepared to make reasonable reparation for the present state of things, it is not likely that Colonel Younghusband would stand too sternly on the letter of his bond, when he saw that the Lamas were prepared to meet our views with regard to questions of more permanent importance.

"Interference with the domestic politics of the country we have never contemplated or desired. It is possible, as another Lhasa message indicates, that our presence may have exerted a decisive effect upon the government of the country; but, should it prove so, that effect will have been a purely indirect one. We are told that the Dalai Lama is reported to be well on his way into Mongolia, and that in Lhasa, where affairs are now carried on by a council of regency, the view is gaining ground that this is tantamount to abdication, in which case the Tashe Lama may eventually be recognized as the supreme religious head of the country. As our special correspondent has pointed out more than once, the 'glorious teacher,' so far as spiritual antecedents go, has an even more historic claim upon the veneration of the people than the Dalai Lama; and, inasmuch as his attitude toward the mission has been one of marked friendliness throughout, we should welcome the ascendency of his influence in the country. But, however satisfactory such a consummation might be for ourselves, it must once more be emphasized that we have not sought it. . . . . .

"No more convincing proof of the *bona fides* of the Indian Government in its general relations with Tibet could, we think, be desired than the standpoint taken up in the matter by the suzerain Power, China, and the representatives of contiguous and semi-independent native states. From the first China has given our proceedings her entire approval and support. The Chinese Amban in Lhasa, while affording us much useful assistance, has also shown very plainly how satisfactory he finds the presence of the mission, as a means of impressing upon the Tibetans a proper respect for dignitaries."

Every newspaper in London, with only an occasional exception, was anxious to have Colonel Younghusband start for home before the winter set in. There was a fear that he might be massacred. There still remains what *The St. James's Gazette* (London) styles "the all-important question of guarantees." "The more one considers the past behavior of the Tibetans," it says, "the more unlikely does it seem that they will regard the new treaty." Not less important, in British press opinion, is the attitude of Russia. Says the London *Mail* on this point:

"The news which comes from Paris that an agreement has been drawn up between Russia and Britain as to the future of Tibet requires careful scrutiny. The Indian Government is not likely to object to the pilgrimages of Russia's Asiatic subjects to the sacred city so long as there are not too many Dorjieffs [Dorjieff is the pro-Russian agent said to have accompanied the Grand Lama in his flight] among them. What the phrase 'religious interests' may be expected in St. Petersburg to comprehend we have as yet no means of judging. In no other sense, at any rate, has Russia any interest in Tibet, and she has clearly stated that it lies outside her sphere. Even according to this reported agreement she recognizes our paramount concern in Tibet, and consents to respect our rights to the commercial advantages which the mission set out to secure."

Russian newspapers afford little clew to the state of the St. Petersburg official mind as regards Tibet. The *Russ*, in touch, it seems, with the bellicose grand ducal clique, intimates that England has shown bad faith in ousting Russia from her own. But the *Novoye Vremya*, supposed to reflect responsible official views, has been saying that Tibet is not worth the trouble of acquisition. England's covetousness is gratified, it remarks. The English have reached that Lhasa which, "like all forbidden fruit," attracts them. But such utterances, thinks the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, an exponent of German Foreign Office views, "are dictated by an explicable feeling of envy." "That England will find a way, under all circumstances, to carry out her intentions is very certain. A hindrance from outside she has at present no reason to fear, and she will be able to get over the difficulties in Tibet itself. There will assuredly be no lack of the energy necessary to effect this."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PREMIER COMBES' LATEST DEFIANCE OF THE POPE.

UPON the reassembling of the French parliament, some two weeks from to-day, Premier Combes will announce a policy that must, affirms a Paris clerical organ, "stupefy historians." "It is," declares our contemporary—the *Correspondant*, itself in a state of stupefaction—"the abandonment, pure and simple, of our Catholic protectorate in the Orient; it is the abrogation of the Concordat; it is the separation of church and state." But these fruits of anticlericalism are to constitute the dessert of the parliamentary feast. The ministerial majority must first swallow an old-age pension bill and an income-tax measure. Premier Combes expects to get around to the Pope by next January.

In their prognostications of what is to occur, the French press ushers us into an atmosphere wholly unfamiliar to the less sublime portion of our species. We have to deal with "the rebellion of modern society against Cæsarean and monastic society," and "the principles of 1789," with "organic articles" and "canonical investiture," with "schism" and "the rights of man." Not until they hurl the dead cats of their vituperation are Parisian organs always intelligible to blunt minds. "He has taken the good God by the beard," says the clerically inclined *Liberté* (Paris) of Premier Combes, "and he tells him of his deed while theeing and thouing him: 'If thou art really as strong as is pretended, why dost thou let thy religious orders be struck? What hast thou done with thy thunder?'" "No more Catholic protectorate," exclaims the anticlerical *Action* (Paris), "no more clerical missions, no more French fleets at the service of the Sacred Heart—this is all we ask. We shall have it soon." "A renegade in religion and in politics, Combes is a double traitor," asserts the *Libre Parole* (Paris), a champion of the clergy, while the brilliant and erratic *Autorité* (Paris) suspects that "he will have to go whither he is led, and that is precisely what his mad infatuation does not perceive." The Paris *Temps*, which desires separation of church and state postponed until after the next parliamentary elections, complains that Premier Combes is "posing" like a conqueror already. "He pretends that he has saved the republic and pulverized reaction. . . . Why does he invite us to new combats? Either the battle has not been so completely won as M. Combes affirms, or the moment has come to lay down arms." But the anticlerical *Radical* (Paris) is delighted with the Premier who has, it thinks, "won the people," altho the no less anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris) renews its old complaint that he is "too slow" in suppressing the clergy. The Socialist *Humanité* (Paris), proud of its own anticlericalism, pleads that M. Combes be given time.

These several expressions of opinion were inspired by a recent speech in which the Premier declared himself a partizan of separation of church and state. The announcement occasioned some surprise, for M. Combes was suspected of cherishing a secret reluctance to sever official connection between church and state. French press opinion has taken most note of this portion of the Premier's speech:

"It is evident that the only way remaining open to the two powers in conflict is the way open to ill-assorted married couples—divorce, and, preferably, divorce by mutual consent. I do not add—note it—because of incompatibility of temper. There is involved a thing far otherwise serious and grave. There is involved a radical incompatibility of principles.

"I believe sincerely that the Republican party, at last fully enlightened by the experience of the past two years, will accept without repugnance the thought of divorce. I believe also—let me say, rather, I am sure—it will accept this not in a feeling of hostility to Christian consciences, but in sentiments of social peace and of religious liberty. It is, too, under the influence of the same sentiment that the Chamber will approach the question of separation of church and state, already studied with much care by one of the commissions whose labors, happily inspired by a sincere

BISHOP DUBILLARD OF QUIMPER.

After a separation of church and state in France, he says in the Paris *Figaro*, Roman Catholics will be less numerous but stronger.

BISHOP PELACOT OF TROYES.

He thinks the consequences of separation of church and state would be "ruinous for the church of France and for the country itself."

ARCHBISHOP LECOT OF BORDEAUX.

Rumors to the effect that he has "Gallican tendencies"—meaning a leaning to a national French church—are pronounced calumnies by his friends.

ARCHBISHOP FUZET OF ROUEN.

His name has been connected with the cause of that "Americanism" which a papal encyclical has denounced.

ARCHBISHOP PERRAUD OF AUTUN.

He has attained the highest official literary distinction open to a Frenchman—membership in the French Academy.

OFFICIALS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

desire for conciliation, will serve as the basis of a discussion likewise conciliating and sincere.

"It is important that the Republicans give evidence in this debate of a largeness of ideas and of a good-will to individuals that will disarm suspicions and render acceptable the transition from the present state of things to the state of things in the future. Whether we have to do with buildings devoted to worship, or with pensions to be allotted to the present holders of posts under the Concordat, there is no reasonable concession, no sacrifice in conformity with justice that I, for my part, am not disposed to advise, in order that the separation of church and state may inaugurate a new and lasting era of social peace, by guaranteeing to religious communions real liberty under the undisputed sovereignty of the state.

"We had supposed, upon the faith of haughty declarations formulated, in the name of the church, by organs supposed to be authorized, that the religious power, far from being repugnant to separation, asked nothing better than to recover its independence by means of legislation assuring it the free exercise of its worship. It seems that we were mistaken. For we are warned that Catholic doctrine rejects every system of reciprocal liberty in the relations between church and state, and in support of this thesis has been invoked the famous encyclical of Pius IX., the Syllabus."

But the official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, which is said to publish no expressions of opinion without the approval of the Papal Secretary of State, undertakes to set forth Roman Catholic doctrine regarding union of church and state. It says:

"The church is sure that when sanctioning with her authority concordats in matters of discipline she renounces some prerogative. But this is not to be imputed to her as a fault. The empire and the church are destined, by themselves, to live in alliance, distinct but not separate. That is the highly civil and universal formula.

"Where and when the state loses sight of this formula, the church suffers to the extent of this diminution of juridical liberty. And the state assumes—we are speaking of Catholic states—the right to oppress the church. If, instead, it should have been intended, by separation, to become disinterested, the thing would be less injurious and less detestable.

"But since the thesis of separation is in itself contrary to the formula of distinction and of concord, the Syllabus renews the condemnation of it, tolerating the church which, by hypothesis only, appeals to separation, in the sense of the disinterestedness of the state, where the latter is non-Catholic or infidel. The church does not wish separation in Catholic states."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S CONCESSION REGARDING CONTRABAND.

THE influence of sea power upon the dictionary, when the meaning of a word has to be ascertained finally, must, in the opinion of important London dailies, be regarded as decisive. All the lexicographers in the world, they fear, could not have proved to Russia that Mr. Hay and Mr. Balfour have the weight of authority on their side when they undertake to say what contraband means. But the size of England's fleet sufficed for the etymological emergency and the bright lexicon of neutrality is revised. St. Petersburg agrees to view foodstuffs (not fuel) as conditionally contraband in character, while Russian naval officers and Russian prize courts will substitute new definitions for some that have worn out. "Let us remember," urges the London *Mail*, "that Great Britain, as the possessor of the greatest navy in the world, can at any moment settle, and settle definitely, such questions as have arisen." "To admit the Russian contention would be to surrender a bulwark of national safety," thinks the Manchester *Guardian*. "It is a question of even life and death to us in time of war." The London *Standard* refers to the participation of the United States in the process of revising Russian definitions of contraband:

"The protest presented by the British Government against the Russian dealings with neutral vessels has received the indorsement of the United States. The two Powers are acting independently, but on parallel lines. Their views are practically identical—which is not surprising, for common sense must lead all unprejudiced inquirers to the same conclusion. The United States has always stood forward as the vindicator of neutral rights, and it would be strange if it were now inclined to admit pretensions which it has consistently repudiated. Both the Anglo-Saxon Powers object to foodstuffs being treated as 'unconditional' contraband. They insist that Russia has no right to seize a cargo of flour on board a British or American ship, simply because it is consigned to a Japanese port. It may, of course, become contraband, like anything else, if it is directly intended for the use of the naval and military forces of the belligerent Government. But we can not permit the Russian captains to assume that any such shipment is contraband because it might possibly, under conceivable

circumstances, be turned to the advantage of the enemy's forces. In practise this is to lay down that nobody shall carry any merchandise of any kind to the coasts of Japan, except by permission of Russia. In effect, it is tantamount to establishing a 'paper blockade,' which is one of the things forbidden by all the authorities on international law. What is of more importance, for the moment, is that this arrogant claim to interfere with the commerce of the world is not even enforced with impartial justice. Matters are so arranged that it presses with particular severity upon British shipowners. Our Government contend that this wholesale extension of the doctrine of contraband is unwarranted and must be abandoned. They also urge that the destruction of a neutral ship is absolutely illegitimate, whether the suspicions against her be reasonably founded or not. It is not known whether the Russian Government concedes this point in principle; but we hope that Mr. Balfour is correctly informed when he says that the outrages will not be repeated during the present war. Public opinion in this country, it must be said at once, will not tolerate any further aggression of this kind. On the contraband question, it is suggested from St. Petersburg that the Anglo-Saxon contention will be provisionally admitted, and that the Russians will henceforward abstain from making prize of cargoes of food in neutral bottoms.

"This is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but we should like to have some proof that the Russian officers have really received orders to desist from their vexatious patrolling operations. At present such evidence is conspicuously lacking. While the diplomatists are engaged in presenting and considering notes the nuisance goes on."

REVOLUTION AND THE STABILITY OF THE CZAR'S THRONE.

AMONG the European publications which are presumed to express reliable and well-founded views regarding the affairs of Russia must be included the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, the Paris *Temps*, and the London *Spectator*. The German official daily has every facility for obtaining first-hand information. The Paris official daily, as a champion of the Dual Alliance, is partial to St. Petersburg, but partial to truth as well. The London weekly, favorable to an Anglo-Russian understanding, has long made a special study of the empire of the Czar. Now these three authorities can not persuade themselves that there is probability of a revolution in Russia. The thing is possible, and *The Spectator* readily admits the existence of potent forces of discontent; but that the Czar's throne is in danger, or that there is any likelihood of such a series of events as ushered in the French Revolution it can not admit.

Yet there is a wealth of evidence on the other side. London's leading financial weeklies are seldom exciting and almost never sensational; but just now, when they discuss the affairs of Russia, they contrive to be both. *The Economist*, regarded as the organ of a powerful group in the financial world of London, and in touch with certain vested interests that deplored the fall of M. de Witte as Russian Minister of Finance, asserts that if Kuropatkin's army had actually met its Sedan at Liao-Yang, Russia would have been "perilously near a tremendous domestic catastrophe":

"If it reaches Harbin and Mukden, and spends the winter there in inaction, the suspense and strain will only intensify the revulsion of feeling which must come soon—tho, apparently, it has not come yet—among the Russian public.

"What the effect of that revulsion may be on the fabric of Russian autocracy and Russian society it is not easy to conjecture. The troubles of Russia in her European territory are hardly less serious than the threatened loss of an army, and the shattering of all the glorious plans of economic expansion and Far Eastern dominion which her statesmen have so laboriously built up. The murder of M. de Plehve is clearly not an act of isolated vengeance, but a deliberate move in the revolutionary game. For the moment it seems to have strengthened the tendency to repression. On the other hand, the terrorists are becoming more active, and they are probably much more numerous now than in 1880 or 1881. Then they were got rid of, not by intimidation, but most probably by simple extermination. Now they have more ample recruiting-grounds, both because the country is in a much worse condition and because the desperate element is increased, not merely by the spread of revolutionary doctrine among the factory workers and the peasantry, but by the sufferings, since 1881, of the Finnish nation and the Poles and Jews. Behind the revolutionaries is a quarter of a century of constantly increasing misery, before them a prospect of agricultural and industrial disaster. The industrial structure exhibits, in an aggravated form, the worst evils of the English factory system in the early nineteenth century, and it is not a growth, but an artificial structure, prematurely run up, and now tending to break down. The agricultural outlook is more menacing than ever. The situation in the black earth region is probably little better than it was during the disturbances two years ago, and is not likely to improve. According to a correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle*, who has excellent sources of information, large parts of the empire are threatened with famine. The movement of troops and war material has so paralyzed the ordinary railway traffic that the crops can not get to market, and the growing butter industry of Siberia is likely to be temporarily ruined. The industries of the country are similarly feeling the effect of the paralysis of traffic, and of the straitened resources of the public and the Government. The latter can do nothing, even to relieve famine. On the impression created by all these domestic troubles comes the news of a total failure in the Far East. There may be a huge disaster at once, or there may be prolonged suspense; but with nothing but disaster to break it what will be the effect on the Russians at home?"

Another important financial organ which has paid great attention to the economic condition of Russia, the London *Statist*, declares that "before very long there must be either reform or revolution," and it fears that bad as conditions now are they are growing worse. Even the well-informed correspondent of the London *News*, whose friendliness to Russia has been alleged to bias his judgment, declares that the Czar would have gone to the front some weeks ago were it not that domestic complications are keeping him in Europe. The recent article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) on "The Coming Revolution in Russia," from the pen of the well-informed Mr. Carl Joubert, echoes many current prophecies that "an upheaval of the present conditions of affairs in the empire of the Czar is nearer than is generally anticipated." At the same time the facts upon which opinions have to be based are themselves in dispute. The London *News* reports bounteous crops, while the London *Chronicle* reports impending famine. Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., writes to the London *Times* that he photographed a mountain of gold coin in the imperial treasury at St. Petersburg, while the London *Mail* and a writer in *The National Review* (London) give us to understand that that treasury is empty. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* admits the difficulty of forming sound conclusions in view of the conflict of evidence, but it prints a study of the subject from one for whose capacity to instruct us it vouches. This authority declares that in Russia "the danger of revolution is still less than it is in Germany," and after revealing much intimate knowledge of the theoretical and practical side of Russian institutions, he adds:

"Wherever, therefore, we look, we can not discover the dark quarter whence an inner storm might gather over Russia. It is likely that the terrorists will yet undertake various attempts to murder and will successfully carry out some of them, without, however, thus attaining their ends. On the contrary they will all, after a few years, be arrested and forced to linger for years in prison until they find successors. In the same way the Social Democratic agitation, in the course of half a century, will perhaps carry matters so far that Russia will internally be in such a turmoil as was Germany in the sixties before the introduction of the abominable universal suffrage in its present form and the other dubious 'liberties.' Any one who has followed Germany's internal development will concede that from this to a revolution is still a very great step. But will and must everything in Russia remain as of old? That we do not believe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

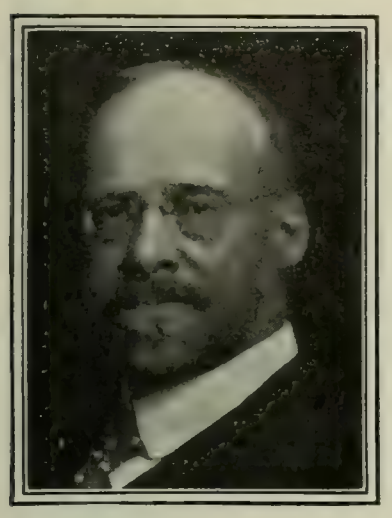
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN AMPHORA OF FALERNIAN.

THE VILLA CLAUDIA. By John Ames Mitchell. Cloth, 306 pp. Price, $1.50. Life Publishing Company, New York.

IF QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, most human and most classic of bards, should see to what use the editor of a New York "funny" paper had put an amphora of that rare old Falernian of which he was the lyric apostle, his genial old shade would give a mellow laugh. This old amphora of Falernian, "laid down" by Horace at a villa in Tibur, near his Sabine Farm, was discovered by occupants of the Villa Claudia nineteen hundred years later, and its flavor wrought in a few moments the effect of a lifetime's dalliance with the cup that cheers and inebriates.

Mr. Mitchell runs to a spooky mysticism in his tales. There is a smell of Hawthorne to this romance of an Italian Villa, and a good dash of Poe's grisly horribleness. But it is beautifully mixed with American humor, and there is a cheering, wholesome, New England love affair carried on in that exquisite Tivoli, which is a stratum or two above the ancient Tibur, with its "*præceps Anio*," and *uda Mobilibus pomaria rivis.*"



JOHN AMES MITCHELL.

"The Villa Claudia" is haunted. Its former owner, Alessandro di Forli, on one occasion when the Villa was full of guests, magnanimously occupied a chamber which had a bad reputation. From that moment he disappeared and was never heard of. Then Signor Capodilista, the stepfather of Betty Farnham, slept in the room one night, and was found dead in the morning, without any mark of violence on him, but a weak, almost foolish look to his face. The doctor's post-mortem discovered a most unnatural change in his body; for altho he had been a vigorous, healthy man, his tissues were wasted and there was a sort of general physical decay, as of old age or long, dissolute living.

Now that is mysterious enough to excite anybody, and after-events are even more exciting and momentous. Mr. Mitchell is agreeably clever in hatching things of this sort. But with the uncanniness there is the charming love-story, alone worth the price of admission.

"The Villa Claudia" is more than equal to "Ames Judd," or "The Pines of Lory." One might question the extraordinary power accumulated by Horace's amphora, which discounts a Leyden jar for effect; but nobody will wish to question it, in view of the results he draws therefrom.

AN UNPROFITABLE QUEST.

THE SEEKER. By Harry Leon Wilson. Cloth, 341 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE "Seeker" is one who is striving to attain Truth. The quest of Truth is what the story is about, but it is unsatisfactory in substance and less worthy in the execution than Mr. Wilson's former books, "The Spender" and "The Lions of the North." It is written as by one who has suffered from wounds due to claims and actions allegedly the outcome of Religion. There is an under-current of injured repudiation. "The Seeker" after the ultimate Truth is guided on his course by sign-posts which Mr. Wilson provides. It is a "personally conducted" tour. He creates his characters to further his own views as a modiste clothes the forms in her window to represent the "styles" of the day.

A gentleman who is a conscientious but hide-bound Presbyterian of the old "Blue" brand has two grandsons—Bernal and Allan Linford, sons of his daughter, who recklessly married a man of artistic temperament, flashy manners, and a thin streak of pure gold in him. The marriage was intemperate, but Mrs. Linford's allegiance to her husband was steadfastly loyal. On her death the young boys are committed to their wealthy grandparent's care, and it is the dream of his life that they may become Presbyterian ministers as terribly orthodox as himself. Bernal is an idealist. Allan is a smooth, crafty little youth and develops along these lines into a fashionable Episcopalian rector, with great skill in adapting the Gospel to the needs of the rich and the worldly.

Bernal is too human and ideal to cleave to the harsh dogmas of Presbyterianism. He has been brought up on Hell, and the torments of those who are not righteous are fed to his tender soul with unsparing insistence on harrowing details. He goes to Yale and revolts from the whole Presbyterian creed and from orthodox Christianity in general. It gives him brain fever, and when he is cured he forsakes his grandfather's roof after a conscientious exposure of his inability to accept his views. He ultimately arrives at a general altruism and the feeling that Man must create his own God, one of whom he will not be ashamed. If any one soul is lost, the equilibrium of all mankind would be destroyed, he argues, as it would be impossible for any one to be happy who knew that any one else was in endless suffering. The creed that Bernal evolves is necessarily hazy and indefinite, and is built more on negations than on positive tenets, with more of desire than of logic in it.

HARRY LEON WILSON.

The story is subordinate to this religious element, and one feels not only that it suffers because of this partizan attitude in the author, but that he does not make out a very coherent case of anything. Bernal is not a flesh-and-blood character, and the contemptible time-serving and coldly hypocritical Allan is ardently built up as a disagreeable type without ringing true even as that. The ultimate outcome is unsatisfactory. Nance Crealock, a child friend of both the Linford boys, marries Allan when she grows up, tho she is in love with the idealizing Bernal. Finally she forsakes her husband, a heart-sickened woman; but there is no intimation that she and Bernal are ever united. Mr. Wilson is too engrossed in his cause to give proper attention to his "story-interest."

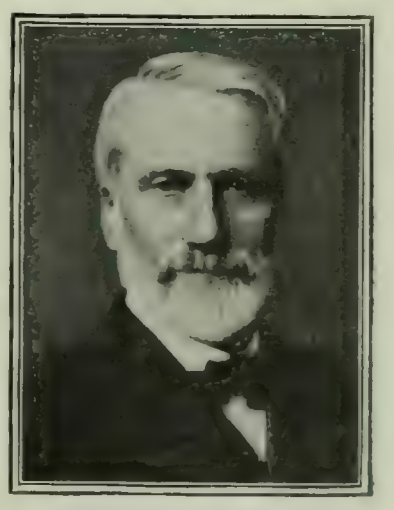
A book of this kind is not much of a pleasure and this kind of "Seeker" is scant aid or encouragement to others who are hungry to know the truth. Bernal is honest and serious enough to get somewhere; but he only lands in an ineffectual and nebulous ideality. Allan "goes over to Rome," which is inconsistent in him, for he has made religion an aid to his worldly advancement.

It is a made book and has the faults of its kind.

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA.

THE WIDOW'S MITE AND OTHER PSYCHIC PHENOMENA. By Isaac K. Funk. Cloth, 538 pp. Price, $2.00 net; by mail, $2.17. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

HERE is a serious message for those who are in a measure prepared for it. It is perfectly safe to affirm that the study of "psychic phenomena" has at last vindicated its right to a hearing among thoughtful men. The first 150 pages of this book are devoted to what might be called the Apologia. The critic might suggest that this part of the book would profit by condensation and more orderly arrangement. We find here, however, a frank and full statement of the standing objections of the fearful and unbelieving. There is no flinching, no evasion. The author, who is evidently more than half convinced, yet meets the objector squarely, manfully, with the demand which is worthy of its origin and ages of indorsement by the world's bravest souls—"Come let us reason together." This apology should be carefully read by all ministers and religious teachers, who as a class stoutly resist everything suggestive of spiritualism, altho the Bible is full of "psychic phenomena."



ISAAC K. FUNK.

Dr. Funk proceeds on the presumption that a race of immortal creatures pouring by millions daily into the unseen world will surely show some signs characteristic of their nature. "Intimations of immortality" ought to be one of the commonplaces of Christian belief. Why should it be thought a thing incredible that some, quicker of vision than their fellows, should cry Land! land! while yet the country that "is very far off" lies like a cloud on the horizon? Why is it not equally credible that those who have gone before should be watching for our coming and wave signals from the distant shore? Holding this point of view, the author constantly insists that the phenomena of Spiritualism ought to be patiently studied and its principles practised until the subtle laws involved are more thoroughly explored and their operation more broadly and seriously applied. If our right arm were as persistently denied and disused as our psychic powers it would speedily become atrophied.

The reader of this book may consider himself at the end well up to date on the subject, for the author leads patiently and courageously into all the byways and retreats of the study, giving us a thesaurus of just the things which one interested wants to know, but which are so widely scattered and so difficult of access that the layman is left in a haze of things half revealed and half concealed. Many of the incidents

are quite staggering to common belief. Wireless telegraphy is used frequently as an illustration. That one little instrument can set the whole hemisphere of ether in vibration, and that another little instrument on a ship drifting in mid-ocean can detect and translate that particular vibration out of the millions traversing the infinite void is a feat quite as remote and inconceivable to reason or imagination as any of the wonders detailed in this book.

Not the least valuable part of this book is the Appendix, in which the leading psychologists of this and other countries give their judgment on the incident of the "Widow's Mite." The courtesy, the seriousness, the thoroughness of most of these replies indicate how the subject of psychical research is commanding the attention of thoughtful men.

A STORY OF STRANGELY INTERMINGLED REINCARNATIONS.

THE FLAME GATHERERS. By Margaret Horton Potter. Cloth, 417 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE scenes here are laid in India during that period when Brahmanism had conquered but not yet succeeded in wholly wiping out the faith and habits of thought implanted there by Gautama, the Buddha. This queerly woven tale is built upon a love which sprang up and rooted itself deeply in the hearts of the wife of a ruling dignitary and a noble youth whom he held as slave. To expiate their sin, their joint souls were after death reincarnated in the body of a man whose self-abnegation finally worked out their redemption. The whole trend of the tale is permeated with that tone of tolerance which pervades all literature that looks upon what we have been taught to regard as sin as Karma—the working out of destiny growing out of personal action, wilful or temperamental.

MARGARET HORTON POTTER.

It is a strange, weird tale, hardly pleasant, far from satisfying, yet not altogether unwholesome. It will interest readers of a certain speculative turn of mind who enjoy a dip into realms vague and mysterious enough to let imagination roam as it will.

A NATIONAL EPIC OF EXPLORATION.

THE TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARK, 1804–1904. By Olin D. Wheeler, Member of the Minnesota Historical Society. Illustrated. Cloth, 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 377, 419. Price, $6.00; by mail, $6.40. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AS we turn these pages we are impressed with the conscience and the diligence enlisted in their production. All the more important or interesting places on the trail of Lewis and Clark have been visited, and the changes which a century has wrought in the region those true pathfinders in the Northwest were the first to traverse are noticed. "In the narrative proper," we are assured, it has been the author's aim to recount the great epic story of Lewis and Clark, and to supplement this with such material, drawn from later explorers, as may serve to illustrate or accentuate the achievements of the original pathfinders; then, "to interpret, criticize, and amplify such parts of the original narrative as the studies and explorations of the writer, one hundred years later, seemed to render advisable,"—thus connecting the exploration with the present time; and finally to show, without undue prominence, the agency of the locomotive and the steamboat in developing the vast region that Lewis and Clark disclosed.

Early in 1803 Napoleon had seen that a conflict with England was imminent, and that in such a struggle the province of Louisiana would be a burden—a source of trouble with the United States, and a point of danger from England. At a conference in the Tuileries he had said, "to emancipate nations from the commercial tyranny of England, it is necessary to balance her influence by a maritime Power that may, one day, become her rival. That Power is the United States."

And again, to Marbois and Decrès he said: "They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet. The conquest of Louisiana would be easy, if they only took the trouble to make a descent there. I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. . . . If I had been in their place, I would not have waited." The Americans had asked of him only one town; he virtually *gave* them the whole colony, without any reservation—505,166,080 acres, for something less than three cents an acre!—an area vaster than Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Portugal, and Italy thrown into one. It was not until after Lewis and Clark returned to civilization that the fur-traders and adventurers began to unfold their border tales of the marvelous land which Napoleon had insisted must be added to our national domain.

In projecting and instructing the expedition, there was evidently "a deliberate attempt, on the part of the President and Congress, to deceive and mislead,"—not England only, but the American people as well; the real animus and purpose of the expedition were to be masked under the specious title of a "literary pursuit." Jefferson, writing to Lewis on April 27, 1803, uses these words (the spelling is his): "The idea that you are going to explore the Missisipi has been generally given out; it satisfies public corosity and masks sufficiently the real destination." But the great expedition was not "an inevitable sequence to the Louisiana purchase," as has been commonly supposed; it had been a favorite project with Jefferson for many years. Preparations for the exploration had been completed and Captain Lewis had started for St. Louis before Jefferson knew that Louisiana had been purchased.

The Lewis and Clark expedition was the precursor of the railway, which, in the last half-century, has transformed the West and Northwest; and the present active expansion of our Oriental commerce, rendered possible by the railway, emphasizes the importance of the achievements of the explorers. Theodore Roosevelt, in "The Winning of the West," has said tersely and truly of Lewis and Clark: "They were men with no pretensions to scientific learning, but they were singularly close and accurate observers." Plain, simple, truthful, rugged, and unadorned, "their story remains the best example of what such a narrative should be."

Says Major Crittenden, "This celebrated performance stands incomparably the most perfect achievement of its kind in the history of the world"—which is to force comparisons with the explorations of Livingstone and Stanley through Africa, and with the many Arctic expeditions of later years. The descent and exploration of the Colorado River of the West, by Powell, may, in its daring conception and intrepid execution, be classed in the same category.

Commenting upon the studious gravity displayed by the explorers in their councils with the Indians, Mr. Wheeler remarks that while it was natural that these conferences should have assumed, outwardly at least, a serious tone, nevertheless it is clear that they were practically barren of results. "The Great Father was then an unknown and unimportant personage to the aborigine; and it can not with truth be said that he has ever done much to commend himself to the love and trust of his copper-colored children." Until very recent years, the improvement of the Indian has been in spite of his Great Father's interest in him.

SOCIOLOGY WITH A DISTINCT MISSION.

HUMAN WORK. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Cloth, 389 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MISS GILMAN is a sociologist, with a difference. She has a style of her own, vivacious, at times brilliant, always fearless, and she is a lover of truth for its own sake, as she sees it. Her optimism is constitutional no less than the result of thought. The dignity of labor amounts with her almost to a religion. Her social instinct is comprehensive to the degree of believing that man gravitates to labor less through a desire for personal gain than through his instinct as a unit working toward the good of the race.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

The point of view in these essays has a seeming freshness because of the author's desire to bring them down to the needs of the concrete and personal, to make philosophic thought and large outlook upon the world's needs center about the home and the day's work, and to make larger altruistic hopes work from thence outward. The book ought to prove helpful even to those whose lives are confined to so-called small duties.

IN her "Reminiscences of Edgar Allan Poe," published in the New York *Independent*, Mrs. Susan A. Weiss says: "I once on a quiet, drizzling summer day had an hour's talk with Mr. Poe in our own parlor about 'The Raven,' when he said: 'Do you know that "The Raven" was originally not a raven at all, but an owl?' I hardly noticed then what, if I had been older, would have so much interested me. I only asked why he had made the change. To which he replied, 'For the sake of the *nevermore*.' I afterward mentioned the circumstance to Dr Holland (editor of *Scribner's*), who said that he had heard something of the kind but did not credit it. . . . But in reading the poem one comes upon words and expressions which irresistibly remind us of the owl, the bird of wisdom—Minerva's bird, which 'perched upon *the bust of Pallas*'—more appropriate to an owl than a raven:

> Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into *smiling*,
> By *the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore*, etc., etc.

Moreover, owls are night-birds and, as is well known, are attracted to lighted windows at night, which doesn't apply to ravens.

> And *its eyes have all the seeming of a demon that* is dreaming

is decidedly owlish."

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"The Hollow Earth."—F. T. Ives. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Combinations, Trusts, and Monopolies."—Edward J. Nolan. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The President."—Alfred Henry Lewis. (A. S Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"The Letters of Charles Lamb."—Edited by Alfred Ainger. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel."—Edited by Ralph Hartt Bowles. (The Macmillan Company.)

"A Primer of Physiology."—E. H. Starling. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $0.30 net.)

"Early Hebrew Story."—John P. Peters. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"The South American Republics."—Thomas C. Dawson. Vol. II. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"Shelburne Essays."—Paul Elmer More. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"Historic Highways of America."—Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. XIII. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.)

"Germany."—Wolf von Shierbrand. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $,1 net.)

"Incense of Sandalwood."—William L. Armstrong. (Baumgardt Publishing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., $2.25 net.)

"Up Through Childhood."—George Allen Hubbell. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"The Master's Violin."—Myrtle Reed. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Earthquakes."—Clarence Edward Dutton. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Memoirs of Jane Cunningham Croly."—(G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Old Gorgon Graham."—George Horace Lorimer. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"A Belle of the Fifties."—Memoirs of Mrs. Clay, of Alabama. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.75 net.)

"Edinburgh and its Story."—Oliphant Smeaton. (The Macmillan Company, $6 net.)

"Narragansett Bay."—Edgar Mayhew Bacon. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A Defense of Bridge."—Badsworth. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $0.10.)

"Echoes from the Glen."—William Page Carter. (Grafton Press, $1 net.)

"Underneath the Bough."—George Allan England. (The Grafton Press, $1 net.)

"Lyrics of Childhood."—Edward Mayhugh. (The Grafton Press, $1 net.)

"A Kittiwake of the Great Kills."—Charles Frederick Stansbury. (The Grafton Press, $1.25 net.)

"Waes Hael."—The Book of Toasts. (The Grafton Press, $1.50 net.)

"The Affair at the Inn."—Kate Douglas Wiggin and others. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"The Pursuit of Phyllis."—John Harwood Bacon. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"How We Are Clothed."—A geographical reader by James F. Chamberlain. (The Macmillan Company, $0.40.)

"Fergy the Guide."—H. S. Canfield. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Argumentation and Debate."—Craven Laycock and Robert L. Scales. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Mastery."—Mark Lee Luther. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Guns, Ammunition and Tackle."—A. W. Money and others. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"A Book of Little Boys."—Helen Dawes Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.)

"Old Truths Newly Illustrated."—Henry Graham. (Eaton & Mains.)

The Theory of Business Enterprise."—Thorstein Veblen. (Charles Scribner's Son, $1.50 net.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

Love Sang to Me.

By Josephine Preston Peabody.

Love sang to me. And I went down the stair,
And out into the darkness and the dew;
And bowed myself unto the little grass,
And the blind herbs, and the unshapen dust
Of earth without a face. So let me be.

For as I hear, the singing makes of me
My own desire, and momently I grow.
Yea, all the while with hands of melody,
The singing makes me out of what I was,
Even as a potter shaping Eden clay.

Ever he sings, and saith in words that sing,
"Beloved, thus art thou; and even so
Lovely art thou, Beloved!"—Even so,
As the Sea weaves her path before the light,
I hear, I hear, and I am glorified.

Love sang to me, and I am glorified
Because of some commandment in the stars,
And I shall grow in favor and in shining,
Till at the last I am all-beautiful;
Beautiful, for the day Love sings no more.

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

The Cry of the Old House.

By Lizette Woodworth Reese.

Come back!
My little lads, come back!
My little maids, with starched frocks
My lads, my maids, come back!
The poplar-trees are black
Against the keen, lone, throbbing sky;
The tang of the old box
Fills the clear dusk from wall to wall,
And the dews fall.
Come back!
I watch, I cry:
Leave the rude wharf, the mart;
Come back!
Else shall I break my heart.

Am I forgot;
My days as they were not?—
The warm, sweet, crooning tunes;
The Sunday afternoons,
Wrought but for you;
The larkspurs growing tall,
You wreathed in pink and blue,
Within your prayer-books small;
The cupboards carved both in and out,
With curious, prickly vine,
And smelling far and fine;
The pictures in a row,
Of folk you did not know;
The toys, the games, the shrill, gay rout;
The lanterns, that at hour for bed,
A charmed, but homely red,
Went flickering from shed to shed;
The fagots crumbling, spicy, good,
Brought in from the great wood;
The Dark that held you all about;
The Wind that would not go?—
Come back, my women and my men,
And take them all again!

Not yet, not yet,
Can you forget—
For you that are a man,
You battle not or reap, you dream nor plan;
And you so gray of look,
You can not pluck a rose, or read a book,
Do aught for faith, or fame, or tears,
But I am there with all my years.
Oh, one and all,
When at the evenfall,
Your slim girls sing out on the stair,
Lo, I am there!
When blow the cherry boughs so fair
Athwart your slender town yards far away,
Lo, all at once you have no word to say;
For at your throat a sharp, strange thing-
An old house set in an old spring!

Come back!
Come up the still, accustomed, wistful lands,
The poplar-haunted lands.

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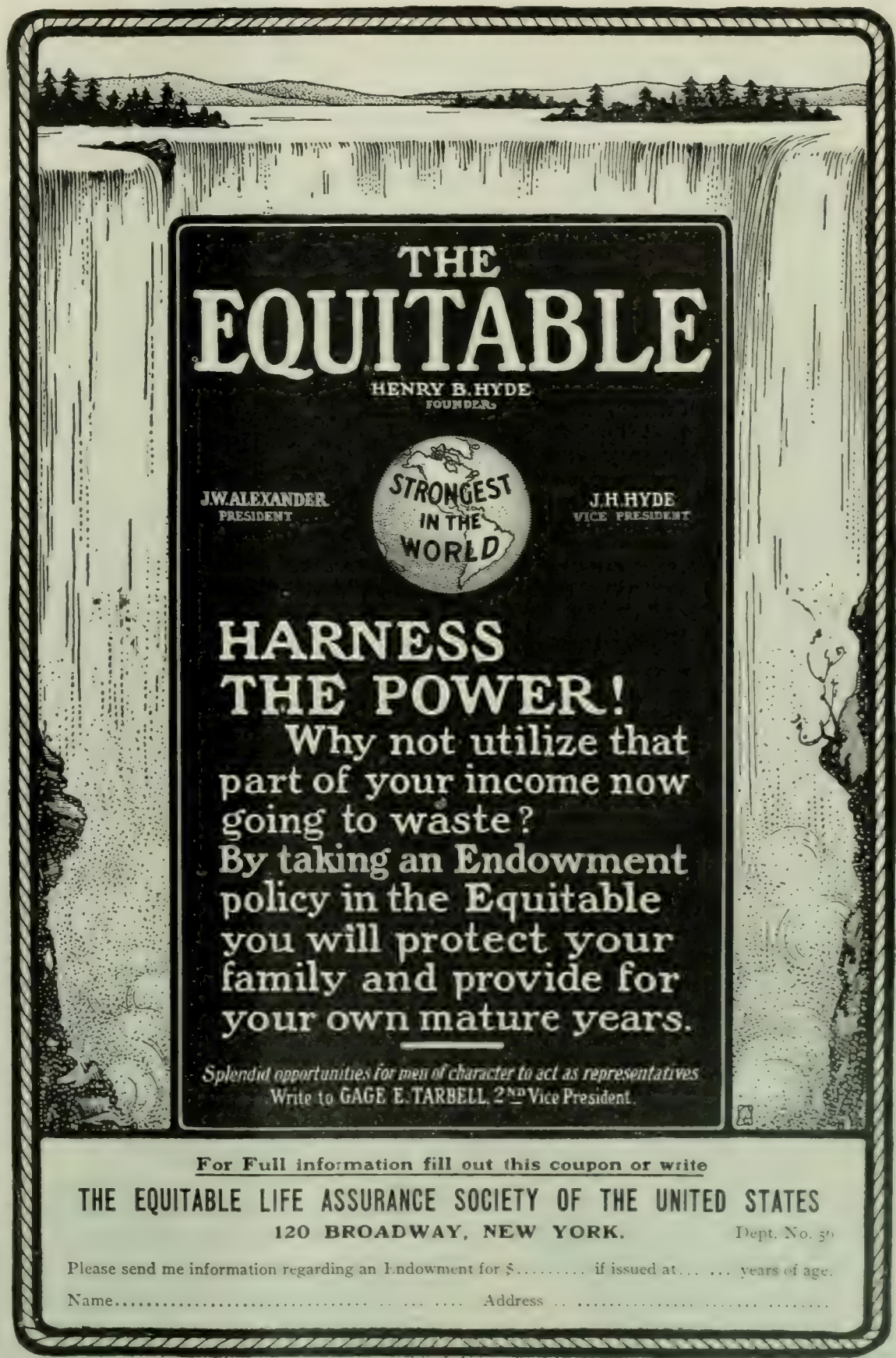

You need not call,
For I shall know.
And light the candles tall,
Set wine and loaf a-row.
Come back!
Unlatch the door,
And fall upon my heart once more.
For I shall comfort you, oh lad;
Oh daughter, I shall make you wholly glad!
The wreck, the wrong,
The unavailing throng,
The sting, the smart,
Shall be as they were not,
Forgot, forgot!
Come back.
And fall upon my heart!

—*From The Atlantic Monthly.*

Strange Lands.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Of all strange lands whose luring charms we own,
Full of new knowledge and wide wonder sweet,
None is more darkly, utterly unknown
Than the long-trodden fields beneath our feet.

Of all strange powers wherewith the soul holds sway,
Is none more starkly marvelous than this:
Itself can push its dearest faiths away
For one strong moment—and behold what is!

—*From The Cosmopolitan.*

Guy Wetmore Carryl.

(Died April 1, 1904.)

By Carolyn Wells.

Yes, the gods loved him. In his one brief hour
They gave him all fair gifts within their power.
Yet oh, the pity of it! Would that they
Had paused ere they bestowed their final dower.

—*From The Reader Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Poets' Opinions of Each Other.—A good story about Browning and Tennyson is to be found in the interesting diary of the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. Says *Harper's Weekly:*

Browning referred readily to the charge of obscurity in his poetry. "He once told me," says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, "after repeating a story Wordsworth had told him illustrating his own strange want of humor and wit, that Wordsworth, after all, was unjust to himself, for that on hearing of Browning's engagement to Miss Barrett he had said: 'Well, I suppose they understand each other, altho nobody understands them!'"

Tennyson's opinion of Browning (and, incidentally, of himself) is shown in his remark that "Browning is devoted to music, and knows a great deal about it; but there is no music in his verse. I know nothing about music, and don't care for it in the least, but my verse is full of music."

In reading Milton's "Lycidas" aloud, says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Tennyson would stop at the line,

And oh! ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth,

with the comment that this was "the only bad line Milton ever wrote."

Raisuli, a Master of Legerdemain.—Raisuli, the Moorish bandit, who has achieved world-wide fame by kidnapping Mr. Perdicaris and his English son-in-law, and holding them for ransom, is an unusually clever ex-official of the Moorish Sultan. He spent some years in Algeria, says the Washington

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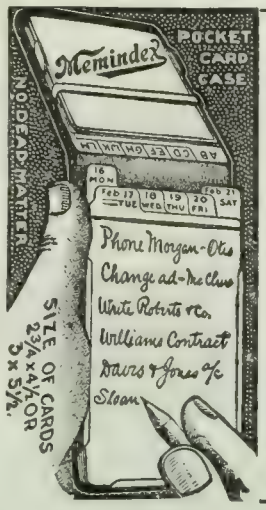

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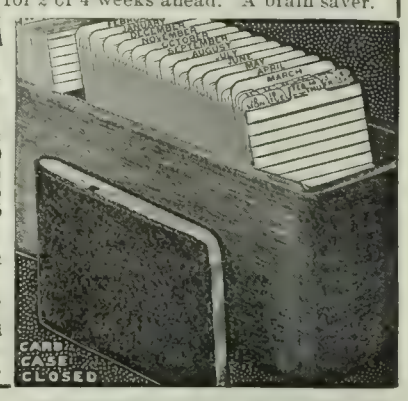

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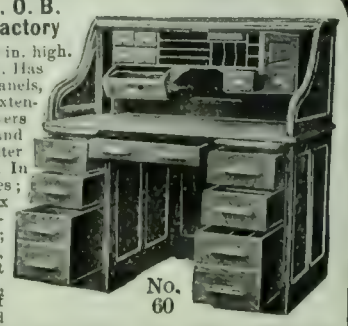

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Post, where he acquired a knowledge of legerdemain, which has given him an immense influence over his followers, who regard him as possessed of supernatural powers. Says *The Post:*

Dozens of stories could be told how, by tricks of conjuring, this man has impressed his adherents with the conviction that his life is charmed, and that he is under the special protection of Allah. As an instance of his cleverness in these tricks I need merely relate the following well-authenticated tale. It seems that some time ago he was warned that the death of some of his followers was causing great dissatisfaction among his adherents, who believed that they should share his immunity from harm. Accordingly, in the privacy of his own praying-tent, he dug a deep grave, and buried his only confidant and devoted confederate, with a bamboo in his mouth, communicating with the outer air. Then he received a deputation of the disaffected:

"You complain that followers of mine have been slain," he exclaimed. "That is your ignorance of their real state. Listen! You shall speak with one of them, with Absalam Riffi, whom you saw shot but yesterday. Speak! Ho! Absalam Riffi," and from out of the earth a voice assured the half-terrified and wholly reverent Moors that the speaker then occupied a most sumptuous pavilion in Paradise, the adored and petted of legions of houris, a position which, could his adherents but picture it to themselves, they would forthwith strive to attain by the simple means of meeting death in their lord's service.

When the voice ceased Raisuli exclaimed: "This spot is now sacred," as he placed his foot over the bamboo end, through which his buried confederate drew breath, "We will straightway erect a shrine upon it," and with that he instructed every member of the now trebly devoted men composing the deputation to go forthwith and to each fetch a great stone with which a cairn was raised preparatory to building the shrine.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 20.—Two important forts are reported to have been captured in an assault on Port Arthur. General Kuroki's army, it is announced in St. Petersburg, has crossed the Hun River, and the remainder of Oyama's forces are moving on Mukden. Four battle-ships, said to have been bought by Russia from Argentine, are reported to have arrived at Libau.

September 21.—Indications are that General Kuropatkin will defend Mukden against the Japanese advance. Oyama's armies are moving slowly, his apparent intention being to force the evacuation of the town by a wide-turning movement on the East. The prediction is made in Tokyo that Port Arthur will be captured within two weeks.

September 22.—Oyama continues his advance toward Mukden; the next great battle is expected to take place at Fushan, about thirty miles east of Mukden The Japanese are reported to have taken another fort westward of Itzeshan, near Port Arthur. The Spanish Government refuses to permit the Russian cruiser *Terek* to take on coal, or stores at the Canary Islands or to effect repairs. Repairs to the injured Russian warships at Vladivostok are completed; the need of sending every available warship to the Far East is urged at St. Petersburg by Vice-Admiral Skrydloff's chief of staff.

September 23.—A Japanese detachment defeats a Russian force at Tie-Ling, sixty miles northeast of Liao-Yang.

September 24.—The Japanese advance on Mukden proceeds slowly. General Orloff, who is believed to have caused the evacuation of Liao-Yang, will, it is said, be detached from the Manchurian Army.

September 25.—The Czar places General Grippenberg in command of the Second Manchurian Army, which will soon be sent to the front. A despatch from Irkutsk states that the railroad around Lake Baikal has been opened for traffic. Reports from Chefu confirm earlier assertions that the Japanese have captured several minor forts north of Port Arthur. Frigid weather prevails in Manchuria.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 20.—Russia instructs her ambassador at London to protest against the Anglo-Tibetan treaty, by which, it is claimed, a virtual protectorate is established.

September 21.—Peter Karageorgovitch is crowned King of Servia at an impressive service in the Belgrade Cathedral.

It is reported from Montevideo that terms of peace

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My occupation is ..... and age .....
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had been accepted by the insurgent forces in Uruguay.

Russia is said to be alarmed over the growing unrest among Buddhists of Central Asia.

September 23.—Mount Vesuvius discharges an immense stream of lava accompanied by columns of red-hot ashes, the eruption being the most spectacular known for years.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

September 20.—New Jersey Republicans nominate Edward C. Stokes for governor, and John McLane is nominated for governor by the Republicans of Connecticut.

September 21.—New York Democrats nominate Judge D-Cady Herrick, of Albany, for governor.

September 22.—Judge Parker again visits New York city to confer with Democratic leaders.

September 25.—Judge Alton B. Parker's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President is made public. The Judge opposes imperialism, favors tariff revision, Philippine independence, and economy in government expenditure.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 19.—Figures from the Pension Bureau show that the cost to the Government of the recent old-age pension order will be only about $30,000 a month.

September 20.—Major-General Corbin recommends the restoration of the canteen at army posts, and the regulation of marriages of army officers.

Minister Squiers, at Havana, sends to the State Department a discouraging report on American trade with Cuba.

September 22.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington from Oyster Bay.

September 24.—President Roosevelt announces to the delegates of the interparliamentary union that he would soon invite the nations of the world to hold a second peace congress at The Hague.

Sixty-six persons are killed and about 120 injured in a head-on collision on the Southern Railway, near Knoxville, Tenn.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

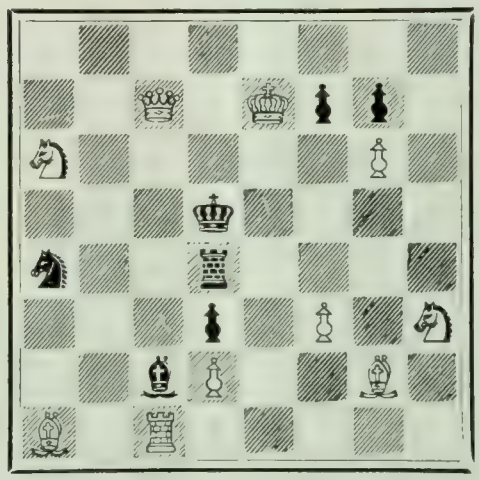
Problem 985.

By P. F. BLAKE.

Second Special Prize *Sydney Morning Herald.*

(Compare this with No. 960.)

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 2Q1Kpp1; S5P1; 3k4; s2r4; 3p1P1S; 2bP2B1; B1R5.

White mates in two moves.

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Reference—Chicago National Bank; Continental National Bank of Chicago; Dun's and Bradstreet's.

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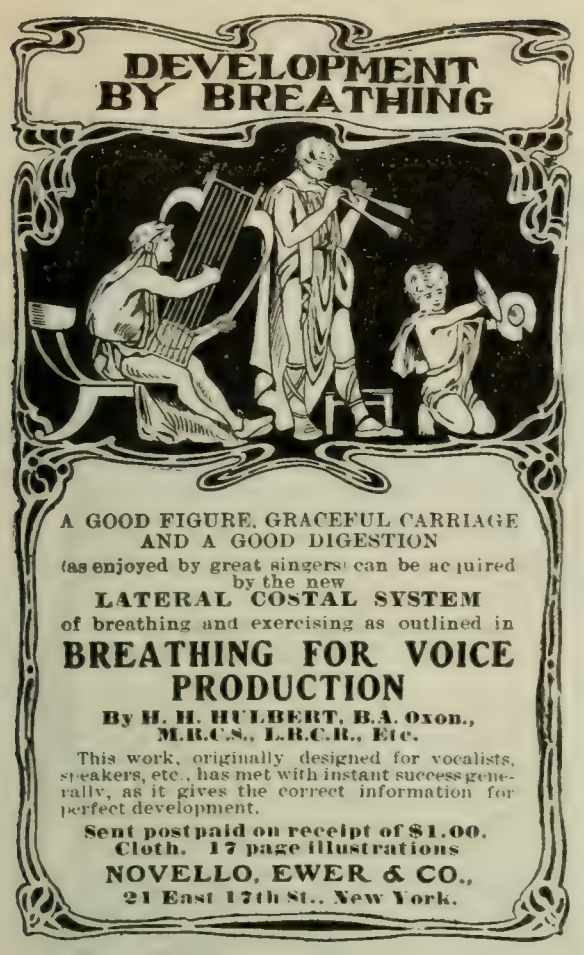

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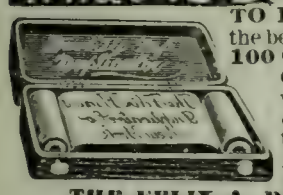

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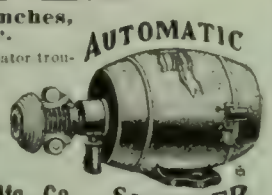

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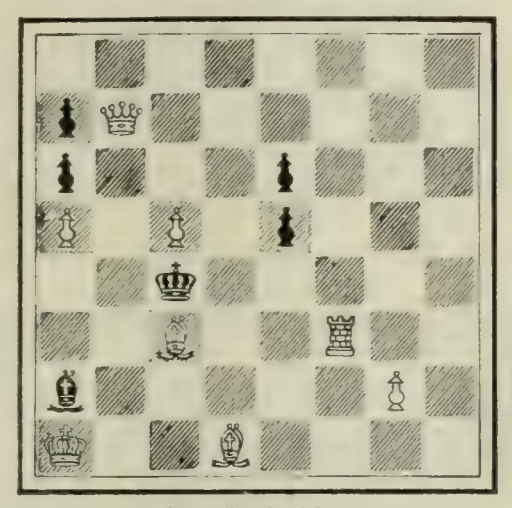
Problem 986.

By B. G. Laws,

Problem-Editor of *The British Chess-Magazine.*

(One of the problems in the solving-competition of the First Congress of the British Chess-Federation, in Hastings.)

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8: p Q 6: p 3 p 3: P 1 P 1 p 3: 2 k 5; 2 B 2 R 2 b 5 P 1: K 2 B 4.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 975. Key-move: B—K 4.

No. 976.

1. Kt—B 4 / Kt P x R	2. Kt—Q 3 / P x Kt	3. R—R 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. B—Kt 2, mate
1. ..... / K P x R	2. Kt—Q 3 / Any	3. B—Kt 2, mate
1. ..... / B—K 3	2. R—B 2 / R x R	3. R x K P, mate
	2. ..... / B x P	3. R—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—K 2, mate
1. ..... / Kt—K 3	2. R—R 3 / R x R	3. Kt—K 2, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. R x K P, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

971: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; M. D. M., New Orleans; J. F. Court, New York City; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.; "Arata," New York City; F. G. Phillips, Commerce, Tex.; Z.

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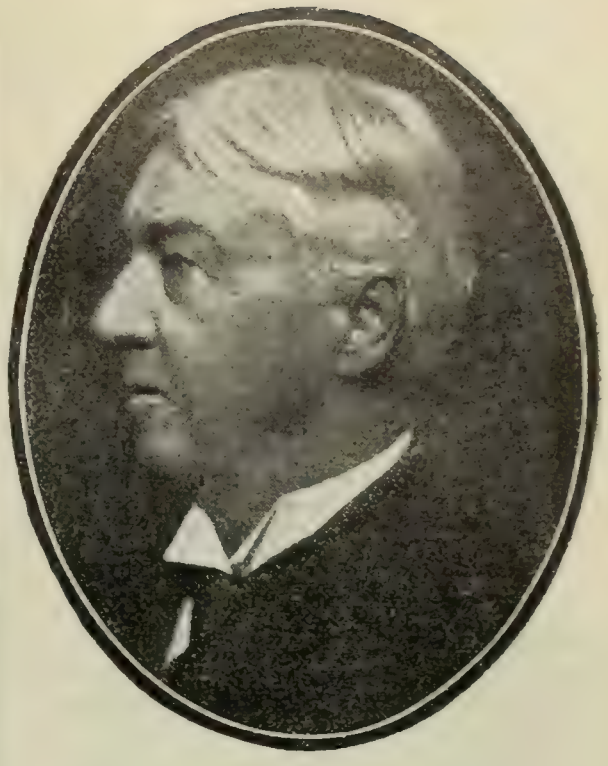

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Comments—975: "A model of purity and piquancy"—Dr. J. H. S.; "A fine composition and a worthy prize-winner"—W. R.; "Why not first"—J. G. L.; "A fair construction. A Bishop-solution seems to be always more obvious than a solution by the movement of any other piece"—J. F. C.

976: "A remarkable composition"—M. M.; "The clearing of the Pawns for the *coup de grace* by the Rook is superb"—Dr. J. H. C.; "Not much of a key, and too many duals. Altogether a disappointment"—W. R.; "Cute and cunning"—J. G. L.; "This author's great problem (your No. 953) was accused by the judges of the recent *Norwich Mercury* Tourney, as being a mere reproduction of the problem. While the same theme runs through both problems, the setting is entirely different. The artistic pose and wonderful key-move of No. 953 would seem to contain sufficient originality to avoid a collusion. To rule otherwise is to confine problematists to a very narrow field"—R. H. R.; "The key-move is almost obvious, but the variations are admirable"—N. D. W.

B—R 2 will not solve No. 975, Black plays

1. ..... / P—Kt 6 2. No mate. / — —

Very many solvers sent Q—K 5 as the key-move of No. 976. The answer is 1. ..... / Kt—R 3, now if

2. Kt—B 4 / R x Q ch 3. No mate. / ——

In addition to those reported, A. V. M., got 970; B. A., 973.

From the Hastings Tournament.

ATKINS BEATS MCDONALD.

(This game has special interest from the fact that Dr. McDonald beat Napier the only game the American lost in the two tourneys; Atkins tied with Napier for first place in Hastings Tournament.)

Queen's Gambit Declined.

ATKINS. White.	MACDONALD. Black.	ATKINS. White.	MACDONALD. Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 P—Q B 4	B—B sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	18 R—Kt 2	Kt—R 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	19 R—Kt 3	Kt—B 4 (c)
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	20 P x Kt	R—Q 7
5 P—K 3	P—B 3	21 Q x P	R x B
6 Kt—B 3	Q—R 4 (a)	22 B—Q 6	P—B 4
7 Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 5	23 Q—K 5 (d)	Q—Q sq
8 B—R 4	Kt—Kt 3	24 B x R	K x B
9 P x P	K P x P	25 P—Q R 3	R—Q 7
10 K Kt x Kt	P x Kt	26 P—Q R 3	K—B 2
11 Q—B 2	B—K B 4	27 P—K 4 (e)	R—Q 8
12 B—K 2	B—Q Kt 5	28 R (Kt 3)—Kt sq	R x R
13 Castles	B x Kt	29 R x R	Q—Q 6
14 P x B	Castles	30 R—K sq	P x P
15 Q R—Kt sq	Q R—K sq (b)	31 R x P	Resigns.
16 B—Kt 3	R—Q sq		

(a) B—Kt 5 is better.

(b) The advanced Pawn is weak, and his intention is apparently to continue with B—B sq and P—K B 4, which is preferable to R—Q sq, etc.

(c) The position is not good enough for this, allowing for the strength of White's B—Q 6.

(d) If Black replies Q x R P; B x R, K x B; R—Q 3 wins.

(e) Opening up the center leaves Black with a hopeless game after loss of the exchange.

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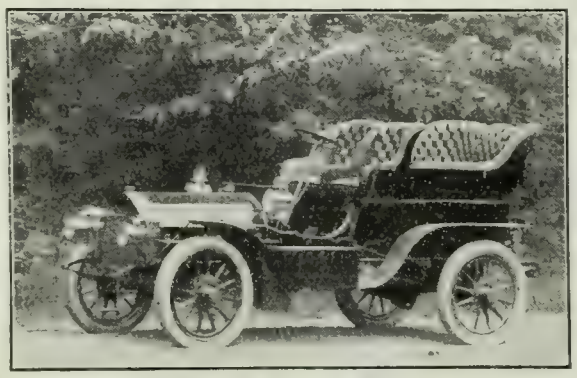

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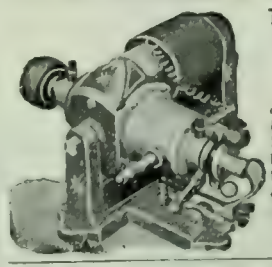

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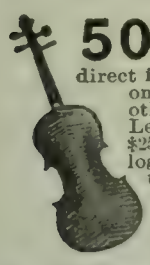

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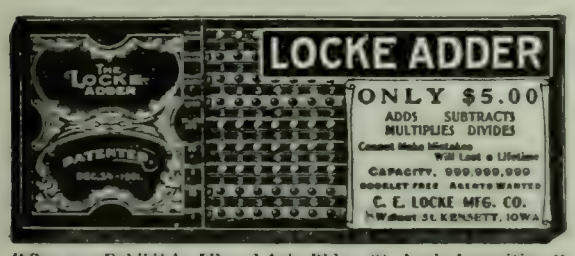

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3 B—Kt 5	Kt—Q 5	37 Kt x Q P	P—B 3
4 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	38 Kt—B 4	B x Kt
5 P—Q 3	P—K Kt 3	39 R x B	K—Kt 2
6 Castles	B—Kt 2	40 R—B sq	R—K 7 ch
7 Q—B 3 (a)	Kt—K 2	41 R—B 2	R—K 8
8 B—Q B 4	Castles	42 K—B 3	R—K 2
9 B—K Kt 5	P—Q 3	43 R—K 2	R—B 2 ch
10 Q—Kt 3 (b)	K—R sq	44 K—Kt 2	P—B 4
11 B x Kt	Q x B	45 K—R 3	K—Kt 3
12 Kt—Q 2	B—K 3	46 R—K 6 ch	K—Kt 4
13 Q R—K sq	K R—K sq	47 K—Kt 2	K—B 4
14 P—B 4	Q—Q 2	48 R—K 4	K—Kt 4
15 B—Kt 3 (c)	B x B	49 P—R 3	R—B 3
16 R P x B	P—K B 4	50 R—K 7	P—R 4
17 Q—B 3	P x P	51 R—K 5 ch	K—Kt 3
18 Kt x P	B—R 3 (d)	52 P—K Kt 4	P x P
19 P—Kt 3	P—Kt 3	53 P x P	R—B 5
20 R—K 2	P—Q 4	54 K—Kt 3	R—B 8
21 Kt—B 2	R x R	55 R—K 6 ch	K—Kt 4
22 Q x R	R—K sq	56 R x P	R—Kt 8 ch
23 Q—Q sq	Q—K 3	57 K—B 3	R—B 8 ch
24 Kt—Kt 4 (e)	B—Kt 2	58 K—K 2	R—Q B 8
25 Q—B 3	Q—B 4	59 R—Kt 5	R x P ch
26 Q—Q sq	P—K R 4 (f)	60 K—B 3	K—B 3
27 Kt—B 2	R—K 6	61 R x R P	K—K 3
28 K—Kt 2	Q—K 3	62 R—Kt 5	R—Q 7
29 Kt—R 3	R—K 7 ch	63 K—K 4 (k)	R—K 7 ch
30 R—B 2	R—K 8 (g)	64 K—B 4	R x P (l)
31 P—B 5 (h)	Q—K 4	65 R x P	R x P
32 Q—B 3	Q x P	66 K—K 4	R—Kt 8
33 Q x Q	P x Q	67 K x P	R—Kt 8
34 R x P	R—K 7 ch	68 P—Kt 5	White wins.

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) Having in view the possibility of B—Kt 5, followed by B 6, but the straightforward P—B 4 might be considered.

(b) 10 B—B 6 would be answered by 10.., B x B; 11 Q x B, Kt—B 3, etc.

(c) To prevent an incursion of the adverse Queen on the Queen's side.

(d) The King's side is weak enough without depriving the King of the protection of the Bishop. Besides the Bishop is not well placed at R 3. 18 P—Q 4 would have created some diversion on the Queen's side.

(e) If the B at B 3 be not favorably placed it is unnecessary to dislodge it. 24 K—Kt 2 could have been played at once.

(f) Of questionable value. The Pawns should have remained stationary, or if moved at all P—K R 3 would have been better.

(g) R x R ch, would have been better.

(h) White gets now an accentuated advantage.

(i) Obviously exchanging Rooks would be favorable to White.

(k) R x P would have won the game with ordinary care. As played he got the same position afterward with a move behind, which makes all the difference.

(l) Blackburne could have saved the game here with 64.., R—B 7 ch; 65 K—K 4, R—K 7 ch, and check until he gets the Q P. White would eventually remain with two Pawns to one. The latter would be given up for another Pawn, and White could only Draw. The game lasted sixty-odd moves, but the ending is of no interest.

Direct Evidence.—The lawyer shook his finger warningly at the witness and said: "Now we want to hear just what you know, not what some one else knows, or what you think, or anything of that kind, but what you *know*. Do you understand?"

"Wal, I *know*," said the witness, with emphasis, as he lifted one limber leg and laid it across the other, "I *know* that Clay Grubb said that Bill Thomson told him that he heard John Thomas's wife tell Sid Shuford's gal that her husband was there when the fight tuk place, and that he said that they slung each other around in the bushes right consid'able." — *Youth's Companion.*

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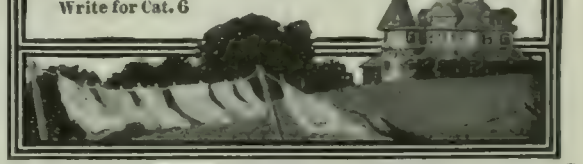

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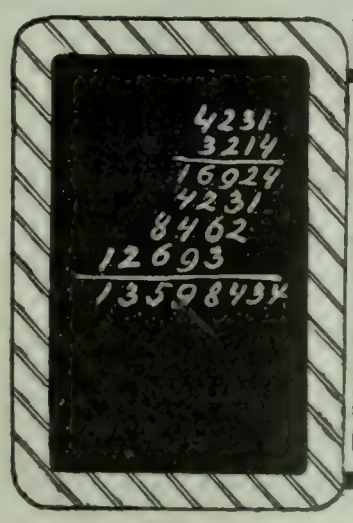

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. H.," New York.—"Is the following sentence correct English? 'Aug. 12, 1904. On the 6th inst. I have given a message to your operator.'"

The sentence is not correct. The date of the letter being August 12, and the action referred to having taken place on August 6, indicates time past and not an action just completed. The past tense, and not the present perfect, should therefore be used, and the sentence should read: "On the 6th inst. I *gave* a message to your operator." Substitute "I *gave*" for "I *have given*."

"A. N.," Colorado Springs, Colo.—"Your parsing of 'mine,' in the expression 'a friend of mine,' is interesting. Would 'John's' be also in the objective case in the sentence 'That is a hat of John's?'"

In the sentence "That is a hat of *John's*," the word *John's* is in the possessive case, possessing a noun understood. That is not an exact parallel of the phrase "a friend of *mine*": for *mine* can not here be said to possess a noun understood, because *mine* is never so used to precede a noun. The grammarian Smart says: "*Mine, thine, hers, ours*, and *yours* are always used substantively," and it was with this view in mind that we so parsed the word in the phrase "a friend of *mine*." Cooper, Webster, and Wilson, grammarians of note, say that *mine, thine, hers, ours, yours*, and *theirs* are pronouns of the nominative or objective case. Another authority says: "*Mine, thine, hers, yours*, and *theirs* are usually considered as [being of] the possessive case. But the first [two] are either attributes, and used with nouns, or they are substitutes." The "Philosophical Grammar," p. 35, says: "That *mine, thine*, etc., do not constitute a possessive case is demonstrable; for they are constantly used as the nominatives to verbs and as the objectives after verbs and prepositions, as in the following passage: 'Therefore leave your forest of beasts for *ours* of brutes, called men.'" Davis, Felch, Goodenow, Hazen, Jaudon, and others also hold that "these pretended possessives are uniformly used as nominatives or objectives." "Wells's School Grammar," p. 71, says: "*Mine, thine*, etc., are often parsed as pronouns in the possessive case . . . Thus in the sentence, 'This book is *mine*,' the word *mine* is said to possess *book*. That the word *book* here is not understood is obvious from the fact that when it is supplied the phrase becomes not '*mine* book,' but '*my* book,' the pronoun being changed from *mine* to *my*; so that we are made, by this practise, to parse *mine* as possessing a word understood before which it can not properly be used." In opposition to the views of these authorities, Goold Brown says ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 314): "Respecting the possessive case of simple personal pronouns there appears among our grammarians a strange diversity of sentiment," and he holds that *thine, mine*, etc., are possessive pronouns agreeing in person, number, and gender with the nouns for which they are substitutes, giving many authorities in favor of this decision and also citing many opposed thereto.

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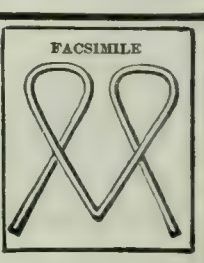

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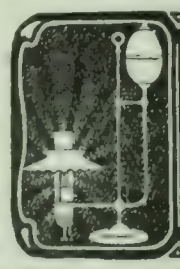

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 15 New York, October 8, 1904 Whole Number, 755

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Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CZAR'S NEW ARMY.

WHILE the Czar makes no public pretensions of posing as a humorist, every new announcement of his seems to strike the American newspapers as irresistibly comic. When it was announced a few weeks ago that the Baltic fleet had started for the Far East, our editors thought the news uncontrollably facetious, because nobody would be so foolish as to send out a fleet that would break down, break up, get lost, be defeated, and wander about the Pacific in a vain hunt for a friendly harbor. Because of these American newspaper views, or for some other reason, the fleet is still in the Baltic. This project being thus postponed, the Czar announced last week that he is about to send a new army of 300,000 men to Manchuria, under General Grippenberg, who is to rank with General Kuropatkin under the command of some third general. An army, at least, could not suffer the mishaps predicted for the fleet. Our dailies, however, riddle the proposition at once. How is the Czar to get his 300,000 men, inquires the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which hears that the peasants are shy about flocking to the colors, and "their women folk are strenuously opposing their enlistment." Then, too, the New York *Tribune* argues that the Siberian railroad is so busy carrying supplies to Kuropatkin's army that it can not take any more troops; and the Philadelphia *Press* thinks that since the Japanese captured the Yentai coal-mines, the Russians will be short of coal for the locomotives. General Grippenberg is sixty-six, and several papers doubt if he can command an army; and the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, learning that he is to surround himself with a staff of advisers, predicts that his army will virtually be commanded by a debating society, and that while this board of strategy "is debating on what shall be done, Oyama will do it." The Chicago *Evening Post*, the Washington *Evening Star*, the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, and many other papers think that the Czar's relegation of Kuropatkin to subordinate command is the worst blunder of all. The despatches from St. Petersburg have it that the chief command will be given to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch.

Even if the new army ever reaches the front, says the Baltimore *American*, the Japanese can put two soldiers in the field for every Russian; and the Detroit *News* says similarly:

"A report from a pro-Russian correspondent states that the latest arrivals from Japan are principally feeble old men and young boys, showing that the country has been pretty thoroughly drained of its available fighting material. This is pure rubbish, as the most casual observer may discover by comparison. In 1861 all the population of the United States numbered less than 32,000,000. In the next four years we killed each other so freely that the slain outnumbered the entire force that Japan now musters. In spite of that frightful drain, we had on the federal side about 1,000,000 trained fighting men at the close of the war, and they were still full of fight.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS NICHOLAIEVITCH.

His expected appointment to the supreme military command in the Far East is thought to indicate the Czar's determination to put a stop to the petty jealousies between generals which have been marring the campaign.

"Japan, militarized under the stimulus of war to the same degree as we were in 1861, could put an army of 4,000,000 men in Manchuria, and it is doubtful if Russia could accomplish that feat until she has several lines of railway and uninterrupted sea access. While Russia is assembling 700,000 men at the front, what is to prevent Japan from assembling 1,000,000? Man for man she has shown herself more than equal on some very unfair fields, where her opponents had every advantage. An army of 200,000 Boers would, before this day, have created an independent government known as the United States of South Africa and broken the power of the mistress of the seas and one of the foremost of military nations. South Africa is about as accessible to Great Britain as is Manchuria to Russia. In pure physical force Japan appears to be more than a match for her enemy, because of her proximity and easy access to the scene of war."

The latest estimates of the carrying capacity of the Siberian railroad are based upon an article in *Scribner's Magazine* for October by Thomas F. Willard, who is with Kuropatkin's army. Mr. Willard gives us the interesting information that in March, when Kuropatkin reached the front, the Russians, exclusive of railroad guards, garrisons, etc., "had not more than 40,000 men free to take the field," and on July 18, when the letter was written, the force available for field operations did not exceed 120,000. In regard to the railroad, he says:

"A vital factor in the situation is the railroad, for it is the only feeder of the Russian army as long as Japan retains control of the sea. I have observed with as much care as possible the operation of the railway during the last three months, and have been able to form a tolerably good idea of how rapidly reinforcements are being brought out. The daily average since the war began is a little more than four hundred men, with their equipment and transport. The maximum was reached within the last month in the transpor-

tation of the Tenth Army Corps from Russia. From the day the first troops belonging to this corps reached Liao-Yang until the last arrived at the same place, thirty-four days elapsed. The full paper strength of the corps is 31,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 3,200 artillery, with 124 guns. But it is very doubtful if this pace can be maintained. With the arrival of more troops, the burden of transporting their supplies increases in proportion and becomes an additional tax upon the carrying capacity of the railroad. Moreover, as certain kinds of supplies in the country are exhausted, it becomes necessary to bring them from Russia and Siberia, still further adding to the traffic on the railroad. Then the unusual strain is beginning to tell upon the roadbed and rolling-stock, and even now constant repairs are needed. These are matters which must be taken into consideration, and, making all allowances for the better management that always follows experience, I do not think that an average of 1,000 a day, or anything like it, can be kept up. So, in view of the comparative ease and rapidity with which the Japanese can reinforce and repair their losses, it is hard to see when General Kuropatkin will be strong enough to take the offensive with a fair prospect of success. It is entirely too soon to predict the outcome of this war, but the man who can feel optimistic over the prospects for the success of the Russian army in Manchuria must give greater credit to favorable staff reports than I, after some months on the scene, am able to do."

ARREST OF THE BRITISH ATTACHÉ.

THE arrest of the third secretary of the British embassy for speeding his automobile in Lee, Mass., his plea of exemption as a diplomatic personage, his fine of $25 for contempt of court and $25 for scorching, and the subsequent apologies and amends on both sides, followed by a report that the secretary was not driving the automobile himself, but assumed the responsibility to protect a young friend, have constituted a diplomatic ripple that the newspapers seem to regard as of more importance to the judge and the attaché than to anybody else. It is recalled that four years ago, when a secretary of the American embassy in London was arrested for riding a bicycle on a footpath, exemption from punishment was claimed and reference was then made to the statute of 1708, whereby any British official, acting as our judge did, became amenable not only to severe penalties, but even to flogging. Only last week the acting American consul at Dublin was fined for driving a motor cycle at excessive speed. His solicitor suggested, but he did not urge, the claim that as an American representative he was exempt. The magistrate held that the technical point might apply to an ambassador, but hardly to a consul.

RURAL CONSTABLE—"Be polite, boys, be polite! This may be one o' them foreign ambassadors."

—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

The London *Westminster Gazette* declares that "it seems desirable that gentlemen connected with the legations should keep on the safe side of local law when they use motor cars, but if perchance they transgress, the simplest, quietest plan is perhaps to waive their privilege and pay the fine." The New York *Herald*, in an editorial headed, "The Plumber or the Diplomat?" treats the whole affair humorously. *The Herald* says in part:

"How a Massachusetts special justice, presumably learned in international law, should have been so oblivious of its provisions as to arrest and fine Mr. Gurney is indeed a legal poser. Or, rather, it was a poser until it leaked out that the justice of the little country town is not a lawyer, but was formerly a plumber.

"Experienced householders, remembering the old plumbers' guild motto, "Soc et tuum,' at once realized why Mr. Gurney's fine was so heavy and wondered there was not also an additional charge, as in all plumbers' bills, for the boy who stands by and holds a candle.

"Popular opinion is decidedly with Mr. Gurney, and those American mothers who have observed with satisfaction the closer knitting of the two countries through marriage ties regret to see the matrimonial *entente cordiale* ruffled by what may be termed an international plumbing job. It is a downright shame.

"Is the pleasant midsummer night's dream of international fraternization, and other long words to that effect, as typified by the exchange of social courtesies during the temporary location of the British embassy at Lenox, to become a horrid September pipe dream all because of this plumbing incident in a little Lee courtroom? Is the friendship of two English speaking, automobile-driving nations to be rudely jarred just because a gentleman—whom the Massachusetts justice chooses to call, per a Boston interview, 'the Lord High Secretary to the British ambassador' happens to speed a little too fast over a Massachusetts road?"

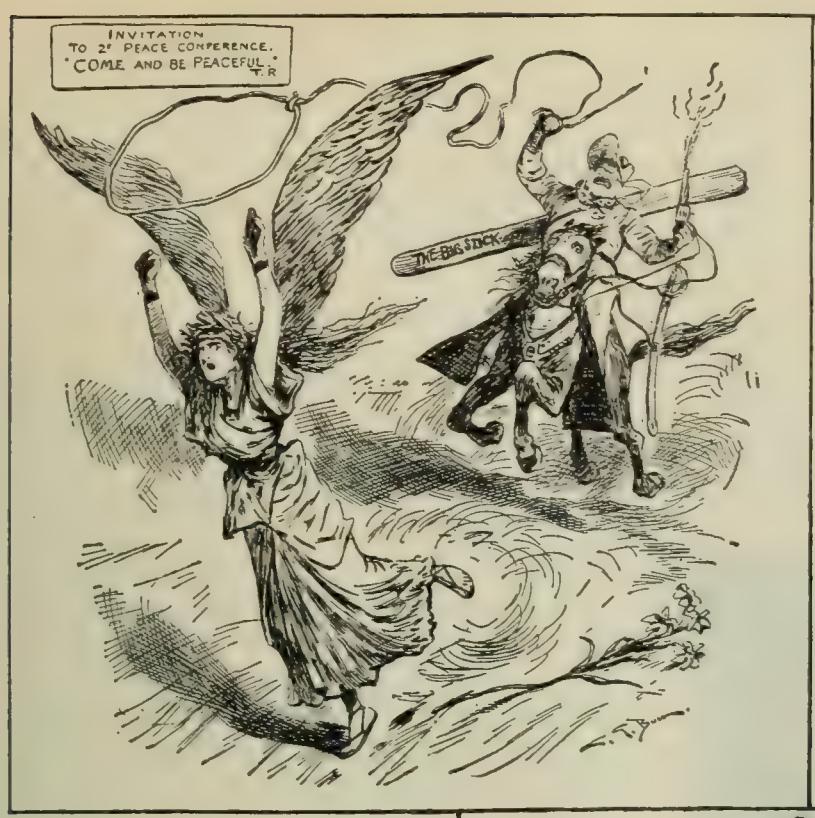
CRITICISMS OF THE ROOSEVELT PEACE CONFERENCE.

WHILE most of the newspapers, Republican and Democratic, have only kind words and wishes for President Roosevelt's proposed peace conference (considered in these columns last week), some have their doubts. The officials in St. Petersburg are represented, in a despatch, as thinking that the present time is "not exactly opportune" for calling such a parliament, and we are told that Russia would probably decline to send a representative because she "would be unwilling to be a party to a conference in which the neutrals would have a preponderance, and could restrict the belligerents." The New York *Times* (Dem.) thinks that the absence of Russia and Japan will make the conference "futile to the point of the ludicrous." It says:

"It is hardly within the limits of possibility that either Japan or Russia could accept an invitation to a new peace conference while still engaged in a strenuous struggle, and a Hague conference without the presence of Russia, whose ruler first proposed it, would be almost inconceivable; if it could take place it would offer little hope of accomplishing anything. When the first conference adjourned, the subjects which it left unacted on and which it referred to a future meeting included, besides other important matters, the regulation of the rights and duties of neutrals, the immunity of private property on the high seas, and the limitation of military and naval budgets. It would be futile to the point of the ludicrous to take up these matters again without the presence of the two Powers who in actual conflict are deciding them for themselves according to their several interests."

More papers, however, criticize the project on personal grounds. When President Roosevelt told the peace delegates of his eager desire to secure among the nations of the earth "a just recognition in each of the rights of others," the New York *World* (Dem.) thinks that "he must have felt his head privately to see that it was on straight," for "such a sudden reversal was enough to bring on vertigo." *The World* proceeds:

"Which is the real Roosevelt—the one that preached the doctrine of 'efficient fighting strength' and the 'big stick,' or the one who promises a world's peace conference; the one that threatened the South American republics with the interference of the United States unless they showed that they knew 'how to act with decency



GODDESS OF PEACE — "Help! Help!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

in industrial and political matters,' kept order and paid their obligations, or the one that urges upon each nation a 'just recognition of the rights of others'?

"Is the President's latest attitude assumed for campaign purposes only, or is it that tribute of hypocrisy which vice is said to pay to virtue?

"We prefer to believe that it is sincere, as his earlier adoration of force undoubtedly was, and that his eyes have been opened at last to the error in which he has reveled so long. Perhaps he received a salutary shock from the mirror of his own record recently held up before him in *The World*, and recoils from the spectacle there presented as other thoughtful Americans do. If so, his next message will show a cut of forty or fifty millions in the army and navy estimates, and there will be no more trouble about the deficit in the Treasury."

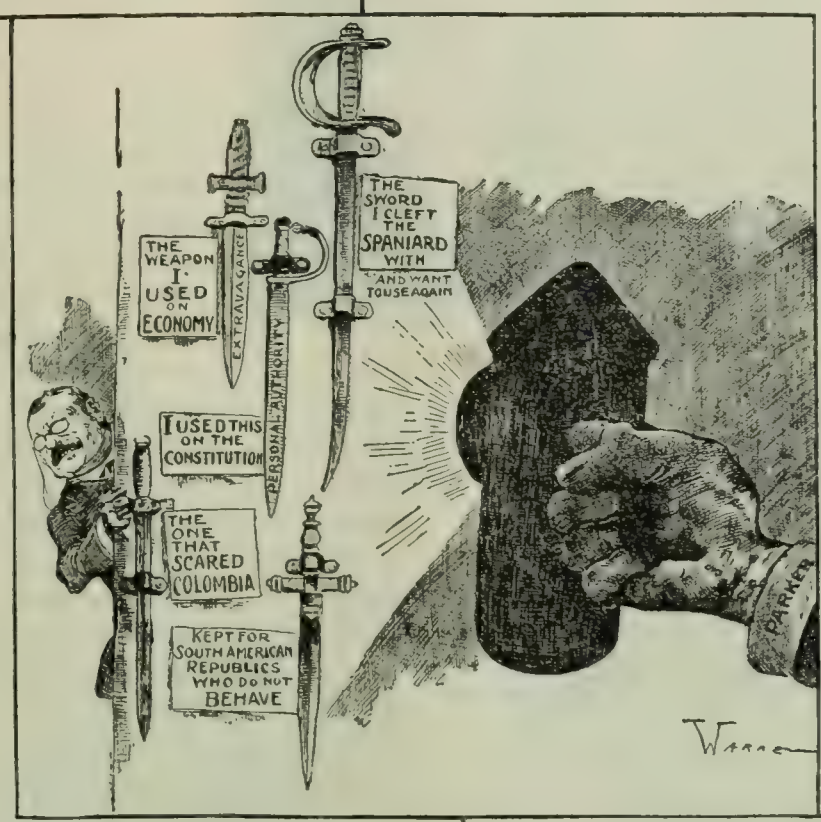
The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) remarks in a similar vein:

"Mr. Roosevelt knows perfectly well that as long as peace congresses are unable to compel nations to cut down army and naval estimates, to cease recruiting regiments and building battle-ships, it is folly to talk of them as agencies in the promotion of universal brotherhood. Nations ready for war will naturally stand less provocation than those that are unprepared, and this is a fact of which account must be taken by any man or set of men who may ask a patent from the world for a general harmony plan. Mr. Roosevelt as a peace advocate is at variance with Mr. Roosevelt the advocate of a tremendous navy and an overpowering army. But the warrior has retired until after November 8. This is the season for the peacemaker and for the meek and lowly in spirit."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) harbors a suspicion that the President is playing politics. It observes:

"It is not easy to repose complete faith in a conversion so suddenly brought about. Not until the quite recent appeal to the big stick against the republics of South America is forgotten will it be possible for skeptical Democrats to attribute the transformation of the hero of Kettle Hill into a member of the Society of Quakers to causes quite distinct from considerations of campaign expediency.

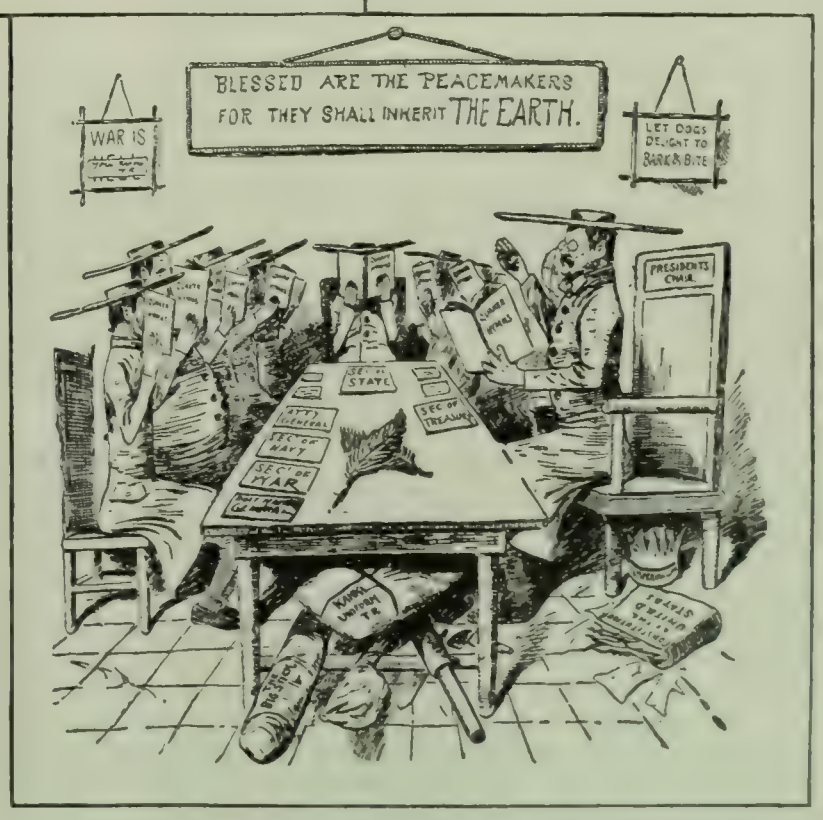
"Even if it be granted that the President is sincere in this matter, and has resolved henceforth to desist from calling all lovers of order and law 'weaklings,' it must be allowed that it would have been in better taste had he waited until after the election before springing his benign project. Had he done so, there would have been no ground left for questioning his motive, because if elected he would have been in a position to give force to his recommendation by four years of unwarlike policy, while if defeated, it would have been accepted as the honorable exhibition of a contrite heart."



"CLEAN-CUT" ISSUES.
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

MORE RAILROAD WRECKS.

THE alarming frequency of railroad accidents within the past few weeks again arouses the usual editorial expressions of indignation and creates the demand for some means of putting an end to the "slaughter" of passengers. Since July 1st, 240 lives have been lost in railroad wrecks, not counting the casualties in minor accidents which are passed over as a matter of daily occurrence. In July, 60 persons were killed in three conspicuous accidents, and in August 100 lives were lost by the collapse of a railroad bridge at Eden, Colo. Since then scarcely a day passed that an accident of some kind did not occur on one of the railroads of the United States. On September 24 nearly seventy persons were killed and more than a hundred were injured in a head-on collision near Newmarket, Tenn. The accident was caused primarily by the failure of the conductor and engineer to obey orders and stop the passenger-train moving east on a siding, in order to permit the vestibuled train moving west to pass. This was supplemented on September 26 by three more wrecks. Three persons were



A FALL MEETING OF THE CABINET.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

NO PEACE FOR ROOSEVELT.

killed in the wreck of a train which ran into an open switch at Lewiston, Me., while two persons were killed in Michigan and one in Illinois as a result of accidents.

The newspapers in their comments on this epidemic of wrecks discuss the subject as they have done many times before. They say the usual investigations will take place, but predict that as usual nothing will be done. The chief fault that is found, and it has been pointed out again and again, is the weak construction of passenger-cars. The reports of the wreck in Tennessee tell the old story of deaths in the day-coaches, while the occupants of the Pullman-cars escaped unhurt. This is explained by the fact that the Pullman-car is heavier and more substantially constructed, and it is almost impossible to crush or telescope it. "If passengers are safe in cars built this way," asks the Baltimore *Sun*, "why are not all passenger-cars built as strong as the sleepers? The only possible reasons why they are not so built are the additional cost and the greater weight and consequent increase of expense in motive power."

Statistics show, says the Baltimore *American*, "that more persons were killed and wounded last year on the railroads of the United States than have been killed and wounded up to the present time in the war between Russia and Japan," and the London *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that probably the chief cause of our large record of casualties "is the hasty and imperfect construction of the lines, the makeshift arrangements for saving time, and the general rush of strenuous life." The New York *Herald* gives the latest figures in regard to railroad casualties, and then discusses the various phases of the subject. To quote:

"There were more than 86,000 casualties, including nearly 10,000 deaths, upon our lines in the latest fiscal year for which the completed figures have been compiled by the authorities. In the latest corresponding year only six passengers were killed in the whole of the United Kingdom by accidents to trains. The casualties to passengers, employees, and all other persons on the railways of the United States in recent fiscal years (ending June 30) have been as follows:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.
1895	6,136	33,748
1896	5,845	38,687
1897	6,437	36,731
1898	6,859	40,882
1899	7,123	44,620
1900	7,865	50,320
1901	8,455	53,330
1902	8,588	64,662
1903	**9,840**	**76,553**

"With the growth in traffic and the increased income of the railways the plea made a generation ago of poverty on the part of the railway corporations and hasty construction 'to open up the country' is obsolete. There is no excuse to day for improvised construction or flimsy rolling-stock, and the public may well challenge the policy of distributing enormous sums in dividends while maintaining a single-track line and running trains in opposite directions over the same rails.

"The satirical suggestion that accidents might be prevented by making a director ride on every locomotive is not practicable, but it is practicable to institute more rigid investigations into the causes of these disasters and to inflict adequate punishment upon those responsible for them. England's comparative immunity is in large measure due to the fact that the Board of Trade will prosecute and secure the imprisonment of the guilty person, whether he be an engine-driver or a director.

"It is significant that in Saturday's accident, as in so many others, the great loss of life was confined to the inmates of the flimsy day-coaches, which collapsed like eggshells, while the heavier sleeping- or parlor-cars withstood the shock and were not even derailed. Is it not time to insist upon more substantial cars for all passengers and to institute a rigid inspection which will eliminate those that have become old and rotten? One theory advanced to explain the failure of the west-bound train to stop on Saturday at the proper point is that the engine-driver had died at his post. Whether this was the case or whether the engine-driver had a mental lapse, there is a timely renewal of the suggestion that there should be two men within reach of the throttle and both acquainted with the running orders. The increasing number of fatal accidents has excited public feeling, and certainly legislative measures will be taken to check this ruthless slaughter on the rail."

IRISH SUPPORT OF ROOSEVELT.

ONE feature of the campaign is an apparent shifting of Irish sentiment from the Democratic party to the Republican. The Boston *Pilot*, one of the leading Irish Catholic papers and for more than twenty years a Democratic journal, came out flatly for Roosevelt early in the campaign, and has been expressing itself so emphatically since that it is strongly intimated that the Democratic managers have tried to buy it, but without success. *The Irish World* (New York), an Irish Catholic weekly which was Republican in the Blaine and Harrison campaigns, is attacking the Democratic party as a party that would introduce free-trade and throw open our markets to the invasions of the British. *The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament* departs from its attitude of political neutrality to print a long eulogistic article on President Roosevelt as "a Providential man." The President, it is said, has confessed on several occasions that he is half Irish. The settlement of the friar lands dispute in the Philippines by this Administration was very pleasing to the Roman Catholics. Cardinal Satolli, in his interview with the President, told him that his action in that matter was "an example of the highest wisdom and equity," and he added, "because of this I saw a sweet smile on the venerable countenance of the already dying pontiff, who, laden with years and at the height of his glory, gave up the government of the church militant blessing the American public."

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JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE,
Editor of the Boston *Pilot*, which has come out for Roosevelt.

Joseph Smith, an Irish Presbyterian who writes occasionally for the Boston *Pilot*, says, in urging his countrymen to vote the Republican ticket:

"Is not it about time for Irish-Americans to cut loose from the party that stands for everything the Irish hate and despise and ally themselves with the men and forces which stand for intelligence, progress, humanity, and Americanism? Is not it about time the Irish-American recalled his manhood and self-respect and divorced himself from a party which lives by the negation of human rights, which has gathered its strength from its contempt for law and constitutional wisdom and which by its every act has shown that it despises the Irish tools and fools it uses?"

The Pilot says editorially:

"The President is held up to obloquy by a large section of the country simply because he will not sanction the attempted nullification of those amendments to the Constitution which were intended to make emancipation truly effective. The opposition to him is bitter and varied, ranging from the comparatively mild denunciation of the St. Louis platform to the brutal insults leveled by the governor of Mississippi at the President's mother, and the more practical burning of negroes alive in the State of Georgia a week ago.

"In the name of equal justice to all, of common humanity to the oppressed, of the laws of the country, and of the higher laws of God, we wish success to the brave champion of the right. We wish to see Theodore Roosevelt elected, so that our country may be respected all the world over, not alone because of its military strength or commercial success, but because an American need not blush to avow his nationality in any barbarous land where men are not burnt at the stake.

"The young men of America have in the present campaign an

opportunity of showing their appreciation of true Americanism by voting for the man whom James Bryce calls 'the greatest President since Washington.' When they are old men, they will be proud of having cast that vote."

The Irish World, after declaring that England sided with the South in the Civil War in the hope of gaining an opportunity to flood our markets with smuggled goods, goes on to allude to the present campaign thus:

"The industrial slavery to which England sought to subject the American people in three wars waged against this country she would now again by force of arms impose upon us if she saw a favorable chance to do so. There is, of course, no such chance. But England is not altogether without hope of accomplishing by indirect means and agencies what she dare not venture to attempt in her own person. There are Anglomen to-day in America as there were in 1776 and in 1812. Those Anglomen to-day are acting on their natural instinct. It is to be hoped that Americans of Irish blood will act on their instinct also."

SENATOR HOAR.

THE only adverse criticisms passed upon the career of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, by the newspapers have the peculiar effect of offsetting each other. What one regrets, another considers his noblest quality. The only flaws in his judgment, we are informed by the Republican press, were his disagreements with the party leaders on the Philippine and Panama issues; but to the Democratic press his "noble loyalty to the right" on these occasions is convincing proof of his lofty statesmanship. What the Democratic press regret was his inability to see any good in their party; while to the Republican papers this virtue redeems his errors of judgment on the matters of party policy.

President Roosevelt, in a telegram to the Senator's son, says that "the loss is not yours only, but of all those who believe in the lofty standard of purity, integrity, and fearlessness in public life." And ex-President Cleveland, in a statement to the press, says that "his ability, his high-mindedness, and his freedom from political trickery furnish an example of a useful life which may well be imitated by all those intrusted by their countrymen with public duties." He was "not anxious to please men, but to serve them," says Governor Bates, of Massachusetts. The newspapers class him with Webster and Sumner. "He was the one Senator that brought down the traditions of the elder days," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, and "was the one statesman that linked the times of Sumner, Seward, Chase, Wade, and Trumbull with our own." Senator Hoar's grandfather, Samuel Hoar, was a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and his maternal grandfather, Roger Sherman, was the only man who signed all four of the famous documents—the Association of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States. Thomas Jefferson said that Roger Sherman "never said a foolish thing in his life." Senator Hoar represented his district in Congress for eight years, and his State in the Senate for thirty-seven, and it is a matter of national remark that he grew poorer during his political career, beginning public life with a fortune of about $100,000, and ending it with an income of only $1,800 a year, outside his official salary. Altho seventy-eight years of age, he was in good health until the death of his wife, during the last session of Congress; their devotion had led many to predict that neither would long survive the other.

In a speech in his home city of Worcester last year, Senator Hoar stated the key-note of his motives thus:

"If my life has been worth anything, it has been because I have insisted to the best of my ability that these three things—love of God, love of country, and manhood—are the essential and fundamental things, or that race, color, and creed are unessential and accidental."

And in his "Autobiography of Seventy Years," he said:

"I formed my opinions carefully in the beginning. I have adhered to them and acted on them throughout. I formed them in many cases when they were shared by a few persons only. But they have made their way and prevail. They are the opinions upon which the majority of the American people have acted, and the reasons which have controlled that action seem to me now, on looking backward, to have been good reasons. I have no regret and no desire to blot out anything I have said or done, or to change any vote I have given."

Many newspapers contrast the character and career of Senator Hoar with those of some of his colleagues in the Senate. To quote the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"He was not a modern Senator; he was not the attorney, directly or by indirection, for any interest: it would be inconceivable that

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A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF SENATOR HOAR,
Who died in Washington on September 30 at the age of 78.

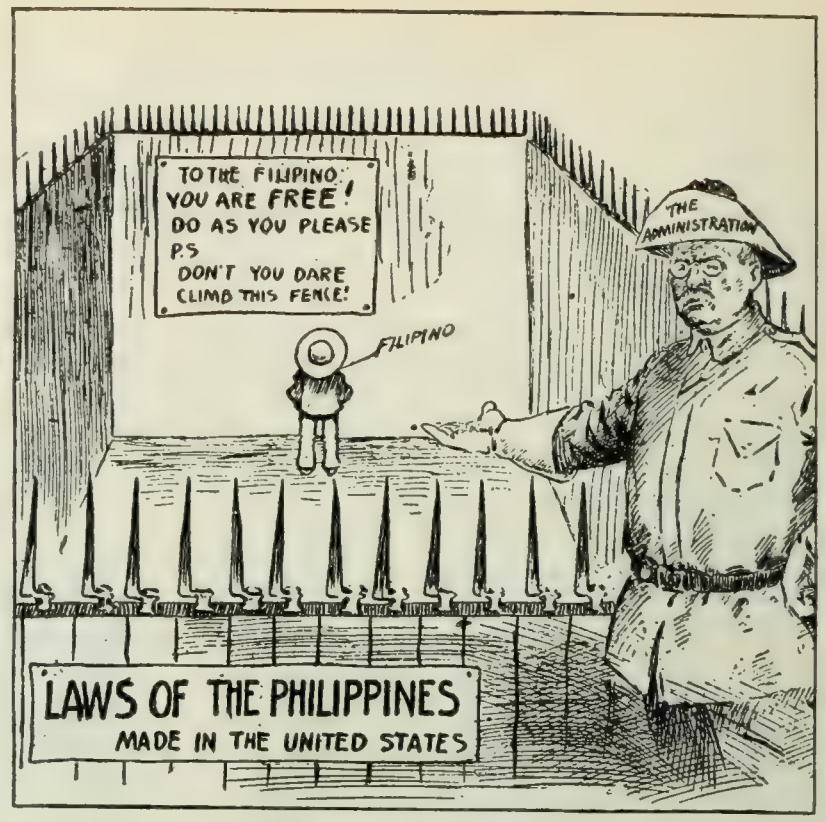
it should be said of Senator Hoar that he sat at the ticker and noted the sugar-market while the vote was being taken on Cuban reciprocity or on a tariff bill, or that he had cast an eye on the silver bullion market while a silver measure was under discussion. He was above and beyond all this wretched business; he was an old-fashioned, erect man who had simple righteousness for a rule of conduct; he was an idealist, not merely by profession, but in practise, and was in his public career attorney for the people and their representative."

Says the New York *Evening Mail*:

"As long as the confidence and affection of all the people are given to such a man, it is foolish and false to assume that the old standards are departing and the old ideals becoming broken. The people still know a man when they see him. Still they respect and honor the statesman who loves the republic better than he does himself, who never falters in his service, to whose fingers gold does not cling, and whose never-forgotten ideal is the people's welfare. While they honor such qualities above all others, pure and able statesmen will continue to come to their service.

"His life was an inspiration to Americans, and all the more so from the fact that he was an earnest and loyal partisan. His position admirably represented the feeling of the average American citizen. He would not forsake his principles for party, but he had allied himself with a great organization which answered his ideals, and he remained actively and aggressively loyal to that organization. It is a most encouraging thing that such a man has lived

"HI, THERE, YOU, DON'T READ THAT—THAT'S NOT FOR YOU!"
—McCarthy in the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union*.



"SELF-GOVERNMENT!"
"Say, what's the matter with you Democrats, anyhow? Aint we letting the Filipino do as he pleases?"
—Spencer in *The Commoner*.

DEMOCRATIC CARTOONS ON THE FILIPINO.

out a long life almost wholly made up of public service, that his estimation has steadily grown through all that time, and that upon his death all parties and all factions join in doing him equal honor."

ANTI-LYNCHING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

A NEW spirit of opposition to lynching is appearing in the South. Hitherto every lynching of more than usual atrocity has been followed by deprecatory editorials whose undertone has often been a note of excuse rather than condemnation. But the meek and ladylike behavior of the militia at Statesboro, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala., seems to have aroused the Southern spirit. The Atlanta *Constitution* and *Journal*, the Savannah *News*, the Charleston *News and Courier* and *Post*, the Columbia *State*, and many other Southern papers approve the course of Governor Terrell and Acting Governor Cunningham in their actions against the militia companies involved, and it is expected that the companies will be dismissed from the service in disgrace. The grand jury at Huntsville returned indictments against twenty-six men, called for the impeachment of the mayor, the sheriff, and the chief of police, advised the reorganization of the police force, and censured the militia. "We must either make a stand for law and order to-day," says this grand jury in its report, "or surrender to the mob and the anarchists for all time." Governor Terrell, of Georgia, offers a reward of $250 each for the arrest and conviction of the men who lynched a negro in Franklin county on September 18; the people of Talbotton, Ga., held a mass-meeting on September 24 and demanded the arrest and punishment of the men who had shot two inoffensive negroes near there, with the resulting arrest of two of the three men accused; in Monroe, Ga., on September 23, a negro who had killed a white woman was quietly and legally executed; and a repression of the lynching spirit in a negro murder case at Clarkton, N. C., inspires an editorial in a negro weekly at Laurinburg, urging the blacks to cooperate with the whites in suppressing negro crime. The Lomax ex-Confederate camp, of Montgomery, Ala., adopted some striking resolutions in condemnation of lynching a few weeks ago, in which they say:

"We appeal in thundering tones to all Confederate veterans, their wives and daughters, to all other similar organizations North and South, especially to the Grand Army of the Republic and to that great and glorious organization, the Daughters of the Confederacy, one and all by precept and example, voice and moral influence, to help put a stop to this barbarous, unlawful, and inhuman crime of torturing human beings."

The Southern press argue that if the lynching mania continues to grow, it will cause a reaction against the Democratic party in the North, frighten capital, immigration, and negro farm hands away from the South, and will give the Administration an excuse for forcible interference. Governor Terrell has hinted at this last danger as a possibility. The Savannah *Press* says on this point:

"*The Press* believes that the present Administration is largely responsible for the tension between the whites and the blacks in the South. *The Press* has expressed this idea before, and believes that it is a fact. Men, however, who indulge in the disorders which are blackening the history of the day must reflect that they are playing into the hands of the demagogues at Washington, whose political purposes are served by a return to violence and disorder in the South. These men are making the election of Parker impossible; they are clinching the return of Rooseveltism and race riots, and a resort in the South to the militarism which is justified in the Philippines.

"The employment of troops in the South, the equipment of federal courts with inquisitorial powers to serve its processes in the counties of Georgia, the extension of the federal power over the lives and liberty of the people is one element of militarism which the Republican Administration might employ. Such intervention will be attempted if our people allow disorders and bloodshed to continue. The sad part of it is that the Administration would have some show of reason to justify the policy of the buccaneer."

The Columbia *State*, in reply to those who defend lynching by saying that the Southern women must be protected, remarks:

"The men who commit the crimes are the men having the least regard for the maintenance of Southern manhood and womanhood. To maintain that they are defending the integrity of the race is either bold hypocrisy or utter lack of conception of the true conditions. . . . Our observation is that the men who participate to the greatest degree in lynchings are those who have least regard for their women, who expose their women to contact with the other race, who make their women do manual labor, who patronize the dispensaries freely, and who associate on terms of equality and friendship with negroes of both sexes. And Senator Tillman knows that not one lynching in six is for an offense against women, and, moreover, that the action of the mob tends to endanger rather than protect women.

"If the 'race question' is disturbing any considerable number

of Southern whites we are very much mistaken. It is largely a political bugaboo, and we believe there would now be absolute peace between the races but for President Roosevelt's ill-advised attitude; but if the South was in danger we would not look to the mob for salvation. We wish our own laws and our own courts respected. If Senator Tillman would make a campaign in behalf of the law, it would be a striking example of a change for the better in our condition."

Senator Tillman defends the lynchers by saying that "mobs are bad, but they are evidence of a spirit of liberty," and declares that "we are between the devil and the deep sea, but we will protect our women and will stand by our principles and form of government of our fathers." John Temple Graves, in his Atlanta *News*, replies to every Atlanta *Constitution* editorial against lynching with one on the negro peril, and he suggests a revival of the Ku Klux Klan in case the federal Government tries to interfere. Mr. E. R. Lively, of Atlanta, who evidently regards the negro peril as worse than the lynching peril, writes in a sarcastic vein to the Atlanta *Journal* thus:

"The court of inquiry, which the governor appointed to investigate the shameful dereliction of the troops sent to guard the valuable lives of the Statesboro murderers, having faithfully and fearlessly performed its duty and brought in indictments against those whom it deemed responsible for the disgraceful fact that nobody was slaughtered there except two condemned murderers, it now remains for the court-martial to continue the good work, and mete out condign punishment to the miscreants who so wantonly and feloniously refused to do the bloody but glorious work which our humane Government had sent them there to perform.

"The crime of not murdering is a very heinous offense, and those guilty of the same should be visited with the direst penalties. While it is doubtless true, as has been claimed, that the mob so far outnumbered the soldiers that no amount of bloodshed could have saved the prisoners for the sheriff to hang, still, if the troops had done their duty and fired into the mob, they could at least have slaughtered a score or so of the lynchers, together with some who were not lynchers, but were there endeavoring to dissuade their fellow citizens from their fell determination to deprive the sheriff of his exclusive privilege, and many homes would now be desolate—fathers, mothers, wives, children mourning their loved ones; but instead of this, they let those poor, defenseless blacks be ruthlessly sacrificed without shedding a single drop of innocent blood in behalf of the law! Horrible! Can any punishment be too severe for such a crime?

"The God we are supposed to worship is reported to have said: 'Thou shalt not kill.' Of course this means 'thou shalt not kill except according to law.' Certainly it can have no reference to the shooting down of innocent men by those whose business it is to kill. I am sorry that, not being so familiar with the Bible as I should be, I can not just at this moment recall the chapter and verse where the Almighty delegates authority to human governments to hire men to violate his command; but, by diligently searching the Scriptures, you will doubtless discover the passage, for I am sure it must be there."

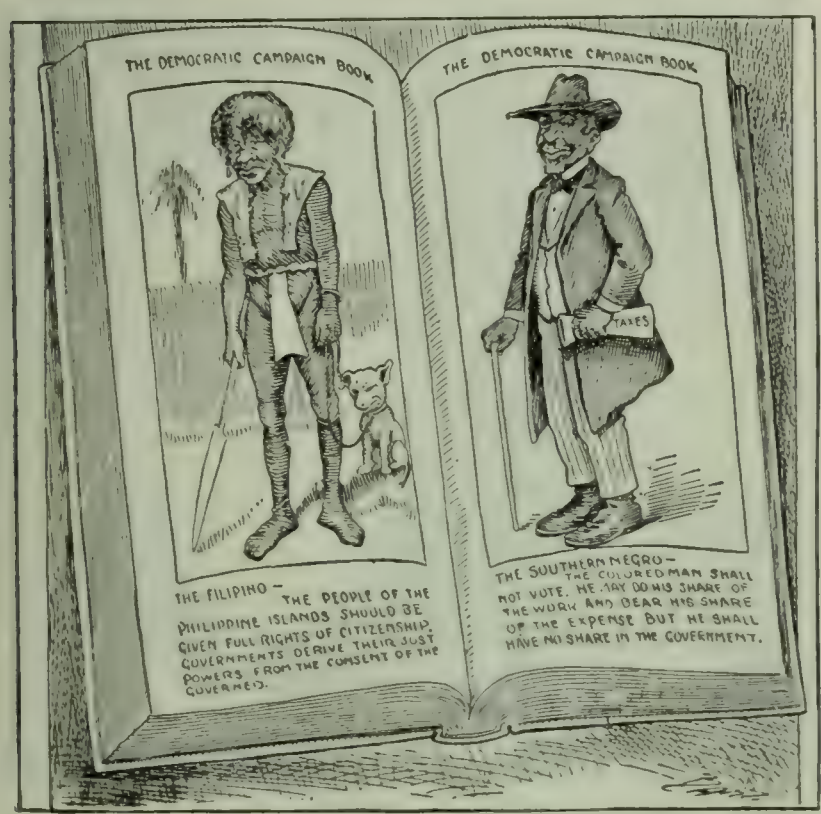
INJURIES TO THE "CONNECTICUT."

WHEN it became known, early this week, that three attempts had been made within the past few months to wreck the new battle-ship *Connecticut*, which was launched on Thursday of last week at the Brooklyn navy-yard, suspicion was directed at almost every one who could possibly have been guilty. The New York *Sun* suggests that the damage was the work of disgruntled labor-unionists; the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* suggests that is was the work of disgruntled non-unionists; *The American* hints at "an anarchist group," or "the agents of some foreign Government that dreads this great addition to our navy"; *The Tribune* suspects that "some mechanic with a disordered mind has determined to wreak vengeance for some imaginary wrong"; and the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* speaks of jealousy between the workmen building the *Connecticut* and the workmen at Newport News building the *Louisiana* as a possible cause.

The Tribune, in the following paragraph, describes the attempts to wreck the ship:

"The three attempts to wreck the vessel were by boring a number of holes lengthwise through the rivets fastening the keel-plates; by placing an obstruction on the launching-ways, a long bolt driven vertically in the timber warp so as to protrude five or six inches, and by boring a hole about one inch in diameter through the ⅝-inch steel keel-plates. This hole had been so bored that on the outside it was hidden by the cradle, about ten feet up from the bottom line of the keel. Thus an inspection on the outside on Thursday morning failed to reveal it. The shrewd placing of the hole is alone sufficient to convince many that the work was done by a mechanic thoroughly familiar with the construction of the ship."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* recalls



TWO PAGES FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BOOK.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

WHY NOT BEGIN AT HOME?
John Sharp Williams has a ballot-box for the Igorrote, but none for the Mississippi negro. —Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

REPUBLICAN CARTOONS ON THE NEGRO.

the fact that labor troubles in the navy yard have been attended with violence which may have caused ill-feeling. He says:

"The Navy Department has experienced continual difficulty with labor at the New York yard, which is an 'open shop.' An effort was made by union labor agitators to interfere with the work of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company, of Cleveland, O., which was constructing by contract a traveling-crane to be used in building the *Connecticut*. It was found necessary to picket the yard, and special quarters were provided for the protection of the men who worked for the company.

"S. C. Massey, a delegate of the Housesmiths' Union, induced three-fourths of the men working for the Brown Company to quit. Rear-Admiral Rodgers directed that Massey be expelled from the yard. Frank D. Beale, foreman of the company, was assaulted, but he put a pistol in his pocket and stuck to work. Most of the men returned to their places, but the walking-delegates kept up their work persistently. John Snyder, of No. 722 East Twelfth Street, was arrested on April 13, 1903, and was identified as one of Beale's assailants. Some of the agitators had been specially incensed at Washington L. Capps, now chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and chief constructor at the New York yard when the building of the *Connecticut* began."

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* Washington correspondent says of the rivalry between the Brooklyn and Newport News yards:

"When the *Connecticut* was authorized by Congress, it was recognized that the building of a battle-ship in a government yard was an experiment, and that the competition with private yards made it important to have accurate information as to the time taken and the cost of construction under government auspices, as compared with the same factors of construction in private yards.

"It is provided that there should be a report to Congress covering all points of interest in regard to the *Connecticut* and also in regard to the *Louisiana*, her sister ship, which is being built in the Newport News yard. There is often a natural rivalry between the workmen of ship-yards, and the mischief may have come from this source. Had the *Connecticut* actually sunk, the *Louisiana* would, of course, have had the lead, and the cause of the sinking might have been attributed to imperfect construction and workmanship in a government yard.

"Of all this the Navy Department to-night has no positive evidence."

THE Carnegie Steel Company has decided to employ no men who are more than thirty-five years of age. Old employes of the company are supposed to live on the profits of the Steel common they bought at 58.—*The Washington Post.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PRESENT indications are that Port Arthur will fall long before the price of meat does.—*The Chicago News.*

TO get the full significance of Senator Beveridge's "The Russian Advance" the reader should begin at the last page. *The Detroit News.*

WILL some bright political economist please tell us why the hardest work and the smallest pay usually go together?—*The Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee.*

THE strike is over. Now note how the price of steak falls to meet the ruinously low price of beef cattle. Let us know when you note this.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

SENATOR ALGER says there is a good deal of excitement in Europe over our Presidential election. We had been wondering where the excitement was.—*The Washington Post.*

UNLESS Kuropatkin eludes that enveloping movement his chances of eating his Christmas dinner in Tokyo may become much brighter than any one had expected.—*The Chicago News.*

NOISE, according to the scientists at St. Louis, is bad for the health. Doubtless it is because this is such a quiet city that Chicago has had such a superb line of health.—*The Chicago News.*

A PHILIPPINE SUGGESTION.—The question of giving Cripple Creek civil government has been agitated and has met with some approval. A civil commission has been suggested.—*The Manila Times.*

THERE was seventy cents in the Mississippi state treasury at the close of the fiscal day, Wednesday. The treasurer should have liquidated Governor Vardaman and made it an even dollar.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

COMMISSIONER WARE has hung the sign "The Lord Hates a Liar" in the Pension Office. Applicants for pensions might supplement the sign with one reading "The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

WITH kindly consideration for the nerves of his distinguished guest, Mr. J. P. Morgan yesterday showed the Archbishop of Canterbury nothing more disturbing than the wreck of a train. Some day, when the Archbishop is more acclimated, Mr. Morgan may take him into the gallery of the Stock Exchange and let him watch the wreck of a whole railroad.—*The New York World.*

BOOKS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN. (A catalogue up to date.) Addicks, J. Booker—"Up to Knavery." Bryan, Edward Everett—"The Man Without a Party." Carnegie, Mary—"To Have and to Give." Chamberlain, John—"The Tariff's Progress." Cleveland, Isaac—"The Indifferent Angler." Croker, James Lane—"The Squire Invisible." Fairbanks, Emily—"Blathering Heights." Folk, Henryk—"Quo Evadus?" Hearst, Nathaniel—"The Yellow Letter." Hill, Guy de—"Mal-Ami." Hohenzollern, Edward Noyes—"Harum Scarum." Jerome, George—"The House with the Purple Shudders." Low, Gen. Lew—"Ben Thar." McAdoo, Eugene—"The Wondering Shoo." Morgan, Thomas—"Plutopia." Murphy, Rudyard—"Captains Outrageous." Odell, Mark—"Hogging It." Parker, Grant—"The Man Who Did." Parkhurst, Hall—"The Infernal City." Platt, J. M.—"Ornamental Tommy." Rockefeller, William Dean—"The World of Main Chance." Romanoff, Robert Louis—"Hoodwinked." Roosevelt, H. Rider—"It." Woodruff, Francis Hodgson—"Little Lord Jauntiboy." Tillman, Lewis—"The Grunting of the Snark."—EDWIN BJORKMAN, *in the New York Evening Post.*

ECHOES.

MISS DEMOCRACY—"Alton, don't stand there looking so ridiculous."
PARKER—"But I'm listening for a responsive echo."
MISS DEMOCRACY—"You'll never hear an echo until you say something."
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

THE TREE OF PROSPERITY.

PARKER—"Seems to me that needs pruning."
—Keppler in *Puck.*

TWO VIEWS OF JUDGE PARKER.

LETTERS AND ART.

ARE COLLEGE MEN BECOMING "FLABBY"?

PROF. BARRETT WENDELL, of Harvard, makes the assertion, in his recently published article in *The North American Review* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 24), that college students are growing "flabbier and flabbier in mind." His statement is called in question by President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, who declares that, on the contrary, "there never was a time when, taking all in all, college men held a purpose more firm, or when their moral character was more vigorous, or when their grit and pluck was more admirable." President Thwing says further (in *Harper's Weekly*, September 24):

"A certain bucolic brusqueness of manner, a certain rural simplicity are indeed passing away. But the passing of brusqueness and of simplicity does not intimate the coming of weakness and insipidity. Robustness underlies urban and urbane manners quite as constantly as it underlies bucolic brusqueness. The expression of hearty vigor, intellectual and ethical, has become more human, more regular, more sane, and more gentle. But the hearty vigor itself is just as hearty and just as vigorous. One should not mistake quietness for weakness."

The whole athletic movement, so we are told, "makes against flabbiness," and "tends to create a manhood more vigorous and conscientious." The tendency to give college men greater freedom is also cited as one that, on the whole, makes for "self-responsibility, self-reliance, and self-control." If innovations are needed, continues President Thwing, they are in the direction of a more rigorous college course, and a greater emphasis on the personnel of the teaching-staff. He goes on to say:

"I am sure that the presence of personalities who embody those qualities of character the very opposite of flabbiness would quicken the fellows into vigor and virility. Character makes character and personality becomes like personality. What a record of men who have helped boys to become men is set forth in the history of American colleges! Albert Hopkins, as well as his more distinguished brother at Williams; Woolsey and Packard, of too brief career, at Yale; Lord, of Dartmouth: what influence have they exerted in making men! If only one could be permitted to tell of the men now living who have helped and are helping to make college men live! Professor Wendell and I can together name such creators of character. Let there be great scholars in the college and great teachers. Neither can be too numerous nor too great. Let there also be great men who shall help to make great men through the inspiration and impressiveness of great manhood.

"In securing the noblest results in character, the college man should, moreover, be impressed with the seriousness of all life, and of American life in particular. To such intimations of seriousness college men are especially susceptible. The higher the call which life makes, the more easily do college men hear and the more eagerly do they heed it. Think of the way the college men, North and South, went to the war in 1861! Higginson's 'Harvard Memorial Biographies' and Johnson's 'University Memorial,' concerning the sons of the University of Virginia who fell in the great conflict, prove that hundreds and thousands of these college boys counted not their life dear unto them, but only dear to the nation or to their commonwealth. The problems of the present, of labor and capital, of the colored race, are as serious as was the problem of union or disunion of forty years go. The problem of transmuting this new, heterogeneous, aggressive, tempestuous life of America into quiet orderliness and mature strength, into judgment and temperance, is of incalculable significance. The impression of such great problems upon the minds and hearts of college men arouses them to do their duty through clear thinking and vital action. The comprehension and realization of great duties transmutes any tendency toward flabbiness into firm and virile strength."

Prof. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, writing in *Harper's Magazine* (October) under the title, "The School of Life," pursues a similar line of thought:

"The academic atmosphere has its dangers, of which the greatest are a certain illusion of infallibility, a certain fever of intellectual jealousy, and a certain dry idolatry of schedules and programs. But these infirmities hardly touch the mass of students, busy with their athletics, their societies, their youthful pleasures. The few who are affected more seriously are usually cured by contact with the larger world. Most of the chronic cases occur among those who really never leave the preparatory institution, but pass from the class to the instructor's chair, and from that to the professorial cathedra, and so along the spiral, bounded ever by the same curve and steadily narrowed inward.

"Specialists we must have, and to-day we are told that a successful specialist must give his whole life to the study of the viscosity of electricity, or the value of the participal infinitive, or some such pin-point of concentration. For this a secluded and cloistered life may be necessary. But let us have room also in our colleges for teachers who have been out in the world, and touched life on different sides, and taken part in various labors, and carried burdens, and been buffeted, and learned how other men live and what they need. . . . . .

"Let us keep our colleges and universities true to their function, which is preparatory and not final. Let us not ask of them a yearly output of 'finished scholars.' The very phrase has a mortuary sound, like an epitaph. He who can learn no more has not really learned anything. What we want is not finished scholars, but equipped learners; minds that can give and take; intellects not cast in a mold, but masters of a method; people who are ready to go forward wisely toward a larger wisdom.

"The chief benefit that a good student may get in a good college is not a definite amount of Greek and Latin, mathematics and chemistry, botany and zoology, history and logic, tho this in itself is good. But far better is the power to apprehend and distinguish, to weigh evidence and interpret facts, to think clearly, to infer carefully, to imagine vividly. Best of all is a sense of the unity of knowledge, a reverence for the naked truth, a perception of the variety of beauty, a feeling of the significance of literature, and a wider sympathy with the upward-striving, dimly groping, perplexed, and dauntless life of man."

AMERICAN ART AND LITERATURE IN ITALIAN EYES.

THE energy of American writers and artists elicits a tribute of wonder, not unmixed with admiration, from Gis Leno, a writer in *L'Italia Moderna* (Rome). He takes the view that our intensity of purpose is due to "a motive which always influences Americans, when it is a question of competition in any field of enterprise"—namely, the desire to "beat the record," in rivalry with Europe. He says further:

"The American is proud of having built up in a hundred years the most worldly form of all civilizations, and he is eagerly bent on advancing farther still in every direction which leads to the acquisition of material wealth. He wishes to make this wealth an instrument by which he may attract the universal admiration of the world, and for this he depends upon the steel-like tenacity of his own character and the strength of a will which does not recognize the impossible. America stands at the head of the nations in industry, commerce, and finance, and her millionaires and multi-millionaires are anxious also to obtain the intellectual supremacy of the world. In applied sciences the American is the most enthusiastic and the most triumphant of inventors; in mechanics, the most progressive of constructors; in pedagogic science, the most zealous of innovators, leaving behind all the old methods and fixing his gaze on the most modern ideas of instruction and education. In religion, he is the most audacious agitator and the most eloquent proselytizer; witness the operations of such men as Ireland and Gibbons. In philanthropy he is the most wisely liberal; in biologic science the most unwearied of investigators. At present his ambition soars still higher. He wishes to set up his throne on the most radiant peaks of art and literature. And in order to attain these heights he does not take, like men of other nations, the slow and beaten tracks; it is his natural disposition to make straight for the goal, and, as in business affairs, to secure above everything else the saving of time.

"Hence it comes to pass that in most of his artistic and literary

productions there appears, with few exceptions, that restless pursuit of immediate result which carries with it in the eyes of Europe the stamp of inferiority. When he does depart from this line of activity, dictated as it is by his very temperament, he does so, not of his own motion, but through outside influence; he takes his tone from foreign teachers and models his creations in accordance with the schools of the world's greatest masters.

"In this case American prose writers, abdicating, in large part, their instinctive originality, are not to be distinguished from English and European writers. American artists and American poets yield to a tone which is actually non-American.

"American painters and sculptors make their abode in Italy or Paris. Some of them go to London or Monaco; very few of them remain in the United States. They derive their inspiration from Italy, France, England, and Germany, and they belong, for the most part, to the Italian or the French schools. As examples of the truth of this statement may be cited Whistler, Sargent, Gaynor, Church, Harrison, Pearce, Bridgman, Smith Lewis, Bartlett, etc. When American art does strike a really native note, it allies itself with the esthetic exigencies of the industrial arts, such as flourish in the workshops of Tiffany and are manifested in the architectural innovations of Hunt and Sullivan."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

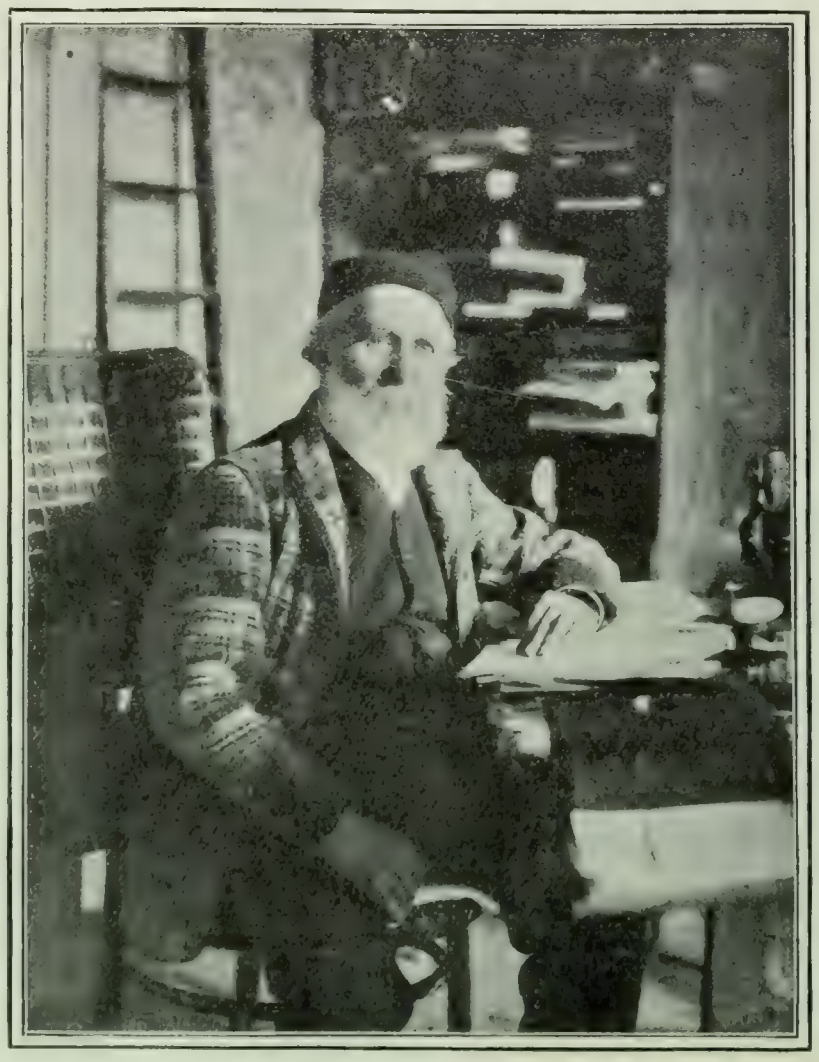
"THE NESTOR OF LIVING ENGLISH POETS."

HALF a century ago, a volume of poems falling into the hands of Walter Savage Landor so entranced him that he wrote a letter to a leading London newspaper proclaiming the appearance of a poet whom he rapturously compared, now to Keats, now to "a chastened Hafiz," now to the Shakespeare of the sonnets when the sonnets are at their best. Of the poet in whose work he found so much to admire, Landor knew no more than that "his station in life was obscure, his fortune far from prosperous," and that his name was Gerald Massey. Mr. John Churton Collins, who narrates the incident in a recent issue of *The Contemporary Review* (London), thinks that had Landor known all, "he would indeed have marveled." Gerald Massey was the son of a canal boatman, born to squalid poverty, and exemplifying in his career one of the most notable instances on record of the power of genius to assert itself under hostile conditions. He lingers to-day, "utterly indifferent to fame, wholly absorbed in pursuits which have no relation to poetry or to the themes which once awoke it,"—the sole survivor of a choir to whose strains the "infant democracy" of England marched to great victories. Says Mr. Collins:

"So heartily and fully did Mr. Massey throw himself into the life of his time that all that is most memorable in our national history during the most stirring years of the latter half of the last century is mirrored in his poetry. There is scarcely any side from which he has not approached it, from politics to spiritualism. To the cause of Chartism he was all that Whittier was to the cause of the Abolitionists on the other side of the Atlantic. Of the Russian war he was the veritable Tyrtæus. . . . In 'Havelock's March' the heroes of the Indian mutiny found a laureate as spirited and eloquent as Tennyson, whose 'Defense of Lucknow,' which appeared many years afterward, was certainly modeled on Mr. Massey's poem. Ever in the van of every movement making for liberty, he pleaded in fiery lyrics the cause of Italy against Austria, and of all the tributes of honor and sympathy Garibaldi received, he received none worthier than the poems dedicated to him by his young English worshiper. He extended the same sympathy to the Garibaldi of Hungary, and his 'Welcome' to Kossuth, when he visited England in 1851, if it does no great credit to its author as a poet, is at least proof of the generous enthusiasm which inspired it. . . . When the bigots hunted down Maurice, he addressed brave words of comfort to him; 'Bradlaugh's Burial' is in praise of a martyr of more doubtful character perhaps, but it strikes the same note. In the ringing lyric of 'Stanley's Way,' we have a tribute to heroism in another form. The fine poems on Burns, Hood, and Thackeray could only have come from one who had the sympathy and insight of kinship, and so could pierce at once to the essence of each, and the work of each. No one indeed can go through the two volumes of Mr. Massey's poems without being struck with what struck George Eliot when, as she made no secret, she drew the portrait of their author in Felix Holt—the innate nobility of the character impressed on them. Whatever may be their defects as compositions—and it may be conceded at once that they are neither few nor small—they have never the note of triviality. Instinctively as a plant makes toward the light, the poet of these poems makes toward all that appeals and all that belongs to what is most virtuous, most pure, and most generous in man."

Mr. Collins goes on to sketch the outlines of Gerald Massey's life, prefixing the comment that "a more striking illustration both of the independence of genius, when thrown on itself—for he had neither education nor sympathy—and of its irresistible energy—for everything combined to thwart and depress it—can not easily be found":

"His father was a canal boatman of the ordinary type, supporting on ten shillings a week in a wretched hovel a numerous family. A little elementary instruction at a penny school, to which his mother sent him, was all the education he ever received. At eight years of age he was working in a silk-mill from five in the morning to half-past six in the evening for a weekly wage beginning at 9d. and rising to 1s. 3d. Here he experienced all that Elizabeth Barrett so powerfully and pathetically denounced in a poem which nine years later brought indignant tears into the eyes of half England, 'The Cry of the Children.' . . . . In or about 1843 he came up to London, where he was employed as an errand boy. . . . Then social questions began to interest him. His own bitter experiences naturally led him to brood over the wrongs and grievances against which the Chartists were protesting and which they were seeking to remedy. He attended their meetings and, inflamed not only by what he heard but by what he had himself seen and suffered, as well as by the sympathetic study of the writings of English and French republicans, immediately threw himself heart and soul into the cause. At last poetry awoke in him, inspired, he tells us, not by politics, but by love. His first volume, 'Original Poems and Chansons,' was published in 1847 by a provincial bookseller at Tring, his native place. This was succeeded three years later by 'Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love,' a very great advance on the crude work of the preceding



GERALD MASSEY.

The Chartist poet-agitator portrayed in "Felix Holt, Radical"; author of "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love," "The Ballad of Babe Christabel," etc.

collection. . . . In Mr. Massey's next volume, published in 1854, appeared most of the poems on which his fame must mainly rest —'The Ballad of Babe Christabel with other Lyrical Poems.' From this moment his reputation was made. The volume passed through edition after edition and became the subject of eulogies so unmeasured that they may well have turned a young poet's head."

To Gerald Massey's poetic genius Mr. Collins pays this tribute:

"It is impossible to go through these volumes without being struck with the felicities which meet us at every turn, now of thought, now of sentiment, now of expression. How happy, for example, is this of Hood's witticisms:

Rich foam-wreaths on the waves of lavish life.

"How beautifully true and how originally expressed is this:

The plow of Time breaks up our Eden-land,
And tramples down its flowery virgin prime.
Yet through the dust of ages living shoots
O' the old immortal seed start in the furrows.

"How happy this:

The best fruit loads the broken bough:
And in the wounds our sufferings plow
Love sows its own immortal seed.

"Or:

Hope builds up
Her rainbow over Memory's tears.

"How simple and true is the pathos here:

The silence never broken by a sound
We still keep listening for: the spirit's loss
Of its old clinging place that makes our life
A dead leaf drifting desolately free.

"And this, too, we pause over:

Who work for freedom win not in an hour.
The seed of that great truth from which shall spring
The forest of the future and give shade.
To those that reap, the harvest must be watched
With faith that fails not, fed with rain of tears,
And walled around with life that fought and fell. . . . .

"Dante's scorn might have expressed itself in:

A midge blaspheming at the beam
That makes him visible; suns him in its gleam,
And gives him life for a moment to blaspheme.

"Or in another mood have envied, with its context, the magnificent line:

To whom *Night brings the larger thoughts, like stars.*"

THE SUPPOSITITIOUS INFLUENCE OF BOOKS.

SOME of our self deceptions concerning the influence of books are discussed by Agnes Repplier in her latest volume of essays, entitled "Compromises." She points out that since the beginning of book circulation the assumption has been persistent that "we are dominated by the printed page." That books were long regarded as formidable antagonists is amply evidenced by the long history of book-burnings, only brought to an end in England in 1849, when Froude's "Nemesis of Faith" was consigned to the flames by the dean of Exeter College, Oxford. She reflects: "The decline of church discipline and the enfeeblement of law permit books now to die a natural death; but the conviction of their powerful and perilous authority still lingers in the teacher's heart. If he knows, as is often the case, much of letters and little of life, he magnifies this authority until it seems the dominant influence of the world." Not so does the present writer look upon the subject. She smiles at "a writer in one of the British quarterlies" who "assures us with almost incredible seriousness that we are at the mercy of the authors whom we read." To her mind the potency of speech is far more active in dislodging settled convictions, for instance, than that of the printed page separated from the physical personality of the speaker, tho the latter method of reaching a hearer may have the advantage of "unbroken continuity and insistence." She writes:

"In the give and take of conversation, in the advance and retreat of argument, in the swift intrusion of the spoken word, made overpowering by the charm of personality, we encounter a force too subtle and personal to be resisted. Unconsciously we yield at some point to the insidious attack of thoughts and ideas so presented as to weaken our individual opposition, and adroitly force an entrance to our souls. But books, like sermons, fail by reason of the smoothness of their current; because there is no backwater to stir the eddies and whirl us into conflict and submission. We feel that could we have spent our 'mornings in Florence' with Mr. Ruskin, have looked with him at frescoes, tombs, and pavements, and have disputed at every point his magnificent assumption of authority, we might have ended by accepting his most unreasonable and intolerant verdicts. Could we free our souls by expressing to Mr. John Morley our sentiments concerning Mr. Gladstone, we might in return be impelled to share the enthusiasm of the enlightened biographer. But neither Mr. Ruskin nor Mr. Morley has the same power of persuasiveness in print. The simple process of leaving out whatever is antagonistic makes demonstration easy, but inconclusive."

AGNES REPPLIER,

Author of "Books and Men," "Essays in Miniature," "Philadelphia—The Place and the People," etc.

Beyond the foregoing Miss Repplier does not concern herself to seek too precisely the kind of "controlling influence" that books exercise. She has a few words of mild scorn for some of the obvious suggestions of its character. Thus:

"'There is no harm,' says Mr. Birrell sweetly, 'in talking about books, still less in reading them; but it is folly to pretend to worship them.' It is folly to exaggerate their controlling influence in our lives. We are not more modestly ardent after reading 'Vanity Fair,' nor more eagerly humble after spending long and happy hours with 'Emma.' No sober ambition stirs chastely in our souls when we lay down, with a sigh of content, 'Pride and Prejudice,' or Guy Mannering,' or 'Henry Esmond,' or 'Richard Féverel.' Even 'Anna Karénina' fails to inspire us with 'false hopes and enervating dreams'; and while we are often bewildered by Mr. Henry James's masterpieces, we have never been blinded by any. As for the ordinary novels that tumble headlong from the press, it is impossible to imagine them as inspiring either ardor or ambition, egotism or humility. They may perhaps be trusted to weaken our literary instincts and to induce mental inertia—'the surest way of having no thoughts of our own,' says Schopenhauer, 'is to take up a book every time we have nothing to do,'—but they are not, as their writers and their critics fearfully assert, the arbiters of our destinies."

The gospel of Carlyle, one element of which was "a belief in the overpowering influence of books," is taken up and quite manfully combated. Using for a text one of those universal sentences in which the Chelsea sage delighted—namely, "Not the wretchedest circulating library novel which foolish girls thumb and con in remote villages, but will help to regulate the actual practical weddings and households of these foolish girls," she retorts:

"More than this it would be impossible to say, and few of us, I hope, would be willing to say as much. The idea is too oppressive to be borne. Only authors and critics can afford to take this view of life. Personally I believe that a foolish girl is more influenced by another foolish girl, to say nothing of a foolish boy, than by all the novels on the library shelves. Companionship and

propinquity are forces to be reckoned with. Mind touches mind like an electric current. The contagion of folly is spread, like other forms of contagion, by personal contact. Books may, as Carlyle says, preach to all men, in all times and places; but it is precisely their lack of reticence, the universality of their message, their chill publicity of tone which reduces their readers to the level of an audience or of a congregation. If we recall the disclosures with which we have been favored from time to time by distinguished people who consented to tell the world what books had influenced their lives, we can not fail to remember the perfunctory nature of these revelations. It was as tho the speakers had first marshaled in order the most enduring masterpieces of literature, and had then fitted their own sentiments and experiences into appropriate grooves. This reversal of a natural law is much in favor when what are called epoch-making books come under public discussion. There are enthusiasts who appear to think that Rousseau evoked the French Revolution, and that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was responsible for the Civil War. When the impetus of a profound and powerful emotion, the mighty will of a great event, finds expression in literature—or at least in letters—the writer's mind speeds like a greyhound along the track of public sentiment. It does not create the sentiment, it does not appreciably intensify it; but it enables people to perceive more clearly the nature of the course to which they stand committed. These sympathetic triumphs are sometimes mistaken for literary triumphs. They are often thought to lead the chase they follow."

Miss Repplier asserts that our power of self-deception is never "so comfortable nor so resourceful" as in the matter of reading. She proceeds in her pricking of bubbles:

"We are capable of believing, not only that we love books which we do not love, but that we have read books which we have not read. A lifelong intimacy with their titles, a partial acquaintance with modern criticism, a lively recollection of many familiar quotations—these things come in time to be mistaken for a knowledge of the books themselves. Perhaps in youth it was our ambitious purpose to storm certain bulwarks of literature; but we were deterred by their unpardonable length. It is a melancholy truth, which may as well be acknowledged at the start, that many of the books best worth reading are very, very long, and that they can not, without mortal hurt, be shortened. Nothing less than a shipwreck on a desert island in company with Froissart's 'Chronicles' would give us leisure to peruse this glorious narrative, and it is useless to hope for such a happy combination of chances. We might indeed be wrecked—that is always a possibility—but the volume saved dripping from the deep would be 'Soldiers of Fortune,' or 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.'"

THE YOUNGER GERMAN DRAMATISTS.

APROPOS of the opening of the dramatic season of 1904–05, the Paris *Temps* has invited Herr Arthur Eloesser, one of the leading German critics, who regularly reviews plays and acting in the *Vossische Zeitung*, to describe for the French theater-going public the present condition of the drama in the art-centers of Germany. In an elaborate article, Herr Eloesser deals with the newer tendencies and fresh talent in the theatrical world, for it appears that Sudermann, Hauptmann, Waltzoger, Halbe, and the other famous playwrights are already regarded by the younger elements as "out of date," or out of harmony with the spirit of the time. Neither naturalism nor symbolism of the stereotyped kind satisfies the rising generation, and there is much straining after novel forms and unconventional methods. There is a demand for the "higher art," similar to that for the higher criticism.

Herr Eloesser reports, however, the failure of a so-called Secession Theater, as of a number of other independent enterprises intended to minister to the new dramatic needs of the period. The only new theater which has made a lasting success and really influenced the German stage is that conducted at Berlin by Herr Reinhardt, who has encouraged new playwrights and produced foreign works of originality, merit, or significance. One of the younger German dramatists, Wedekind (whose striking play, "Erdgeist," was reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST August 23) is described as follows:

Wedekind is, socially and artistically, a revolutionist. He is audacious, paradoxical, brilliant, and sensational. To give a play of his is to create a moral and psychological scandal. In his first piece he boldly undertook to depict the awakening of the instinct of sex, the moral change coincident with the advent of puberty. That lacked artistic consistency and strength, however. His "Erdgeist" is a cynical portrayal of woman as the temptress, the victim of animal passion, and the tyrannical ruler of man by virtue of her purely sexual nature. His latest play is a sort of tragicomedy, entitled "So ist das Leben" ("Such is Life"). It is meant to be symbolical and allegorical. The plot, in outline, is this: The king of a certain country loses his throne as the result of a popular revolution. He is degraded, deprived of all his wealth and power, and driven out. He wanders from land to land and suffers both privation and humiliation in exile He becomes a day laborer and guards a peasant's cattle. Then he engages himself as apprentice to a tailor; from this occupation he drifts into the profession of comedian, and finally he becomes the fool of the king who has succeeded him on the throne of his native land. This king is an ex-butcher elevated to his royal post by the popular revolution. Years pass, and on his death-bed the court fool, the former king, tries to make his real identity known, for the sake of a young daughter he loves and whom he would make heir to his rights. He is laughed at and scorned. Proofs are demanded; he has none, having lost all the papers which would establish his rank and title. He protests and pleads in vain. No one believes him, and he dies a fool.

Herr Eloesser believes that Wedekind, in this play, makes a personal confession, and means to show how the vulgar public turns away and rejects men of genius and power, men who have every right to recognition save the titles conferred or accepted by convention and usage.

Another of the younger writers of promise is Wilhelm Schmidt-Bonn, who has written but one quasi-play. This work is more akin to a ballad than to a drama, "a sad ballad with the refrain taken from the melancholy poetry of the vagabond." This play portrays the life of a tramp and the attitude of the cruel world toward him. After many years a vagabond returns to his own family and former sweetheart. He is repentant and implores pardon and welcome. The father, firm and just, but not humane or loving, instead of killing the fatted calf, orders him away. His former sweetheart gives him two flowers in lieu of bread. He returns to the highway, the "mother highway," which receives as children all those who are friendless and homeless and forsaken by all.

Schmidt-Bonn, Herr Eloesser writes, is a poet and lyricist, a man of imagination and literary art; but the dramatic gift he has as yet failed to reveal, and the technical side of playwriting is also entirely unknown to him.

After all, Herr Eloesser concludes, the contemporary German theater finds its best and most artistic representatives in the great dramatists of the generation to which Sudermann, Hauptmann, Schnitzler, and others belong.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

The Bookman's October list of the six best-selling books of 'the previous month is as follows:

1. The Crossing.—Churchill.
2. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.
3. The Castaway.—Rives.
4. The Silent Places.—White.
5. The Rose of Old St. Louis.—Dillon.
6. The Queen's Quair.—Hewlett.

"I CONFESS to a feeling of profound disappointment," says John Brisben Walker, in *The Cosmopolitan* (September), "with reference to the art displays at the St. Louis Exposition. To begin with, nine-tenths of the statuary is commonplace to a degree. There is an absence of intellectuality; the work of copyists everywhere abounds. . . . I took a committee of five, two of them selected for their knowledge of art, through the vast art-galleries of the Exposition—in which are displayed a greater number of square yards of mediocrity than have ever been brought together before in the history of the world. It was my intention to pick out and reproduce ten really great paintings, or, at least, ten great enough for three out of five of the committee to agree upon. . . . It was with surprise that as my committee reached the last room I discovered that we had not secured the necessary three-fifths vote required to complete our list of ten."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TELEPHONE IN THE WILDERNESS.

THE following interesting account of the use of the telephone in the lumbering business is quoted from *The Electrical Review* (September 24). The old view of the telephone as a device particularly useful in the business whirl of great cities must be considerably modified, for its use in very different conditions is growing daily. Says the writer:

"Throughout the forests, from the St. Johns to Vancouver, lumber camps belonging to the same interests are connected together and thence to the sawmills or wood-pulp works at frontier towns, from which communication can be held even to the metropolis.

"It was formerly the custom of each lumber interest to maintain a force of couriers, like the voyageurs of the Hudson Bay Company, and these hardy men, with knapsack, would travel twenty-five miles a day through the wilderness, over rough forest paths. Now the mill calls each camp in turn at stated hours, and receives reports and gives instructions to the foreman, and it is not necessary to dwell on the commercial advantages of maintaining such close touch between headquarters and outposts in any enterprise. Letters are read to men snowed in the forest fifty or a hundred miles away, and answers dictated by the lumbermen to a stenographer who transcribes them at the office and then mails them to their homes.

"The relative contentment among the men which is established by this frequent communication is highly advantageous to the working force, and, therefore, to their employers.

"The applications of the telephone to the operations of logging are alike novel and useful. The lines are run upon forest trees along the banks of rivers, and telephones which are contained in sheltering boxes are attached to trees and connected to the line.

"The *bête noire* of logging is the collecting of the logs together at some narrow place in a turbulent stream, and piling upon each other in a 'jam' to which contributions are made by every log floating down the river to this spot.

"The formation of a jam results from some obstacle, and generally occurs without warning, and it requires great labor, fraught with peril, to remove the logs from their constricted position. It is frequently necessary to use dynamite, and much lumber is destroyed by such explosions.

"With the use of the telephone warning of the initial formation of a jam can be given by one of the men patrolling the banks, who telephones to the men up the river to stop the further flow of logs at calm places, termed 'trips,' and it is an easy matter to break the small jam, for which further assistance can be had by summoning men from points lower down the stream.

"As soon as the small jam is removed, the men above are told through the telephone to release the logs held at the 'trip' and the stream of logs is resumed. . . . . .

"Beyond this, the use of the telephone renders log-driving feasible on the smaller rapid rough streams where it was formerly out of the question. Timber dams, with large sluiceways controlled by gates, are built at suitable points, and the men along the river telephone to the men at the sluiceways to open or close the gates as the water may be needed.

"In the Northwest from Spokane to Columbia Pass, the trees grow from sixty to one hundred feet in height, and from ten to thirty-six inches in diameter, and without branches for thirty feet above the ground. As in all these forest systems, the wires are attached to the trees.

"A lumberman at Hoquiam, Wash., was crippled for three years by an accident in the forest, and during this invalidism he directed his lumbering operations from his sick-room by means of telephones connected to his camps and logging-booms on the Chelalis River, thereby conducting a business of $250,000 a year under physical conditions which, had it not been for the telephone, would have rendered him, in his helpless disablement, dependent upon other resources, instead of being a man of affairs. . . . . .

"When a party was coming down the west branch of the Penobscot in the wilds of Maine, the guides turned their canoes to the bank one morning to the surprise of the sportsmen who did not see any indications of rapid water to need 'making a carry'; and they were still more puzzled when the guides remarked that they were going to order their supper.

"One of them opened a small box of a lumberman's telephone at the side of a tree and telephoned to a camp, many miles away, stating that the party would arrive at night, and gave directions for a supper; and when their destination was reached, ten hours later, everything connected with the supper, including the weary tourists, was ready. And yet, there are city restaurants where telephone attachments at the tables is counted as enterprise.

"The camps in the Adirondacks and the sanatoriums in the north woods are frequently equipped with telephones, and the Maine forest where Thoreau traveled as an explorer not so many years ago and which has never been occupied with settlement is equipped with telephones; and their circulars not merely announce the fact, but are illustrated by half-tones, which give photographic evidence of the lines entering buildings.

"It is submitted that the results, in comparison with other methods of communication available in either place, show that the telephone service is, relatively, more important in the forest than in the city."

DE VRIES'S MODIFICATION OF DARWINISM.

THE presence in this country of the distinguished biologist, Prof. Hugo de Vries, and his exposition in various addresses of his views on evolution have led to some rather extreme statements in the daily press, which describe him as an antagonist or even as an overthrower of the Darwinian theory. Professor de Vries himself describes his work as an effort to obtain a fuller proof for the main points of Darwin's conception, altho in one subordinate point his results have been different from Darwin's. Naturally this characteristic point is what his audiences desire to hear explained by Professor de Vries, and this has doubtless led to the reports noted above. De Vries's modification or revision of the Darwinian theory is thus described by its author in an address at the Chicago University printed in *Science* (September 23):

"In Darwin's time little was known concerning the process of variability. . . . Quetelet's celebrated law of variability was published only some years after the appearance of Darwin's 'Origin of Species.' Variability seemed until then to be free from laws, and nearly everything could be ascribed to it or explained by it. But the renowned Belgian scientist showed that it obeys laws exactly in the same way as the remainder of the phenomena of nature. The law which rules it is the law of probability, and, according to this law, the occurrence of variations, their frequency, and their degree of deviation can be calculated and predicted with the same certainty as the chance of death, of murders, of fires, and of all those broad phenomena with which the science of sociology and the practise of insurance are concerned.

"The calculations of probable variations based on this most important law did not, however, respond to the demands of evolution. Specific characters are usually sharply defined against one another. They are new and separate units more often than different degrees of the same qualities. Only with such, however, Quetelet's law is concerned. It explains the degrees, but not the origin, of new peculiarities. Moreover, the degrees of deviation are subject to reversion, to mediocrity, always more or less returning in the progeny to the previous state. Species, on the contrary, are usually constant, and do not commonly or readily revert into one another. . . . . .

"It became clear that the phenomena which are ruled by this law, and which are bound to such narrow limits, can not be a basis for the explanation of the origin of species. It rules quantities and degrees of qualities, but not the qualities themselves. Species, however, are not in the main distinguished from their allies by quantities, nor by degrees; the very qualities may differ. How such characters have been brought about is the real question with which the theory of evolution is concerned. Now if they can not be explained by the slow and gradual accumulation of individual variations, evidently the second alternative of Darwin's original proposition remains. This was based on the sports, on those rare and sudden changes which from time to time are seen to occur among cultivated plants, and which in these cases give rise to new strains. If such strains can be proved to offer a better analogy to real systematic species, and if the sudden changes can be shown to occur in nature as well as they are known to occur in the

cultivated condition, then in truth Darwinism can afford to lose the individual variations as a basis."

It is Professor de Vries's belief that this modification of Darwinism, which sees in the production of a new species a development analogous to the appearance of a "sport" or sudden anomaly, rather than the accumulation of slow and slight variations, has removed the weightiest objection to Darwin's hypothesis—an objection that, according to the speaker, has never been answered—namely, the contention that evolution requires a length of time so enormous that it far exceeds that allowed by geologists and astronomers for the existence of life on the earth. If species have arisen by relatively rapid "jumps," as de Vries thinks probable, the time required for the production of the present status would be vastly reduced. What is the evidence that Professor de Vries's view is the correct one? He has found it, he asserts, in experiments on plant variation, carried on for years in his own garden. He says:

"Fortune has been propitious to me. It has brought into my garden a series of mutations of the same kind as those which are known to occur in horticulture, and, moreover, it has afforded me an instance of mutability such as would be supposed to occur in nature. The sudden changes, which until yet were limited to the experience of the breeders, proved to be accessible to direct experimental work. They can not yet in truth be produced artificially; but, on the other hand, their occurrence can be predicted in some cases with enough probability to justify the trial. . . . . .

"These facts, however, only gave an experimental proof of phenomena which were historically known to occur in horticulture. They threw light upon the way in which cultivated plants usually produce new forms, but between them and the real origin of species in nature the old gap evidently remained.

"This gap, however, had to be filled out. Darwin's theory had concluded with an analogy, and this analogy had to be replaced by direct observation.

"Success has attended my efforts even on this point. It has brought into my hands a species which has been taken in the very act of producing new forms. This species has now been observed in its wild locality during eighteen years, and it has steadily continued to repeat the phenomenon. I have brought it into my garden, and here, under my very eyes, the production of new species has been going on, rather increasing in rate than diminishing. . . . It has become possible to see species originate, and that this origin is sudden and obeys distinct laws.

"The species which yielded these important results is an American plant. It is a native of the United States, and nearly allied to some of the most common and most beautiful among the wild flowering plants of this country. It is an evening primrose, and by a strange but fortunate coincidence bears the name of the great French founder of the theory of evolution. It is called 'Lamarck's evening primrose,' and produces crowns of large and bright yellow flowers, which have even secured it a place among our beloved garden plants.

"The most interesting result which the observation and culture of this plant have brought to light is a fact which is in direct opposition to the current belief. Ordinarily it is assumed that new species arise by a series of changes in which all the individuals of a locality are equally concerned. . . . The whole family gradually changes, and the consequence would be that the old form disappears in the same degree as the new makes its appearance.

"This easy and plausible conception, however, is plainly contradicted by the new facts. There is neither a gradual modification nor a common change of all the individuals. On the contrary, the main group remains wholly unaffected by the production of new species. After eighteen years it is absolutely the same as at the beginning, and even the same as is found elsewhere in localities where no mutability has been observed. It neither disappears nor dies out, nor is it ever diminished or changed in the slightest degree.

"Moreover, according to the current conception, a changing species would commonly be modified into only one other form, or at best become split into two different types, separated from one another by flowering at different seasons, or by some other evident means of isolation. My evening primrose, however, produces in the same locality and at the same time, from the same group of plants, quite a number of new forms, diverging from their prototype in different directions.

"Thence we must conclude that new species are produced sideways by other forms, and that this change only affects the product, and not the producer. The same original form can in this way give birth to numerous others, and this single fact at once gives an explanation of all those cases in which species comprise numbers of sub-species, or generate large series of nearly allied forms. Numerous other distinct features of our prevailing classification may find on the same ground an easy and quite natural explanation."

To Professor de Vries's mind the real significance of these new facts is not to be found in the substitution of a new conception for prevailing ideas. It lies in the new ways which it opens for scientific research. He concludes:

"The origin of species is no longer to be considered as something beyond our experience. It reaches within the limits of direct observation and experiment. Its only real difficulty is the rarity of its occurrence; but this, of course, may be overcome by persevering research. Mutability is manifestly an exceptional state of things if compared with the ordinary constancy. But it must occur in nature here and there, and probably even in our immediate vicinity. It has only to be sought for, and as soon as this is done on a sufficiently large scale the study of the origin of species will become an experimental science.

"New lines of work and new prospects will then be opened, and the application of new discoveries and new laws on forage crops and industrial plants will largely reward the patience and perseverance required by the present initial scientific studies."

THE AUTOMOBILE IN POLAR EXPLORATION.

THE use of a power-vehicle of some kind as a means of getting to the Pole has already been proposed more than once more or less seriously, but never by one who is personally familiar with polar exploration. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to the plan of Dr. Henryk Arktowski, a member of the Belgian antarctic expedition, to reach the South Pole, or its vicinity, with the aid of an automobile of special construction. We translate the following statement of Dr. Arktowski's scheme from *La Tribuna* (Rome). Says that paper:

"Arktowski certainly does not ignore the enormous difficulties of such a project and says definitely that it would be ridiculous to start for the South Pole with an automobile built like the ordinary motor-car. It would be necessary to construct an automobile that would combine solidity with perfect simplicity, a car that could be dismembered and transported with ease, that could work securely even in very low temperatures, that would have such moderate weight that it would not sink into the snow and yet be sufficiently heavy to conquer keen ascents on snowy surfaces. The proposition, in a word, is to replace the serviceability of the dogs with a machine that would work more reliably than these animals and, before all, in regard to the weight of its fuel would be confronted with a much smaller impediment than is offered by the food of the dogs.

"For this purpose he recommends preliminary experiments with Canadian sleds of large dimensions which, besides the otherwise necessary weight, would have to carry the motor also. The latter should be provided with two wheels similar to the paddle-wheels of a steamer, whose axles could be raised or lowered when a change in position might be needed. A whole train of sleds headed by such a motor would enhance the safety of the enterprise, altho it would surely decrease the speed considerably. The details of construction he would leave to engineers; but he says emphatically that, before making a decision in favor of a particular system, the projectors of an expedition should first make extended experiments at home and under conditions as similar as possible to those which prevail in the vicinity of the Pole—that is, during the winter.

"In regard to the particulars of antarctic exploration by motor the results of the latest expeditions to the South Pole must be consulted to ascertain when an expedition by automobile could begin most satisfactorily. The region, for instance, explored by the Belgian expedition is wholly unsuitable as a point of departure,

the nature of its surface, which is covered with ice of prodigious bulk, not permitting entry to the interior ice-field, the real inland ice, on which an automobile could prove its adaptability and excellence. Arktowski thinks that the whole interior of the unknown antarctic mainland is similar to that of Greenland, that it is covered with a uniform mail of ice of which only the outer edge is rent and furrowed and in the shape of glaciers sinks away to the sea. He believes that the eastern declivity of this stupendous mail of ice is largely the most accessible, and that especially that part of the coast of Graham's Land that slopes to Weddell Sea will present a surface similar to that of eastern Patagonia.

"On the other hand, there is a region in the antarctic in which glaciers show themselves in a wholly different form; and this is also the most interesting region for the reason that in it exploration has reached the farthest point of its journey to the South Pole. It is Victoria Land, where Captain Ross discovered the celebrated and incomparable ice wall which was recently examined more closely by the *Discovery* expedition with great success. The numerous journeys which the members of this English expedition made into the interior of this region of the antarctic and the photographs that were taken there prove that the region affords the most reliable opportunities for travel to the South Pole, especially with power-vehicles. And from this region, too, exploration could press forward with greater ease to the magnetic South Pole, for the latter probably is only moderately distant from the coast of Victoria Land. From the region of Termination Land, from which the German South Pole expedition sought to reach the same goal, this pole is inaccessible, as the failure of the German endeavor has shown. Arktowski's plan is by no means so extravagant as to preclude practical application; rather it deserves firm consideration and support, and such it will probably receive, from Belgium at least."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

May 24, 1896.

May 24, 1897.

MOUNT LANIN GLACIER, ARGENTINE.

THE RETREAT OF THE GLACIERS.

THE theory that glaciers all over the world are gradually shrinking, indicating an average increase in the earth's temperature, has already been alluded to in these columns. The matter is growing to be of commercial importance owing to the proposal to utilize glacial streams as generators of power, relying on the glaciers to furnish a steady supply of water from the melting ice. In *La Nature* (Paris) M. Charles Rabot gives several instances of glacial shrinkage in South America, accompanied by photographs, taken by Dr. Hausthal, of the La Plata museum, which show it plainly. Of the one reproduced here he says:

"The first example is furnished by the glacier on Mount Lanin, 39° 38 south latitude, in the Argentine territory of Neuquen.

"On May 24, 1896—that is to say, in the middle of the southern autumn—the glacier had a long tongue-like projection between two ancient moraines. A year later, on the same day, M. Hausthal examined this glacier again, and in the interval it had lost its lower part. Altho in 1897 the glaciation of the summit appeared more intense than in the former year, that was due to the presence of an abundant recent snowfall, which covered all the rocks."

Of course this one instance does not establish M. Rabot's contention; but he claims that it is typical, and that, amid the successive advances and retreats of glaciers in different seasons, they have been on the whole withdrawing, during the second half of the nineteenth century, in Spitzbergen, Iceland, Central Asia, the Rockies, and Alaska.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRICITY IN THE JEWELRY TRADE.

FROM an article on this subject in *The Electrical Age* (September) we quote the following paragraphs. The writer speaks first of the electric clock, which, altho slow in coming, has now been so perfected in construction that it will, he thinks, in the near future banish to a large extent the old weights and springs for moving the mechanism. He goes on to say:

"The simplicity of the electric clock immediately recommends itself to all, and jewelers and clock manufacturers anticipate better results from this kind of timepiece than from any of the old-fashioned ones. By means of an electro-magnet and a pivoted armature to which a pawl is attached that moves in the ratchet-wheel, the ordinary springs and train of wheels are dispensed with. With the swing of the pendulum, the circuit of the electro-magnet and a battery is opened and closed. One good dry-cell battery will operate the clock for months, and when the current is exhausted the cost of renewing is merely nominal. The electric clock thus does away with intricate machinery and the trouble of winding it every few days. The construction is so simple that any one familiar with the element of electricity can repair it. As the repairs of clocks and watches constitute a good part of the trade of the retail jewelers, the electric clock is not apt to prove so popular among them as the weight and spring clock.

"The ease with which any number of these electric clocks may be operated in synchronism is an advantage of no small moment. In factories, mills, and large manufacturing plants, where it is essential to have the exact time in all the rooms, the electric clock will prove of peculiar value. By removing the pendulums from all but one clock, with the others connected in circuit, the exact time can be kept with all the clocks in the plant. Furthermore, the regulation of timepieces by electric power from some central station is thus greatly simplified. With a wire running to the main clock of the plant, an exact regulation of all in the series could be instantly obtained.

"Electric clocks for watchmen have also been devised so that it is impossible for the operator to change the register, or in any way make the clock show the wrong time when touched. The electric apparatus is carefully locked inside of the case, and when the watchman puts his key in to register the time of his patrol it is impossible for him to manipulate the works in any way to suit his plans."

But this is not the only way in which electricity is used in the

jewelry trade. Electric motors are employed for grinding, drilling, and cutting stones and precious metals in many shops. Drills and grinding-machines formerly operated by hand or foot power are now worked by making connection with the nearest electric-light outlet. These are small affairs, but speed is essential, and electricity has made the work easier. To quote further:

"Most of the diamond-cutting was formerly done in Europe, and nearly all the stones shipped to this country were either set in jewelry or cut for immediate use. A great many are to day sent here for cutting and polishing, and a considerable trade has grown up in New York in this line. All the work abroad is done by hand, and it was not supposed for years that machinery could be adapted to this labor; but electricity has to some extent solved the problem. The operator has his small cutting instruments revolving before him. By a touch of a button he can reduce or increase the speed, adapting it entirely to the needs of his work. Diamond-cutting and polishing is thus done in half the time required when only hand or foot power were used.

"The drilling of holes in precious metals frequently requires a good deal of careful and steady work, and jewelers are now simplifying this by using small electrically driven drills. Likewise in polishing precious stones, the small hand lathe has been superseded by the electrically operated machine.

"The manufacture of paste diamonds, or imitation diamonds, and other artificial precious stones occupies a good deal of the attention of the jewelry trade. Millions of these imitation stones are used in this country. Their extensive use has developed a line of manufacture that is distinctly new and original. The stones retail for a few dollars apiece, and consequently their manufacture must be on a large scale. A jeweler's shop where they are cut and ground is generally equipped with electrically driven grinders, cutters, and drills, so that the work of preparing them for market can be conducted on a large scale. The quartz diamonds are very hard and demand a very hard-cutting point. The quartz is also brittle and easily fractured unless skill and power rightly handled are employed. The electric-cutting and drilling-machines are considered the best in existence, and it is only through their extensive use that Americans have excelled all others in the variety and quantity of artificial stones.

"America now ships them to all parts of the world, and they are so brilliantly cut and polished that only experts can distinguish them from the genuine diamonds. Yet hundreds of thousands of these stones are cut and polished for the trade every year in the New York shops.

"Rock crystal is the purest form of quartz, and this is employed extensively in the manufacture of artificial diamonds. As this is difficult to cut and polish, electric machines have been found indispensable by the lapidary."

THE MECHANICAL THEORY OF SEASICKNESS.

THAT the malady known as seasickness is due to a disturbance of equilibrium is sufficiently evident, altho just how this disturbance acts on the organism to produce its results has been a matter of much controversy. Under the above heading an article is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, September 10) by M. R. Bonnin, in which the author, without going too deeply into physiology, explains at some length the purely mechanical factors involved in the question. He reminds us that when a body swings, pendulum-wise, around a fixed point, its speed is variable. It is at rest just as it starts, moves faster and faster up to a maximum and then slows up until it stops just for an instant at the other end of its course. At any given moment it has three forces acting on it: its own weight, which pulls it directly down; the centrifugal force, directed away from the points around which it swings; and its own inertia, which acts in the direction of its motion. The first is of course constant in amount and direction, the second varies with the speed of the body, and the third with its position in its course. The result is that, during its oscillation, the total force acting on the body (sometimes called its "apparent weight") is continually varying both in amount and direction. This is the case on shipboard, where, M. Bonnin reminds us, these variations, as the vessel rolls cause great strains in the structure of the ship, necessitating vast strength in the hull. The same is true of moorings or fastenings, which, tho ample to sustain the weight of a gun, for instance, may be snapped if the vessel rolls suddenly. M. Bonnin goes on to say:

"Now replace such a body by a human being. He will be obliged at each instant to make efforts to put himself in balance with his 'apparent weight,' which is all the time changing in amount and direction. Again, his internal organs, suspended in the thorax and the abdominal cavity, will tend to oscillate continually, becoming displaced relatively to each other and pulling on their attachments. At certain moments the organs seem to rise, while at others they appear to grow heavier. Hence an effect of distress which may bring on nausea and is called seasickness when it arises from the motion of a ship. As the nausea results from the oscillations of the organs contained in the thorax and the abdominal cavity, we see why the horizontal position, which gives a point of rest to these organs in their receptacles, may, up to a certain point, diminish the effects of seasickness. The effects produced by pitching on variations of weight are similar but of greater intensity, especially at the ends of the vessel, where, on account of its length, the displacements, even with slight pitching, are more considerable and, consequently, the tangential forces are more important.

"It should be added that the hypothesis with which we have started to make this explanation clearer—namely, that the oscillations of rolling and pitching take place about a fixed point—does not accord exactly with reality. There is, to be sure, a point in whose neighborhood oscillation is very slight; but experience and calculation both show that in the movement of a vessel there is no point that is absolutely still."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE Japanese, like the Chinese, have no alphabet in the ordinary sense, every word in their written language being represented by a separate character," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "In telegraphing in these languages, therefore, about 10,000 words are selected, and figures ranging from 1 up to 9,999 are allotted to each word. Each word of a message to be transmitted by telegraph in these languages is then first given its proper number by the telegraph clerk, by means of a dictionary which has been prepared under the authority of the Government. These numbers are then transmitted by the Morse alphabet, and, when received, the message is translated back into the Chinese or Japanese characters by reference to a corresponding dictionary."

SUBTERRANEAN lakes have been discovered in the district of Eucla, in Australia, according to the *Revue Française*. "These lakes, situated nine or ten meters below the surface, must contain a large quantity of potable water, which is a fact of considerable interest in the very arid region where these are found. If it is possible thus to procure water in sufficient quantity, new territories will be opened to cultivation and colonization. This discovery of the subterranean lakes also explains the fact that the several rivers of Central Australia sink into the earth and are lost. The water of these streams soaks through the porous strata and forms the lakes in question. This discovery is analogous to those made in France and in various other parts of Europe by M. E. A. Martel, whose discoveries explain the sudden appearance of divers watercourses."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE lips are used to hold money, pins, pencils and almost every conceivable article," says Dr. C. V. Chapin in *Good Housekeeping*. "The telltale colon bacillus, which lives only in the intestines, has been found on the hands of ten per cent. of the Bostonians examined for this germ. I remember the disgust which overspread the faces in a railroad car when a woman was seen to give her poodle a drink from a public drinking-glass. No one else touched it during that trip, but it is more dangerous, and not less disgusting, to drink after human beings than a dog. Fortunately most disease germs die easily, and it is chiefly by the quiet, direct means of contact just suggested that the contagious diseases pass from one to another. If we put nothing into the mouth except what belongs there, we might ride in a car with a diphtheria patient and run no chance of catching the disease. Disease germs do not fly about, seeking whom they may devour. The matter of protection is largely in our own hands."

"PASSENGERS on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life preservers, if the plans of E. Salvator, a New York inventor, do not go awry," says *The American Inventor*. "To sleep with a cork jacket on is out of the question, so the inventor decided to make a preserver that would become effective only by its coming in contact with the water. It works on the principle of a water-generated gas which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated, the belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket. The belt is made of rubber, and is about eight inches wide and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which, when acted upon by water, instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean, and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT WILL THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE FUTURE BE?

IN view of the fact that the doctrines generally regarded as the very fundamentals of Christianity, such as those that deal with the inspiration of the Scriptures, the person and the work of Christ, and the revelation of the church's faith, are called in question in these days of heated theological controversy, speculations as to the outcome of the struggle and the future of Christianity possess much more than a merely academic interest. Father Hans Faber, a prominent reformed theologian in Zürich, has recently published a book under the title, "Das Christentum der Zukunft. Ein Ausblick im 20. Jahrhundert" (The Christianity of the Future. A View into the Twentieth Century), in which he argues as follows:

We shall solve the problem of modern Christianity when we come to a realization of the fact that the day of the church is passed, but the opportunity of Christianity has just begun. It was never a part of the original purpose of Jesus to abolish the old church, nor to establish a new one in its place. The establishment of a Christian church was due to the fact that the first believers accepted the Old Testament as an authoritative book. Christianity yielded to the danger that besets every religion—namely, that of assuming external form in the shape of a church. If the Roman Catholic Church was only the further development of the Jewish temple worship and priestly hierarchy, the Protestant church can be compared to the school of the Scribes in the synagogue.

It is argued that even if the church was not originally a part of Jesus's plan, such an organization was necessary for the spread of Christianity. But this is not the case. The organized church and the Christian ministry are the result of a compromise with the demands of the gospel. A churchly organization sets great and earnest duties upon the shoulders of one man, who is paid for it. But it is not right that one man should attend to the spiritual and another to the secular affairs. Equally harmful to the best interests of Christianity is the union of state and church, which has been effected by historical development.

The fact that Christianity is to so great an extent a failure in modern times, and that the churches are empty, is not the fault of Christianity, but of the church. The latter does not understand the great movements of modern thought, and to the deep problems of modern life it can give no satisfactory answer. It is neither indifference nor wickedness that keeps away the masses from the church, but rather the longing for truth, for ideals of life, for great thoughts. Everybody who can read the synoptic gospels correctly can see that the church does not preach what Christ proclaimed. The church offers dogmas *concerning* God, *concerning* the world, *concerning* Christ, which have been compiled from a number of misunderstood passages from *all* of the books of the Bible. Side by side with these dogmas is found an ecclesiastical system of interpretation. Christianity has come to be a book religion. It is possible to find "proof passages" for almost any doctrine. Modern preaching weakens by its endless repetitions the deep thoughts of the gospel. So-called "biblical thoughts" are so familiar to the hearers that they pay no attention to them. The sense of the essential in Christianity has been lost. "Interpretation" only confuses. The church has been wrapped up in theological discussion, while the earnest admonitions of Jesus for *life* are buried under this theological rubbish. True, the church's method is the easiest. But true piety is not something that can be *learned;* it must be *lived.* It is the first and foremost duty of the Christian to live in accordance with the teachings and spirit of Jesus, and all the ecclesiastical duties and the Sunday and festival observances introduced by the church do not belong to the integral parts of Christianity. Such innovations obtain no sanction from Jesus, nor are they in harmony with his spirit or teachings. Even the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper are not obligatory on the Christian, as they were never intended to be permanent ordinances. Some of the church customs, such as the confirmation vow, are little better than open falsehoods, or at best a conventional form. The church has no business to take part in the celebration of the marriage rite, nor in the burial of the dead. The Christianity of the future will be an effort to realize the moral ideals of its great Founder, and will discard all those abuses that in the course of historical growth have attached themselves to the church.

The Rev. Hans Müller reviews this work of Faber's in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, declaring that the author has indeed revealed a number of church abuses, and that modern Christianity is developing in the direction indicated. He thinks that Faber has done well in not attempting a detailed picture of what the Christianity of the future must be in order to maintain its hold on men, as this is a matter yet in process of development. Little more than the general character and nature of the coming Christianity can as yet be outlined.

A number of other books on this subject, tho not of the same general character as that of Faber's, have appeared lately, among them one entitled "Christus der Erlöser" (Christ the Redeemer) by a layman, Albert Ritter. The Rev. Hermann Kutter's "Sie Müssen! Ein offenes Wort an die christliche Gesellschaft" (You Must! An Open Word to Christian Society) is a sharp attack on the Mammon worship of the church of to-day.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN "EXHIBITION OF PREPOSTEROUS ECCLESIASTICAL VANITY."

APROPOS of the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury to this country, the well-known Protestant Episcopal organ, the New York *Churchman*, recently indulged in an editorial (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 3) which has excited the ire of denominational papers all over the country. The phrases in *The Churchman's* editorial which are held to be objectionable are those referring to "both National Churches," "the American Church," "the life of the National Church," etc., which are taken to indicate a disposition on the part of the Protestant Episcopal Church to claim for itself the prestige of a national church. By the Boston *Congregationalist* the use of such terms is regarded as "an affectation which only serves to increase suspicion and resentment among non-Episcopal Churchmen"; and *The Lutheran Observer* (Lancaster, Pa.) spares no epithets in denouncing this "remarkable exhibition of preposterous ecclesiastical vanity." *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) devotes four columns to this subject. It says, in part:

"Does *The Churchman* think that the 'sect,' 'communion,' 'denomination,' 'religious organization,' or 'church' which it represents is the National Church because it is preeminently adapted to the spirit of the American people? If that be its view, how does it account for the small number of communicants it has been able to make? It has required less of its communicants than any other religious body in the country. It has been here more than two hundred years, and to-day it is the tenth in the list of denominations. In several of the States it is hardly present. One of its own bishops declared that in the number of its communicants there are more women and youth relative to the whole number than in any large ecclesiastical body in the United States. . . . . .

"At the present time the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has twelve times as many communicants as the Protestant Episcopal; the Baptists more than six times as many; the Lutherans more than two and a half times as many; and the Presbyterians nearly as many as the Lutherans; the Methodists have nearly nine times as many; and the Congregationalists only about ten thousand less than the Protestant Episcopal Church. In all there are more than twenty-one million registered communicants not included in the Protestant Episcopal communion.

"We have been inclined to believe that the more ostentatious part of that church is in a small minority; but when the supposedly conservative *Churchman* coolly speaks of that church—with its seven hundred and eighty-five thousand members, standing only *tenth* in the order of American denominations—as the National Church, we are justified in suggesting to it that there is one name, and only one, that befits such colossal assumption, and that is, 'The Uncatholic Church of America.' . . . . . .

"Can not *The Churchman* see that its outbreak concerning a

national church makes impossible the thought of union with such a body? Does it suppose that the members of other communions—at least as conscientious as itself—will allow this sentiment to be uttered and remain silent?"

The Philadelphia *Lutheran* comments:

"The only sense in which we can speak of a *national church* in this country is this—namely, that all who have been baptized in the name of the triune God and are called Christians constitute the visible National Church, while all *true Christians*, in whatever denomination found, are the true National Church of the United States of America. How large this invisible church is God alone knows, for 'the Lord knoweth them that are His.'

"When we consider the millions of Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and others in this country, it seems somewhat strange to hear the comparatively small Protestant Episcopal Church calling itself '*the National Church*.' No doubt the Archbishop of Canterbury will see so much of the wealth and social distinction of this church that he may be inclined to look upon it as the National Church; but, if he sees a good deal of our country and looks over the statistics of our national census, he may conclude that to call it the *National Church* is somewhat premature."

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg) says:

"It is a singular fact that these pretentious claims do not in the least excite our resentment. They are simply interesting psychological specimens of religious mania, and we are no more offended by them than the alienist is offended by the pompous pretentions of his insane patient, who imagines he is emperor of all the earth. Of course such views and vaporings have their painful and pitiful aspect, and of course also such views and such a spirit must not be charged upon all Protestant Episcopalians. Very many of these are Christians."

THE FRAUDULENT SIDE OF SPIRITUALISM.

A SERIOUS revival of the study of psychic phenomena, including so-called Spiritualism, is predicted by the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, of New York. The subject, he thinks, is one that belongs to the "sphere of influence" of the clergy, and he urges upon ministers the duty of fitting themselves to take the leadership in this new series of investigations. With a view to clearing the ground for intelligent research, Dr. Funk has himself made extensive inquiries into the nature of Spiritualistic phenomena, the results of which he has embodied in book-form (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 16). In *The Homiletic Review* (October) he recounts a "unique experience" of his brother, Mr. B. F. Funk, in contact with the seamy side of Spiritualism. It seems that a business card bearing the words "Radium, Medium's Paraphernalia," and advertising "crowns, belts, hands, heads, veils, and full-size figures illuminated with the new radium light" which would "appear, gradually float about room and disappear," recently came into Dr. Funk's possession. The card carried a Chicago address, and it was handed by him to Mr. B. F. Funk with the request that he investigate and report the facts of the case. This report is now incorporated in Dr. Funk's article, and opens as follows:

"On my first call I was informed that in order to see this radium expert it would be necessary for me to make an appointment. The appointment being duly made and kept, I found the proprietor to be a youngish, gentlemanly sort of fellow, apparently refined and educated. The card served as an open sesame, somewhat stiff, gaining for me the desired interview. In reply to my question whether he sold outfits for mediums, he said, eyeing me closely: 'I sometimes sell things that are of interest to mediums and—to other people.' After a moment's silence he continued: 'What do you wish? What are you *after*?'

"Then followed much verbal fencing, when he finally said: 'I always insist, as a mark of good faith, that at the outset an order be given with payment for an outfit.' This outfit, he told me, varies in price from $50 to $1,000."

Mr. Funk went on to say that a lady friend in an Eastern city wished to equip herself as a Spiritualistic medium. "I do not wish her to do wrong," he concluded. To this the young man replied:

"'Certainly not, certainly not; I understand. I have many such among my clientele. It is my business to help mediums make a good show. They do not do wrong; on the contrary, they are doing a great deal of good in getting people to believe that their friends who have died are really alive. I have seen mothers made happy at the sight of their dead children, husbands at the sight of their departed wives. It has often brought tears to my eyes to see the simple faith of these people. If a man is a philanthropist who can multiply blades of grass, surely I or a medium should be entitled to praise if we cause rejoicing where there are tears. Why, my dear fellow, Spiritualists are the happiest people in the world. Why undeceive them? They are in heaven. It does them no hurt, but much good to believe these things. My business is to put clever people in the way of making the world happier.' The man grew quite eloquent in dilating on his philanthropic calling."

The report of the conversation continues:

"He finally asked: 'What kind of phenomena would you prefer that your friend should produce?'

"I replied: 'I wish her to give physical manifestations, such as the materialization of hands, of the entire human form, spirit voices, illuminated stars, sparks, rays of light, floating balls of fire, floating musical instruments, trumpet talks, slate-writing, mind-reading, etc. Are these things within the scope of your art?'

"He smiled at the modesty of my wish, then said: 'All this is merest child's play, provided your lady friend is apt, quick-witted, and has nerve. I am furnishing help after this sort to the mediums of Chicago—they all come to me; I know them all.'

"'Do good, genuine mediums use this kind of help?'

"'All mediums are *good* mediums and genuine mediums. I don't know any other kind.'

"'Is there no difficulty in manipulating this machinery or paraphernalia?'

"'It is so simple you will wonder why it is that people do not at once detect it. When you understand it, and understand the *modus operandi* of handling it, you will be much amused.'

"'How about slate-writing?'

"'Perfectly simple.'

"'With the tied slates, glued and sealed?'

"'Yes, oh, yes. I have laughed until my sides ached after a séance at the remembrance of how easily and completely the d. e.'s ['dead easies'] were fooled. To see a doting father take the materialized form of his dead child on his knee and pet it and kiss it, and then hear the little one say, "Now, papa, I must go; I feel I am getting weak," and then see the child slip from his lap and disappear, to the infinite surprise of all the faithful—it is more laughable than an Artemus Ward "wax-figger show."'

"'But is there no danger of getting caught?'

"'No, there are two hundred mediums in Chicago. How seldom you hear of an exposure.'

"'But I have been where I was permitted to touch the hand of a form. It seemed warm, as if flesh and blood.'

"This seemed to amuse him greatly. Finally he said: 'Yes: *it does feel precisely like flesh*. But this is another phase of the business. It is all explained when the outfit is sent.' . . . . . .

"After some more interchange of this kind of talk I said: 'Speaking seriously, do you mean to tell me that no mediums possess occult or abnormal powers; that it is all humbuggery and trickery?'

"After a few moments' thought, his face growing serious, he said: 'There *is* something mysterious, something that puzzles me at times about some mediums. I have seen phenomena that I can not explain. At times an outside influence seems to come over the medium, taking possession of her. What it is I don't know. Possibly telepathy will explain it, possibly spirits.'"

In his comment on this report, Dr. Funk admits "the abundance and the disgusting nature of the frauds which attend many spiritualistic séances," as well as the dangers that attend this line of investigation. He adds: "I have seen psychic cobwebs—if cobwebs they be—tangle the feet of even intellectual giants; and the shrewdest experts—to change the simile—need to sail these mystic seas with sharp eyes and level heads, for these seas are almost

wholly uncharted, and in sailing over them, at times, the ship's compasses exhibit inexplicable variations. Yet these investigations must be made and these seas must be sailed and charted."

THE "QUIET ATHEISM" OF RECENT FICTION.

FOUR of the best-selling novels of the day in England—Mr. Seton Merriman's "Last Hope," Mr. Anthony Hope's "Double Harness," Mr. Barry Pain's "Lindley Kays," and Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "Tommy and Co."—are grouped by *The British Weekly* (London, September 8) to illustrate what is deemed a significant and deplorable tendency. Dissimilar as they are in subject-matter and in treatment, these books are united, so we are told, by one characteristic—"the total absence of religion." There is hardly a reference in them to religious aims, motives, or consolations. "If our four novelists are truly describing the English life of to-day," says *The British Weekly*, "then Christianity has disappeared from our country." The same paper continues:

"Mr. Hope has much to say of men and women in the greatest tribulation, deceived and deceiving, sinning and suffering, driven through anguish even to despair. But he never suggests that Christianity came once into their minds. They never pray, they never think of God, they do not fear God, or love God, or repent before God. They do not seem to know that a God exists. . . . Mr. Pain's assumption appears to be that religion . . . is, tho not a hypocrisy, an absurd delusion. Mr. Seton Merriman, whose moral tone was very high, never once suggests the action of Christian forces. He could draw noble men and noble women, chivalrous, honorable, brave, sincere, faithful unto death. But they were never reinforced so far as we can remember by supernal powers, nor did they ever need such reinforcement. The atmosphere is purely pagan, tho the paganism is of the loftiest and most heroic type. In Mr. Jerome's book his sky is low and the heroism near, tho within the limits there is much kindness and good-fellowship."

The British Weekly comments on this "symptom" of irreligion as follows:

"We are always being told by our novelists that they must be true to life. When we grumble at the disagreeable incidents and the unhappy endings in their books they tell us that they are faithful to the facts. And in truth we find it hard to answer them, for the world is full of those who deserve happiness, and never secure it, of loving hearts that misunderstand or never find any one to understand, of peaceful homes suddenly ruined, of high purposes ending in utter moral failure, and novelists are supposed to be more instructed and more sensitive to the tragedies round them than other people. . . . But in the name of their own principle we venture to ask our novelists whether they are giving us life when they ignore religion? After all, this is a baptized people. Can it be that all the churches, and all the congregations, and all the preachers are absolutely without effect, that Christianity has died out of the world, that the English race has completely, and finally, and without struggle thrown off the religious idea? It may be unreasonable to expect from fiction the pleasure that fact does not give. We have no right to demand that everything should end well at last, in defiance of ordinary experience. But is it so that the basis on which civilization has rested for so many centuries has at last given way? Even Zola does not go so far as that. In his 'Paris' he pictures the church exhaling its last breathings in gasps of agony, but with him this is a vision of the future, and he clearly recognizes that Christianity will not descend to its grave without many tears, many pangs, many protesting cries. In the novels before us we are enveloped from first to last in an atmosphere of quiet atheism. It is bad enough that men so influential, and so powerful, and so strong in many ways as those we are criticizing should take this view. The divorce of literature from the church is a more serious business than is generally supposed. But it would be infinitely worse if their picture of life were true. For our part, we believe it to be utterly false. We believe that even where Christianity has apparently been abandoned, its great ideas come upon the soul in its moments of tension and its hours of dereliction. God does not leave Himself without a witness, and no faithful picture of the lonely, striving, enduring heart can leave Him out. Man is more than cunning mechanism and passing breath. The thin, vulgar, superficial creed of modern naturalism has not yet prevailed. The more one sees of life the nearer one comes to the core of human hearts, the more one feels how much religion there is even in those to whom religion seems to mean nothing, and less than nothing. When novelists understand this, we may have great books again. We may have great tragedies told frankly and simply. It is those who believe in no life but this who are compelled, as Mr. Hope is compelled, to patch up short-lived accommodations and impossible compromises. We can bear tragedy when we learn from Christianity that human misery and human failure may be not loss, but gain."

THE AFFIRMATIVE OUTLOOK FOR RELIGIOUS FAITH.

IN forecasting the future attitude of the thinking world toward questions of religious faith, Prof. A. C. Armstrong, of Wesleyan University, in his book called "Transitional Eras of Thought," discerns a tendency among philosophic thinkers toward a positive basis of conviction. The present age he designates a "period of transition," characterized by "confusion and dismay in the minds of individuals, as well as in the spirit of the age,"—a time when "the old is shaken or destroyed," and the new is "not yet present in its strength and beauty." In estimating the place where men stand at present in relation to religious and philosophic belief, he says:

"In certain respects the present age is of a different type from any of the eras of doubt and transition that have preceded it. In particular, a situation of especial difficulty has been created by the complexity of the questions with which the reflection of the time is compelled to grapple; the crisis has become acute because of the multitude of conflicting tendencies which have entered to confuse our thought, for we are still moderns. The cycle which began with the Renaissance and the Reformation is not yet ended. In spite of the revolution which took place at the end of the eighteenth century, men are still at work on questions come down from the age of Bacon and Descartes. The problems concerning knowledge which were then proposed have not received their definitive solution, nor can they be passed over as the unimportant questionings of an outgrown stage of culture. The mechanical theory of the world remains a crux for the advocates of a spiritual philosophy and the defenders of positive religious faith. Pantheism and atomism, monism and dualism, continue to engage the attention of philosophic minds under somewhat of the old inspiration, if not under the old leaders. As the nineteenth century closes and the twentieth begins, the Christian world resounds with the reformer's question concerning the seat of authority in religion. Moreover, the thinker of to-day is not only caught in the current of modern thought, as a whole, but is embarrassed by the fact that the breaking up of the eighteenth century was not brought to its term. Hume has lived on in the empiricism of the first half of the nineteenth century in Britain and the agnosticism of the generation just ended in many different lands. In Germany the negation of the eighteenth century was overwhelmed by the constructive systems with which the early decades of the nineteenth were filled. But these in turn went down so decisively before the onslaught of the empirical and the historical sciences as to throw men back on the difficulties, sometimes even back on the solutions, which Kant and Hegel and Schleiermacher believed they had forever put away. While this phase terminated and recovery began, it was discovered that there was left neither satisfactory system nor acceptable guiding principle for thought. It is evident, also, that the era has its peculiar problems, sometimes in the form of characteristic variations of older questions, sometimes of specifically new developments. There is the marvelous advance of physical science, with such discoveries as that of the conservation and correlation of energy and that of biological evolution, and such theories as the principle of development conceived as a world-law; there is the growth of the historical spirit and the application of the historical method to the question of origins, in particular to the origin of religion; there is the development of critical inquiry, especially in relation to the documentary records of Christianity; there is the progress of democracy, not only in its moderate and lawful, but also in its socialistic and anarchistic phases—and all press on the thinker of to-day with questions as

imperiously demanding answers as the answers are difficult to give. To whatever quarter, therefore, we direct our gaze, it is plain that the age is filled with uncertainty and travail. Our task is harder than that of our fellows in other times, for we are burdened with a double load. We are trying to do two days' work in one. We are struggling with difficulties inherited from the past and with new perplexities born of our own intellectual life."

In dealing with the bases of belief, one of the first problems attacked by the author is that of the effect of scientific reflection upon the principles of ethical and spiritual life. He points out the necessity of inquiring "whether science is altogether in conflict with these," and whether, "if taken in its literal, or even in any fair interpretation, it tends to nullify or destroy them"; again, "whether . . . and quite apart from the endeavors of the professional 'reconcilers' to force a complete and exact adjustment between the two departments of thought, it includes in this region also tendencies of a reconstructive kind." Upon this point he proceeds:

"At least in so far as the researches of science, or inferences based upon them, have revealed the inherent correlation of natural and spiritual truth, or have thrown fresh light on this connection in cases where it was already known—at least to this extent there is justice in the claim that through their aid the foundations of morals and religion have been strengthened. The critical ethical antinomies, for instance, which have been created or brought into prominence by 'scientific' ethics, have beyond all question been a source of painful anxiety for the contemporary moralist; but a partial, if only a partial, return for his loss is to be found in the fact that the truths for whose safety he is most concerned have been shown in general to correspond to the principles of science, and this in an age when science has been shown to be the dominant factor in thought. In regard to the influence of science on religion, the most remarkable phenomenon of recent years has not been the continuance of doubt touching religious truth, but the production of evidence by science itself,—by psychology and anthropology, by sociology, by the new-born science of religion,—in proof of the integral and essential position of religion in individual life and human society."

The "socialization of religion" is another evidence the author sees of the return to faith, tho he points out that the true bearings of this tendency are obscured by a "mass of errant opinion," one part maintaining "that religion, taken in its social applications, is of itself sufficient to heal the wounds under which society suffers, no heed being given to the influence of economic, political, and other non-moral forces on the conditions of social welfare": another part contending "that social progress and the religion of Christ so exactly correspond that the church must be transformed into an institution devoted exclusively to the promotion of social ends." "To avoid vagaries of this kind," he says, "requires knowledge and careful thinking, knowledge greater and more exact, thought more deliberate and circumspect, it is to be feared, than are given to the subject by many impassioned orators who fill the air with the proclamation of their religious panaceas for the social maladies of the time." We quote, in conclusion:

"And yet the socialization of religion does form an important topic for consideration. To begin with, it is an evident part of the progress of the age. In the last analysis, it is true, religion is an individual and personal matter. . . . But religion has relations also which go beyond the circumference of the individual life. This is the great truth which the social movement of the age is bringing into the focus of religious thought, not merely for the criticism of religion and its amendment, but as a means to its progress and further conquests. . . . All the sects agree in this, that it is a paramount obligation of religious men to promote the things which make for purity and temperance and righteousness and justice and peace; to bind up the broken-hearted, to give liberty to the captive, to open the eyes of them that are blind. And the social movement brings at once a motive and an opportunity for performing these duties on a scale greater than in the past, and in ways more in harmony with the spirit of the time. Hence arises a second advantage for religion at the present juncture. By its attention to social questions it is brought into closer touch with the moving forces in modern life; and since there is no apologetic so effective as the evidence of experience, the resultant benefit to the cause of belief is of a most valuable kind. For when religion adopts the well-being of society as among its own concerns, while at the same time it extends a relieving hand to the many who are alienated by their sufferings from faith in God as well as from confidence in the sentiments of his professed worshipers, it secures a new hold upon the mind of the world. Long it has been complained by the parties to the great debate that there is a breach between religion and culture. Here is suggested a means of overcoming the alienation, or at least of taking useful steps toward that end. In the revival of religious feeling and the renaissance of faith which have of late begun to manifest themselves in the English-speaking countries—less markedly perhaps in continental Europe—this reciprocal approach of religion and society has played an important part. And in so far as the churches shall rise to the measure of their opportunities, it is also reasonable to expect an increased constructive influence from the movement in the happier era which we hope may soon succeed the doubt and darkness of recent years."

THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT IN ARMIES.

THE war in the Far East lends special interest and timeliness to an article from the pen of Gen. F. Canonge, of the French army, which appears in the *Correspondant* (Paris), and which deals with the religious psychology of the troops who took part in the Crimean campaign. The general holds that "moral forces are more potent than material forces in war." "The men on whom has fallen the supreme honor of commanding soldiers in the field," he says, "have always made every effort to utilize the mighty influence of religion. . . . A belief in the immortality of the soul and in God is the only thing which can induce a poor soldier to make the sublime sacrifice of his life." Even Frederick II. and Napoleon I., as he points out, employed religion as an instrument of control and government, and the commanders of the French forces before Sebastopol were religious men. We quote further from his article:

"The fatalism of the Mohammedans composing the Turkish contingent was put to a severe test in the Crimea; but it helped to support them through the general lot of suffering and to mitigate the exasperation they felt at the utter want of solicitude manifested by their leaders.

"The Protestant pastors arrived too late in the Crimea to give to the English soldiers the consolations of religion. . . . In certain cases it happened that dying soldiers made their confession to their comrades. The piety of the Russians is well known, and it is not necessary to dwell upon the moral support which they derived from the orthodox religion. All accounts of the time are unanimous on this point. Soldiers and officers wore metal scapulars stamped with the image of the Virgin or of a saint. The Greek priests, or popes, fostered this religious enthusiasm, after the example of the Czar Nicolas, and preached the Holy War in the name of 'this sacred soil, on which St. Vladimir received his baptism.'

"Such were the religious sentiments which animated our adversaries as well as our allies, the Piedmontese, who also were Catholics; and we can safely say that Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican, and Mussulman soldiers all manifested during their campaign their belief in God."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A REPORT compiled by W. J. Semelroth, of St. Louis, chief secretary for the World's Fourth Sunday-school Convention, held at Jerusalem in April of this year, shows that this country contains 139,817 Sunday-schools, or more than half the number existing in the entire world.

"THE facts in regard to the great international revival campaign conducted by Dr. R. A. Torrey and Mr. Charles M. Alexander," says *The Michigan Christian Advocate*, "should stop the mouths of that class of people who imagine that revivals are an impossibility in these days and that Christians are shorn of their strength. It is not yet three years since these evangelists began their work in Japan, China, Australia, and Great Britain, yet sixty thousand persons have confessed Christ under their labors, more than half of them being in Great Britain within one year."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S REAR-GUARD AND OYAMA'S NEW FLANKING MOVEMENT.

MODERNIZED Japan's English newspaper admirers—with the London *Times* at their head—indulge a hope that her military masterpiece, known as outflanking Kuropatkin, will take the town of Mukden by storm. All the old favorites will appear. Messrs. Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki are to lead left, center, and right respectively. Experience gained during the record-breaking run at Liao-Yang has suggested improvements in the wings, and, should Kuropatkin remain long enough within the theater of operatinos, this successful Japanese tour of Manchuria will close its season with that well-rehearsed spectacle, another Sedan. Thus far the official program, which Tokyo intends shall be adhered to even if it rains. There is much conflict of press opinion as to whether Kuropatkin will play the part assigned him. The Paris *Figaro* thinks that by the time the Oku-Nodzu-Kuroki combination opens its next engagement Kuropatkin will be making a series of one-night stands between Tieling and Harbin. All courtesies to the press are suspended.

But it may be best to employ the technical terminology of those who seek the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth. Kuropatkin is believed by London experts to be carrying out what is styled "the slow and concentrated" form of retreat. This is severely straining the tactical capacities of his rear-guard, which has "to make a stand" whenever the pursuing Japanese armies come too near. If the rear-guard is successful in its efforts "to make a stand"—at a point, say, close to Mukden or near Tieling—Kuropatkin ought to get away with his army comparatively intact. But it is the business of the three Japanese armies to prevent this. The Japanese center pushes ahead "to occupy the enemy in front." Just what the Japanese left may be up to remains uncertain, but there seems little doubt that the Japanese right is still attempting what it has never yet succeeded in accomplishing. It has to "walk around" the Russians, holding passes, bridges, and like points in Kuropatkin's long line of retreat to the north.

Through the maze of "rear-guard actions," "advances," "flanking movements," "cavalry screens," and "artillery duels," the Paris *Gaulois* and *Temps* think they see that Kuropatkin is making his escape. The London *Standard* and the London *Mail* concede that the Russian commander is displaying an exceptionally high order of military skill in the operations. They tell us, however, that Kuropatkin's retreat has more than once been imperiled by the incompetence of his rear-guard commanders. They have spoiled some beautiful maneuvers for Kuropatkin by forgetting that the combats of a rear-guard are imperatively defensive. They neglect to keep the proper distance between the rear-guard and the main body. They seem to have forced Kuropatkin to put from a third to a fourth of his forces into the rear-guard. Nevertheless, the rear-guard has so far managed to come out after every "stand" with the loss of comparatively few guns. It has destroyed houses and villages in the path of the Japanese. Above all, it has staved off another Sedan. Says the London *Standard:*

"General Kuropatkin has certainly been able to continue his retreat, and he has done so with his army still in a fairly cohesive condition and with his artillery intact. He has reached Mukden, and may have an open road to the north; but then, he might have gained all that without a list of casualties which amounts to twenty-five or thirty thousand, and without inflicting upon his soldier and his civilian countrymen the demoralization and depression which are the natural result of defeat in the field. On the other hand, the victors still have their work before them. The army of Manchuria, tho weakened, is intact. The decisive blow has not been struck, and now it must be delivered elsewhere, either at Tieling, or perhaps at some place more to the north, and consequently further from the Japanese base on the sea, and nearer the iron belt along which, we must presume, Russian reinforcements are steadily flowing. There are statements that Kuroki is swinging round Mukden, and may, after all, envelop his opponents. But Marshal Oyama's latest despatches do not support that view. They suggest that the Japanese main body are well south of the Manchu capital, and that they have a rear-guard in front of them, which is not yet broken down."

The vital feature in the tactical duels, according to the London *Times* and the Paris *Temps*—two dailies which seldom agree in their interpretations of the campaign—has to do with numerical superiority. If the Japanese do not decidedly outnumber the Russians, their flanking movement is foredoomed to failure. "When you desire to envelop an enemy who knows what you are at," we are told by the military expert of the London *Speaker*, "(and it must be remembered that some such movements, notably Sedan, were successful because one opponent did *not* know what his enemy was at), you must occupy him by your frontal attack while the margin which your numerical superiority gives you walks around and cuts his line of retreat." But the Paris *Figaro's* expert thinks Kuropatkin a difficult person to walk around. The military expert of the London *Times* forecasts:

"In view of all the circumstances, the line of action of the Russian commander-in-chief appears to be dictated for him by necessity. He must cover his retreat by a widespread cloud of not very efficient mounted men. He must hold Mukden as long as he can on account of the advantages offered to all armies by the retention of a great and populous center, and for the sake of the prestige which will accrue to Japan from its loss. He must concentrate both his beaten troops and his new reinforcements at Tieling and endeavor, if he can, to preserve this capital point for the sa e of an ulterior offensive. If he can not hold it, he may be compelled to fall back to Harbin, there to organize and prepare a winter or a spring campaign. Whatever he elects to do, he must not allow the winter to surprise him in the open field without adequate preparation for the hutting and feeding of his troops. . . . . .

"Whatever the views of the Japanese staff may be as to an ulterior advance to Harbin, there can be no question that the possession of Tieling is highly desirable on all grounds, since it is necessary to deprive the Russian army of its gate of entry into southern Manchuria during the winter, and to impose upon it the necessity of forcing this point, should the fancy seize it to prosecute a winter campaign. The first object, therefore, is to repair the railway to Mukden so that a secure line of steam communication may be provided to Japan, through the ice-free port of Dalny, and, further, to obtain from Japan or China sufficient rolling-stock for the continuous activity of this line, now in course of alteration to the 3 feet 6 inches gage, the same as that of the Chinese lines. The Liau River can meanwhile be utilized as a line of supply, as well as the Hun, until the first frosts suspend navigation. When the railway is repaired to Mukden, the Japanese army there will be within four days by rail and steamer from Japan, or six days, allowing for the double transshipment at the ports. The Russian army at Tieling will be sixteen days from Moscow by express, but nearly six weeks by troop-train. Fresh troops can be mobilized in Japan after Russian troops have left Moscow, and can be detrained at the front before the Russian units from Moscow cross Baikal; and that enormous advantage, which we long ago laid stress upon, the Japanese will continue to possess till the end of the chapter, provided their command of the sea is preserved. There is also the Korean railway, which has made rapid progress and will serve as a useful alternative means of communication, coupled with the light line already completed from Antung to the Mo-tien-ling. The immediate business of the Japanese is to rest their troops, to fill up their ranks, to renew their ammunition and supplies, and to place at Liau-Yang sufficient stores of all kinds to permit the prosecution of the next step under favorable conditions. All this they are now doing; rail-head is already at Ta-shih-chiao, and will soon be at Liau-Yang; the further advance to the Hun River presents no difficulties; by all routes reinforcements of all arms as well as supplies are rapidly passing to the front. If the decisive battle has not been decisive enough, the Russian army remains within reach, and its fresh crop of bayonets is already sprouting; the strategical aftermath remains to be mown.

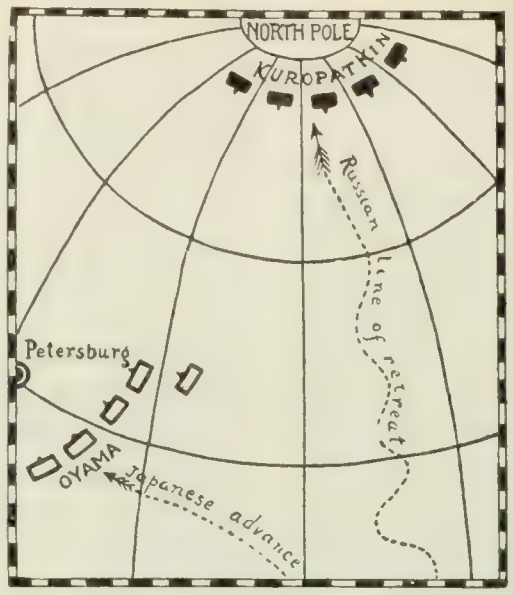
"There is no possibility now of much error of calculation; the

full strength of the enemy has been encountered and defeated; the question whether there will or will not be a second trial of strength before the winter sets in remains for Kuropatkin and his master to decide."

With reference to this last point, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which has accurately foretold many features of Russian strategy, says:

"It is not easy to see what object the Russian commander could have in accepting a new battle [as distinguished from a rear-guard action]. With the forces of which at present he disposes, he can not for a moment hope to defeat the Nippon armies. A battle near Mukden would thus only result in momentarily halting the forward movement of the Japanese and in inflicting more or less sensible losses upon them. Is that important enough for Kuropatkin to risk himself in an adventure that would perhaps afford the Japanese a new opportunity to outflank him and cut off his retreat? . . . . . .

"Moreover, the theory that consists in weakening the Japanese army by battles which can, in no case, be decisive, is false. The Russian losses in all the encounters that have taken place hitherto can not have been much inferior to the Japanese losses, and Kuropatkin must show himself far more sparing of the lives of his men, since it is the lack of troops that imposes constant retreat upon him. There are great reserves in the Russian Empire, there are hundreds of regiments still in Europe, no doubt, but these regiments must be transported out there. We know with what difficulties the transport of troops to Manchuria is accomplished, difficulties that winter only still further aggravates. All this justifies the belief that the Russian general will finally evacuate Mukden without offering battle, maintaining just that contact with the enemy that is necessary to hold him at a respectful distance until the bulk of the army has got away in the direction of Harbin."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



SOCIALIST SARCASM.

Strategical and tactical diagram of the *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

A STRATEGIC BLOW TO JAPAN AT LAKE BAIKAL.

MEMBERS of the Japanese general staff at Tokyo heard with consternation, lately, that the short strip of railway around the southern shore of Lake Baikal has at last been completed. So we are informed by the London *News*. "Kuroki has been forcing the pace with all the energy that is in him to bring about the utter smashing of Kuropatkin's army before the Lake Baikal line is ready for use." In that case the Japanese general did not attain his object, assuming the accuracy of the Manchester *Guardian*, which says the line was completed on August 27 last. The assertion has been denied, but the weight of European press opinion in France and Germany inclines to accept the assertion as valid. A competent expert has been over the ground for the London *News*, and he writes:

"If Kuroki can so thoroughly defeat Kuropatkin before the railway round Lake Baikal opens or the winter comes that Kuropatkin has to return routed, leaving his military stores in Japanese hands or destroying them, Kuroki will have finished the summer campaign gloriously. But the war will not be over, for another Russian army will at once commence to take the field. The smashing and annihilating of Kuropatkin's army means the loss of immense supplies to Russia, the loss of a lot of men and many guns. It means nothing more. But failure on the part of Kuroki means the beginning of the end for Japan. That little stretch of 130 miles of railway round Lake Baikal is going to be a wonder worker. It means continuity of supplies, a steady and certain influx of fresh troops to take the place of the killed, disabled, and worn out, an unbroken stream of food supplies, medical comforts, and fresh transports, an inexhaustible and up-to-date command of good horses, ready for work in the field. Without that 130 miles of rail Russia's backbone in the Far East was bent, if it was not broken, and no men living knew it better than Kuroki and his adversary Kuropatkin."

The strain upon the railway at Lake Baikal will be great, admits this observer, but from personal observation he concludes that the resources of the line will be fully equal to it. He denies the truth of rumors that the rolling-stock is unfit for the transport of troops:

"Our Yeomanry and Tommies who remember the sheep and cattle trucks, open to the cold winds at night and the blistering sun by day, in which they traveled, should see the Russian troop-trains. All are roofed in and enclosed at the sides, like vans. Proper care has been taken that ventilation should be assured in hot weather, and warmth be secured in winter. Shelves with bedding run along the sides and ends of the troop-cars in a manner which shows that the Muscovite is getting ready in a thorough and workmanlike fashion at last. The engines in use are all, or nearly all, magnificent samples of the engine-builder's art."

The most elaborate precautions have been taken to protect the dozens of bridges, viaducts, and tunnels along the western shore of the lake, according to the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin). The great source of peril is the Japanese spy, whose presence in large numbers is inevitable. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks it reflects credit upon Russian vigilance that the efforts of all Japanese dynamiters have been foiled. *Armee et Marine* (Paris) is of opinion that the whole fate of the war may hang upon the success or failure of Japanese efforts, which will almost certainly be made, to wreck the line at Lake Baikal. That severe critic of Russian capacity for war, the military expert of the London *Times*, concedes:

"If this important section can stand regular traffic, Russia will not have to incur the fresh danger of another three weeks of delay during the first severe frosts. It has always been evident that, if station and sidings on the Trans-Baikal section of the railway were increased and the rolling-stock added to, we should have to allow for a larger number of military trains per day; and consequently a higher figure for the monthly reinforcements. The management of the Trans-Siberian through traffic has been the brightest side of the Russian conduct of the war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE'S SKEPTICISM ON THE SUBJECT OF MEDIATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Emperor William are the chiefs of state whose names are most frequently connected in European editorial utterances with current pleas for mediation. But such pleas, think most authoritative continental organs, are made only by amateurs in diplomacy, who can not see that Kuropatkin must be finally routed and Port Arthur captured before any psychological moment for mediation can possibly arrive. Short work is made in official dailies of the appeal for intervention by the *Siècle* (Paris), a paper which is important as the organ of a leading French statesman. The *Figaro* (Paris) and the *Petit Parisien* bring down upon themselves the censure of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) by harping upon mediation. The daily last named knows precisely, it seems, the sentiment of that St. Petersburg grand ducal clique which intends that the war shall go on at all hazards. It speaks by the card, presumably, when it declares:

"The truth is that if a step for the restoration of peace were or became timely, and if all the Powers did not take part in it, France and England would be most conspicuously indicated as the ones to take the step jointly. Each being suspected of decided sympathies toward one of the belligerents, their accord would afford to both an equal guarantee of impartiality. But we are not yet at that point. We are quite distant from it. The war is at present in full swing, and never, to borrow an expression from German military philosophy, has a war been seen to halt at that psychological moment when its normal development had not yet reached

its crisis. Those who think the contrary take their wishes for realities or for possibilities."

As for the notion that Emperor William is the proper person to hurl himself into the breach, various official and unofficial German organs scout it. Among them is the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), which is official, and is supposed to speak on such a topic only after recourse to diplomatic sources of information. "The east Asiatic crisis," it observes, "as must be manifest most clearly to all, is still far from the stage at which discussion of an act of intervention, even only in theory, can be possible." The liberal and unofficial *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) adds that "to seek to terminate by unsought intervention a war between two nations, carried on with the utmost bitterness, can suggest itself only to a dreamer."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR AND WHAT HE STANDS FOR.

GENERAL PRINCE SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKI, favorably known in St. Petersburg's literary circles as the husband of a brilliantly intellectual woman, has, after weeks of reflection on the part of the Czar, been made Minister of the Interior in succession to the assassinated Von Plehve. The delay in filling the vacancy is attributed by the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), well posted regarding St. Petersburg affairs, to the large list of availabilities. Nicholas is said to have thought of General von Wahl, who, we are told by the Berlin *Vorwärts*, puts an end to strikes by having discontented wage-earners flogged "in droves" on the bare back. There was likewise General Kleigels, famous for his connection with the St. Petersburg police, and also, as we are reminded by the Paris *Action*, for his faith in the efficacy of Cossack whips as a check to the fermentation of Western ideas in the minds of university students. Still another rumored candidate for the succession, Prince Obolensky, now governor-general of Finland, is credited by some European newspapers with approval of the official practise of flogging women. He regards it—if he be correctly represented—in the light of an antidote to revolutionary poison. There are alleged to be certain technical rules of procedure which maintain this custom in spite of the Czar's recent edict to the contrary. Eight Russian statesmen, one after another, says the usually reliable Russian correspondent of the London *Standard*, were offered the post of Minister of the Interior within five weeks of Von Plehve's assassination, and all declined.

The appointment of Sviatopolk-Mirski took the press of Western Europe by surprise. He was almost unknown outside the Czar's dominions, altho he has been governor of some Russian provinces, is the son of a noted general and has himself served with credit in the army. His age is given as forty-seven. He belongs to the "old" nobility, as does his distinguished wife, the Countess Bobrinsky. This lady's receptions are so largely attended by Russian journalists as to explain, it is thought, the remarkable editorial pleas of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and the *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) for more freedom of the press—pleas synchronizing with the appointment of the lady's husband. The countess, described in foreign newspapers as a learned chemist, a profound mathematician, and a thinker of force and originality in the department of biology—to say nothing of the intellectual sympathy she once inspired in Tolstoy—receives in her salon all the best talent at the service of the *Mi Boehi*, the *Khazain*, the *Pravo*, the *Russkoe Bagatstvo*, and other leading periodicals. Be all this fact or fancy, the countess is rumored to be out of touch with the school whose organ was the *Drouzhestvennyia Rechi* (St. Petersburg), founded for the propagation of autocratic sentiments and useful information among the muzhiks.

The first conspicuous act of the new minister was pronounced appropriate enough, in view of what has preceded. He took various journals into his confidence, the *Echo de Paris* being especially favored. He avows "a true and broad liberalism" so far as that is consistent with "existing institutions." He favors giving the local communal assemblies or *zemstvos* "fuller power to deal with their own affairs." But he opposes parliamentary systems. They may do in England, but they have worked badly in France. There will be no beating of women and students. "The young people must be shown the true way, and also the absurdity of their longings." He favors rural schools. The war with Japan is unpleasant and expensive, but all Russia will support the Government in waging it. With Finland he is to have nothing to do. Jews must not receive too much liberty. Russia must defend herself against "terrorists," but he personally is disinclined to judge "with excessive severity" when "rash and misguided youths" become politically active. He favors religious liberty "as much as possible."

VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. Prince Peter Dmitri Sviatopolk-Mirski, new Russian Minister of the Interior, believed to favor "sound liberalism" so far as permissible by "existing Russian institutions."

The Western European press does not seem to know what to make of all this. Vienna newspapers, always looked to for authoritative opinion on personal equations when new men come to the fore at the Russian court, say in effect next to nothing. The *Politische Correspondenz* ascribes "a highly developed sense of justice" to General Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski. "He may be relied upon to strive to administer his department with moderation and prudence." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks the reactionaries must have been defeated and that the new minister's appointment is an official recognition of the weakness of Von Plehve's system. *The Statist* (London), a careful student of Russian conditions, says:

"If the statement ascribed to the new Minister of the Interior for Russia is correct, it gives hope that a serious attempt will be made to pacify—using his own word—the discontented portion of the Russian Empire. The tone of the statement is admirable, and the moderation displayed gives ground for hope that something really will be done. The new minister, of course, will not hear of a parliamentary *régime*—possibly Russia is not yet prepared for a parliamentary *régime*. But he is ready to extend largely the powers of the *zemstvos*, and he also recognizes the need for greater personal liberty. A doubt will naturally arise as to whether the new minister will find himself invested with the power necessary to carry out his own policy. Hitherto all authority in Russia has been derived direct from the Czar. As our readers know, there is nothing in Russia at all resembling a cabinet. Each of the ministers is responsible to the Czar alone, and there is no community of interest between them. Therefore the smooth working of the governmental machine in Russia depends upon the energy of the Czar. If he is able and willing to superintend the administration, it works fairly well, assuming, of course, that he is honestly desirous of promoting the welfare of his people. If he devolves upon others the duty of superintending the administration, each minister sets up for himself, and very often anarchy follows.'

But there is one important French newspaper, the anticlerical *Aurore* (Paris), edited by the noted Senator Clemençeau, which has boldly attacked the successor of Von Plehve. It falls foul of him

for having said that parliamentary institutions work so badly in France that Russia has not been encouraged to adopt them. It would be otherwise, retorts the *Aurore*, were the workings of parliamentary institutions to cause French premiers to be assassinated "one after the other." It continues:

"The new Russian Minister of the Interior would behold in our form of government the system needed by his own country . . . if M. Loubet were under the necessity of assembling an army as a measure of protection against explosions of popular affection whenever he went outside his own door, if our system were to organize ruin, rapine, and the rule of bribery as a consequence of lack of efficient control, and were it to launch us without preparation into the most insane war, with supplies lacking and with incompetent military commanders and incompetent naval officers, capable only of sending their men to certain death."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ADVANTAGES OF THE WAR TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

THAT daring explorer of Emperor William's mind, the London *Times*, announces some discoveries. The war to His Majesty is a goose that lays golden eggs. He keeps the fowl alive by proffers of aid to Russia. That power, noting with concern that Japan is of importance, has been most grateful for "explicit assurances of support, amounting to a practical guarantee of immunity from all danger of interference in Europe," as equivalent for which William II. is to be allowed a free hand in the very part of China which England regards as her sphere of interest. William II. is further presumed to be confident that Russia will finally wear Japan down. "Exceptionally well informed," says the London *Times*, is the authority upon which these particulars are revealed, and the following editorial observations are based upon them:

"The war has given the German Emperor an opportunity for knitting once again the old familiar ties, which had been a good deal frayed by a number of circumstances. . . . He has seized it with avidity and with not a little skill. One of his objects is, of course, to strengthen the position of Germany in China itself, where he believes she may have a great future before her, provided she can secure Russian assent to her schemes. He and his advisers saw much quicker than the Russians the difficulties of the task which Russia had rashly undertaken. He waited judiciously until Russia began to feel her embarrassments. Then, we are told, he generously proffered to the Czar explicit assurances of great military value. They amounted to a practical guarantee of immunity in Europe, and it was this guarantee which made it possible for Russia to withdraw some of her best troops from the western frontier, along which they are habitually stationed, and to send to Manchuria siege guns taken out of the western fortresses. There were other services which Germany—or, rather, the German Government—was eager to render to Russia in the hour of distress. They cost nothing, and some of them even brought large profits into German pockets. They ranged from the arrest and delivery of Russian deserters—a kindly action which Prussia has occasionally performed for her neighbor since the reign of Frederick William III.—to the supply of immense stores of war material from the German workshops more or less controlled by the state. The two great German steamship lines, in which the Emperor takes so deep an interest, were allowed to part with several swift steamers to Russia, to be converted into cruisers, and the same companies took contracts for coaling the Russian ships. It is even said that complaisance went so far as to let Russia have a few torpedo-boats delivered in sections, by way of evading the strict letter of international law, which brands the sale of a war-ship to a belligerent as a flagrant breach of neutrality."

To which may be added the following remark by the "exceptionally well informed" authority who has caused this journalistic sensation:

"William II. is not only, it seems, convinced that dynastic and social interests must draw the military empires of central and eastern Europe together; but he has, apparently, also satisfied himself that, in the Far East especially, the interests of Germany run parallel with those of Russia, and that they have, therefore, everything to gain from the ultimate success of Russian arms in this struggle, and everything to fear from their final defeat."

But the form of admiration which the London *Times* professes for the dexterity of German policy is so little associated with esteem that it has, upon the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the effect of a spark in a gasoline tank. The Hamburg daily despises parliamentary institutions as much as it appreciates the mailed fist and militarism. In all that relates to England, it carries a big stick. With reference to its London contemporary's revelations it declares:

"To what the attack of *The Times* on Germany tends is clear. The other Powers are to be set in alarm against Germany, to be filled with suspicion and, so far as possible, to be urged into the assumption of a corresponding attitude. From this England hopes to derive advantage to her own Far Eastern policy. The calculation of *The Times* may for this very reason be pronounced a false one, for there is in Europe no longer a statesman—no longer, indeed, an ordinarily informed newspaper reader—who attaches the least importance to such English calumnies. It is possible, too, that the publication in *The Times* has as its object to further the realization of the old English pretensions in the Yangtse valley."

Such Bismarckian indignation is not more intense than the anger of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), an exponent of liberal opinion and the champion of middle-class, business interests of the solidly respectable type. This organ has fixed its special attention upon that part of the English insinuations which relate to the flight of Russia's Port Arthur squadron in the direction of Germany's Chinese harbor. This flight, avers the "exceptionally well-informed" unknown, reveals the thoroughness of the understanding between William II. and Nicholas II. Whereupon the *Vossische Zeitung* retorts:

"According to *The Times*, therefore, it was on the cards between Russia and Germany that the Port Arthur fleet must steer its course to Tsingtau. According to this, *The Times* knows absolutely nothing of the fact that the special order of Skrydloff had been issued that the ships from Port Arthur must, upon any terms, fight their way toward Vladivostok. It is equally unknown to *The Times* that Vice-Admiral Uchtomski has, by imperial rescript, been disciplined and removed from the command of the fleet because he did not fulfil this order with the proper energy. The desire of *The Times* to mislead English readers is so great that every other consideration goes for nothing."

If Japanese suspicion can be directed against Germany, the object of the London daily will be gained, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, an opinion which seems well founded to the *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin). But the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), which regards as the source of Russia's difficulties the misfortune that the Czar is not autocratic enough, remarks that Emperor William's well-known sympathy with Nicholas II. is turning the feeling of Germany against Japan. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says it is not surprising that William II. should be making the most of so favorable an opportunity as the Russo-Japanese war.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THREE MORE YEARS OF THE WAR.—"If the war continues, as many observers expect, for three years," thinks the London *Spectator*, "both nations will, in Bismarck's phrase, be 'bled to pallor.' Fortunately, children can not be used for a campaign."

"OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS."—"If the Americans were permitted to enter Canada unmolested, it might take us years to drive them out," says *Blackwood's* (Edinburgh). "And tho the problem is simple enough, Canada declines to solve it. As we have said, she is a prey to the inordinate, if amiable, vanity which overtakes young peoples. She believes herself unvanquished and invincible. In her foolish security she deems the details of guns and men dull and sordid. Who are the Americans that they should dare to assail the greatest of British Colonies? If there is to be an annexation, surely the Canadians will annex the United States."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SHAW AT HIS BEST AND WORST.

MAN AND SUPERMAN. By George Bernard Shaw. Cloth, 244 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Brentano's.

ON the title page this is called a comedy and a philosophy. One might call it anything but a play. It shows Shaw at his best and his worst; it contains his social swagger and his deep insight; it reveals his thorough modernity and his keen humor, his immoral morality and his personal opinions.

The book begins with a delightfully aggressive introduction against romantic twaddle and modern sexual blindness; the author proposes to give, in the play that follows, his views of the twentieth-century Don Juan, "a stage projection of the tragi-comic love-chase of the man by the woman," and prepares one in this introduction for the discussion about the Life Force, where marriage, shorn of all romance, is looked on as a natural necessity for the propagation of the race. This is the proposition to be set forth in dialogue and to be proven in "The Revolutionist's Handbook," which, with some maxims, closes this unique volume. Tanner, the hero of the drama, is the revolutionist.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

Into the play Shaw has crowded his dramatic preachments. Long stage directions give to each character a psychological setting. His women are ultra-modern and forward, disagreeably blunt and opinionated. His men say what he wants them to say, and Tanner, member of the idle rich class, flees from the heroine, apparently for the exercise, since he realizes that he is to be caught at last.

Shaw has a wonderful sense of dramatic situation, and his distortions are wilful, due to the fear that he might become conventional in being natural. He shows incessant flashes of talent for character work, yet his *dramatis personæ* are often forced to represent his own ideas. Through the third act, seventy-one pages in length, he rides his hobby of Life-Force to the fourth act, where the poor hero is caught in the web of feminine instincts.

As for the Superman, this is he who lives according to Shaw's code, marries according to Shaw's theories, thinks according to Shaw's ideas, and in all social relations would be as Shaw tries to be. To be acted, "Man and Superman" would have to be pruned down to mere plot, and this would give us Shaw with Shaw left out. In his "Man of Destiny," Napoleon, toward the end, gives a long disquisition on political economy, wholly irrelevant and futile. This new drama is full of such passages. The social order which Shaw believes in is to be evolved by a long process of discreet generation. "The only fundamental and possible Socialism," he writes, "is the socialization of the selective breeding of man: in other terms, of human evolution. We must eliminate the Yahoo, or his vote will wreck the commonwealth."

A well-known editor told the present reviewer, in all seriousness, that his dog got hold of "Plays Unpleasant" the other day and tore "Mrs. Warren's Profession" leaf by leaf from the book. Such literary discretion should be tested again; he should be given a dose of "Man and Superman" and the results made known to the public.

THE RUSSIAN COLOSSUS.

MANCHU AND MUSCOVITE. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Cloth, 552 pp. Price, $3. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is an admirable study of Manchu and Muscovite character, and an intimate portrayal of the life and conditions existing in Manchuria on the eve of the great struggle now going on there. It is the story of Russia's complete failure to "Russianize" Manchuria, notwithstanding the most extraordinary efforts made by her to accomplish that result. The utter unpreparedness of the Russian military organization in Manchuria for an extensive campaign is also dwelt upon and explained in such a manner as to throw much light upon recent events of the war. In brief, the Russian colossus in the Far East is made to appear as a man of clay instead of a man of iron, and the Slav's claim to a great destiny in the East is discredited.

The Russian may be a Tartar-Mongol when you scratch him, but, according to Mr. Weale, the Tartar-Mongol from whom the Russian partly descends and the Chinaman of to-day are separated by gulfs that militarism can never bridge. In this connection the author says:

"Manchuria, instead of being conquered by Russia, is becoming the happy hunting-ground of the Shantung coolie, who is being attracted there in increasing numbers by the railway. The Russian immigrant, if he ever existed, has disappeared after contact with the Chinaman; his existence is a myth, and a bare-faced myth made possible only by the credulity of the press where Russia is concerned."

Writing of the reported assimilation of Manchuria by the Russians, the author continues:

"The Chinese officials have as little to do with the Slav as possible; the gentry despise him, the trader bleeds him, the common people learn his language along the railway only to insult him in their own. Only the very lowest Chinese will take domestic service with the Russian."

The idea of "conquest by railway," which Russia has been given the credit of originating, is, in the case of Russia and Manchuria, held up to ridicule by Mr. Weale. He says:

"The Russian strategically dominates the railway centers, but he has hold of the shadow, and the Chinaman has the substance. He is strengthening himself with chains which, instead of supporting him, merely tie him down the more. Already the existing iron track is an intolerable and unprofitable burden. Every extra verst means more roubles to the Chinaman, more exhausting of Russian treasure, and not a step nearer the ultimate Russian goal. Until the Slav changes, it is all no use and an idle dream."

The book is a valuable contribution to the literature of the vexed problem of the Far East, in that its author has an intimate knowledge of Manchuria and its people through long residence in China. Not an unimportant, nor indeed uninteresting, part of the volume is an historical account of Manchuria, covering sixty-five pages. The whole is written in a charmingly picturesque style, which is as acceptable as it is rare in a work of this kind.

POSTHUMOUS SKETCHES BY JOHN FISKE.

HOW THE UNITED STATES BECAME A NATION. By John Fiske. Cloth, 12mo, 254 pp. Ginn & Co.

IN the absence of any definite information upon the point from his publisher or literary executor, it is very difficult to decide whether or not the late John Fiske intended the present historical sketches to appear in the form of a completed discussion. The literary style has all the simplicity and directness which distinguish the author's most finished work as well as his extemporaneous discourses; but there is a singular disproportion between the parts of his discussion which would indicate that Mr. Fiske had not pruned away the extravagations of his prolific theme. Thus the account of Washington's life and death at Mount Vernon occupies sixteen pages, one fifteenth of the entire text, while the story of the industrial development of the country is told on one page.

It is best, therefore, to consider the book simply as a series of historical sketches dealing more or less directly with the development of our national power under the guidance of our master statesmen from Washington to Lincoln. Its value consists in the author's frank criticism of economic policies, and in his original views of the character of the fathers of the republic. He indorses the financial program of Hamilton, but condemns the means taken—the institution of the tariff and of indirect internal taxation,—to raise revenue to put the program into practise. Jefferson, he calls "inferior to Hamilton and Madison in the highest intellectual qualities," but excelling them "in a certain generosity of intelligence which enabled him to see that no form of government can be successful in the long run if it leaves any class of people with the feeling that they are forcibly deprived of a share in the management of things."

JOHN FISKE.

As a rule, Mr. Fiske dissents from accepted judgments only with reason and in the highest ethical spirit. He strives to restore the reputation of men who have long endured undeserved reproach. William Hull, the general who in popular opinion is still pilloried as a coward for his surrender of Detroit in the war of 1812, is represented in the light of recent historical research as a brave tho unfortunate man, and Gen. Fitz John Porter, who in similar fashion was made a scapegoat for the second defeat at Bull Run during the Civil War, is exonerated by the historian as he has been by the official court of inquiry.

In defiance of Burke's dictum, he draws up a bill of accusation against the population of our Great West. He departs from his immediate subject to characterize these pioneers, and, by implication, their descendants, as "very loose in their ideas of finance," tho he admits that Thomas Benton, whom he instances as their representative statesman, held such "sound" financial views that he was nicknamed "Old Bullion."

No one furnishes a better illustration than Fiske furnishes of the su-

preme importance, in a history, of the historian himself, of the enlistment of his heart and soul as well as his intellect and judgment, that every page may be inspired with human sympathy as well as vitalized with mental energy.

THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC.

America, Asia and the Pacific. With special reference to the Russo-Japanese war and its results. By Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph.D. Cloth, 334 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Henry Holt & Co.

THE author believes that the present war is but the initial stage of a great struggle for the mastery of the Pacific. In the development of his theme he marshals many facts culled from authorities in most of the countries concerned in the conflict. The relation of the Panama Canal and of South America to the problem is graphically set forth, and nearly a third of the book is devoted to a study of the equipment, in the race for supremacy, of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, and Russia. As to the first-named Power, there are signs of decadence of enterprise and loss of virile aggressiveness. Her home market is getting to be too remote, and the Germans have cut into the transportation facilities and the trade of her colonies very appreciably. Attention is called to the significance of the Dutch East Indies as being an overripe plum which will drop at the first shaking into some enterprising nation's lap. They are next-door neighbor to the Philippines, and either Germany or our own country must have them. For the former to be in possession would be as inimical to the United States as for her to possess a naval base in the Caribbean Sea.

Germany will be a dangerous competitor in the race, but her remoteness, her smaller natural resources, her bureaucratic interference, which hampers the initiative of the individual German, and her lack of adequate navy, prevent her, with all her advantages, from lasting in a spirited commercial conflict.

Japan's field is limited. She will have a part, but other nations have the start. She will not be permitted to keep Manchuria even if the fortune of war is in her favor. With Russia the struggle will be hardest of all. In spite of her friendly acts to the United States in the past, which the writer believes to have been inspired solely from the desire to weaken or checkmate England, she is first and last for herself. Russian finances are in poor condition, her industries are poorly developed, and she will issue from this war in a sadly weakened condition. Her size and weight are not to be reckoned as an abiding menace to the ultimate preponderance of the United States in the commerce of the Pacific.

Valuable statistics concerning all these countries strengthen many of the author's contentions. He believes that more dangerous than imperialism is the policy of drifting. China is awakening; Japan must have an outlet for her teeming population; our Philippine door must swing out as well as in. Relatively we are the oldest of the countries destined to play a part in the coming struggle, for Japan was born yesterday, Germany was still but a "geographical idea" thirty-four years ago, and Russia ten years ago was wholly unformed.

The work is a compact source of information about matters of increasing national concern. The maps are mostly too small, and the index would be a greater help if expanded.

HANDBOOKS ON JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Japan as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton, with numerous illustrations. Cloth, 372 pp. Price, $1.60. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Russia as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton with numerous illustrations. Cloth, 361 pp. Price, $1.60. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE two nations which are now contending for supremacy in the Far East present fields of investigation almost equally unfamiliar to the general reader or tourist. Japan, except for a narrow strip of territory round about Tokyo, Kioto, and the treaty ports, is in fact quite unknown to Europe and America. The vastness of the Russian Empire and the variety of nationalities comprised in it render it impossible for any one writer to master the geographical, ethnical, social, and political details pertaining to so wide a subject. The two volumes before us make an attempt to supply general information with regard to these two countries in the most definite, succinct, and lucid form. The work on Japan is a fine example of clever and comprehensive compilation. There is not a writer quoted who is not a specialist or an eyewitness of that he speaks about. The book is divided into six parts, dealing with the country and the race, the history and religion, the places and monuments, the manners and customs, the arts and crafts, and finally with modern Japan. Among the writers drawn upon are Reclus, Pierre Loti, Sir Edwin Arnold, and Lafcadio Hearn. There are about fifty articles which may fairly be said to furnish in a most readable form a summary of almost all that is known about the scenery, life, manners, religion, art, and literature of Japan. The illustrations have been judiciously selected and ably second the purposes of the text. The article on New Japan by Arthur Diósy is a very valuable sketch of the change that has come over Japanese civilization since that great sea-fight of the Yalu, which has been called the Trafalgar of Japan, opened a new era for the country.

The volume on Russia is the most complete handbook which has yet been published on that country. A description of the country, its dimensions, climate, flora and fauna, is given by Prince Kropotkin, while Réclus deals with the subject of Siberia from the same point of view. An account of the races comprised in the Russian dominions follows. A sketch of Russian history, and of the religion and liturgy of the country, is succeeded by a description of great cities and buildings, including the wonderful Church of St. Basil, which is vividly described by Théophile Gautier, while high life in Russia is outlined by the Countess of Galloway, who once played a prominent part in it; rural life by Lady Verney. Fred Burnaby, the adventurous author of a "A Ride to Khiva," gives a vivid account of the Kirghiz steppes and methods of winter traveling. On the abstruse subject of Russian architecture, Viollet-le-Duc has been drawn upon for the most authoritative information as yet accessible. He advances the theory that the Russians are less indebted to Byzantium than to Persia for their characteristic building forms. Equally illuminative is Philip Berthelot's account of Russian sculpture and painting, both of which have so marked a tendency to grim realism. Russian literature is written in three chief dialects, Great, Little, and White Russian, the first being the classic language of law, literature, and government. In dealing with this subject, W. R. Morfill, one of the first authorities, contributes a succinct and interesting article on Muscovite historians, poets, and novelists. The work concludes with an article on "Present Conditions," including an account of the existing royal family and useful statistics as to the population of chief cities and provinces. The volume is beautifully illustrated, many of the photographic reproductions being quite new.

WHO AND WHAT THE BELGIANS ARE.

Belgian Life in Town and Country. By Demetrius C. Boulger. Cloth, 321 pp. Price, $1.20 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS recent addition to a useful series of books known as "Our European Neighbors" is an attractive and valuable account of life in the little kingdom tucked away between France and Germany, the Netherland and the blue North Sea. Mr. Boulger writes of many aspects of the life of this young nation, whose throne has known but two rulers. His accounts of the formation of the kingdom of Belgium and of its political composition are clear statements on topics concerning which the present generation is incuriously ignorant.

Belgium is a constitutional monarchy, with a king, senate, and chamber of representatives; the kingdom was formed by the revolt of the southern provinces of the Netherland in 1830, and her independence, once established, was assured through the protective recognition of England and France, acting jointly. The country is composed of two distinct races, the Flemings and the Walloons, the one of German origin and the other of Celtic and Roman both, races preserving to a remarkable extent their ancient racial characteristics. The Flemings speak Flemish exclusively, and the Walloons almost as exclusively use French. Both languages are recognized by law, but Flemish is preponderant in literature and art, while French is favored in society and in the courts. Having attained its independence, Belgium entered upon a peaceful path of progress, as a neutral state amongst the nations, its affairs being regulated by a constitution adopted in 1831. This constitution, the author assures us, was far in advance of any system existing on the Continent, and proof of its excellence is found in the fact that the lapse of seventy years has not rendered necessary any change other than those changes "which the increase of population and the march of democratic ideas" have made expedient in every country. These changes relate chiefly to the electorate and to representation, and Mr. Boulger gives a lucid explanation of the curious law of the present time under which the system of the plural vote and "proportional representation" have been established.

The author gives an attractive account of Belgian society and of the royal court of Brussels, which, he declares, altho created under popular influences, yet maintains as severe an etiquette as exists in any of the older courts of Europe. In the burgher class, as illustrated by the householders of Brussels, he finds the typical citizens of the kingdom, and in the commercial classes of Antwerp a revelation of Belgian commercial prosperity and the nearest approach to an English community. The mining population, which dwells in "le Borinage," to the south of Mons, has been allowed to sink into a state of physical and mental decay, largely through lack of education, the character of the miners' work, and the unrestricted use of liquor. The Belgian miners, on account of their extreme ignorance, have had a hard battle to fight, and it is only recently that there has been any real improvement in their condition. The old life has left its imprint on the mining families:

"Among these it seems as if there had sprung up a fresh race of dwarfs, men under four feet eight inches, women shorter still, and children who look as if they will never reach even this height. They are stunted and emaciated and they are easily distinguishable from the rest of the population as the third and fourth generation of the old mining population. At Frameries and Paturages, where mining has been in existence for a century, this type is very obtrusive."

Is Your Death Insured?

In the LITERARY DIGEST of September 24 we took this means of asking the readers of this publication if they were carrying what the life insurance companies call "Life Insurance," but which is really "Death Insurance," for, to use a popular expression, those carrying it must **"die to win."** Straight death insurance is all right, and we recommend it in all cases where the sole object of the insured is to protect his family. The insurance companies, however, are no longer solicitous about placing straight "death insurance." Instead, they urge upon the investing public participation in their various investment propositions, such as endowments, bonds, etc. The fact remains, however, that all forms of investment-insurance offered by insurance companies is primarily insurance, and only *incidentally* investment.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Elementary Woodworking."—Edwin W. Foster. (Ginn & Co.)

"Sabrina Warham."—Laurence Hausman. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Faith and Praise."—A sacred cantata by John A. West. (Clayton F. Summy Company, $0.75.)

"American Small Arms."—Edward S. Farrow. (The Bradford Company, New York.)

"A Trip with Mother Goose."—Avis Prink Crosby. (W. B. Conkey Company, $0.35.)

"The Pagan's Progress."—Gouverneur Morris. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.)

"Our Friend the Dog."—Maurice Maeterlinck. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1 net.)

"Beverly of Graustark."—George Barr Mc-Cutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Revelation of Herself."—Mary Farley Sanborn. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales."—Jonathan Nield. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Pomes ov the Peepul." (T. S. Denison, Chicago, $1.)

"In the Woods."—A set of eight characteristic pieces for the piano by W. C. E. Seeboeck. (Clayton F. Summy Company, each $0.30.)

"New Samaria."—S. Weir Mitchell. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

"Never-Never Land."—Wilson Barrett. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"The First Part of Henry the Fourth."—Edited by Frederic W. Moorman. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"A Source Book of Roman History."—Dana Carleton Munro. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"Susan Clegg and Her Friend Mrs. Lathrop."—Anne Warner. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.)

"The Friendship of Art."—Bliss Carman. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Bacon's Advancement of Learning." Vol. 1. Edited by Prof. Albert S. Cook. (Ginn & Co., $0.75 net.)

"Some Successful Americans."—Sherman Williams. (Ginn & Co., $0.50 net.)

"Granny's Wonderful Chair."—Frances Browne. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Farmington."—Clarence S. Darrow. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.)

"The Teaching of Jesus Concerning God the Father."—Archibald Thomas Robertson. (American Tract Society, $0.75.)

"Debonnaire."—W. F. Payson. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The House of Fulfilment."—George Madden Marten. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Blazed Trail Stories."—Stewart Edward White. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Little Grey House."—Marion Ames Taggart. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth."—Martin Hume. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Unit Books."—No. 4, "Life of Jesus," by Ernest Renan; No. 6, "Domestic Manners of the Americans," by Francis M. Trollope; No. 7, "The Study of Words," by Richard C. Trench; No. 8, "National Documents." (Howard Wilford Bell, New York.)

"A Dictionary of the Targumin, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature."—Compiled by Marcus Jastrow. (Two volumes. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

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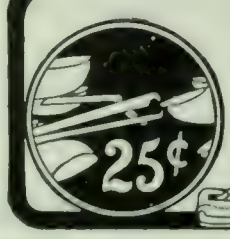

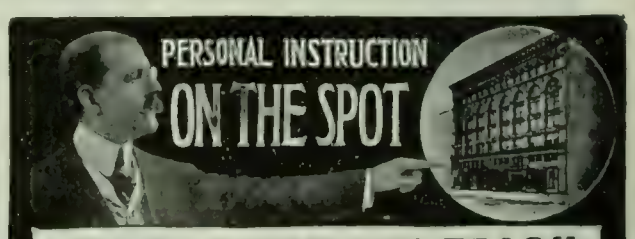

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CURRENT POETRY.

My Sweetheart's Face.

By John Alan Wyeth.

In The Literary Digest (August 6) a little poem entitled "Love's Geography" was reprinted from *The Criterion*, the name of the author being given as W. M. Crocker. Our attention has been called to the fact that the poem is a very bald plagiarism of the following poem by Dr. Wyeth, of this city, published in *Harper's Magazine* June, 1892. The poem as then published—a very dainty little production—is reproduced herewith.—*Editor*.

My kingdom is my sweetheart's face,
And these the boundaries I trace:
Northward her forehead fair;
Beyond, a wilderness of auburn hair;
A rosy cheek to east and west;
Her little mouth
The sunny south.
It is the south that I love best.

Her eyes, two crystal lakes,
Rippling with light,
Caught from the sun by day,
The stars by night.
Her dimples in
Her cheeks and chin
Are snares which Love hath set,
And I have fallen in.

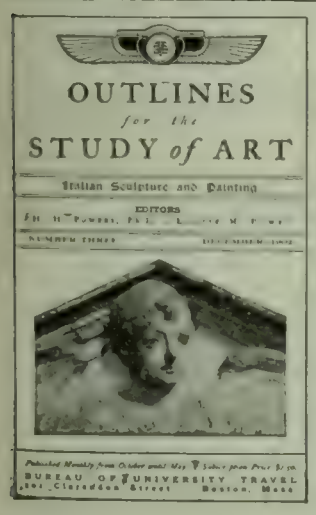
The Jews.

By Edwin Markham.

Once verily, O mighty Czar, your crown was justified,
When from your place among the thrones your lifted spirit cried:
"Let there be no more wars on earth, let weary cannons cease."
Well was it, Ruler of the North, that Cæsar should say "Peace!"
But yet from Russia comes a cry of souls that would be free;
A cry from the windy Baltic runs down to the Euxine Sea.
It is the cry of a people, of a people old in grief,
A people homeless on the Earth and shaken as the leaf.

Listen a moment with your heart and you will hear, O Czar,
There in your clear cold spaces under the great North Star—
There in your Arctic silences swept clean of base desire,
Where the unseen watcher reaches up the awful Fan of Fire.
Around you is the vastness and the wondrous hush of snow,
That you may hear their cry in the night and let the captives go.
Have they not kingly lineage, have they not pedigree?
Are they not wrapt with wonder, like the darkness of the sea?

They come out of the night of years with Asia in their blood,
Out of the mystery of Time that was before the Flood.



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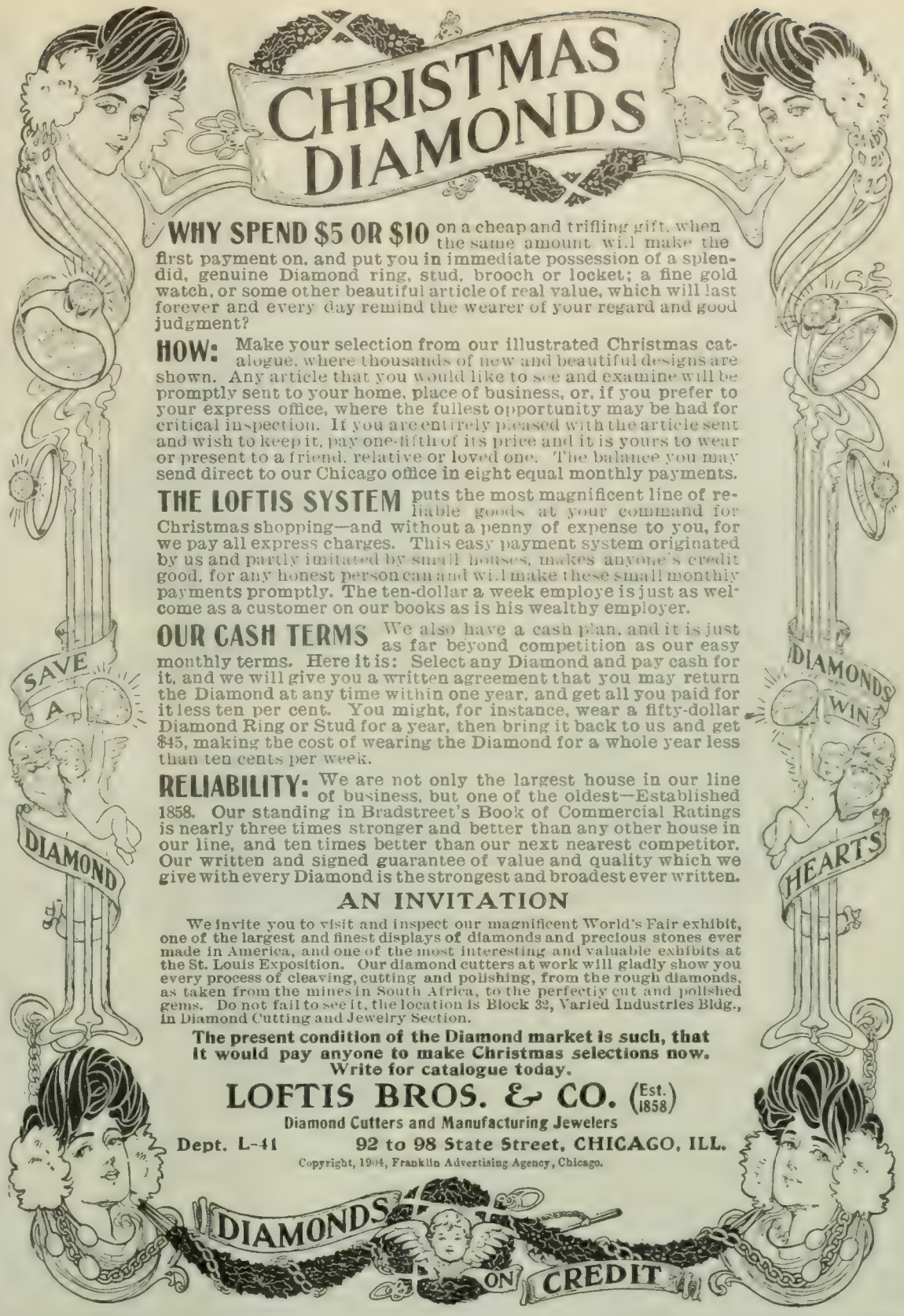

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They saw imperial Egypt shrink and join the ruined lands;
They saw the sculptured scarlet East sink under the gray sands;
They saw the star of Hellas rise and glimmer into dream;
They saw the wolf of Rome draw suck beside the yellow stream,
And go with ravenous eyes ablaze and jaws that would not spare,
Snarling across the Earth, then, toothless, die upon his lair.

And have they not had grief enough, this people shrunk with chains?
Must there be more Assyrias, must there be other Spains?
They are the tribes of sorrow, and for ages have been fed
On brackish desert-wells of hate and exile's bitter bread.
They sang the elegies that tell the grief of mortal years;
They built the tomb of Pharaohs, mixing the bricks with tears;
They builded up fair cities with no threshold for their own;
They gave their dust to Nine e , to Babylon their moan.

After tears by ruined altars, after toils in alien lands,
After wailings by strange waters, after lifting of vain hands,
After cords and stripes and burdens, after ages scorched with fire,
Shall they not find the way of peace, a land of heart's desire?
Shall they not have a place to pray, a place to lay the head?
Shall they not have the wild bird's rest, the fox's frugal bed?
Men's eyes are on you, mighty Czar; the world awaits the word;
The blood-splashed gates are eager, and the rusted bolt has stirred!

—From *The Israelite Alliance Review.*

PERSONALS.

Prince Pu Lun.—During Commodore Charles R. Flint's entertainment of Prince Pu Lun in New York, says the New York *Times*, he learned that the royal Mongol knew a thing or two about American social questions. Mr. Flint was asked by one of the party to describe what the poorer people really thought of the rich. The commodore did so.

"Of course," he added in conclusion, "there is a certain class in the community who'd like to step on the upper classes and crush them out."

"Ah," replied the Prince, "now I understand that American saying. What thing is it?—Ah, yes, about people walking on their uppers."

Again, the Prince was "reminiscing" about Li-Hung-Chang's visit and the pleasure the old statesman had at the Waldorf-Astoria. It seems one of the state party had purchased some light-weight trousers to take back to Cathay as a curio. He put them on one evening at the hotel to show off, and the next day sent them to a laundry to be "done up." When they

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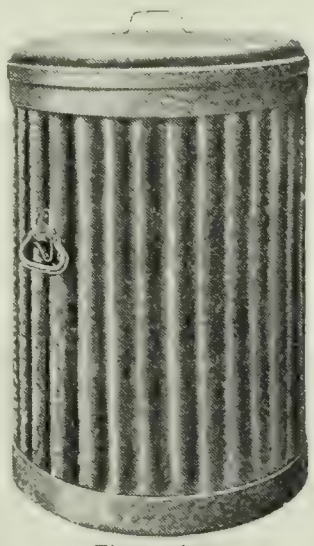

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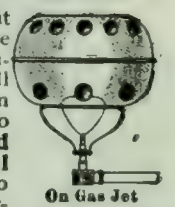
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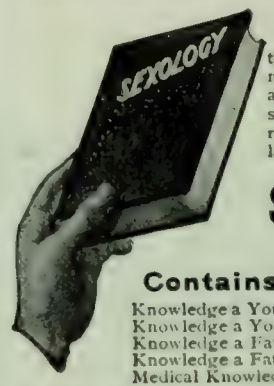

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came home they had shrunk and were too small, so he was troubled. He donned them and went to Li-Hung-Chang.

"Your Excellency," he said, "these trousers have grown smaller in the night. What do you think the Americans have done to them?"

"Nonsense," replied Li. "You forget where you are. The apparel is proper, but your legs have been pulled, as the Americans put it. They'll be all right when you get to China."

When Field Fell a Victim.—Eugene Field was a book collector, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, and one of his favorite jokes was to enter bookshops where he was not known and ask in the solemnest manner for an expurgated edition of Mrs. Hemans's poems.

One day in Milwaukee he was walking along the street with his friend George Yenowine, when the latter halted in front of a bookshop and said: "Gene, the proprietor of this place is the most serious man I ever knew. He never saw a joke in his life. Wouldn't it be a good chance to try again for that expurgated Mrs. Hemans?"

Without a word Field entered, asked for the proprietor, and then made the usual request. "That is rather a scarce book," came the reply. "Are you prepared to pay a fair price for it?" For just a second Field was taken aback; then he said: "Certainly, certainly; I—I know it is rare." The man stepped to a case, took out a cheaply bound volume, and handed it to Field, saying: "The price is $5."

Field took it nervously, opened to the title page, and read in correct print: "The Poems of Mrs. Felicia Hemans. Selected and Arranged With all Objectionable Passages Excised by George Yenowine, Editor of 'Isaac Watts for the Home.' 'The Fireside Hannah More,' etc.," with the usual publisher's name and date at the bottom.

Field glanced up at the bookseller. He stood there the very picture of sad solemnity. "I'll take it," said Field, faintly producing the money. Outside Yenowine was missing. At his office the boy said he had just left, and that he was going to Standing Rock, Dak., to keep an appointment with Sitting Bull.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 26.—The Japanese preparations for a turning movement against Mukden continue; General Kuropatkin reports attempts by Kuroki's troops to occupy passes east of the city and the constant movement of reinforcements across the Tai-Tse River from Liao-Yang.

September 27.—Oyama's armies, it is reported, now cover a front of sixty miles, his wings extending to the northward, east, and west of Mukden. The selection of Grand Duke Nicholas as Russian commander-in-chief of the forces in Manchuria is regarded as practically assured. Kuropatkin reports that skirmishes are going on along the entire Russian front.

September 28.—Three forts at Port Arthur, captured by the Japanese, are reported to have been abandoned under Russian fire. The Japanese Government decides to issue another domestic loan of $40,000,000.

September 29.—The Japanese armies resume the offensive and capture Da Pass and other defiles without serious resistance. It is not believed that Kuropatkin will make any serious attempt to hold Mukden. An order prolonging the term of service of reserves is issued in Japan. Chancellor von Bülow says that Germany has no idea of attempting to mediate between Russia and Japan.

September 30.—Fighting in the vicinity of Mukden and Yentai is reported. The Russian War Office reports that the Japanese losses at the siege of Port Arthur number 45,000 dead and wounded.

October 1.—Outpost clashes continue the only action before Mukden. Russian cavalry detachments are harassing the Japanese along the entire front.

October 2.—General Kuropatkin concentrates the bulk of his army at Tie Pass, and is extensively

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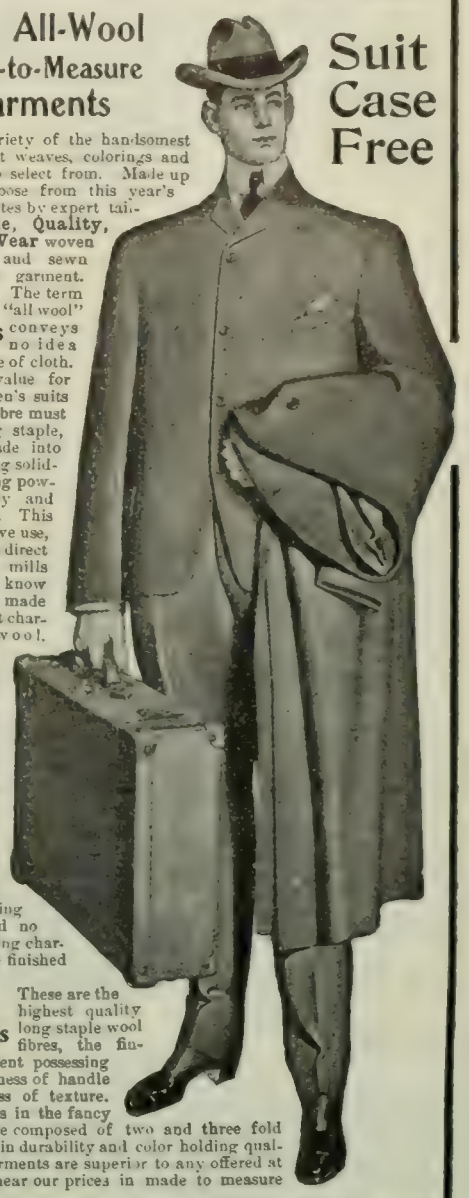

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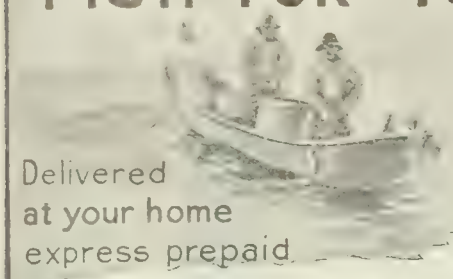

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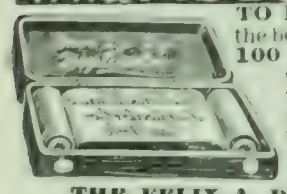

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fortifying that position; a strong rear-guard remains at Mukden. The Japanese open the railroad from Dalny to Liao-Yang. The Russians at Port Arthur, it is reported, are making desperate efforts to retake forts captured by the Japanese, particularly Fort Kuropatkin, from which the Japanese control the city's waterworks.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 26.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Russia's newly appointed Minister of the Interior, is given an ovation on his arrival at St. Petersburg.

September 27.—A report from Shanghai declares the "Boxers" of the Province of Shantung have fixed October 17 as the date for the extermination of foreigners.

September 28.—The Association of British Chambers of Commerce passes a resolution urging the Government to conclude a treaty of arbitration with the United States.

September 29.—The Canadian Parliament is dissolved and a general election is ordered on November 3.

Russia, it is reported from St. Petersburg, is unlikely to take part in any peace conference at The Hague until the close of the war.

September 30.—President Roosevelt is petitioned by English Reformers to intervene in the affairs of the Kongo Free State.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

September 26.—Governor Wright of the Philippines, in a letter to the President, tells of the bad effect on the Filipinos of loose talk in this country of independence for the islands.

September 27.—Chairman Cortelyou gives the President a hopeful report of the political outlook in New York.

Judge Parker holds a number of conferences with Democratic leaders in New York.

It is said that Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will go to Indiana.

September 28.—Speaker Cannon charges Judge Parker with perverting President McKinley's reciprocity speech.

October 1.—Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, addresses a great Republican mass-meeting in Philadelphia.

October 2.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, makes public his letter of acceptance.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 26.—It is stated that President Roosevelt will not await peace between Japan and Russia before calling the second peace congress of nations.

Hugh Gurney, third secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, is fined $50 by a police justice, at Lee, Mass., for speeding his automobile faster than the law permits.

September 27.—The State Department begins an investigation at the case of Hugh Gurney; altho the judge at Lee, Mass., violated the law of nations, it is expected that the matter will soon be a closed incident.

The conductor, engineer and brakeman of the freight-train which collided with a Sunday-school excursion-train near Chicago, July 13,

A WELCOME TO LARKIN

Many LITERARY DIGEST readers are patrons of the Larkin Co. of Buffalo. They will all be glad to see their advertisement in these columns again as of yore.

No general advertising has been done by this Company for the past three years. This withdrawal was necessitated by an increase in sales that outstripped a growth of manufacturing plant which is possibly without a parallel. Advertisements have not been required to hold the continued trade of old patrons, and indeed, through their recommendation, unaided by advertising, new customers are constantly added. Nine years of continuous building-operations have increased the floor area of the Larkin Soap Works from two to twenty-nine acres, and the Company can now invite new customers.

Some future issue will contain an illustration of the Larkin Soap Works of 1904, which will graphically depict a commercial growth that is extraordinary even in America

The McKinley rocker offered in to-day's advertisement has itself quite a unique history, though it is but one of a hundred Larkin Premiums that are given with $10 00 purchases. Heretofore, it has been offered only to those who were already Larkin customers. It was first shown in their Premium List, February 1, 1902. Ever since, the demand has far exceeded the supply. In 1902 the necessity of erecting a factory exclusively for the McKinley Rocker was recognized, and the work was begun. One of the largest and most modern of chair factories is now turning out two hundred of these well-made, beautifully finished and thoroughly comfortable chairs daily. All are for Larkin customers; and those who obtain one on the liberal Larkin terms, by which the Rocker is virtually a free gift, are to be congratulated.

The Chiffonier No. 5 is also so popular that a large furniture factory is confined to its production for Larkin patrons.

The Aluminum OIL HEATERS

Made in several sizes.

Sales nearing the million mark.

Smokeless, odorless, safe, durable, light, convenient—a furnace for heat. Guaranteed to satisfy.

Radiate heat from sides, bottom and top. Our grand Safety Burner makes explosions impossible.

Wick does not enter oil fount. Liberal air passages give perfect combustion and circulation. No perforations to clog up. Only Oil Heater equipped with Safety Burner. Dare you use an Oil Heater in which the wick enters the oil fount?

SPECIAL We will deliver to any address east of the Missouri River an Aluminum Oil Heater (height, bail down, 23 inches), equipped with Safety Burner, Removable Fount, 8-inch Circular Wick, on receipt of $4.40. **$4.40**

VALUABLE PREMIUM FREE.—With each order we will send free an article of practical value worth $2.50.

Illustrated book describing the several sizes of our Aluminum Oil Heaters mailed free on request.

NOVELTY MFG. CO., Dept. O,
Jackson, Mich., U. S. A.

Jaeger
POROUS WOOLENS

Many persons prefer to take chances rather than go to the trouble that most rules of health enjoin. Here is a rule costing no extra trouble whatever, yet sure to produce gratifying results:

Wear Jaeger Underwear

Unrivaled as a promoter and preserver of health

RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.

Booklets and Samples Free.

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores:

New York: { 306 Fifth Ave. 157 Broadway
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St
Boston: 230-232 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St.
Chicago: 82 State St.

Agents in all Principal Cities

GINSENG $25,000.00 made from half acre. Easily grown in Garden or Farm. Roots and seeds for sale. Send 4c. for postage and get booklet AK, telling all about it. McDOWELL GINSENG GARDEN, JOPLIN, MO.

causing the death of eighteen persons, are indicted for manslaughter.

September 29.—Senator George F. Hoar dies at Worcester, Mass.

The battle-ship *Connecticut*, which will be the finest and most powerful ship in the American navy, is launched at the Brooklyn navy yard.

September 30.—J. M. Marx, Assistant United States District Attorney, states that there are not fewer than 30,000 fradulent citizenship papers in New York City.

October 2.—The Navy Department receives a report that a hole had been bored in the bottom of the battle-ship *Connecticut* previous to the launching.

The Supreme Court of Alabama decides that the judicial system of the State is illegally constituted.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

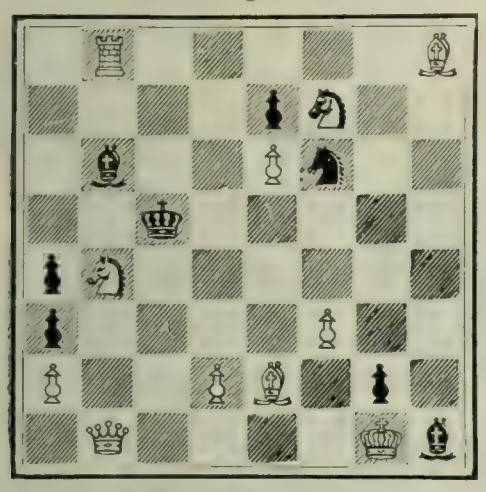
THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

SET

MOTTO: "New Ideas."

A. **Problem 987.**

Black—Eight Pieces.



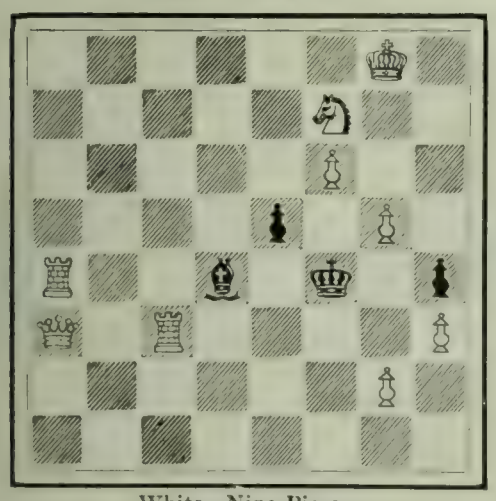
White—Eleven Pieces.

1 R 5 B; 4 p S 2; 1 b 2 P s 2; 2 k 5; p S 6; p 4 P 2; P 2 P B 1 p 1; 1 Q 4 K b.

White mates in two moves.

B. **Problem 988.**

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

6 K 1; 5 S 2; 5 P 2; 4 p 1 P 1; R 2 b 1 k 1 p; Q 1 R 4 P; 6 P 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

CALIFORNIA INFORMATION

California is a big State; large of area, rich in natural wealth, tremendous in its scenic features and with a future full of great promise. Every American is more or less interested in knowing about this wonderful commonwealth. A forty page folder with more than half a hundred beautiful illustrations and a complete map of the State in colors, has been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It contains in condensed and interesting form a mass of information on various subjects of interest, including a list of hotels at California tourists points with their rates, capacity, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago.

LARKIN SOAPS AND PREMIUMS

$20.00 RETAIL VALUE FOR $10.00

Factory-to-Family Dealing Saves Money

for thousands of families annually—this is the Larkin Idea. Twenty-nine years of ever-increasing sales is the best testimony that Larkin customers appreciate $20.00 retail value for $10.00. A $10.00 LARKIN PREMIUM—your choice—free with $10.00 worth—your selection—of

Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, Etc.

the saving of profits, expenses and losses of the middlemen.

CHIFFONIER No. 5
Solid Oak, Golden Oak finish, free with $10.00 worth of Larkin Products.

HOMES ARE FURNISHED WITHOUT COST

The Larkin Premiums, of superior workmanship and finish, are obtained free with the Larkin Soaps and Products in several ways, explained in booklets—ask for one.

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

McKINLEY ROCKER
Selected Quartered Oak or Genuine Mahogany, free with $10.00 worth of Larkin Products.

All money refunded if any Larkin Product or Premium is not satisfactory after thirty days' trial. If you wish to immediately order $10.00 worth of Soaps and other Products and leave selection to us, we guarantee your approval.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Larkin Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Flavoring Extracts and other Household Necessities are all of highest quality—the best that skill and science can produce.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST No. 72—OVER 600 PREMIUMS.

A complete Larkin Premium List and booklet of Larkin Products will be sent postpaid on request.

Larkin Co.
ESTABLISHED, 1875.
Larkin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TWO FACTS—The Security New York City real estate, and —The Profit 6 per cent. guaranteed and payable semiannually,

explain the popularity of the American Real Estate Company's Certificates with careful investors.

Organized sixteen years ago this Company has steadily earned and paid 6 per cent., maintaining that rate through the recent years of shrinkage and loss in stock values and speculative enterprises.

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Artistic and Distinctive

My designs for high-grade monumental work are originated by my own artists and sculptors. The large number of memorials of my manufacture in the leading cemeteries proves the excellence of my work.

I not only have the knowledge and artistic ability, but also all the necessary facilities, making prices lowest for highest class work. Middlemen's profits eliminated.

I also make Mausoleums and Public Drinking Fountains.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE

J. L. Miller

Successor to Thomas & Miller)

Quincy, Mass.

I work in Quincy, Westerly, Barre, or any leading granite.

Pencil Economy

lies in using the best pencil, and the best pencil for your special use.

Dixon's Pencil Guide, a 32-page book, **indexed by vocations,** correctly indicates the right pencil for your use. Sent *free.*

Department U,
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.,
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Interest on Your Money

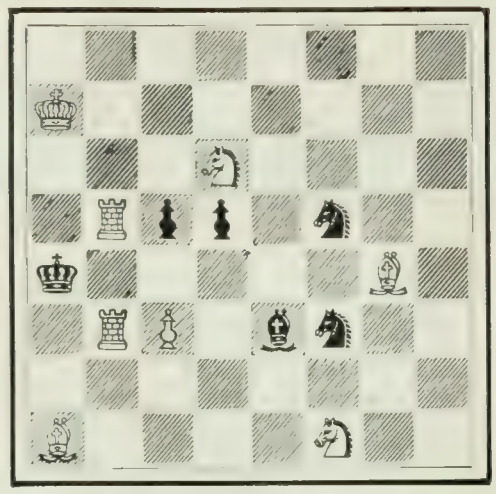
Our First Mortgage Farm Loans net 6%. Interest and principal collected free. You pay no taxes. Loans, from $200 up, run for 5 years. Every dollar secured by $3 to $5 worth of first-class farm land. We personally know the security and borrower in every case. 20 years ago we sold these loans; to-day we sell them in nearly every State in the Union. Let us refer you to clients in your own State. Never lost a dollar for a client. Investigate us as to our responsibility and reliability. Let us prove by others the merit of our securities. Complete list of our on-hand loans and descriptive literature about the West and Western securities on application. It will do you good to know what we can tell you whether you invest through us or not.

E. J. LANDER & CO.

Established 1883 Box 8, GRAND FORKS, N. D.

C. **Problem 989.**

Black—Six Pieces.



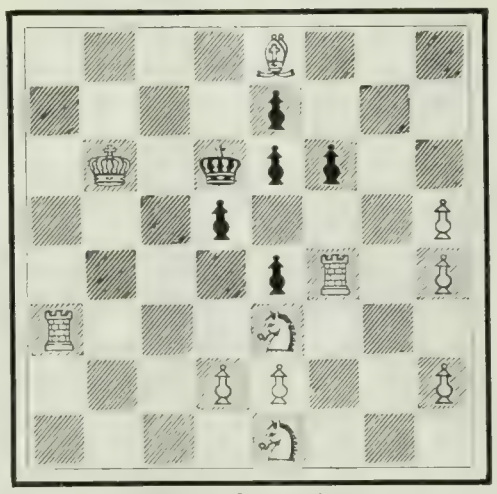
White—Eight Pieces.

8; K 7; 3 S 4; 1 R p p 1 s 2; k 5 B 1; 1 R P 1 b s 2; 8; B 4 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 990.**

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

4 B 3; 4 p 3; 1 K 1 k p p 2; 3 p 3 P; 4 p R 1 P; R 3 S 3; 3 P P 2 P; 4 S 3.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 977. Key-move: Q—K R 4.

No. 978.

1. B—B 2 / R x Q	2. R—K 6 / Any	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Kt x P ch / K moves	3. R mate
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 3	2. R—K 6 / Any	3. Q or Kt, mate
1. ..... / Kt—K 5	2. R x P ch / B x R	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 8 (Q)	2. R—K 6 / Q x B	3. Q—Q 6, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.

977: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; G. E. Howard, El Paso, Tex.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; W. L. Moore, Anthony, Kan.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. D. M., New Orleans; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; "Arata,"

Mal-Assimilation. Chronic Starvation.

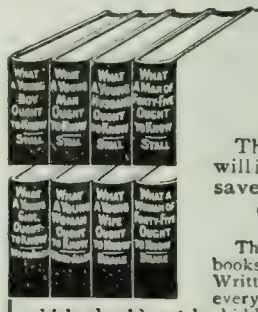
Raw Food AND Vibratory Exercise Cure

Regeneration. Gained 60 pounds in 60 days.

Mal-Assimilation and Its Complications

There is "No life without life," and no continuation of life without other life. Cooking destroys life in food. Send two-cent stamp for Diagnosis Blank and my "Course of Treatment, by the Use of Raw Food and Vibratory Exercise." **My Diagnosis** is worth at least $5.00, but it **will cost you nothing.** Dr. Thomas' uncooked bread, 25 cents for package of 25 cakes.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.
172 W. 72d St., New York Clerk 10 D.



Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.

"Young Boy."	"Young Girl."
"Young Man."	"Young Woman."
"Young Husband."	"Young Wife."
"Man of Forty-five."	"Woman of Forty-five."

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co 2262 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

THE "NULITE" —VAPOR— GAS LAMPS

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY.

A 20th-Century evolution in the art of lighting. Entirely new, 100 candle power, 7 hours one cent. Superior to electricity or gas and cheaper than coal oil. No trouble to keep clean, absolutely safe. Sells at sight. We also manufacture table lamps, wall lamps, chandeliers, store and street lamps. Agents wanted at once. Write for free catalogue and prices. We manufacture all kinds and grades of mantles. If you buy them direct from us we will save you dealers' profits. Prices sent upon request.

Chicago Solar Light Co., Dept. B. Chicago.

Wanted, **by Success Magazine, on a Straight Salary Basis**

a young man or woman in every county to take charge of our subscription business. A few traveling positions also open. Positions permanent. References required. Apply to

Success Magazine, Desk 37, University Building, New York

York City; A. U. Milholland, Baltimore; E. A. el, Oroville, Cal.; G. Rosenthal, Commerce, Tex.

omments (977): "A very subtle key"—G. D.; e most unpromising of all 'tries'"—Dr. J. H. S.; e hardest of two-ers"—J. G. L.; "Has very little beauty; the avoidance of duals is clever"—F. G.; perb. The key is beautifully concealed by the arent immobility of the Q"—R. H. R.; "The lest nut for a two-er I ever cracked, as it is the fin-"—L. H. B.; "One of the finest"—R. G. F.; "Ex-ent"—J. F. C.; "A great problem; variations y wonderful; construction superb"—G. E. H.; ery difficult"—J. H. L.; "Magnificent key and iant variations"—L. G.

8: "Two or three pretty variations"—G. D.; ardwood construction throughout"—Dr. J. H. S.; most charming problem"—W. R.; "Two good -move problems in a three-er are unusual; in short minor shortcomings, a splendid work"—F. G.; agnificent"—J. G. L.; "The key is good; but r that, the problem is a rugged specimen from an nent author. There is only one minor variation, ...

———, free from duals"—R. H. R.; "Another t—K 4

ity, hard to solve when you get the key"—L. H. B.

addition to those reported, J. V. S., W. E. H. C. B. Clement, Seattle, Wash., got 975.

From the Hastings Tournament.

NAPIER. *White.*	CHEPMELL. *Black.*	NAPIER. *White.*	CHEPMELL. *Black.*
—Q 4	P—Q 4	12 Kt x B P	K x Kt
—Q B 4	P x P (a)	13 R x P (i)	K—B sq
Kt—B 3	P—Q B 4 (b)	14 B—K B 4	Q R—B sq
—K 3	P x P	15 Q—K 2	R x Kt (k)
x P	P—K 3	16 P x R	Kt—Q 4
x P	K Kt—B 3	17 B—Q 6	Q Kt—B 3
Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3 (c)	18 B x Kt	Kt x B
astles	P—Q Kt 4	19 B x B ch	Kt x B
—Kt 3	B—Kt 2 (d)	20 R—K sq	Q—Q 4
—K sq	B—K 2 (e)	21 P—B 3	P—K R 3
t-K 5 (f)	Q Kt—Q 2 (g)	22 R x Kt wins	

Comments by Reichhelm.

) This way of answering the Queen's gambit is according to Tarrash, but the big doctor, luckily, in Germany at the time.

) Chepmell likes to be original. He succeeds.

) Had visions of Kt—Q Kt 5, with B—K B 4 at-ment.

) A regular bouquet-development.

) Should have moved B—Q 3, ready to capture ght.

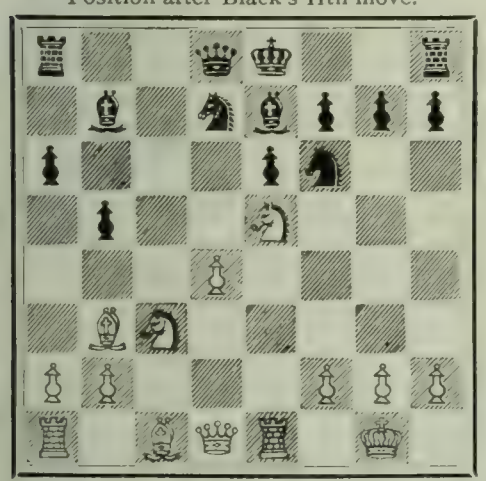
) Virtually, the game-winner.

) Kt—Q 4 is best.

) Several notches better than B x P ch.

) Impelled to this, as Napier menaced to R—K sq.

Position after Black's 11th move.



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NEW SIZE One Volume

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surpasses anything ever attempted for compactness, with clearness of type and artistic beauty combined. It comprises the best works of the greatest authors printed in large clear Roman type on Nelson's India paper, the thinnest opaque printing paper ever produced, which makes it possible to print

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small 6¼ x 4¼-inch book, only ½ inch thick, superbly bound in beautiful cloth, limp leather or stiff leather board—every volume a masterpiece of bookmaking.

DICKENS, THACKERAY, SCOTT

and selected works of the best authors

The bindings are handsome, the paper is beautiful, and the type large and clear. The size is so convenient that it is a pleasure to read the standard novels, even if you have already read them.

Price—$1.00—$1.25—$1.50—according to style of binding

For sale by all leading booksellers. For descriptive price list and specimen pages address the publishers,

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, 37 East 18th St., New York

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.'s "Rational" Shoes

For Men and Women

Keep Your Feet Warm, Dry, and Comfortable

$5.00 Delivered

No. 907 Men's Box Calf

Send for Catalogue No. 32, showing many new styles

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New York

Daniel Everton, by ISRAEL PUTNAM.—This is a story of love and soldier adventure in the Philippines. $1.20. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

The Red Poocher, by SEUMAS MACMANUS.—A story bubbling over with Irish wit. 75 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

Pears'

"Beauty and grace from
no condition rise;
Use Pears,' sweet maid'
there all the secret lies."

Sold everywhere.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

RESTORES THE SIGHT
WEAK EYES MADE STRONG.
SPECTACLES ARE A NUISANCE, NECESSITY ONLY MAKES ONE WEAR THEM.

PREVENTS FAILING SIGHT
DULL EYES MADE BRIGHT.
Write for ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON THE EYE, Mailed Free.
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"F. P. S.," St. Louis, Mo.—"In a recent newspaper article I noticed a reference to a particular line on a steamship entitled the 'Plimsoll Line,' which I failed to find explained in the dictionaries. Can you tell me what it is?"

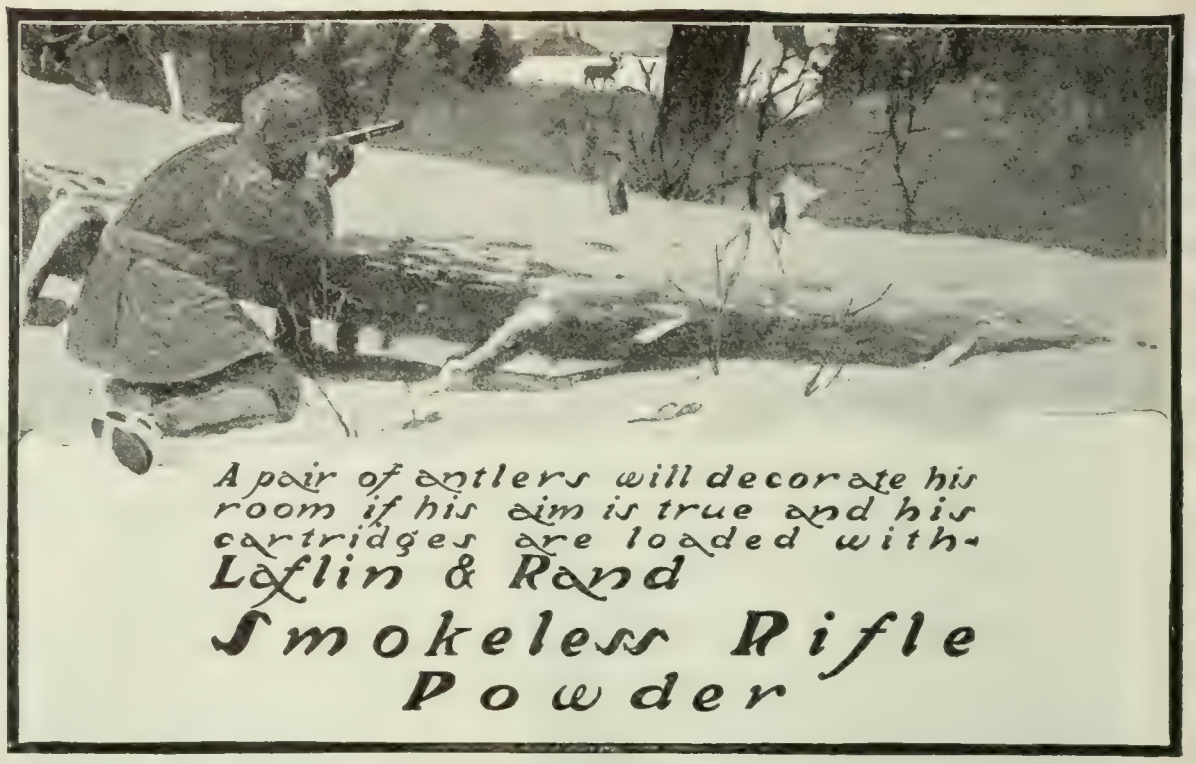
The line "F. P. S." refers to is evidently the "load-line" or "Plimsoll's mark" required by British law to indicate the maximum depth to which a ship bearing it may be immersed by loading. The present system of load line marks was initiated by Samuel Plimsoll, a British statesman who died in 1898, and sometimes the marks are colloquially referred to as "Plimsoll's line." According to the Regulations of the Board of Trade and to Lloyd's Register as well as the Merchant Shipping act the technical name for the symbol referred to (it consists of more than one line) is "load-line mark," but it is often properly called "Plimsoll's mark." For definitions of "load-line" and "Plimsoll's mark" see pages 1041 and 1082 respectively of the Standard Dictionary.

"J. E. G.," Sterling, O.—"May the word 'profane' be correctly applied to persons outside the bounds of the masonic world? Webster and other lexicographers define it as 'denoting irreverence to God and to sacred things; not sacred,' and if this is correct every petitioner is profane."

The definitions referred to are incomplete; the word "profane" may be and is commonly applied to those not initiated into the masonic brotherhood. *The Masonic Home Journal*, writing recently to a correspondent on this subject, said: "The correspondent does not take sufficient notice of the different meanings of words. If he had looked into the Standard Dictionary he would have found this definition among others: '3. [Archaic.] Not initiated into the inner mysteries.' Now, the language of masonry is largely 'archaic,' that is, it embraces old words now largely disused, and other words used in senses that are old. Among the latter class of words is 'profane,' which has come to mean irreverent, as in speaking of profane language; but this was not the original meaning of the word." Derived from the Latin *profanum*, from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, shrine, the etymology of the word implies "before (or without) the temple"; hence, one standing without. In masonic practise "profane" is used to designate those who have not yet entered the temple of masonry, the uninitiated; but when so used it does not carry with it any idea of irreverence or any meaning likely to give offense. "Profane" has another meaning, that is, "secular," often applied to history. And tho history may be characterized as "profane," it is not necessarily irreverent.

"E. A. B.," Lincoln, Nebr.—"Is there such a word as 'aliphatic'? I do not find it in my dictionary. If the word exists please give its meaning."

The Standard Dictionary contains the word "aliphatic." It is an adjective used in chemistry to denote the source of different substances. Derived from the Greek *aleiphatos*, oil, fat, it means "obtained from fat; pertaining to or derived from fat."



BE WELL-WHOLESOME AND HAPPY

A GOOD FIGURE, CLEAR SKIN, STRONG BRAIN, VIVACITY AND BUOYANT STEP ARE THE RESULT OF PERFECT HEALTH.

OVER 10,000 WOMEN ARE STUDYING THEMSELVES

You will doubtless take up some special line of study this year—why not make an exhaustive study of yourself, determining whether every vital organ and every force of your being is perfect, whether your brain has reached its perfect development, whether your figure is symmetrical, and whether you have dynamic force and magnetism necessary for attractiveness and for wholesome influence and usefulness. Many a woman by fifteen minutes work in the privacy of her own room has surprised her husband, family and friends by the results of her self-study this year.

EVERY VITAL ORGAN STRONG

In my instructions with you by mail, I completely study your case, directing your exercises, bathing and diet, giving you work to bring the strength to every vital organ, every nerve center, teach you to breathe, to stand and to walk well, and the reflex action of the strength of the vital organs of rhythmic movement upon the mind is worth more to women than the mere physical. One woman tersely expressed this reflex action to me in her report: "Miss Cocroft, I used to feel so depressed, and now I feel as if I can look every man, woman and child squarely in the face with a feeling that I am rising to my very best."

Every Woman Can Have a Clear Skin and a Good Figure

From a health standpoint as well as from a standpoint of beauty, it is necessary for every woman to carry herself well, and **any woman can have a good figure.** No woman needs to have an undeveloped chest, neck, or bust, in fact, be undeveloped in any particular of her body, and the woman who carries about forty to fifty pounds of superfluous flesh every time she moves has my sympathy, for I realize it is not necessary for her to carry this burden.

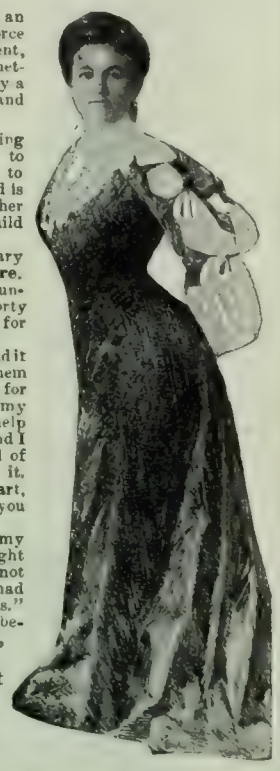
Write Me About Yourself

Will you not mark with the letter (x) on the attached blank the points which interest you and if there are any particulars in regard to your case which you feel I need, write me about them also and I will tell you frankly whether I can help you. I have worked solely with women for the past 13 years and I know how to understand as well as help them. As I give every pupil my personal attention, **the number is necessarily limited.** I never take a pupil unless I feel positive I can help her. Write me fully and frankly of your special difficulties, tell me what you want to gain or change and I will tell you what I can do for you and send you letters from women whom I have benefited and relieved of similar ailments. I will send you, too, my booklet on how to stand correctly; every woman should have it. My work is not a "Cure All" system, but I do build up the strength of ALL the VITAL organs, lungs, heart, and nerve centers, send your blood bounding through your veins as it did when you were a child, and give you that dignified bearing which at once bespeaks culture and refinement.

I Have Brought Health to Thousands of Women

I am giving you below extracts from three letters of my pupils on my desk as I write: "For one to realize the benefit I have derived, one ought to have seen me before I commenced and now—several of my friends not having seen me for some time, have told me they should hardly recognize me if I had not spoken. I had **rheumatism** in my ankles, which were swollen most of the time." "Have lost altogether sixty-seven pounds." "They are worth their weight in gold to me. I have been totally cured in less than six weeks from the beginning of my lessons of the most painful attack of what the doctors call 'Catarrh of the Stomach.' Now, I never feel sign of pain there."

I wish you could read the letters from my pupils any one day, I know it would do your heart good as it does mine.



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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 16 New York, October 15, 1904 Whole Number, 756

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE FOR PEACE.

THE meeting of the International Peace Congress in Boston last week, the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in St. Louis, President Roosevelt's promise to call another Peace Conference at The Hague, and his announcement that the Administration is negotiating arbitration treaties with all the Powers that will enter into such negotiations have created an impression that a new peace movement is afoot, with America in the van. All this agitation for peace, many papers argue, must create a public sentiment against war that will be bound to have its effect; to which the Baltimore *American* replies that if all these congresses and conferences "end in nothing more than platitudes, however high they may be, they are more likely to retard in public estimation the cause which they have espoused than to further it," and "the more congresses which do nothing and suggest nothing of a practical character, the greater must be the discouragement of the friends of peace." The Boston congress addressed a peace resolution to the Czar and the Mikado, which led an Italian delegate to remark that it looked like "a case of calling the doctor after the patient was dead."

Secretary Hay's address at the opening of the Boston congress has inspired more comment than any action taken by the congress itself. Mr. Hay is regarded by many newspapers as being himself one of the world's most powerful influences for peace. In a scholarly and elegant address he spoke of the spirit of peace that has characterized our greatest men, and which inspires the present Administration. He recalled the fact that "during the hundred and twenty years of our independent existence we have had but three wars with the outside world, tho we have had a most grievous and dolorous struggle with our own people." When the Hague court "lay apparently wrecked at the beginning of its voyage, threatened with death before it had fairly begun to live, it was the American Government which gave it the breath of life by inviting the republic of Mexico to share our appeal to its jurisdiction; and the second case brought before it was at the instance of Mr. Roosevelt, who declined in its favor the high honor of arbitrating an affair of world-wide importance." The hundred days of war with Spain "put an end forever to bloodshed which had lasted a generation," and the landing of troops on the Isthmus "closed without a shot a sanguinary succession of trivial wars." The President hopes to lay before the Senate, next winter, arbitration treaties with European powers, and has promised to call a second Hague peace conference. Further:

"If our example is worth anything to the world, we have given it in the vital matter of disarmament. We have brought away from the Far East 55,000 soldiers whose work was done, and have sent them back to the fields of peaceful activity. We have reduced our army to its minimum of 60,000 men; in fact, we may say we have no army, but in place of one a nucleus for drill and discipline. We have three-fourths of one soldier for every thousand of the population—a proportion which, if adopted by other Powers, would at once eliminate wars and rumors of wars from the daily thoughts of the chancelleries of the world."

The next morning the Boston *Herald* replied to Secretary Hay's flattering picture of our country with a long editorial, from which we take the following paragraphs:

"The Mexican War, in its purpose and incitement, was a national crime. The Spanish War was unnecessary, and our jingo statesmen, hotly desiring war, perceiving that a patient delay would reveal that the war was unnecessary, forced the President's hand. These statesmen did not care half so much for the sufferings of the Cubans as for the opportunities that war would furnish. They feared, instead of desiring, the liberation of the Cubans from their oppression without a war, and its chances for military glory, political capital, and money-making contracts. The war in the Philippines, the most costly, destructive, and cruel in which the nation has engaged, excepting only the civil war, was a war to establish by subjugation a dominion to which we had taken title as a prize of victory in another war entered upon with a profession of purely philanthropic intentions and a proclamation that acquisition of territory as a result would be 'criminal aggression.' The pretense so often heard nowadays that the Philippines came to us as a necessary result of the Spanish War is an assumption for which there is no reasonable warrant. Spain did not propose to relinquish them. The United States, taking advantage of Spain's helplessness, in accordance with a greedy second thought arising after peace negotiations had begun, demanded, not that they should be put in the way of securing independence of Spain through our good offices, as Cuba was, but that they should be ceded to us as a possession, absolutely and without condition or pledge as to their future.

"The intelligent members of this peace congress who have come from abroad know all these circumstances, and they know that this Government, under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, has prosecuted 'benevolent assimilation' against an unwilling, Christian, and largely civilized people at the cost of hundreds of thousands of Filipino lives, of awful suffering, and stupendous waste, exceeding by many fold in each particular what would have been likely to occur in any domestic contests incident to establishing self-government among themselves. These well-read students of the world's contemporary history are in little danger of being imposed upon by Secretary Hay's smooth periods. Many of them have already expressed their regret that this nation has become an imitator of the empire-building monarchies of Europe, employing offensive war as its instrument of expansion. They will be apt, however, to discover in Secretary Hay's adroit apologetics a consciousness that the business needs palliation and defense before such an assembly as confronted him.

"The Secretary, as a member of the administration of President Roosevelt, felt it to be incumbent on him to call attention only to what the President had done favorable to the causes which the congress exists to promote. That he has done some things

favorable no one wishes to dispute. The alarm that is felt in some quarters, the not unreasonable alarm, is not due to his peaceable speeches and acts, but to speeches and acts that are of an inconsistent and contrary significance, to which the Secretary of State wisely did not refer. They might be marshaled in a way to present to the peace congress quite a different portrait, and one not less lifelike, than that of the meek, aureoled apostle of conciliation and arbitration invoked to beam serenely in Tremont Temple yesterday."

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUND.

THE reiteration, by the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Times* (Dem.), of the charge that Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee is using his official knowledge of trust crimes and a silent "understanding" of future immunity to secure big campaign contributions from the trusts, is forcing this campaign issue to the front. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) takes it up in a column and a half editorial; and John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House, referred to it a few days ago in a speech in Brooklyn, more by innuendo, however, than by direct assertion. Mr. Pulitzer addresses the President in a letter nearly two newspaper pages long, calling upon him to make public the sums contributed to his campaign fund by the trusts and to tell what agreements, express or implied, Mr. Cortelyou has made with them. And *The Times* says, in the course of a triple-leaded editorial:

"Conceivably the public welfare may be promoted by a rigorous Federal supervision of corporations. But no man would have the hardihood to assert that any other than private and political ends are served when the chief of the department which has become the custodian of corporation secrets is put at the head of the partizan committee whose principal function is to collect campaign contributions which come chiefly from great corporations.

"That man's moral sensibilities must be not merely blunted but blotted out who would fail to see that the assumption of these functions by Mr. Cortelyou is a public scandal, a national disgrace. The disgrace is in the truest sense national, since it involves the head of the nation whose creature, agent, and personal representative is the offender in question."

The Outlook places this allegation in a list of "campaign lies" it has collected; the Washington *Times* (Ind. Dem.) does not believe it, and Walter Wellman says the Republican campaign is entirely free from any bargaining or understanding with the trusts. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) asks *The Times* to substantiate its charges and give concrete instances. A member of the cabinet told the Washington correspondents that as Mr. Cortelyou was leaving the President a few days ago, he was heard to remark:

"Mr. President, I believe you will win, and you will win without a promise, expressed or implied, having been given a corporation, interest, or individual in exchange for their support."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says, in commenting on this:

"President Roosevelt made it known long ago that there should be no mortgage on his election and no pledges made for favor to any one in exchange for services or financial aid in this year's campaign. That policy has been rigidly observed by National Chairman Cortelyou, and it has been understood very plainly by representatives of interests who might be inclined to approach the chairman for the purpose of making a deal or securing an 'understanding.'

"The Democratic managers and their organs, some of which are the mouthpieces of corporate interests, have not a scintilla of evidence to support their charge that Chairman Cortelyou, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, and other Republican leaders are 'milking the trusts.'

"The charge that the Administration is not putting into effect the law creating the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce is without foundation. Because the work of that bureau has not been made public the Democrats insist that the machinery has been stopped out of deference to the corporations. The Administration will not be forced into any premature action by criticism made for purely partizan purposes. On account of the important relations this bureau is designed to have with the business interests of the country, more important even than the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is imperative that its organization should be effected deliberately and with the greatest care.

"It was necessary before the first step could be taken in the duties imposed upon the bureau that the plan of its operations should be clearly defined and permanently adopted, so as to avoid inquisition, distress, and injustice on the one hand, and inefficiency on the other. It required many months to accomplish this, and now the bureau is in full operation and the results of its work will be produced in the regular form prescribed by law.

"There will be no complaint of lack of publicity in the event that the investigations of this bureau disclose violations of the antitrust or Interstate Commerce acts. It is also certain that no

"COME ON TO THE PEACE CONGRESS, BOYS!"
—Lovey in the Salt Lake *Herald*.

THE VERY LATEST BRAND.
—The Savannah *News*.

CARTOONISTS WHO

reports from this bureau will be used by the Administration for political effect. If any investigation is completed, however, and the evidence secured convinces the President and the Department of Justice that legal action is demanded, that action will be instituted promptly, whether it is before or after the election.

"A report reached the White House to-day that postmasters in the Third Congressional District of Tennessee were being assessed by the chairman of the Republican executive committee of that district. President Roosevelt lost no time in issuing instructions to Acting Postmaster-General Wynne to notify all the postmasters in that district of the law regarding political assessments. Mr. Wynne immediately prepared the following letter, which has been mailed to the postmasters:

"'Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of a circular issued by the Civil Service Commission on the subject of political assessments. You are informed that you can contribute or not and as much or as little as you see fit, and that you will not be jeopardized in any way for failure to contribute.'"

A REPUBLICAN'S CRITICISM OF HIS PARTY.

WHAT the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) calls "a Republican argument for Parker" appears in the current *Atlantic Monthly* from the pen of Congressman Samuel W. McCall (Rep.), of Massachusetts. The article purports to be a presentation of the Republican side of the argument in the present campaign; but in the course of the argument Mr. McCall speaks well of Judge Parker's qualifications for the Presidency, belittles the objections to Mr. Davis's age, recalls the Republican party's former friendship for silver, criticizes the McKinley tariff, praises the conduct of President Cleveland, declares that the Dingley tariff must be revised, questions whether the campaign against the trusts has reduced their profits "by a single farthing," suggests that there is a relationship between the trusts and the tariff, argues for Philippine independence, disparages President Roosevelt's military record, and deprecates the "bullying" attitude of this country toward our weaker neighbors. Mr. McCall distrusts the Democratic attitude, or lack of attitude, on the money question, however, avers that the Republican party "is fairly committed to a revision of the tariff," and argues that if the Republican party declares for Philippine independence, it will come as a natural culmination of their policy, while "a radical change by the opposition party would appear like repeal." This Republican Congressman says of the tariff and the trusts:

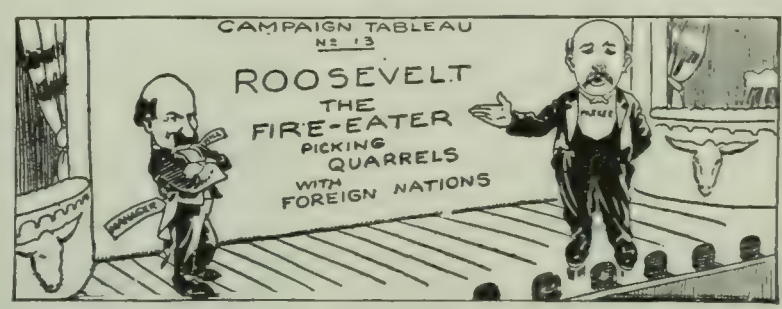
"The Republican party is fairly committed to a revision of the tariff. It can not be questioned that such an inequality has arisen in the schedules as would require the party, as the champion of protection, to undertake that friendly revision which it has always professed a willingness to make. Between a radical revision and no revision at all the former is preferable. A radical revision would involve business disturbance. No revision at all would continue some outgrown schedules and ratify and make seated many important duties which answer no just purpose of revenue or protection, and which, chiefly in consequence of developments since their adoption, as directly impose the payment of a tribute as if that were the declared purpose of the law. A deliberate and sanctioned governmental favoritism soon becomes permanent. The plunder and the confiscations of to-day become the vested interests of to-morrow. If the Republican party is true to its repeated declarations, and no party has ever been more mindful of its pledges, it will revise the tariff, bearing constantly in mind both the safety of our industrial system and justice to the man who buys. The higher wage scale prevailing in our country and a fair return upon capital actually invested should be secured, but not the solvency of grossly watered and even aerated stocks.

CONGRESSMAN MCCALL (REP.),
Whose defense of his party is thought to be somewhat out of tune.

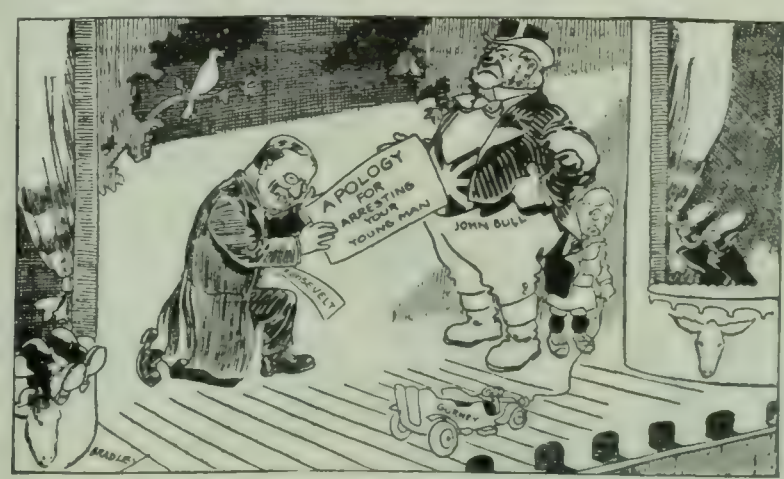
"President Roosevelt's administration has made a determined effort to enforce the antitrust law, which was regarded as an important law when it was enacted, and into which the Supreme Court has construed important and far-reaching provisions of which the great lawyers who framed the act never dreamed. And

A RISING VOTE.
Some of the smaller nations that would be unanimous for peace.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"BABBLE OF PEACE."



PROPRIETOR—"Now, ladies and gentlemen, when the curtain rises, I will show you the terrible Roosevelt bullying the world!"



(Silence, two dull thuds.)
A SHOW THAT WENT WRONG.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

yet it may be questioned whether all the proceedings in the courts and the fear of the drastic provisions of the law have abated by a single farthing the profits which the trusts have wrung from the people.

"The trusts have been the subject of much invective. They do not care what people say about them. Their feelings are not hurt by rough language, but they are keenly sensitive to whatever cuts into their profits. The degree of relationship between them and the tariff—whether that of mother and daughter—is a question I shall not discuss, but that there is no relationship at all, and that one has no influence upon the other, can not seriously be contended."

Mr. McCall says that the Philippines are becoming so expensive that we must change our relations with the archipelago or reimpose the war stamp taxes; and he imagines "that the party that proposes to reimpose the stamp taxes in time of peace in order to avoid acting in harmony with the principles of our Government will see the handwriting on the wall." But more important than the financial aspect of the Philippine question is its relation to the underlying principles of the nation and the party. He says on this point:

"Time has not dealt kindly with some of the arguments that were urged in favor of the annexation of the Philippines. Gentlemen who satisfied their judgment by citing the annexation of the contiguous continent of Louisiana, which now forms so splendid a part of the American republic, as a precedent for annexing those 'sprinkled isles' upon the other side of the globe, must be convinced by this time that there is a material difference between the two cases. And then the 'key to the commerce of the Orient' has not apparently opened those markets to us.

"But whatever the errors of the past, the present has a most important problem. The ultimate relation of the archipelago to the United States is yet to be decided. Self-government, which, as Mr. Parker well said, must mean independence, is in harmony not merely with the principles of our own Government, but with all that is most glorious in the history of the Republican party. That party came into being upon the announced principle that the Constitution carried freedom into the Territories, and that Congress had no power, in defiance of that instrument, to establish slavery there. There is an inconsistency, too palpable to need to be pointed out, between that foundation principle of the party and the principle involved in our government of the Philippines, that Congress may rule over them free from all constitutional restraints. I prefer to believe that the Republican party will ultimately act in harmony with its forty years of unrelenting opposition to the idea of slavery, individual or national, rather than with the policy into which it deviated under the impulse of the war passion."

THE WISCONSIN FIGHT.

THE most casual reading of the news and comment on the Wisconsin campaign reveals the fact that the party fences there lie leveled to the ground, while the voters troop hither and thither, from party to party, as reason or passion dictates. The electors who will support one party on the state ticket and the other on the national are reckoned by tens of thousands; the Democrats openly boast that they will elect Peck by insurgent Republican votes, while the La Follette Republicans tell how their candidate polled 45,000 Democratic votes two years ago, and aver that he will have a Democratic following of at least 25,000 this year. The decision of the state Supreme Court, on Wednesday of last week, that the nominees of the La Follette wing of the Republican party shall occupy the regular Republican column on the ballot, gives the political calculators a basis for their prophecies. The "stalwarts," or anti-La Follette Republicans, are expected to vote for Scofield, their own nominee, or for Peck (Dem.), but are expected to support the Roosevelt electors. Figuring on this basis, the Democrats are predicting victory for the state ticket, while the Republicans are predicting victory for the national electors. The court decision is based on the fact that the Republican state central committee has ruled that the La Follette ticket is "regular," a ruling that the court holds to be final, according to Wisconsin law.

When Chairman Taggart heard the news of the decision, he exclaimed to the reporters that "that settles Wisconsin!" and added that "Peck now will be elected governor to a certainty and there is a mighty good chance of electing the Parker and Davis electors." And Timothy E. Ryan, member of the Democratic executive committee for Wisconsin, expressed similar hope for Peck, but had his doubts about electing the Democratic electors. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Dem.) frankly says that it is now expected that Roosevelt will carry the State "by anywhere from 18,000 to 30,000," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that Parker's chances in Wisconsin "now look rather remote." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) sees no reason why Roosevelt should not carry the State; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) believes that the decision "makes the Roosevelt electoral ticket sure and the reelection of La Follette most probable." The Baltimore *Sun* thinks that "the chances are" that La Follette "will be reelected." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) advises the "stalwarts" to withdraw and give La Follette a clear

CZAR PARKER—"Be steadfast, faithful sons. I am hastening to the front."
KUROPATKIN TAGGART—"Don't hurry, Judge, we are backing up."

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

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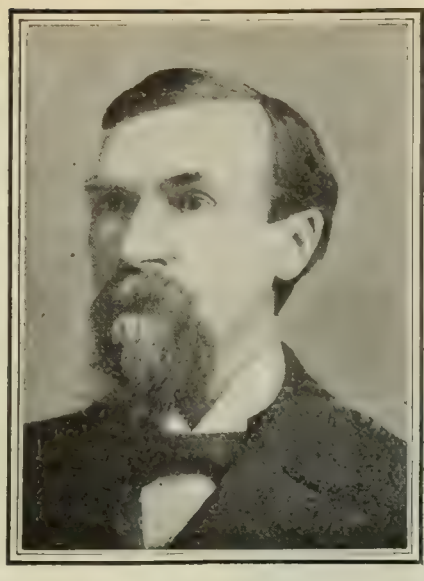
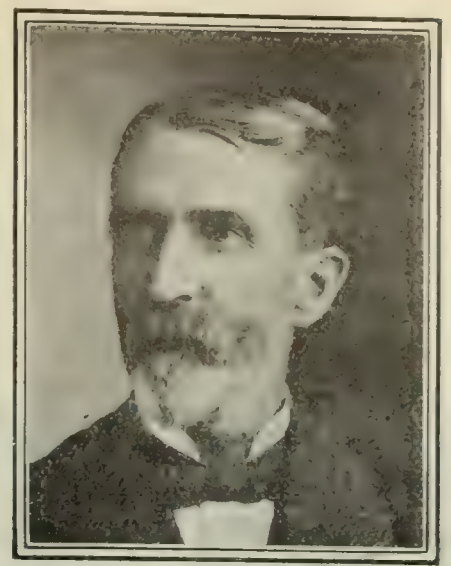
SENATOR SPOONER,
Leader of the "stalwart" faction.



S. A. COOK,
"Stalwart" nominee for governor who withdrew when the Supreme Court declared the La Follette ticket regular.



EDWARD SCOFIELD,
The Wisconsin lumber king and former governor who has succeeded Cook at the head of the "stalwart" ticket.

GEORGE W. PECK.
Author of the "Peck's Bad Boy" stories, who is running for governor on the Democratic ticket. He was governor from 1891-5.

FOUR ANTI-LA FOLLETTE LEADERS.

field, but the utterances of Senator Spooner and the other "stalwart" leaders since the decision makes it clear that they intend to keep up the fight.

A staff correspondent of the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) at Madison, Wis., gives a glimpse of the mixed condition of affairs in the following paragraphs:

"There are 'stalwarts'—a large, conservative element—who acknowledge that for some reasons they are not entirely sorry to have La Follette win. This is because they believe, against their hope, that La Follette will be reelected in any event, and they do not think it would be such a crushing defeat for them to have him ride to victory with the regular party title as it would be to have him elected as an independent over their own regular ticket and that of the Democrats combined.

"There is another element which actually argues that La Follette's victory to-day will make his defeat easier of accomplishment. Asked why, the reply is: 'Because a lot of Republicans who would throw away their votes on Cook had he been declared the regular Republican candidate, will now appreciate that their only chance is to vote for Peck, the Democratic candidate.'

"There is still another view—that, as the regular Republican candidate, Governor La Follette will not capture so many Democratic votes as he would if he were running on an independent ticket. There is no denying that in his previous campaigns he has had the support of thousands of Democrats. Privately 'stalwarts' now are expressing the hope that the Democratic managers will send William J. Bryan into the State to make at least a half-dozen speeches. They think the former 'peerless leader' can win back a large part of Democratic support from La Follette.

"It is notorious that the 'stalwart' leaders, and a great part of their following who think themselves especially wise, make no bones of their intention of voting for Peck. The 'stalwart' state ticket, if kept in the field, will be for campaign purposes only.

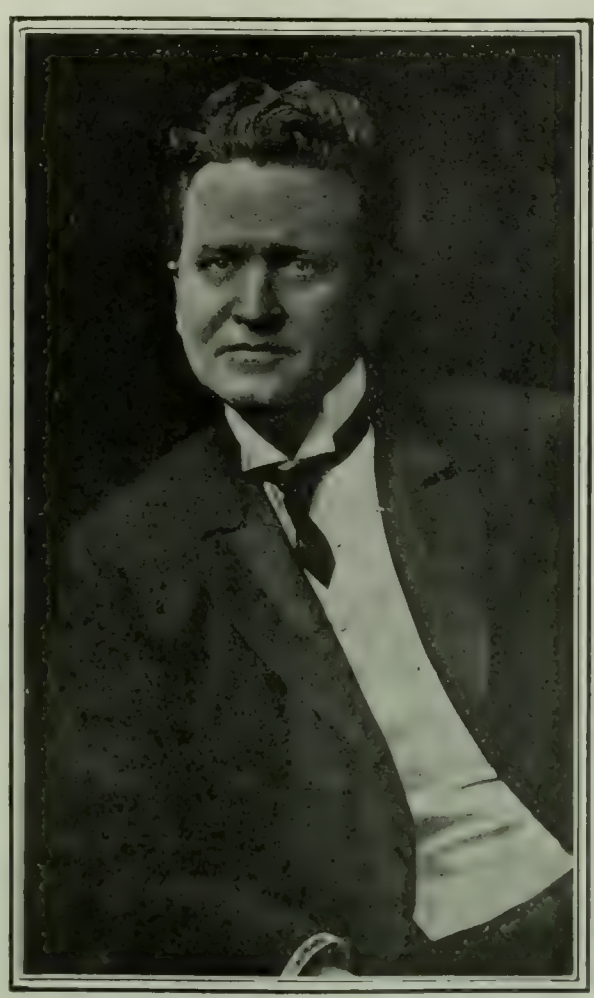
"'Will the Democrats rise to the situation?' is a question that was asked here a hundred times to-day. They have not shown marked signs of a big effort here yet. The Republicans, apparently solicitous for them, say they can not do anything with a jug of water."

Senator Spooner, leader of the "stalwarts," is very indignant at an article in the current *McClure's*, by Lincoln Steffens, in which the writer charges that Spooner's seat in the Senate was obtained for him by the use of a large corruption fund. It is said that thousands of copies of the magazine are being distributed throughout Wisconsin as a campaign document. The Senator calls the charge "an unmitigated and malicious falsehood," and suggests that the writer of the article is himself an "enemy of the republic." He says, at the close of a long statement:

"Of course any man unfaithful in a public trust, high or low, or who corrupts public agencies, or debauches the electorate, is 'an enemy of the republic,' but such are not the only enemies of the republic. The men who from the platform, through the press and the magazines, groundlessly impeach the integrity of legislative bodies, state or national, the motives and conduct of public men, executive or judicial, and impair the confidence of the people in the institutions of their Government, are likewise enemies of the republic, not so dangerous, yet very harmful. . . . . .

"On the 4th of March next I will, if I live, have served fourteen years in the Senate. I have represented there no 'system.' I have had no connection with any railroad corporation. No man or corporation in the United States has had any right or power to constrain my vote or views upon any subject, and I have been conscious of no bias in the discharge of official duty, save now and then perhaps the bias of party.

"I have accepted no retainers from any one. I have had no political machine in Wisconsin. That I have bestowed great labor upon the discharge of public duty the records of the Senate will testify. If I have been an 'enemy of the republic' I have worse than wasted fourteen of the best working years of my life. That three Presidents have not so thought of me my letter files will show. That my colleagues in the Senate have not so thought of me, I think I may safely say. That the Republicans of Wisconsin have not so thought of me, they have demonstrated in the most marked possible way."



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ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin since 1901 and central figure in the present political upheaval in that State.

In a speech in Milwaukee, on Wednesday evening of last week, Senator Spooner spoke favorably of tariff revision and Philippine independence.

DEATH OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WHEN Mr. Payne entered the cabinet, there was a widespread feeling, expressed in the newspaper comment, that he was brought to Washington to build up a Roosevelt "machine." When the postal scandals were unearthed, the charge was again freely made that Mr. Payne's "machine politics" were at the root of them. Now that he is dead, nothing more is heard of either accusation. The most severe critic of his record, the New York *Press* (Rep.), does not go further than to say that Mr. Payne failed to root out a system of "graft" that was well established before he entered the department. Secretary Hay says that he never met a man of more genuine honesty and integrity, and adds that "he was a man of such remarkable uprightness and purity of character that, judging other people by himself, he was slow to believe evil of any one. But the moment he was convinced that his confidence had been betrayed, he was most energetic and untiring in his investigation of wrongdoing and in his desire to punish it." The Washington *Star* (Rep.) speaks similarly of his attitude toward the postal scandals in the following comment:

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE.

"It was characteristic of Mr. Payne that he was loath to believe that the service had become tainted with fraud. He believed well of men, trusting them as he was himself trusted by others. It was a painful shock to him to find that his trust had been misplaced, that some of those upon whom he relied for truthful and honest assistance were unworthy of such confidence. When he was convinced that wrong had been done there was no more zealous, determined pursuer of the evil-doers and none more sincerely gratified at their overtaking."

The shock, worry, and labor of rooting out the frauds hastened his death, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), who says:

"Suddenly, as out of a clear sky, came the allegations of fraud and dishonesty in the department. For a considerable time he refused to believe that such startling charges could have any foundation in fact. His trust in human nature, his abounding confidence in the excellence of Republican administration, and his faith in the ability of his predecessors all forbade the acceptance of such charges as worthy of more credence than the not unusual partizan accusations of political enemies.

"Finally, however, Mr. Payne learned the facts, and with them came a shock from which he never recovered. His deferred, even reluctant, realization that men who had long earned their livelihood as the servants of the nation had so far forgotten their trust as to institute a gigantic system of dishonesty proved more than a severe shock. It compelled him to deal with a situation for which his trusting disposition and even his business qualifications little fitted him. Moreover, it for the time shattered his ambition of making a reputation for an honorable and business-like administration.

"The duties of his office became temporarily better suited to a skilful detective than for an unusually successful man whose whole experience had been confined to the ordinary affairs of the business world. His reluctance in the beginning to believe evil of those who had won his confidence had subjected him to censorious criticism, and the necessity he was soon compelled to recognize of dealing severely with his subordinates wrung his heart. He did not shrink, however, from discharging, under a cloud of dishonor, men who by their long service should have earned every right to confidence, but who had fallen under the evil influence of a few master hands dominating the under side of the postal service.

"When the investigation was completed and the last trace of dishonesty in the Post-Office Department had been rooted out, Mr. Payne was a broken man—broken far beyond his own knowledge. Even then he believed that he could recover the time that was lost, that he could reorganize his department and place it on a basis which might still remain a monument to his faithful and able service, but the time was past. Unknown to him, he had already overtaxed his strength. But he constantly struggled on, despite the warnings of his friends and physicians, determined to disprove the many cruel judgments passed upon him in the heat and hurry of the great investigation. He accomplished much, altho he was never able to remain for any long period at his post, despite his brave attempts to perform the arduous task he had set himself. In that effort, which he would not abandon, the end came."

A home view of the late Postmaster-General is afforded in the following comment by the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Rep.):

"He was a thorough party man and a skilful, able party manager. He preferred to avoid fights in the party rather than to invite them. His business interests necessarily brought him before legislatures and common councils, where the public-service corporations with which he was identified were often seeking either special legislation or to defeat legislation which would affect them. Out of this situation grew the political opposition in Wisconsin to Mr. Payne and his political ambitions. It is not necessary now to go into his political career and business relations. It is enough to say that Mr. Payne himself has said that he never sought for his companies anything that he did not think they were entitled to, and to add that there has been growing public opinion in recent years that party managers and party candidates who have large control over the distribution of political favors should not be identified with private interests which seek legislation. And this sentiment is certainly sound.

"Mr. Payne's abilities won for him the respect of his fellow citizens and his kindly personal qualities gave him a large circle of warm friends. And so we prefer to remember him, as we are sure he will be remembered by many of his fellow citizens, rather as the man in private life than as the politician and party manager, whose standards were not their standard."

The Democratic papers make little adverse comment on Mr. Payne's career. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) says:

"Henry C. Payne would have been a happier man had he stayed away from Washington. His fame would have been brighter and better, had he never taken the postmaster-generalship."

A TAMMANY MAYOR AS A CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMER.

EVERY New Yorker is imagined by *The Evening Post* (Ind.) to be vigorously rubbing his eyes at the unwonted spectacle of a Tammany mayor removing a park commissioner and the entire civil-service commission for giving Tammany voters the preference in hiring laborers. Why, exclaims *The Globe* (Rep.), "never before in our history has such a thing happened at the hands of a Tammany mayor!" The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), and the Washington *Star* (Rep.) express their admiration, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) longs for an hour of McClellan in the Philadelphia city hall. It is "the most effective stand ever made by any official in New York or Brooklyn against the spoils system," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.).

In his letter to President John H. McCooey of the civil-service commission, requesting his resignation "instanter," the mayor

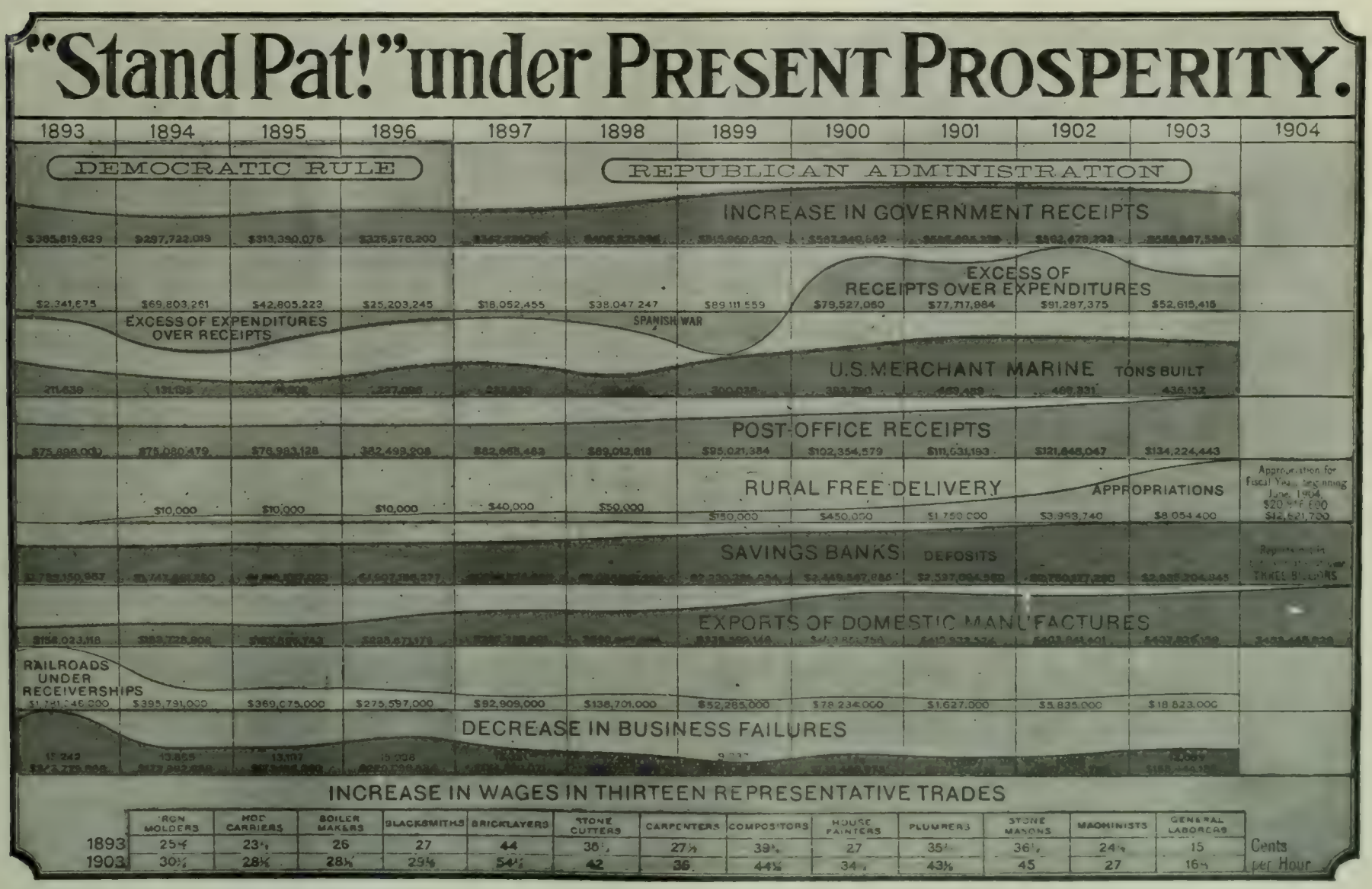
"It is not enough to urge that by such evasion of the law the city has sustained no pecuniary loss or that political opponents were in their time adepts at such violations. Your oath of office and mine requires from each of us an effort to administer our respective trusts according to law and in the public interest, and the city expects that that oath shall be kept with an exercise of intelligence and right conscience."

It is rather surprising to turn from such flattering comments as those quoted above to the New York *Press* (Rep.), which calls the mayor's act "about the richest burlesque the political drama has furnished in many a moon," or to the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), which avers, in long and strong editorials, that McCooey was removed because he was a follower of McCarren, the anti-Tammany Democratic leader in Brooklyn. Some of the other removed commissioners are Tammany men, but as they served without pay, while the president of the commission received a salary of $6,000 a year, the latter's removal is thought to be most important politically. McCooey avers that on August 22 John J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader, told him that the leader wanted him to come out publicly for Tammany, a request that Mr. McCooey refused. Mr. Murphy then said, according to Mr. McCooey: "I don't think it would be a good move for you to refuse, but if you do I wouldn't be surprised to hear that the whole commission had been fired if there is no other way to get at you." "From that," adds Mr. McCooey, "I believe I have a right to infer that the mayor's high purpose is an outrageous political trick. Under the circumstances I can not but admire the colossal nerve of a man who accuses this board and one of his commissioners of using his office for political purposes."

The Tribune (Rep.), *The Evening Mail* (Rep.), and *The Press* (Rep.) are suggesting to the mayor lists of other Tammany office-holders whom he might remove for pernicious political activity.

LOADED LIFE-PRESERVERS.

COMING so soon after the *Slocum* disaster and the alleged rottenness of the life-preservers on that fatal vessel, the indictment of the officers of the Nonpareil Cork Works, of Camden, N. J., on the charge of putting iron bars in cork blocks for life-preservers brings out expressions of horror from all sides. Each cork block, it is charged, contained an iron bar, six inches long and weighing eight ounces, which was inserted and concealed in the block to bring it up to the legal weight. At the same time, however, this bar reduced the size of the cork, and, as the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, it also reduced the buoyancy, both by making the cork smaller and by adding the dead weight of the concealed iron. These blocks were sold to another concern which manufac-



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A CAMPAIGN CIRCULAR THAT IS BEING SENT OUT AS A SUPPLEMENT TO REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS.

The figures under government receipts show the receipts themselves—not the "increase;" and the figures for business failures show the number of failures and liabilities each year—not the "decrease."

tured life belts, but it is believed that all the loaded blocks were seized before any of them could be put into use. The indictment found by the United States Grand Jury declares that in the sale of the blocks with iron in them there existed a criminal conspiracy to defraud the Government. The prosecution is in the hands of the federal authorities and October 18 is set as the date for the trial.

"The person," declares the Atlanta *Journal*, "who is willing to doom hundreds of people to death merely for a little more money under the guise of business, as these Jersey manufactureres are alleged to have done, is not so worthy of respect as the ruffian who waylays passers-by with a bludgeon to beat and rob them."

The New York *Herald* observes:

"The Kahnweiler representative argues that 'if' a life-preserver has the required buoyancy when tested it would be none the worse for the iron surreptitiously inserted. He goes further and makes the plea, which will presumably be advanced for the defense of the indicted men, that the blocks in question 'did not get on the market, had not been offered for sale, and had not been tested or inspected, and therefore no crime had been committed.' We do not undertake to say that this will not prove an effective legal defense, but it will scarcely convince the citizen who in imagination sees his wife or child in some future *Slocum* tragedy relying for escape upon a life-preserver with an iron bar in the middle of it.

"Is the man who adulterates milk that may be fed to infants free from culpability if the fact is discovered before it is offered for sale? Because 'nobody has been hurt' is a builder guiltless whose structure one day weakened by time or conflagration may collapse upon its inmates or consign gallant firemen to a fiery death? These are questions that will occur to every reader of the plea made for the indicted cork manufacturers. . . . . .

"To deliberately and out of mere greed impair any appliance upon the efficiency of which human lives would depend in dire emergencies is a crime so vile and of such menace to the community that no punishment could be too severe for it."

GRAFT IN BUSINESS.

THE recent exposures of corruption have nearly always been linked with politics; but it now appears that graft also cuts a prominent figure in the transactions of our large manufacturing corporations. An anonymous writer, whom the editor of *The Independent* says is the president of a prominent manufacturing corporation, contributes to that magazine an article in which he tells of a perfected system of exacting bribes which is practised by buyers on commercial agents before giving a large order. The writer gives two of his own experiences to prove his statements, and, in addition, recounts a few experiences of commercial travelers in that line. Rarely, we are told, is the bribe made openly. On one occasion the buyer of one of the largest railroad systems entered one of the agencies, gave a small order, and then made it known that he needed $200. That sum being refused, he left the store, and future orders were few and far between. We learn that the business "went to another house, who have been known to give 'commissions,' as this form of corruption is euphemistically called." One traveler states he actually knows of an agent of the Standard Oil Company who received a bribe of $3,000 and another of $4,000 "not to be in the market for a month with any quantity of oil."

There is another way in which money is handed out to the buyers. An agent selling cloaks and dresses declares that when he meets "a squeamish cuss" he takes him around to his hotel in the evening, where they have drinks and cigars. They play poker and the commercial agent purposely loses. "Nothing is said," he relates, "but I book a good-sized order before I go, and really that is one of the cheapest methods; when a man comes right out and asks for money, then I have to pay a big price." An insurance adjuster gives this account of how bribes are used in his business:

"I'm an insurance adjuster, and you would not think that I ever had to use money, but I do. On the small losses and losses in the country there is never any trouble, tho often we have to pay far more than the value of the goods burned. . . . But when one of these infernal Jew or Yankee adjusters gets hold of a big loss and ties up the owners with a contract to do all the business through him, there is only one thing to do, and that is to buy the adjuster. Why, in that big fire of —— hotel there was only a partial loss and we hitched and haggled how much it should be for three weary weeks. That adjuster would not come into the open and say how much he wanted; if he had I would have gone straight to the old man and then we'd have had a row. I did suggest one day to the owner that the adjuster was crooked, and found for my pains that the adjuster had informed him that I wanted a bribe. Well, it went on and on, and one day I said to that adjuster that if he'd settle for $250,000—they wanted $350,000—I'd leave an envelope at his hotel for him in the morning. He was shrewd and replied: 'You leave the envelope and I'll see.' So next morning I left an envelope with two thousand dollar bills in it. He met me with a smile and said: 'Oh, why leave so small an envelope; leave a larger one.' I had to leave three envelopes containing $15,000 before he came down, and I positively refused to leave any more, but said that it could go to the courts. We then settled for $260,000 and a few odd dollars. The amount over the $250,000 was put on to save my friend's face, as the Chinese say. But this was really a saving to the companies, as they had planned to come up to $300,000 if necessary. It always hurts an insurance company to let anything go into the courts. Some months after I accidentally found that the adjuster had gotten over $10,000 from the old man to use as a bribe for me."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is courageous in Addicks to admit that he is self-made.—*The Birmingham Age-Herald.*

DELAWARE may be classed more accurately as one of the dubious States.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PARKER is running well, according to Democratic opinion. So is Kuropatkin.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE Baltic fleet is still at Libau, boldly defying the Japs to come—if they dare.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

DR. DOWIE proposes to build an air-ship. We trust he will not send any understudy on the trial trip.—*The Washington Post.*

IT seems the only really safe place for the poor, persecuted automobilists is in the British diplomatic service.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MR. CLEVELAND has determined that he will not make any public addresses, as he wants to help his party all he can.—*The Washington Post.*

KUROPATKIN would make a highly popular general passenger agent of a railroad. He gives up passes without an effort.—*The Washington Post.*

THERE is another rumor that the Czar is going to the front. The longer he waits the less distance there will be for him to go.—*The Duluth News-Tribune.*

SECRETARY HAY has decided to remain in the Cabinet during the next Administration. This will be interesting news to Judge Parker.—*The Chicago News.*

EVERYBODY in Italy is so tickled over the arrival of an heir to the throne that rebellion has broken out in half a dozen cities.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE woman who is running for the legislature in Colorado has a hard race to make, since women are also permitted to vote in that State.—*The St. Louis Republic.*

THE girl who was to have broken the bottle of wine over the battle-ship *Connecticut* couldn't hit the vessel. Uncle Sam will simply have to build larger battle-ships if the christenings are to be carried out according to program.—*The Toledo Blade.*

A REPUBLICAN "HANDBOOK" OF 224 PAGES WHICH IS BEING SENT BROADCAST BY THE CAMPAIGN MANAGERS.

LETTERS AND ART.

HUMORS OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

STRANGE as it may now seem to us, the custom of composing verses bearing on presidential candidacies probably originated in sentiments of reverence and admiration. George Washington was the subject of scores of eulogistic songs, some of which were popular fifty years after his death. One of these, composed in 1779 by Robert Treat Paine, contains the following verse, which may be accepted as typical of the campaign poetry of the time:

Should the tempest of war overshadow our land,
  Its bolts could ne'er rend Freedom's temple asunder;
For unmoved at its portals would Washington stand,
  And repulse with his breast the assaults of the thunder.
    His sword from the sleep
    Of its scabbard would leap
    And conduct with its point every flash to the deep!
For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves.

Catherine Frances Cavanaugh, by whose article on "Campaign Songs and Ballads" in *The Bookman* (October) we are reminded of these lines, thinks that the peaceful qualities of the early campaign literature of this republic may be attributed to the fact that, during the period of its production, "the people were, as yet, undisturbed by national politics, for at that time political parties had not grown to the aggressive proportions they assumed before another decade passed." Tracing the evolution of the political ballad through the many hotly contested campaigns of succeeding years, the writer goes on to say:

"A number of songs were written in praise of Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, but there is one, sung boisterously and with a jubilant ring, which, seven months later, echoed mockingly on the ears of those who knew it was a direful prophecy:

We are coming! We are coming!
  What a mighty host—Ha! Ha!
Laughing, shouting, singing, drumming—
  We are coming to the war!
Here are old men, here are young men,
  Even women by the score;
All are coming, all are coming,
  To this Presidential War!

"To the tune of 'Yankee Doodle' they sang:

Lincoln came to Washington
  To view the situation,
And found the world all upside down,
  A rumpus in the Nation.

He heard Secessia laugh in scorn,
  And call him but a noodle;
"Laugh on!" he cried, "as sure's you're born
  I still am Yankee Doodle!"

Chorus—"Yankee Doodle."

"The Douglass men had a song that tickled Lincoln scarcely less than it did them, for he was fond of joking about his homely face:

Tell us he's a second Webster,
  Or, if better, Henry Clay;
That he's full of gentle humor,
  Placid as a summer's day.

Tell again about the cord-wood;
  Seven cords or more per day;
How each night he seeks his closet,
  There alone to kneel and pray!

Any lie you tell, we'll swallow
  Swallow any kind of mixture;
But, O don't, we beg and pray you—
  Don't, for land's sake, show his picture!"

Grant's military heroism elicited many tributes in verse; but "since Grant's campaigns very few songs have been sung by rival parties." This may be due to the fact that "pros and cons are more briefly shown in cartoons, many of which tell with a single glance what dozens of verses were called upon to do in the old-time campaigns." The writer continues:

"There was one parody, however, which was very popular with the enemies of Benjamin Harrison, and it was slowly sung to the old tune of 'My Grandfather's Clock':

His grandfather's hat is too large for his head
  But Ben tries it on, just to see how it looks,
It sits him too much as has sometimes been said
  With regard to his grandfather's books!
It was bought long ago, and it made a big show
  In the jolly hard cider campaign,
But it won't fit a bit on Young Ben's brain!

"The victorious Republicans were content with remarking, when Harrison did make the hat fit:

Grover! Grover!
All is over!

"But, four years later, the Democrats jubilantly retorted:

Four! Four!
Four years more!"

Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis, writing on "Campaign Literature" in *Book News* (New York, October), has this to say:

"Campaign literature has enjoyed a vogue since ever folk could read. The obelisks along the Nile were in the nature of campaign literature, and hieroglyphed the good political deeds of what Ptolemy or what Rameses set them up. For two hundred years, here and in England, our own designing and aggressive race has gone in heavily for campaign literature. In the eighteenth century they did it better than we do now, and employed better ink-workmen. In Queen Anne's time one finds Steele, and Addison with his 'Cato,' busy at the Cat and Fiddle in Shire Lane, getting up campaign literature under the direction of Marlborough and Halifax and Robert Walpole, which Jacob Tonson, of the 'two left legs and Judas-colored hair,' will presently print and distribute for the Whigs. At the Bell Tavern in King Street—that historic thoroughfare where Spenser starved and Dryden's brother kept a grocery—superintended by Harley and Bolingbroke, Swift and Pryor and old Defoe, with little crooked-backed Pope trotting in and out, 'do' campaign literature for the Tories. Sixty years later, Dr. Johnson, for an annual pension of three hundred pounds, compounds campaign literature in support of George III. and against the American colonies. Dr. Franklin finds a rhetorical corset-maker in Thetford named Thomas Paine, and sends him with his red nose to Jefferson to write campaign literature for us.

"In those far days campaign literature was worth one's reading, if for no other reason than a reason of pure English. The letters of Junius are campaign literature of this polished kind. So should be called those divers poems of Churchill which declaim of his friend Wilkes, persecuted for the 'North Briton.' . . . . . .

"Considering a present campaign literature—and I plead guilty to having furnished my share—I can not say that it either excites my confidence or enlists my admiration. Having fed one's curiosity, it feeds only one's weariness. One thing, it may serve to teach mankind what Horace Walpole meant when he wrote: 'I might love my country if it were not for my countrymen.'"

THE NEW METHOD OF STORY-TELLING.

MR. HENRY SEIDEL CANBY, a writer in the Chicago *Dial* (September 1), is disposed to regard the modern short story as a new literary form, and he argues that its distinguishing characteristic, when compared with the qualities of the short story as it existed in previous centuries, is its "interest in situation." He says, in part:

"In the literary periods before the nineteenth century there is at least one form of short narrative with distinct and definable individuality. What the Italians called the 'novella,' and some English critics the 'anecdote story,' is distinguished by a compact plot with a point, a plot which preserves its characteristic features through innumerable changes of character and setting, so that like a minted coin it is capable of infinite passage from race to race without loss of identity. Such a narrative as Chaucer's 'Pardoner's Tale,' where two men, who slay two others for gold, are poisoned by the wine the latter bring, is an admirable example of the novella. 'The Novellino' and 'The Decameron,' or any of the collections of Eastern stories, may be drawn upon for examples. The East was prolific of the 'novella'; the Italians, and afterward the French, mastered it in the West, and gave it distinctive

names, of which 'novella' perhaps has the most precise meaning and may be most safely adopted. If you read the chronicles and looser stories of the Middle Ages—the saints' legends, for example—you can pick it out from the text like wheat-grains from chaff. Its distinctive mark is its compact and individual plot.

"For the other tales of these earlier periods, whether the interest lies in character or events, no such relatively precise delimitation is possible. 'Ruth' or 'Ali Baba' may be easily broadened. Chaucer's 'Man of Law's Tale' is already like St. Brendan's great fish Jastoni that tries 'night & dai to pulte his tail in his mouth ac for gretnisse he nemai.' If we are to set them apart from longer forms, we must fall back upon Professor Matthews's indefinite but adequate distinction as given in his 'Philosophy of the Short Story,'—unity of impression in the narrower sense, singleness of effect, simplicity of structure, a certain shortness."

Grouping the short narratives of earlier periods under these two heads, Mr. Canby proceeds to ask: Is the first group, the novella, wholly identified with our typical short story? Again, can we call our short story a simple tale of character or of incident, and group it with "Ruth" and "Ali Baba"? To both of these questions he gives a negative answer. Continuing, he says:

"Aldrich, Stockton, and Bunner have given us excellent examples of the novella; but the best plots are used up, not adapted to squeamish tastes, or serving a new purpose. Writers are busy with simple tales of character, or of event without particular ingenuity of plot. Good stories, like those of Irving, of Tieck, of Scott, belonged in this class; and thousands of stories in our newspapers and hundreds in our magazines (most of them poor) belong there to-day. But these are not typical short stories. Examine them—they seem old-fashioned now and are easily distinguished. Each one will be found to be based either upon a series of events interesting in themselves, or upon a series of events interesting because they bring out a character or characters. The interest in a contrast between two characters, or in the relation between a man and the circumstances in which he is placed—the interest, in a word, in situation—is rare in these tales, is rarely if ever the motive behind the story.

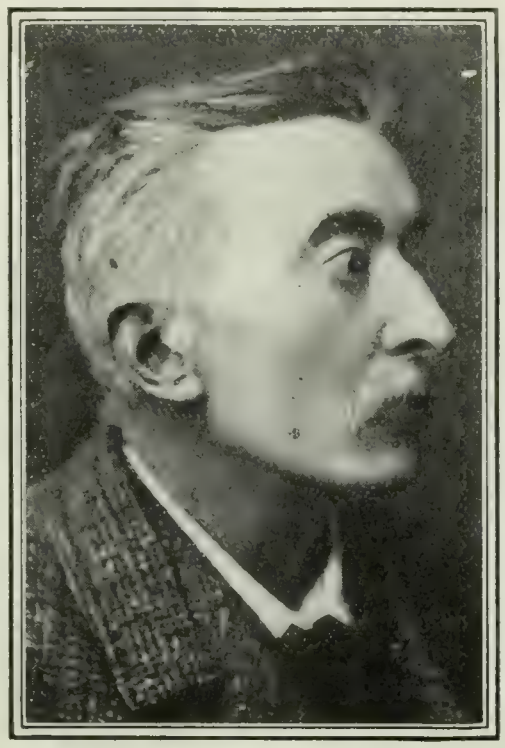
"In the short story of to-day it is most common; in the typical short story it is prevailing. It was not the situation that interested the author of 'Ruth,' it was the simple love-story; and he tells it with his eye upon the sequence of events. It was not the love-story which most interested Kipling in 'The Brushwood Boy.'; it was the strange situation between lovers who knew each other only in dreams, and for that situation, not for their love and marriage, he works out the story. The greater number of the most famous short-story writers of the nineteenth century show by their stories that it was a situation which usually inspired them. Indeed, a glance through the pages of Kipling, Maupassant, Harte, James, will perhaps be enough to show that interest in situation is typical of the characteristic short story."

Mr. Canby illustrates his argument by citing Stevenson's "A Lodging for the Night," which he declares is really "the impression of a certain situation." Conrad's "Youth" affords an even more notable example of the same tendency:

"The writer has conceived, not a story, but a situation. The aim of his narrative is to create in his reader's mind a vivid impression of the desire of a boy for the wonders of the unknown East; and it does so with complete success. And this story is only a striking example of what may be found to a greater or less degree in dozens of stories by Poe, Hawthorne, Stevenson, Kipling, Maupassant, Coppée, Verga, Turgenef, and other writers of our period. If you analyze 'The Cask of Amontillado,' 'The Fall of the House of Usher,' 'The White Old Maid,' 'Markheim,' 'Little Tobrah,' 'La Peur,' 'Un Lâche,' 'Garassim,' you will find that the author has a situation in mind, and is endeavoring to convey it to you; that to this attempt the purely narrative interest is at least subordinate, and that all the elements of the story are nicely calculated to produce the proper impression."

LAFCADIO HEARN.

"No literary man ever had a more extraordinary career than that of Lafcadio Hearn," says the New York *Evening Mail*. Born in the Ionian Islands, of an Irish father and a Greek mother; educated in Wales and in England; gaining his first literary experience in American newspaper offices—he rounded out his life and career in Japan. Diffident and retiring by nature, frail in physique, suffering from a peculiar malformation of the eyes which continually hampered him in his work—he yet achieved a unique literary reputation. He "has done more than any other one man," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "to familiarize the world with the life and spirit of modern Japan." He was "the greatest conjuror with words," adds the New York *American*, "that in this generation used a pen."



LAFCADIO HEARN.

Who died in Tokyo on September 26. He has "done more than any other one man," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "to familiarize the world with the life and spirit of modern Japan."

The main facts in Hearn's career are sketched by the Springfield *Republican* as follows:

"Hearn was born June 27, 1850, in the Ionian Islands, where his father, a surgeon in the British army, was stationed and married. Both parents died when he was a child, and he was adopted by a grand-aunt in Wales and educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. But he had no vocation that way, and came to this country when nineteen. He was then and always a ready linguist, speaking Greek, Italian, and English from his childhood. His first work in America was proof-reading; in Cincinnati he began to report for newspapers, then worked up into editorial writing, and after a while went to New Orleans and was employed on *The Democrat* (afterward *The Times-Democrat*), becoming an editorial writer; translating the shallow and fascinating books of Pierre Loti, and writing about the Creoles, his first book being 'Gombo Zhebes,' a compilation of sayings in Creole patois. He spent two or three years in the West Indies, and then, returning to New York City, became a part of the literary life. His rhapsodic prose, something new and exotic in America, a compound of Maupassant, Daudet, and Loti, blended with that native bent he got from Irish and Greek ancestry, suggested to the Harper house that he was the man to write them a book on Japan, and accordingly he went there in 1890, with Charles D. Weldon, the artist, to make pictures to accompany his articles for *Harper's Magazine*. For some reason or other he threw up his contract with the Harpers, and his writings about Japan appeared instead in *The Atlantic Monthly*, and appeared later in book form as 'Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan.' While writing these he was teacher of English in a large town on the west coast; then he taught at Kumamoto, on Kiushiu island, and later became editor of a foreign newspaper at Kobe, a treaty port. All his life in Japan was studiously Japanese. He refused and scorned the occidental society of the ports, and finally he became a Japanese subject, changed his name to Koizumi Yakumo, donned the Japanese costume, and became lecturer on English literature in the imperial university at Tokyo. . . . His books, which have a certain peculiar charm, may not live long in literature, but those who have read his 'Glimpses,' 'Kokoro,' 'Gleanings in Buddha Fields,' 'Ghostly Japan,' 'Shadowings,' 'Kotto,' and 'Kwaidan' have found them absorbing for some luxurious hours of reading for the sake of reading."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* characterizes Hearn as "a

man vast of power, yet able to translate all his strength into the delicacy of a line." It says further:

"What could be more beautiful than Lafcadio Hearn's volumes from Japan, unless it be those works which were written in Louisiana while the author was at the height of his power and under the spell of our own Gulf, not yet tropical but foreshadowing the tropics with signs of delicacy and mystery that Hearn alone knew how to read.

"By his one volume, 'Chita'—the most human he ever wrote—Lafcadio Hearn will longest live in Louisiana, and of all tributes paid to the State by literary genius we know of none so concentrated in beauty as this. The music of the vast sea prairies he translated into the music of words, a prose music very distinct from the soporific cadence of poetry, and his paintings of the Gulf in its many aspects of repose and might remain as vivid in the mind's eye as memories of some great sea painting, a Courbet, Mesdag, or Harrison. Yet none of these so reveled in the opals, iridescent pearls, and amethysts as he. . . . . .

"While a writer on the staff of *The Times-Democrat*, Hearn translated for this paper the short stories of Guy de Maupassant, Theophile Gautier, and other French masters, and perfection is the only term one may use in describing the completeness of these productions."

The Denver *Republican* comments:

"In the matter of purity of English, Hearn has long stood unrivaled. No greater limpidity is to be found in the best passages of Stevenson, while one may search the volumes of Hearn in vain for an affectation. With his masterly gift of description he brought Japan closer to the Western world than it has ever stood before. He has shown the Western people the great forces that rest behind hitherto inexplicable Oriental beliefs. What has seemed outlandish to other Western writers, he has shown to be full of dignity, reason, and charm. In fact, he has stood interpreter between nations and religions that have long been separated by an apparently impenetrable barrier of misunderstanding and ignorance. Having done all this, and having left books whose myriad beauties of style form a strong bid for immortality, Lafcadio Hearn, Japanese citizen, has surely earned that Buddhistic future for which he expresses a preference in his 'Kotto'—the life of a cicada, 'beating its tiny cymbals in the sun.'"

THE RETIREMENT OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S announcement that, owing to ill health and the weight of years, he will never act again is greeted with expressions of regret in a host of newspapers. His decision, says the Providence *Journal*, "removes from the list of players its foremost American representative"; and the Chicago *Record-Herald* refers to Mr. Jefferson as "the best-loved player that ever trod the boards in this country." *The Record-Herald* says further:

"While uncompromising censors have been attacking the stage as a hopeless agency of evil, Mr. Jefferson has been proving year after year that there was a perfect stage art that had no alliance whatever with evil. The quality he gave to his work was something to be treasured in grateful appreciation and remembrance by the entire profession to which he belonged."

The New York *American* gives the following *résumé* of Mr. Jefferson's career:

"'The Dean of the American Stage' is a title that Jefferson has borne for more years than many prominent actors have lived. It is a title that he won by honorable hard work, high living, and high thinking. Regarding his profession seriously, he has forced others to regard it seriously. Instead of finding his companions and forming his friendships in the resorts of the actor folks along Broadway, he has been for years the loved comrade of a former President of the United States and of men high in the financial and business circles of the country.

"In addition to his life work as an actor, he has found diversion in the achievement of success in lines of artistic and literary endeavor. The paintings of 'Joseph Jefferson the Artist' sell on their merits as works of art. The story of his life, which is in part a story of the stage in his time, ranks as literature. In the art of the stage he has always been supreme.

"Jefferson is now seventy-five years of age and he has been seventy-four years upon the stage. When one year old he was a 'property baby,' spoiling a touching scene in which he was supposed to lie quiet upon his 'dying mother's breast.' At three he was posing as a 'living statue,' representing the infant Hercules strangling a lion. At four he was carried upon the stage in a bag, by T. D. Rice, blackened up and dressed as a miniature reproduction of the minstrel, and tossed out before an audience with these lines as an introduction:

> Oh, ladies and gentlemen, I'd have you for to know,
> That I've got a little darky here that jumps Jim Crow.

"Thus Jefferson became one of the first of the coon-song singers of the country, and from that time there was a hard and troublous fight upward until he became the master actor of the age and gave to the stage two of the finest characters it has known.

"He made 'Rip Van Winkle' and 'Bob Acres' his own, and few other actors have had the hardihood to attempt either part during the life of Jefferson. 'Rip' was written for him by Dion Boucicault—that is, the play as we know it to-day. The idea of the dramatization of the legend of the Catskills was Jefferson's own, however, and he had acted in a play written by himself before Boucicault was called upon to reconstruct and to shape up the dialogue.

"Jefferson had played many parts between the time he danced Jim Crow with Rice and his daring and audacious act in staging 'The Octoroon,' dealing with the subject of slavery at a time when the feeling of the country was at white heat. The part of Salem Scudder in 'The Octoroon' brought him such fame as he had never known before and a prominence that forced him to become from that time a theatrical star.

"When he decided to become a star, the first thing was to find a play. The legend of 'Rip Van Winkle' appealed to him, and, notwithstanding the many obstacles in the way, he staged the 'lovable drunkard' of the Catskills with an art that has made 'Rip's' life run in parallel lines with the stage life of Jefferson.

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JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN HIS STUDIO.

"Jefferson also, as said before, made the part of 'Bob Acres' his own. He partly rewrote the play, making rather free with the original, and the play of 'The Rivals' is known to the American

public to-day, not as it was written, but as it was given to the stage by Jefferson. . . . . .

"Life-long insistence upon six maxims is regarded as largely responsible for the success of Joseph Jefferson. These are:

"The surest way to score a failure is to imitate some one else.

"Never act to or at your audience. Always act for them.

"Never try to gage the intelligence of your audience by the price of the seats.

"Always keep the promise you make to the public.

"Always do the thing you can do best.

"No lasting success can be gained if anything of vulgarity or impurity is permitted to tarnish a performance."

THE ELEMENT OF THE "WEIRD" IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

WHY is it, asks Paul Elmer More, in one of his recently published "Shelburne Essays," that the only two writers of America who have gained almost universal renown as artists—Hawthorne and Poe—are, each after his own manner, "sovereigns in that strange region of emotion which we name the weird"? The question is one allied with another, proposed in the interest of comparisons, but whose answer involves something of the answer to the first, namely, "What is it that gives vitality to their work and separates it from the ephemeral product of English and German Gothicism?" He refers, in this latter, to the works of Ann Radcliffe and to the Germans, Tieck and Wackenroder. In answering the questions, he avers that "the unearthly visions of Poe and Hawthorne are in no wise the result of literary whim or of unbridled individualism, but are deep rooted in American history," a fact which has been too much overlooked by writers on the literary products of these two Americans. After noticing at some length the concrete side of the history of witchcraft, he says:

PAUL ELMER MORE,
Literary Editor of the New York *Evening Post*.

"We need only to dip into Cotton Mather's voluminous record of the dealings of Providence in America to see how intensely the mind of the Puritans was occupied with unearthly matters and what a legacy of emotions approaching the weird was left by them to posterity. When the faith of these militant saints was untroubled, it often assumed a sweetness and fulness of spiritual content that might even pass into rapturous delight. But always this intoxicating joy bordered on the region of awe—the awe of a soul in the presence of the great and ineffable mysteries of holiness; and the life of Thomas Shepard, which Mather calls 'a trembling walk with God,' may not unfitly be taken to illustrate the peculiar temper of their religion. And if in the wisest and sanest of the Puritan fathers this trembling solicitude was never far away, there were others in whom the fear of the Lord became a mania of terror. Consider what the impression on the mind of children must have been when in the midst of their innocent sport the awful apparition of the Rev. James Noyes stood before them and rebuked them into silence with these solemn words: 'Cousins, I wonder you can be so merry, unless you are sure of your salvation.' Consider the spiritual state of a young man, noted for his godliness, who could note down in his diary with curious precision: 'I was almost in the *suburbs of hell* all day.'"

Literature, in the true sense of the word, says Mr. More, could not well flourish among a people who saw in the plastic imagination a mere seduction of the senses, and whose intellectual life was thus absorbed in theological speculation. The principal literary product of early colonial days was Michael Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom," and these rimes furnished the imaginative life of the young. When manhood was reached, almost the only books read were collections of sermons, among which Jonathan Edwards's famous Enfield discourse, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," was a continuation in kind of the work of Wigglesworth. Some modification of the monotony of gloom came a little later, as the following discloses:

"After the death of Edwards, in 1758, the heart of the country became more and more absorbed in the impending conflict of the Revolution. For a while, at least, religion and the terrors of damnation must give place to the more imminent peril of political subjugation. In New England that other phase of Puritanism, the spirit that had led Cromwell and his Ironsides to victory and had established the liberties of the English Constitution, came to the foreground, and for a time the political pamphlet usurped the place of the sermon. But even then literature did not entirely vanish; and at intervals through the rasping cries of revolution one may catch a note of that pensiveness or gloom, that habitual dwelling on the supernatural significance of life, which had come to be the dominant intellectual tone of the country. Indeed, it was this violent wrenching of the national consciousness into new fields which brought about the change from the old supernaturalism of religion to the shadowy symbolism of literature as exemplified in Hawthorne and Poe."

Between the period of the Revolution and the period that may be called the New England renaissance, continues Mr. More, not much was written which has the distinct mark of the American temperament. One writer, however, he cites as partaking of the dominant strain—Charles Brockden Brown, in his novel, "Wieland," published in 1798. "His immediate inspiration comes no doubt from the mystery-mongering novels then so popular in England; but, despite the crudeness of a provincial style, there does run through the strange unreality of Brown's pages a note of sincerity, the tongue and accents of a man to whom such themes are a native inheritance, lending to his work a sustained interest which I, for my part, fail to find in the 'Castle of Otranto' or the 'Mysteries of Udolpho.'" Nor is it without significance that even in New York the genial Irving could "fall so easily into brooding on the dead who sleep in Westminster Abbey or relate with such gusto the wild legends of the Hudson." The final effect of this absorption of the national consciousness is the production of a literature of the "weird," defined by the writer "not as the veritable vision of unearthly things, but the peculiar half-vision inherited by the soul when faith has waned and the imagination prolongs the old sensations in a shadowy involuntary life of its own." To quote, in conclusion:

"Necessarily this age-long contemplation of things unearthly, this divorcing of the imagination from the fair and blithe harmonies of life to fasten upon the somber effects of guilt and reprobation, this constant meditation on death and decay—necessarily all these exerted a powerful influence on literature when the renaissance appeared in New England and as a sort of reflection in the rest of the country. So, I think, it happened that out of that famous group of men who really created American literature the only two to attain perfection of form in the higher field of the imagination were writers whose minds were absorbed by the weirder phenomena of life. But it must not be inferred thence that the spirit of Hawthorne and Poe was identical with that of Michael Wigglesworth and Jonathan Edwards. With the passage of time the unquestioning, unflinching faith and vision of those heroic men dissolved away. Already in Freneau, himself born of a Huguenot family, a change is noticeable; that which to the earlier fathers was a matter of infinite concern, that which to them was more real and urgent than the breath of life, becomes now chiefly an intoxicant of the imagination, and in another generation the transition is complete."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SPEED OF AN EXPLOSION.

TO the human mind all small things appear infinitesimal and equal until we apply to them some other test than that of the unaided senses. The time occupied by an explosion is so small that it is often regarded as not existing at all. Yet the swiftest explosion takes time, and there are some explosions so slow that the line can hardly be drawn between them and ordinary combustion. Says O. H. Howarth in *Mines and Mining:*

"It is not always realized that what is commonly called an explosion is a process occupying a measurable and variable amount of time. No explosion is absolutely instantaneous, nor, on the other hand, is there any defined point of speed at which it might cease to be described as an explosion. There are plenty of illustrations of this fact. The curiously unstable compound known to chemists as iodide of ammonium (prepared by soaking iodin in an aqueous solution of ammonia gas and drying it) explodes by friction on being touched with a feather, and with such extreme rapidity that it may even be exploded by allowing a portion to drop upon a sheet of water—showing the speed of the explosion to be such that it is over before the powder has time even to absorb a particle of it. Contrasted with this is the time often occupied by the explosion of a mixture of gas and air accumulated in a mine or in a house, which may vary, according to its composition, from a fraction of a second down to a rate of combustion which could hardly be called explosive. From these considerations arises the importance of the question as to what speed of combustion gives the best effect in rock-breaking; and here the element of heat plays an essential part.

"It is obvious that a given number of heat units generated at the point of explosion almost simultaneously, and quickly dissipated around the same point, will do less expansive duty than the same number of units spread over a somewhat longer period, and thus able to maintain the temperature of the accompanying gas for an appreciable time. The degree of speed, or we might rather say the degree of slowness, of an explosion thus becomes an important item of adjustment with a view to obtain the highest useful effect. Practically every miner is aware of this—tho perhaps only by rule of thumb—when he varies his grade of dynamite or uses a certain proportion of black powder to assist its action.

"The same theory applies (tho perhaps less obviously) to the means employed to originate the explosion. It is very well known that many of the modern explosives, such as cordite or melinite, will burn off quietly on the application of an ordinary flame; and, in fact, can not be made to explode without the use of a detonator or its equivalent. In this case the process is similar. The particles of explosive nearest to the source of heat are raised gradually to their point of combustion; and when this comes about, they in turn gradually raise the particles adjacent, so that the action proceeds with comparative slowness. But an application of the necessary heat to the first particle with such speed that none of it has time to disperse determines its explosion, which operates in like manner on the next, and throughout the mass. From this we may derive some assurance that accidental explosions—too often reckoned unaccountable—are actually due (however unlikely it may seem) to a sudden concentration of combustion heat at some one point from which it has no time to disperse. A slight slip of the knife during the objectionable act of slicing a stick of dynamite might suffice to bring this about, imperceptibly even to the unfortunate victim. This is not infrequently done with the intent to enhance the strength of a shot by making it burn quicker, while the same operator adds with the other hand a modicum of black powder in order to make it burn slower!

"It is admitted that the desideratum in speed must remain to some extent a matter of local experiment. Every shot has, in fact, to take its chances; for the reason that no man can see, at the bottom of a drill hole, what are the precise opportunities for the gas and heat of a given charge to disperse themselves. The practical question under this head is, therefore, what are the visible or ascertainable conditions by which the most effective speed and strength can be insured? The general quality and structure of the substance to be broken must of course be the main factor in determining how it is to be decided; and when the general principles governing these are sufficiently understood, the local conditions of each blast alone remain to be determined by the judgment of the operator. His mistakes will then be as few as can reasonably be expected."

A CLEVER HORSE.

SO-CALLED "reasoning" or "calculating" pigs, horses, etc., are generally only animals that have been trained to respond to secret signals from their masters. The intelligence that they exhibit is, of course, not their own, but another's. If we are to believe the German papers, however, a horse now being exhibited in Berlin belongs to another category. This animal, which belongs to a man named Von Osten and is called "Clever Hans," certainly deserves his name, whether what he does is the result of intellect or trickery, for, if it is the latter, he has deceived some eminent scientific men. According to *Nature* (London), "a representative committee, which included the director of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, a veterinary surgeon, and a professor of the Physiological Institute of the Berlin University, witnessed these performances with the view of ascertaining whether they were the result of a trick or whether they were due to the mental powers of the animal. Their verdict, it is reported, was unanimous in favor of the latter view." Says *The Scientific American* in an account of Hans's performances:

THE REASONING HORSE "HANS" AND HIS OWNER.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"Some hold that he actually reasons; others skeptically assert that his intelligence is simply the result of ingeniously concealed trickery on the part of his trainers. An investigation conducted by scientists, however, would seem to indicate that the horse is really what his owner claims him to be, an intelligent four-footed animal, capable of making simple arithmetical calculations and even of ratiocination. Dr. Heinroth, of the Berlin Zoological Garden, has this to say of Hans's wonderful feats in a recent number of the *Illustrirte Zeitung:*

"'For many years Herr von Osten, who was at one time a tutor of mathematics, has made it his task to determine the intellectual possibilities of a horse. His first stallion, with whom he succeeded in doing remarkable things, died at the end of eight years. Hans, his second acquisition, has been under his care for four years. Von Osten has no desire to sell the horse or to display

him for money in public. He is instructing him in the interest of science alone.

"'In my presence von Osten asked the horse to add such sums as 6 + 2 and 4 + 3. The horse indicated the correct answers by stamping with his right fore-hoof. It is to be remarked that during the calculations Von Osten feeds Hans with carrots. Von Osten declares that without the carrots the horse would refuse to

"HANS" ANSWERING AN ARITHMETICAL QUESTION BY PAWING WITH HIS HOOF.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*

work. Hans has never felt the touch of a whip. This, after all, is not very strange; for, as Von Osten puts it, carrots are to Hans simply what honors, titles, rank, and money are to men.

"'I asked, "What are the multiples of 12?" The answer came almost immediately. Sums such as 72 + 14 are correctly given. The actual words (in German) "What is the difference between 43 and 6?" were read, and the answer immediately pawed. No numerals appeared on the blackboard. Surely, this is more than the trickery of training. It should here be mentioned that questions can be put by any bystander. Hans is able to convert common fractions into decimal fractions. He can also tell time by the clock. If he is asked, "It is now 40 minutes after 12; how many minutes will elapse before one o'clock?" he immediately answers with twenty strokes of his hoof. These are simply a few among a great number of questions that were put.

"'Hans knows the coin of the realm and the value of playing-cards. King, queen, ace, and the like are differentiated by the hoof. He picked out a badly worn German 50 pfennig piece from several coins. From a number of pieces of colored cloth laid upon the ground he will select any color he is ordered to choose. "Is it green?" you ask. Five strokes of the hoof is the reply; and the fifth cloth proves to be green. The colors may be changed in any manner; still the horse will pick out the correct one.'

"Dr. Heinroth concludes his article by stating that he is quite convinced of the impossibility of any deception. He has questioned the horse in his stall in the absence of its owner, and he has received answers as clear-cut and as precise as those given in the presence of Von Osten."

Ants and the Boll-Weevils.—Doubts on the feasibility of domesticating in this country the kelep, or Guatemalan ant, that attacks the boll-weevil, are thrown by Prof. William M. Wheeler, of the American Museum of Natural History, in a communication to *Science* (September 30). Professor Wheeler believes that we have already an ant in the Southwestern States that is capable of exterminating the pest and that requires no acclimation. Says he:

"Even if the physical conditions of Texas and the other Southern States prove to be favorable, it is certain that the kelep will have to reckon with the ant fauna already existing in this region, and in no State of the Union is this so extensive and so formidable as in Texas. It is indeed probable that the living will be an even greater danger than the physical environment to a species which is very far from being a dominant faunal component even in its native land. Dr. Cook makes the statement that 'the kelep is as yet the only ant known to attack and destroy healthy boll-weevils.' A few years ago Prof. A. Herrera, of the City of Mexico, sent me for identification a species of ant which he found attacking the boll-weevil. I am not sure that he has published any observations on this insect, which occurs from Colorado through Texas into Mexico, but seems not to be found east of the Pecos River. It may be seen at its best at Fort Davis, Texas, where it forms enormous colonies in grassy places about the cottonwood-trees along the arroyos. Altho it is extremely predatory and pugnacious, it does not sting. Of course, it is doubtful whether this ant could be induced to live in the cotton-growing portions of Texas, but it seems to me that it would be a better form for experimentation than the kelep, if, as Professor Herrera seems to have found, it really attacks the boll-weevil."

WHY MANUFACTURERS OPPOSE THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THAT the scientific men who advocate the general adoption of the metric system are chiefly students of abstract science, while the practical men, manufacturers, and engineers oppose it, is the opinion of F. A. Halsey, writing to *Science* (September 16). The advocates of the system, he thinks, usually fail to recognize the ground on which it is opposed, namely, "the difficulty of changing established manufacturing standards, such as textile, screw-thread, and pipe standards." The reason why scientific men favor the system while manufacturers oppose it is, according to Mr. Halsey, because "the scientific use of measurements consists in measuring existing things; the industrial use of measurements consists in making things to required sizes." He goes on to say:

"In scientific work the change involves a change in measuring instruments only, while in industrial work it involves a complete change in standardized manufactured goods—a change which manufacturers know to be impossible. . . . As scientific men have, rightly, no respect for the opinions of the non-scientific upon scientific questions, so we have no respect for the opinions of those who have no expert knowledge of manufacturing upon the effect of this change upon manufacturing industry. We acknowledge that our language is harsh, but it is in no way more so than the stock dismissal of all objections to this change as due to 'ignorant prejudice,' and it is not for those who have always treated our views with contempt to object when they find their own non-expert views treated in the same manner. . . . . .

"What scientific men need to learn more than all else in connection with this subject is that their experience, their knowledge, and their horizon do not include manufacturing. They have uniformly failed to recognize the difference, or, indeed, that there is a difference between measuring things and making things. They are measurers, not makers, and their opinions have no value and no application as related to manufacturing.

"The proposition is that we make this change in industry and commerce. It is, therefore, an industrial and commercial, and not a scientific question. It is the province of scientific men to determine the weights and measures which they shall use, but when they endeavor to foist this thing upon others who must pay the cost, while they pay nothing, as they have succeeded in doing wherever the system has been adopted, and as they have tried to do here through the hearings of the House committee on coinage, weights, and measures, they simply meddle with other people's affairs, and exhibit an assurance which furnishes the occasion, and I believe the justifiable occasion, for vigorous language."

Mr. Halsey asserts it to be common experience that the people of metric countries resort to the old units when no penalty is involved, and he believes it clearly impossible to bring the system

into common use in this country, where there is no possibility of general compulsion. He goes on to say:

"Furthermore, if this system is so superior, how can this admission be true? Why should it be necessary to compel people to use such a wonderfully superior thing as the metric system is represented to be? It is certainly the only case of the kind on earth.

"Just as the prometric case has been based upon the belief that the change will be short and easy, so the antimetric case has been based upon the belief that, as shown by the experience of other countries, it would be long, difficult, and costly, and that the long transition period would be one of great confusion. . . . . .

"Contrast the enormous development of organized manufacturing to-day with its comparatively trifling development at the introduction of the metric system in France a century ago. Even with that trifling development Professor Stevens admits that 'conservatism has been too strong and vested interests too great to permit the enforcement of any interfering laws.' Is it not obvious that the change in France under the conditions of a century ago was easy compared with what it now is here? If, starting with the conditions of 1793 and after a century of compulsory laws, resort to the old units is in France still 'usual when no penalty is involved,' how many centuries must elapse before that resort becomes unusual under existing manufacturing development here where general compulsion is not to be contemplated?"

PEARY'S NEXT EXPEDITION.

AT a recent banquet given in his honor by the Geographical Congress, Robert E. Peary announced that he expects to make next summer another dash for the pole, which, he says, will be his final and supreme effort. Of the new vessel which is now building in Maine for the expedition, he said, as reported in the New York *Sun*:

"She will, I believe, be the ablest ship that ever pointed her nose inside the Arctic or Antarctic circle. She will possess such shape as will enable her to rise to the pressure of the ice floes and escape destruction. She will possess such strength of construction as will permit her to stand this pressure without injury. She will possess such features of bow as will enable her to smash ice in her path, and will contain such engine power as will enable her to force her way through the ice. In maximum dimensions, viz., length over all, breadth of beam, and draft, this ship will be of the size of the British Antarctic ship *Discovery*; in displacement she will be somewhat less; in power she will compare with our largest ocean-going tugs.

"She will have engines capable of developing 1,000 indicated horse-power continuously, and 1,500 horse-power for limited periods.

"My route north presents features very different from the route of a ship to the Antarctic regions; the voyage is short and the crux of the whole project is the successful negotiation of the comparatively short distance of ice-encumbered channels extending northward from Cape Sabine to the Polar basin.

"What I require, then, is not a sailing-ship with weak auxiliary engines, a ship capable of remaining out for a number of years and covering long distances at slow speed, with moderate consumption of coal. My requirements are a powerful steamer, capable of forcing her way through this comparatively short distance and demanding only a minimum amount of sail-power to enable her to creep home in case all her coal is burned—that is what I propose to build.

"My plan of campaign, in a very few words, is to force this ship to the north shores of Grant Land, taking on board at Whale Sound the pick and flower of the Eskimo tribe with whom I have worked and lived so long, to go into winter quarters on that shore, and to start with the earliest returning light on the sledge journey across the central polar pack, utilizing these Eskimos, the people whose heritage is life and work in that very region, entirely for the rank and file of my party.

"Never before has it been in the power of a white man to command the utmost efforts and fullest resources of this little tribe of people as I can do; and that fact will be of inestimable advantage to me. But I will not take time with details. Next summer I shall start north again after that on which I have set my heart.

"Shall I win? God knows. I hope and dream and pray that I may. But if I do not some one else will, and here comes in another feature of polar efforts. There is no higher, purer field of rivalry than this Arctic and Antarctic quest. If I win, you will have another one of these magnificent tokens for me, and be proud because we are of one blood—the man blood. If I fail, you will try it until some one gets there, and then we shall have one of these for the man who wins, whether he bears the colors of France or England or Germany or Norway or Italy, and shall be proud of him, for we shall know he is a man and comes of a nation of men and that the best man has won."

WHAT MAKES THE SKY BLUE?

THE recent investigations of Professor Spring, of Liège, Belgium, incline him to go back to the old theory that the blueness of the sky is due to the color of the atmospheric oxygen, instead of to suspended dust, as most authorities have held since Tyndall's celebrated experiments on the subject. He details his reasons in an interesting lecture delivered before the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences and abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique*. Says this journal:

"Spring classifies the explanations hitherto offered into two divisions: the physical type, based chiefly on the experiments of Tyndall on the illumination of vapors, and the chemical type, more rarely advanced, founded on the intrinsic color of the components of the atmosphere. M. Spring criticizes the experiments on which the physical theory is based and which are supported by a remarkable mathematical analysis by Lord Rayleigh of the reflection of light from particles in turbid media. Such a medium may reflect an unusual proportion of waves of short lengths, so that it will appear reddish by transmitted light and bluish by reflected light. Besides this, the plane of polarization in such a medium is situated as Tyndall's experiments indicate. Now Spring, by absorbing the blue rays of the sky, has demonstrated that the polarization of the sky's light is not a sufficient proof of the optical origin of the blue, since he shows that other rays are also polarized. . . . Lord Rayleigh's theory would rather lead us to expect a violet color for the sky, which experiments with a long tube confirm. Besides, the dust of all kinds that renders the atmosphere turbid does not rise higher than 1,000 to 2,000 meters [2 to 4 miles], and the weight and electric state of the air make it impossible for its particles to remain at rest and hastens their combination into flakes. Are the solar rays, then, reflected by the gaseous molecules themselves? Here come in the observations of L. Soret, which prove that this hypothesis has no foundation, neither in the case of liquids nor in that of solids. M. Spring has also shown its falsity for gases. Hagenbach has explained the illumination of the atmosphere by attributing it to layers of different densities, which intermingle, causing reflection and refraction of light-rays. According to Spring, this theory, which is satisfactory so far as the illumination is concerned, can not be invoked by partizans of the physical theory to explain the coloration; but it accords very well with the chemical theory of the blue of the sky.

"M. Spring has made a series of original experiments which prove that a turbid medium will not appear blue to an observer plunged in that medium, unless it has actually a blue color of its own. Finally, in the case of the atmosphere, M. Spring explains, relying on a calculation based on the properties of oxygen in the liquid state, that the amount of this gas contained in the air, without counting the ozone and other bodies, will suffice to give the medium a sufficiently intense blue coloration to explain the appearances that are observed at different heights in the celestial vault. The variations of intensity in the blue and its thinning out in certain directions would be due to the dust which was formerly thought capable of causing its color. The sky is really more blue where there is less dust in the direction of the visual ray."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Recreation at Public Expense.—That recreation for the people may properly be paid for from the public purse is now recognized by municipalities in the provision of parks and playgrounds. Sir Oliver Lodge would go a step farther. In an article entitled "How to Help our Fellows," contributed to *St. James's Gazette* (London), he asserts that the entertainment and recreation of the people after their day's toil is too important a matter to be

left wholly to private enterprise. *The Hospital*, which regards this position as too radical, summarizes Sir Oliver's article and comments upon it as follows:

"He seems to intend to advocate the supply of places of recreation, at which food and drink could be obtained, and at which music and theatrical entertainments would be provided, as part of the ordinary duty of municipalities; and he indicates that too much pains need not be taken to render such places remunerative, nor even self-supporting. We are told explicitly that the entertainment department should be conducted independently of considerations of profit, which are said to be fatal to 'art'; and, if the restaurant department were conducted on similar principles, we should at least approach to conditions which existed in an earlier civilization, and the effects of which were not entirely satisfactory. *Panem et circenses* were all very well while they lasted, but they did not last forever, and in the long run they had to be paid for by somebody, and to be paid for at a ruinous price."

THE ORATOR AND HIS SPECIFIC MICROBE.

THAT an orator actually spouts bacteria, which fill the room where he is speaking, is clearly shown by some recent experiments in London. The result, if the speaker is healthy, may not be injurious; but the presence of the characteristic microbes of saliva in greater or smaller quantities furnishes an excellent test of air contamination. Says a writer in *Engineering* (London):

"It has long been known that the proportion of carbonic-acid gas in the air of a building is only an imperfect indication of its habitable condition, as rooms will be 'stuffy' even when the amount of this gas is not materially different from the normal. In the report by its medical officer to the local government board, some particulars are given as to another method, by which Dr. Mervyn Gordon has endeavored to estimate the contamination of the atmosphere of a room by its inhabitants. He first examined bacterioscopically the saliva of a number of healthy persons for the purpose of ascertaining what micro-organisms are most abundant therein, with the object of determining whether any particular bacterium, by the abundance and constancy of its presence in saliva, is to be regarded as characteristic of secretion derived from the mouth of the human subject. As a result, he ascertained that streptococci of various descriptions are extremely abundant in ordinary saliva, and that one of these—*Streptococcus brevis*—is commonly present therein to the amount of at least ten millions to the cubic centimeter of the secretion. Having further found that this streptococcus is readily detectable by the circumstance, among others, that it produces definite change of color on culture under specified conditions, he showed by a second series of experiments that minute quantities of saliva can be recognized by the presence of the streptococcus. Applying this knowledge to the test of actual experiment, Dr. Gordon, first in a small and then in a large room, observed the effect of loud speaking in distributing droplets of the saliva of the orator through space. Having ascertained, by means of Petri dishes charged with nutrient broth and set about the rooms in question, that before 'oration' the air within them did not hold *Streptococcus brevis* or other streptococci of saliva in suspension, he, by similar distribution of culture media about the rooms during and immediately after 'oration' there by a series of separate speakers, was able to demonstrate as a result of these orations dissemination of droplets of saliva generally throughout the air of the room and to a distance of 40 feet from the speakers. There can be no doubt that, in this method of identifying droplets of saliva cast abroad in the act of speaking, Dr. Gordon has discovered a gage of air contamination by the human subject which may ultimately prove to be of great practical importance, and to be far more trustworthy than the tests of mere gaseous impurity or of excess of carbon dioxid, which have hitherto been relied upon."

A New Emanation.—Besides the N-rays, which have been the cause of so much controversy, Blondlot, the French physicist, has discovered that certain bodies give off a relatively heavy emanation which has sensible weight and falls downward by gravity. Particulars recently announced and noted in *The Scientific American* are as follows:

"It acts almost like a stream of water proceeding from the substance. A silver coin is generally used, but if it is rubbed clean the emanation ceases entirely. It is then sufficient to heat it to 100° C. [212° F.] in the air for a few minutes. When cold it now gives off the rays as before. The same holds good for pure silver, copper, mercury, iron, zinc, and bronze coins. Lead is an exception, and when freshly cleaned it gives off the emanation. On the contrary, after tarnishing, like lead pipe, it no longer acts. All the liquids he tried were active—water, salt water, pure sulfuric acid, glycerin, turpentine, alcohol, and in general all odoriferous liquids. The inactive bodies are platinum, iridium, palladium, gold, dry glass, fused sulfur, etc. M. Berthelot thinks that the emanation is not due to the metal itself (or other body) but to a very slight chemical action which is produced at the surface. The action of liquids, whose vapor tension is never absolutely zero, and of odoriferous bodies might be due to the formation of volatile compounds. It will thus be of interest to take up the question from a chemical point of view."

THE CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AT ST. LOUIS.

THE International Congress of Arts and Science, held recently at St. Louis, in connection with the World's Fair, according to plans for which Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, was chiefly responsible, is reported on all sides to have been a great success. Says *Science*, in a brief note:

"It was the unanimous opinion of nearly all those present that the congress was successful and successful beyond the anticipations that had been formed. There has perhaps never been assembled together a group of scholars so notable, and the addresses were real and in some cases important contributions to science. With the possible exception of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' the addresses when published together will give the best review that has ever appeared of contemporary science and scholarship. There were about a hundred foreign delegates, each a leader in his science. A selection of names must be almost at random, but it may be questioned whether there were ever before gathered together in one room men of science and scholars so eminent as Poincaré, Darboux, Picard, Boltzmann, Ostwald, van't Hoff, Ramsay, Moissan, Backlund, Arrhenius, Murray, Penck, Zirkel, de Vries, Giard, Delage, Hertwig, Waldeyer, Seler, Höffding, Erdmann, Ward, Liebreich, Kitasato, Semon, Escherlich, Rein, Lamprecht, Conrad, Furwängler, Harnack, Brunialti, and Bryce. The American speakers and chairman formed a group of leaders in scientific research of whom any country might be proud.

"A congress of arts and sciences gives distinction to a universal exposition, but no one supposes that it is the most suitable place for such a meeting. There are many material difficulties which were by no means overcome at St. Louis. The audiences averaged about a hundred—tho in one case at least there were only five hearers present—but they were not composed chiefly of scientific men. Criticism should, however, be overshadowed by appreciation. Never before has an attempt been made to give such a complete and unified summary of the progress of science."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

STATIONARY BICYCLE RACE.—Bicycle races without leaving the starting-place, which are said to be the latest craze in places of amusement in Paris, are described in *Popular Mechanics*. Says this paper: "The wheel is fixed in a frame fastened to the floor. When the rider begins to pedal, a belt from the rear wheel drives a small electric generator. The current thus produced is conducted to a motor on wheels and carrying a flag. The track on which the motor travels is marked in distances, and each foot of track requires as much work by the rider as would have carried the bicycle one mile had it been free to run as under ordinary conditions of use."

"THERE is a young man in England," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, "who at the age of twenty-four is developing at the rate of only one-sixth of that of the average human being. At present he is learning his alphabet and can count up to ten only. During the last nineteen years he has eaten but three meals a week, has slept twenty-four hours and played twenty-four hours, without the slightest variation. In spite of his twenty-four years he looks no older than a boy of four or five and is only thirty-six inches in height. For the same period his development physically and mentally has been at only one-sixth the ordinary rate, while absolutely regular and perfect in every other way. At his birth this child weighed ten pounds and in no way differed from any other child. He grew and thrived in the usual way until he attained the age of five. Then his progress was suddenly and mysteriously arrested, and since then six years have been the same to him as one year to the normal person. He has attracted the attention of many medical and scientific men, more than one of whom has expressed the conviction that this remarkable man will live to be no less than three centuries old."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

POETRY AS THE SOUL OF RELIGION.

"RELIGION," says Edwin Markham, the poet, "is poetry gone to deed. Poetry floating above life is merely poetry: poetry embodied in life is religion." On the basis of this definition, we are prepared for the further statement: "Religion and poetry are one in essence, and they pursue the same end—the realization of the Ideal through the expansion of the social sympathies and the practise of the tender and heroic virtues. Religion seeks this end through life; poetry seeks it through beauty." Continuing (in *The Homiletic Review*, October), Mr. Markham says:

"The first poetry of the world came as a cry out of the religious passion of man, a cry to the mystery whence he sprang—the mystery into which he at last recedes. Poetry and religion were reckoned one in the morning of time. The Vedic hymns were sung by the Aryans in their adoration of the dawn, as they pressed southward through the passes of the Himalayas. The ancient pages of the Zend Avesta are crowded with hymns and pæans to help the heart in its long battle against Ahriman, the evil god. The old Hebrew poets, resting ever on the rock of the eternal, bequeathed to the world a noble poetry in psalm and prophecy—a poetry that has supported the worn steps and wasted spirits of men down long thousands of years. From the Ganges to the Jordan, from the fiords of Norway to the deltas of the Nile, the teachers of righteousness have been poets, and their work remains in its fresh flower, altho the babble of the tongues that were about them has gone into the wind, and the multitude that drew their compassion are drifted dust." 'The poet was of old the maker; so the first scripture was a child of the Muses. Theology in its origin descended as a song, and the beginning of revealed religion came as a poetic vision of the Creative Man. The child could not comprehend its Father's thought, but it was blessed in the vision of its Father's face.'"

As "the origin of poetry"—to quote the words of Poe—"lies in a thirst for a wilder Beauty than earth supplies," so the path of religion can only lead at last, says Mr. Markham, to "the kingdom of the Perfect Life"; and "our divine origin is proven by the fact that the noble soul recognizes the Ideal as its one secure refuge and predestined abode." Mr. Markham goes on to say:

"The path of the divine education is the path of the sympathies. This quickening of the heart is a work that is wrought by great poetry; and this work is the purpose and prayer of all gospels and all revelations. It is the mighty business of religion to create a social bond that shall draw all beings into the wreath of brotherhood. The religious man is the man who looks through the eyes of others, feels through their hearts, and carries their welfare in his own. We look out on the surging century behind us and what do we see? The growth of materialism in science, of mammon worship in the church, of plutocracy in the state. We also see here and there the growth of a social sympathy among the people, and we hear among our poets a reassertion of the old faith in the soul and its high concerns. We get glad hail and inspiring signal from Wordsworth with his intense conviction of the dignity of fortitude and duty; from Tennyson with his deep feeling for the majesty of the law; from Browning with his strange sense of the soul's inward battle.

"Is religion declining? Is science hacking away the props of the religious sentiment? If so, the best remedy for this evil will be found in the cultivation of the imaginative faculty among the people. Let there be schools of poetry to quicken in us the springs of beauty and wonder. To poetry more than to any other power must we look for the radiant energy that shall repel the march of scientific realism. To poetry we must look also for the glowing life that shall fling off the clutch of an archaic theology. The fatal error of the old theologians was their attempt to probe the abyss with a cold prose logic, a logic that searched for God with a syllogism and destroyed Him with a definition. They forget that the One we adore must reach down beyond the fathomable gulfs. To poetry, then, we must turn, for she only can refresh our spirits with a sense of the Unseen, with a sense of the living Mystery at the heart of the world. Where there is no poetry religion will perish; and where there is no religion the people will perish."

In brief, the mission of the church is "to establish the practise of poetry in this mortal life"—to draw down and embody in the existing world the "forms of beauty and dreams of perfection" that lie beyond the world of the actual. Mr. Markham concludes:

"Men are saying everywhere, 'Give us facts, solid facts.' But poetry, strange to say, comes to us with something deeper than fact and more elemental than thought—noble emotion. Elevated feeling is the amaranthine flower of earth—the one thing of time that bears the stamp of eternity. It is easy to see, then, why the Bible is the supreme book of the world. It was written by the supreme poets of the world; it expresses the noblest emotions of the race. The Bible is true to everlasting because it is poetry.

"Poetry is not a treasury of facts. Fact (or what the world calls fact) is forever fluctuating. The world of so-called facts is a kaleidoscope changing with each shake of the wrist of Time. What we call fact to-day may be fantasy to-morrow. But poetry stands firm. When a poet has truly said a thing, he has said it for eternity. It takes its place with the Parthenon and the Pleiades. So religion (applied poetry) stands on everlasting foundations."

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY'S COMMISSION ON CHURCH MUSIC.

A COMMISSION of priests and organists recently appointed by Archbishop Farley to consider the papal *motu proprio* on church music has rendered a report which was read in the Roman Catholic churches of New York a few days ago, and which is believed to have dispelled whatever doubts may have existed as to the effect of the Pope's instructions. The most important affirmations of the report are those which require (1) the restoration of the Gregorian music to "its highest place of honor during the liturgical services," and (2) the training of boys, instead of women, to take soprano and contralto parts. Palestrinian music, so it is stated, may be used "in the ordinary or common of the mass, and for the psalms of vespers," but the music must not be such as to "become a source of distraction from the divine service." The "abuses" especially condemned are these:

(1) The singing of pieces in a language other than Latin during a liturgical function.

(2) Adaptations of Latin words to songs, arias, or concerted pieces borrowed from operas or other secular services.

(3) The use of compositions in which the words are transposed, omitted, or unduly repeated.

(4) The use of music whose style is suggestive of the concert or the theater.

(5) Long interludes or intermezzos, especially of a profane character.

(6) The introduction into choirs of non-Catholics or of "even professing Catholics whose lives are in conflict with their belief."

(7) The employment of bands in church service.

The New York *Catholic News* welcomes this "clear and concise" interpretation of the papal edict, and expresses satisfaction that hereafter "there can be no misunderstanding on the question." It comments further:

"The reform in sacred music ordered by the Pope is regarded by not a few as effecting something of an innovation in the church. Nothing could be more erroneous. The Pope prescribes a return to the old custom of having choirs of men and boys do the singing in the churches. It has been remarked that the Anglican Church in England and the Protestant Episcopal Church here are noted for their splendid male chancel choirs. But many forget that such choirs are but a survival of a Catholic custom. When the Catholics of England were robbed of their faith in the time of Henry VIII., the new religion retained among other features the chancel choirs. In a number of the Catholic cathedrals and churches, which were appropriated by the reformers, were funds for the maintenance of such choirs. While the new religion took possession of all the churches, the Catholics who remained true to the old faith were driven out of their own temples and persecuted. They

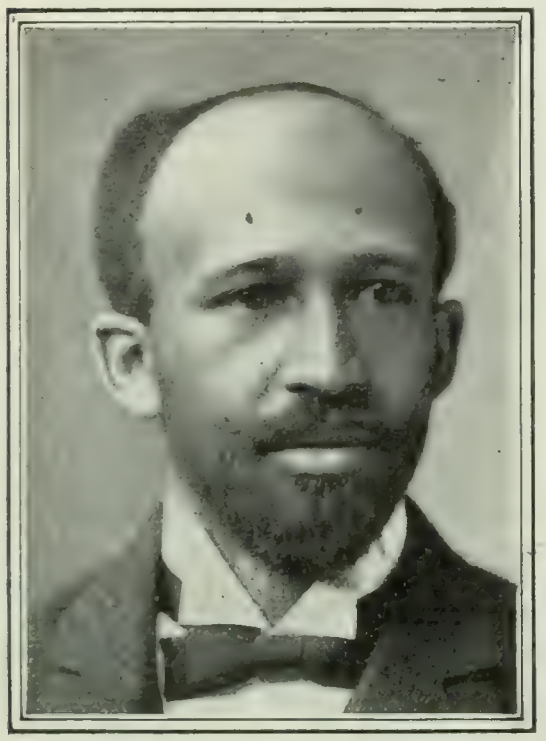
had to worship in secret in any place where they could avoid those hired to spy upon them. Naturally they had to do without chancel choirs in those days, and it was many a long year before they were allowed to have churches of their own again. Meanwhile the Anglican Church, with all the facilities provided in the Catholic places of worship the new religion appropriated, was able to have imposing chancel choirs of its own, and to this very day the old Catholic practise of having men and boys render the sacred music is a prominent feature of Anglican and Episcopalian services. But the Catholic Church is returning to its own, and it will not be long until, as of old, every Catholic edifice has a grand choir of men and boys."

A NEGRO'S CREED.

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, a Harvard Ph.D., who has written several books on the negro problem and is now a professor in a negro college in Atlanta, formulates his "Credo" in the pages of the New York *Independent* (October 6). It is as follows:

"I believe in God who made of one blood all races that dwell on earth.

"I believe that all men, black and brown and white, are brothers, varying, through Time and Opportunity, in form and gift and feature, but differing in no essential particular, and alike in soul and in the possibility of infinite development.



W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS,
Professor of Economics and History in Atlanta University.

"Especially do I believe in the Negro Race; in the beauty of its genius, the sweetness of its soul, and its strength in that meekness which shall yet inherit this turbulent earth.

"I believe in pride of race and lineage and self; in pride of self so deep as to scorn injustice to other selves; in pride of lineage so great as to despise no man's father; in pride of race so chivalrous as neither to offer bastardy to the weak nor beg wedlock of the strong, knowing that men may be brothers in Christ, even tho they be not brothers-in-law.

"I believe in Service—humble, reverent service, from the blackening of boots to the whitening of souls; for Work is Heaven, Idleness Hell, and Wage is the 'Well done!' of the Master who summoned all them that labor and are heavy laden, making no distinction between the black sweating cotton-hands of Georgia and the First Families of Virginia, since all distinction not based on deed is devilish and not divine.

"I believe in the Devil and his angels, who wantonly work to narrow the opportunity of struggling human beings, especially if they be black; who spit in the faces of the fallen, strike them that can not strike again, believe the worst and work to prove it, hating the image which their Maker stamped on a brother's soul.

"I believe in the Prince of Peace. I believe that War is Murder. I believe that armies and navies are at bottom the tinsel and braggadocio of oppression and wrong; and I believe that the wicked conquest of weaker and darker nations by nations whiter and stronger but foreshadows the death of that strength.

"I believe in liberty for all men; the space to stretch their arms and their souls; the right to breathe and the right to vote, the freedom to choose their friends, enjoy the sunshine and ride on the railroads, uncursed by color; thinking, dreaming, working as they will in a kingdom of God and love.

"I believe in the training of children, black even as white; the leading out of little souls into the green pastures and beside the still waters, not for pelf or peace, but for Life lit by some large vision of beauty and goodness and truth; lest we forget, and the sons of the fathers, like Esau, for mere meat barter their birthright in a mighty nation.

"Finally, I believe in Patience—patience with the weakness of the Weak and the strength of the Strong, the prejudice of the Ignorant and the ignorance of the Blind; patience with the tardy triumph of Joy and the mad chastening of Sorrow—patience with God."

ITALIAN DISCUSSION OF THE TRIAL OF JESUS.

FROM time to time discussion has taken place among theologians and lawyers regarding the legal aspects of the trial of Jesus. Rather singularly, Italy is the latest country to evince interest in this subject, the protagonist in the controversy being the famous orator, lawyer, and parliamentarian, Giovanni Rosadi, of Florence. An account of this discussion is furnished by Dr. Oskar Bulle, the editor of the *Beilage* (Supplement) of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and may be summarized as follows:

In the spring of 1896 Rosadi delivered a public lecture in his native city, in which, with a brilliant array of arguments, he undertook to prove that the trial of Jesus was "a judicial murder." He met with sharp opposition from two sides. Those who considered it their duty to protect the sacred name of Jesus from all profane usage denounced the speaker for having discussed the crucifixion of the Savior from a purely juridical standpoint and in modern legal terms, even if his arguments were convincing. The political opponents of Rosadi accused him of having exploited Christianity and the law of brotherly love in order to picture Jesus as a revolutionary leader—and this in the interests of a radical propaganda, as the address was the outcome of the well-known socialistic ideas of the speaker.

Rosadi promised at the time that he would furnish the full proofs of the correctness of his position. It has taken him eight years to fulfil his promise, but he has now issued a work of 440 pages, entitled "Il Processo di Jesu" (The Trial of Jesus). It is the most complete and exhaustive discussion of the subject in existence, and aims to show that the trial of Jesus, considered from a purely legal standpoint, was what the church has all along maintained—a judicial murder of gigantic proportions.

The book is regarded as significant, if only as an indication of the trend of religious thought in Italy. It furnishes new proof of the fact that the best thinkers of the country are taking exceptional interest in the historical problems that hover around the person of Christ and the founding of Christianity. It also shows that theological discussion in Italy is being carried on in a spirit of progressive and independent research. Good translations of Harnack's "Essence of Christianity," of Sabatier's "Life of St. Francis of Assisi," of Didon's and Loisy's works, as also of Renan's "Life of Jesus," are widely read in Italy. Thinking Italy is deeply interested in religious problems, and this explains the extraordinary vogue of Rosadi's work.

In the discussion of his subject, Rosadi displays an enthusiastic zeal. He pleads his cause with the fire of an advocate and yet with the cool deliberation of the scholar. He demonstrates, first of all, the formal illegality of the methods adopted by the Jewish Sanhedrin and by Pilate; and, secondly, the great injustice of the judges, in the widest ethical sense. He writes altogether as a lawyer and not as a theologian; but his picture of Jesus, based upon a close study of the Gospels, can have only the effect of winning the heart of the reader to the cause of the Nazarene. There is not the slightest indication of a profane handling of the historic personage of Jesus, nor is there any reference to the influence of his life and death upon the religious convictions and feelings of his followers. Rosadi asks each reader to "draw, from the strictly objective method of presentation, the lessons that conform to his own way of thinking." The ignorance that still prevails in reference to "the greatest event in human history" is sufficient justification, says the author, for his effort to depict the trial of Jesus in the light of ancient and modern law. He thinks that "the disgrace of Calvary is the disgrace of human justice." In his eyes the condemnation of Jesus was the greatest legal crime in history. Such sentiments from a purely secular savant and from a non-theological standpoint are certainly significant.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN'S VIEWS ON IMMORTALITY.

THE brilliant, tho pessimistic, address on "Science and Immortality" delivered by Dr. William Osler as the Ingersoll lecture at Harvard University this year has just appeared in book form. Dr. Osler stands well at the head of the medical profession in America and is accounted the most brilliant orator in his fraternity. He is Canadian by birth, but has spent many years of his later professional life in Philadelphia and Baltimore. His recent appointment by the King of England as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University crowns him as the highest medical authority in the British Empire.

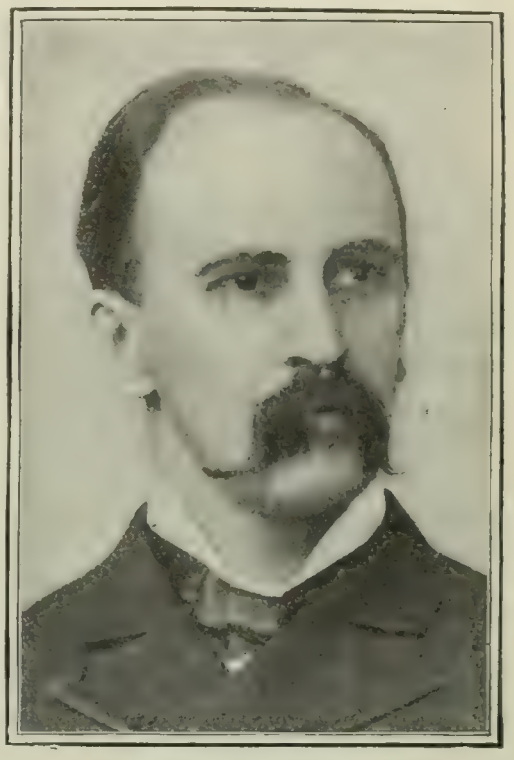
In dealing with the existing conditions of thought in relation to science and immortality, he divides those who think about the question of immortality at all into three classes—"the Laodiceans," or those who, "while accepting a belief in immortality and accepting the phrases and forms of the prevailing religion . . . live practically uninfluenced by it"; "the Gallionians," a group "larger perhaps to-day than ever before in history," who "put the supernatural altogether out of man's life and regard the hereafter as only one of the many inventions he has sought for himself"; and a third, "the Teresians," who "lay hold with the anchor of faith upon eternal life as the controlling influence in this one."

Enlarging upon his first subdivision, the author says:

"The natural man has only two primal passions—to get and to beget; to get the means of sustenance (and to-day a little more), and to beget his kind. Satisfy these and he looks neither before nor after, but goeth forth to his work and to his labor until the evening, and, returning, sleeps in Elysium without a thought of whence or whither. At one end of the scale the gay and giddy Cyrenaic rout—the society set of the modern world, which repeats with wearisome monotony the same old vices and the same old follies—cares not a fig for the life to come. Let us eat and drink; let us enjoy every hour saved from that eternal silence. . . . Even our more sober friends, as we see them day by day, interested in stocks and strikes, in baseball and 'bridge,' arrange their view of this world entirely regardless of what may be beyond the flaming barriers—*flammantia moenia mundi.* Where among the educated and refined, much less among the masses, do we find any ardent desire for a future life? It is not a subject for drawing-room conversation, and the man whose habit it is to buttonhole his acquaintances and inquire earnestly after their souls is shunned like the Ancient Mariner. Among the clergy it is not thought polite to refer to so delicate a topic except officially from the pulpit. Most ominous of all, as indicating the utter absence of interest on the part of the public, is the silence of the press, in the columns of which are manifest daily the works of the flesh. . . . And the eventide of life is not always hopeful; on the contrary, the older we grow, the less fixed, very often, is the belief in a future life. . . . As Howells tells us of Lowell, 'His hold upon a belief in a life after death weakened with his years.' Like Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'We may love the mystical and talk much of the shadows, but when it comes to going out among them and laying hold of them with the hand of faith, we are not of the excursion.'"

The Gallionians are a class, according to Dr. Osler, more "common among naturalists and investigators than in men devoted to literature and the humanities," who "have either reached the intellectual conviction that there is no hope in the grave, or the question remains open, as it did with Darwin, and the absorbing interests of other problems and the every-day calls of domestic life satisfy the mind." The reasons for this attitude are attributed to the conclusions of science, by means of which "the views of man's origin, of his place in nature, and, in consequence, of his destiny" have been entirely modified. To science, "man is the one far-off event toward which the whole creation has moved, the crowning glory of organic life, the end-product of a ceaseless evolution which has gone on for eons, since, in some early pelagian sea, life first appeared, whence and how science knows not." In accounting for the fact that modern psychological science dispenses altogether with the soul, Dr. Osler says:

"The association of life in all its phases with organization, the association of a gradation of intelligence with increasing complexity of organization, the failure of the development of intelligence with an arrest in cerebral growth in the child, the slow decay of mind with changes in the brain, the absolute dependence of the higher mental attributes upon definite structures, the instantaneous loss of consciousness when the blood supply is cut off from the higher centers—these facts give pause to the scientific student when he tries to think of intelligence apart from organization. Far, very far from any rational explanation of thought as a condition of matter, why should he consider the, to him, unthinkable proposition of consciousness without a corresponding material basis? . . . The new psychologists have ceased to think nobly of the soul, and even speak of it as a complete superfluity."



WILLIAM OSLER, LL.D.,
The newly appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University.

There is an idea of immortality, however, which science promulgates. Thus:

"Knowing nothing of an immortality of spirit, science has put on an immortality of the flesh, and in a remarkable triumph of research has learned to recognize in every living being at once immortal age beside immortal youth. The patiently worked out story of the morphological continuity of the germ plasm is one of the fairy-tales of science. You who listen to me to-day feel organized units in a generation with clear-cut features of its own, a chosen section of the finely woven fringe of life built on the coral reef of past generations—and perhaps, if any, you, citizens of no mean city, have a right to feel of some importance. The revelations of modern embryology are a terrible blow to this pride of descent. The individual is nothing more than the transient offshoot of a germ plasm which has an unbroken continuity from generation to generation, from age to age. This marvelous embryonic substance is eternally young, eternally productive, eternally forming new individuals to grow up and to perish, while it remains in the progeny always youthful, always increasing, always the same. 'Thousands upon thousands of generations which have arisen in the course of ages were its products, but it lives on in its youngest generations with the power of giving origin to coming millions. The individual organism is transient, but its embryonic substance, which produces the mortal tissues, preserves itself imperishable, everlasting, and constant.' This astounding revelation not only necessitates a readjustment of our ideas on heredity, but it gives to human life a new and not very pleasant meaning. It makes us falter where we firmly trod to feel that man comes within the sweep of these profound and inviolate biological laws; but it explains why nature—'so careless of the single life, so careful of the type'—is so lavish with the human beads, and so haphazard in their manufacture, spoiling hundreds, leaving many imperfect, snapping them and cracking them at her will, caring nothing if the precious cord on which they are strung—the germ plasm—remains unbroken."

The attitude of the scientific student toward the third group, the Teresians, who, like St. Teresa, feel that to them is given to *know* the mysteries, should be, says Dr. Osler, one of reverence. Tho his philosophy finds nothing to support it, "the scientific student should be ready to acknowledge the value of a belief in a hereafter as an asset in human life," for "in the presence of so many mysteries which have been unveiled, in the presence of so many yet unsolved, he can not be dogmatic and deny the possibility of a future state." Moreover:

"He will recognize that amid the turbid ebb and flow of human

misery, a belief in the resurrrection of the dead and the life of the world to come is the rock of safety to which many of the noblest of his fellows have clung; he will gratefully accept the incalculable comfort of such a belief to those sorrowing for precious friends hid in death's dateless night; he will acknowledge with gratitude and reverence the service to humanity of the great souls who have departed this life in a sure and certain hope—but this is all. Whether across death's threshold we step from life to life, or whether we go whence we shall not return, even to the land of darkness, as darkness itself, he can not tell. Nor is this strange. Science is organized knowledge, and knowledge is of things we see. Now the things that are seen are temporal; of the things that are unseen science knows nothing and has at present no means of knowing anything."

In a concluding word addressed directly to his audience, Dr. Osler says: "Some of you will wander through all phases [of the thought described], to come at last, I trust, to the opinion of Cicero, who had rather be mistaken with Plato than be in the right with those who deny altogether the life after death; and this is my own *confessio fidei*."

CHRISTIAN PROGRESS IN INDIA.

LORD RADSTOCK, an English peer who has made several visits to India in the interest of Christian missionary work, writes from Calcutta to the London *Times* (August 23), reporting "a growing softening of hostility against Christian teaching," and declaring that he is "amazed at the great changes which are silently but surely going on." There is a tendency in some quarters to regard mission work in India as a failure; but this view can no longer be maintained, says Lord Radstock, in view of the last census reports, which show "a growth in the number of Christians to the extent of twenty-five to thirty per cent., and in some cases of fifty per cent., in the decade." He continues:

"Let me give examples from what has taken place here in the last few weeks. A boys' refuge, to be conducted on thoroughly Christian lines, was opened by the lieutenant-governor. His audience consisted of 200 Europeans, Eurasians, and some 500 to 600 Hindus; yet when he spoke of his own faith in Christ and of the blessing he had had from early Christian training, he was warmly applauded by Hindus as well as Christians. A few days later a testimonial was being given to Mr. K. C. Banerji, a Brahman of high birth, but who 40 years ago became a Christian and has been one of the most able and foremost leaders of Christian work. He had been recently appointed registrar of the university by the Senate, of whom the very large majority are Hindus, and the testimonial was subscribed for largely by Hindu members of the university. A most orthodox Hindu, ex-Judge Banerji, was in the chair and presented the testimonial. In acknowledging the presentation, Mr. K. C. Banerji said that whatever success he had in life he owed it all to Christianity. This speech was loudly applauded by the highly respected Hindu chairman. A week ago a lecture was given on the Bible to some 150 native gentlemen (non-Christians). At the close of the meeting a Brahmo professor of the Presidency College gave a most beautiful tribute to the Bible as the source not merely of enlightenment, but of peace and comfort, more especially as it revealed the character of Jesus. He was followed by an orthodox Hindu editor, who spoke of the benefits conferred by British rule, but said the greatest benefit was the introduction of the Bible.

"Another remarkable witness is coming on the scene—Swami Dharmananda, one of the most remarkable Hindu ascetics in Bengal. He had a large number of disciples from among the highest classes, including magistrates, lawyers, and judges. Seventeen years ago he had heard in an address by an Englishman in Delhi the inspired words, 'I am the true vine,' and it seemed to give him a faint glimmer of a communicated life. He learned Hebrew and Greek in order to read the Bible in the original, he learned Arabic to read the Koran, has traveled in Europe, spent a long time in Rome, went to Armenia, Constantinople, and from thence to Mecca, China, Japan. After 17 years' study of Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity, he has now avowed his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and has written a book to show that our Lord Jesus Christ is the Savior and Messiah, the only Redeemer for now and all ages. He expressed to me his opinion that India owed her civilization and her education to the missionaries.

"Such a testimony from a man of such high birth that Brahmans take a low place before him, and who has in an amulet the dust of the 230 holy places of India to which he has been a pilgrim, can not fail to awaken a yet deeper inquiry among the 200,000,000 of Hindus in India, and is an evidence of how profound is the impression of the truth of the Christian faith made by the present condition of Christianity in India. It is also deeply interesting to see the indirect effect of the Bible on Hinduism and the very marked return to monotheism and to the recognition of moral obligations as more important than observance of ritual, which is seen in many leaders of thought. It is quite common to hear Hinduism defended on the ground that its earlier monotheistic teaching is like Christianity.

"In the first fortnight of my time in India I had the opportunity of speaking to about 3,000 students, who have listened with an interest which I think would not have been found in an equal number of English undergraduates. At a recent conference of missionaries from all parts of Bengal there were reports indicating not only a dying out of prejudice and a growing appreciation of the reality of the Gospel message, but a marked increase of the number of baptisms. There is a general and growing feeling that there are multitudes who are convinced of the truth of the Gospel, but who are waiting for a leader, in order to break the family traditions which have held them in bondage for so many centuries."

Commenting on this letter, Mr. Arthur Sawtell, a correspondent of the London *Spectator* (September 17), says:

"The intellectual Indian can admire everything in Christ except his association with publicans and sinners. The Gospel has many charms for him, but they are sadly impaired by the fact that the common people hear it gladly. The feeling is not merely one of disapproval. It frequently rises to bitter resentment, as in the case of an Indian acquaintance of mine, who could never speak on the subject of native Christians without anger. His mild face would fire and his deferential voice deepen with indignation as he said: 'I hate them! I hate them!' This, too, from one who was a diligent student of the New Testament, particularly of the fourth gospel, and who avowed belief in the divinity of Jesus. . . .

"Interesting and important as are such cases as that of Swami Dharmananda, they would be much more encouraging to the Christian worker if they bore proof that the convert had apprehended what, in these days at least, seems to the majority of Western minds to be an essential truth of the Christian revelation—the equality of all human souls before God. It may prove true that India will only be converted by some movement toward Christianity from within. But will the issue of such a movement be a Christianized Hinduism or merely a Hinduized Christianity? Of the latter an example already exists in the Brahmo Samaj; but such pale reflections of the Light can not satisfy the ardent hopes of the great missionary public in this country and America. An esoteric Christian mysticism may have attractions for a small number of intellectual Brahmans, but it can be of little use to the ignorant and helpless millions."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

RECENT reports from the American Bible Society in the Philippines show that the Scriptures have been translated into many of the Malayan dialects, and that the translations into other native dialects are progressing favorably. Since the society was established four years ago, 272,400 volumes have been distributed.

THE Third American Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church, held in New York September 28, 29, and 30, was attended by more than 1,000 priests from all parts of the country. Bishop Maes, of Kentucky, was appointed by the Pope to act as president of the convention, and a special message of commendation was received from the Vatican.

"THERE are five Popes on the face of the earth," says the Paris correspondent of London *Truth*. "They are the Pope of the Latin Church; the schismatic, or Orthodox, Pope; the Father of the Faithful, ruling at Constantinople; the Pope of Tibet, who has five hundred millions of subjects; and the schismatic Pope of the Mohammedan world, who reigns at Morocco. All five are threatened with hard times; 1904 has been unpropitious to them. . . . Of the five Popes, Pius X. is the most venerable, Nicholas the most feared, the Sultan the most terror-haunted and terrorist, the Dalai Lama the most mysterious, and the head of the Muslim schismatics the best fellow. We may see a few of them here some day taking the places of Daudet's 'Rois en Exil.'"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE'S VERDICT ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S ALLEGED MILITARISM.

SUCH militarism as European dailies can discern in the army policy of President Roosevelt is neither Napoleonic nor monarchical. In the capacity of candidate, surmise our foreign contemporaries, the Executive is not saturating his speech just now with the poetry of the sword. American voters will climb the gory vulture's nest and find a trembling dove within. On blue water it is otherwise. The presidential naval policy is found to be so charged with the electricity of the Monroe Doctrine that the slightest international collision may set Mr. Roosevelt thundering. "The Democrats," notes the Manchester *Guardian* nevertheless, "echo the Republican demand for a magnified navy." "Nor," it says further, "do the parties really differ in their policy regarding military armaments." "It is clear," thinks the London *Standard*, "that should he [Mr. Roosevelt] be reelected, the growth of the United States navy will be stimulated. In the present condition of the world, America, as well as ourselves, will have to see that the door is kept open for trade in the Far East, whatever may be the result of the present war. That, however, is not the only reason why Mr. Roosevelt appeals to the patriotism of his countrymen to support him in building up a great navy. He takes a world-wide view of American interests." The London *Times*, alluding to the President as "a man who is appealing for the votes of a democracy," finds that "he defends without flinching the foreign policy on which he has been attacked," and that "he insists, with undeniable logic, that a strong navy is indispensable to maintain it."

When we get to Paris, we find the *Temps* apprehensive of "the moral annexation" of South America, of "defiance of the principles and traditions of the Constitution," of a navy overgrown. We are told that Mr. Roosevelt has become "timid" to the extent of toning down his utterances, "but he has never disavowed his ideas." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) goes into particulars:

"Mr. Roosevelt having been rather warmly assailed on account of his imperialism, he has devoted an important part of his letter of acceptance to the vindication of his foreign policy. He insists, notably, upon the part he allots to the navy in making the rights of Americans respected. According to him, the presence of United States war-ships was as necessary at Panama as at Beirut, Tangier, and Smyrna. No one disputes, certainly, the right of the United States to show its flag wherever it deems proper. But it has sometimes been found, in Europe as well as in America, that these naval demonstrations were not always imperiously justified by the occasions which gave rise to them. It is a question of moderation. America and Europe know well enough, henceforth, that the United States has become a great naval power for it to be unnecessary to furnish visible proof of the fact without real necessity."

In Germany Mr. Roosevelt's militarism is a familiar topic. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks he means to make the United States navy the biggest afloat, or, at any rate, second only to that of Great Britain. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks Mr. Roosevelt has little respect for the amenities of international intercourse unless associated with a mailed fist. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, radical and democratic, laments the popularity in the United States of "a foreign policy of militarist imperialism," which Mr. Roosevelt is not the man to discourage.

But it is to an Austrian daily, the semi-official *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), that we must go for what may be deemed an attempt at philosophical analysis of Rooseveltian phenomena. The United States navy, it believes, is the instrument of the President's foreign policy. His campaign utterances are glorifications of naval power. "The fleet is, as Roosevelt thinks, a bulwark of peace just because it is feared." Its maintenance benefits not only the republic but all the world. To quote:

"Such utterances create the impression that the President is permeated with the conviction that he is saying something self-evident, something that does not have to be made the subject of further proof. He well knows those to whom he especially speaks; to those who, like himself, believe in the policy of new initiative as in an infallible guiding star to American youth, to the advocates of a bold, adventurous commercial policy, and to the enthusiastic champions of the policy of expansion. Over there to-day, in the giant great States, which can look back upon a hundred and thirty years of history, it is asked whether the nation has already had its heroic age or whether that age is indeed about to dawn. Was it the period of the cautious campaigns of Washington that may lay claim to this glorious title, or was it the time of the fearful civil war, that had to decide the slavery question? A prodigious fulness of youthful vigor yearns, dreams of adequate activity. The laurels of war are highly prized in this modern Carthage, and youthful patriotism has taken on a romantic aspect. Was it not he, who to-day, as a mature man, dwells in the White House, who during the Spanish War took the field with a crowd of young, dashing men and won success with his own strong arm? . . . . .

"Such a tendency and disposition may inspire justifiable concern in far-seeing, fore-sighted patriots, but can not be overlooked. It exists, and Roosevelt the soldier, the hunter, the rider, is its national candidate."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN OPINIONS OF AMERICA PROSPERITY.

THE weight of evidence in foreign financial and commercial organs inclines to the view that American prosperity is solid and substantial. Reservations are made only in matters of detail. For one thing, the "boom" has departed, not to return, so far as Europe can foresee, for some years. Predictions of an unprecedented expansion in American foreign trade—made mostly by advocates of an economic "United States of Europe"—are offset by assertions that the volume of our domestic trade shows no signs of increasing. However, competent authorities like the London *Statist*, the London *Economist*, the *Economiste Français* (Paris), the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, and others pronounce industrial conditions here satisfactory enough. "All the signs," declares a writer in the financial and commercial supplement of the London *Times*, "are signs of wholesomeness and a steady-going confidence in the future." He sums up a lengthy study of the business outlook in the United States thus:

"If one were asked to sum up in a word the internal business conditions, he would perhaps write—satisfaction. A hungry man does want his dinner once, but, not being a glutton, he does not want it twice. He waits until he feels hungry again. . . . After the long, lean, panic years, America took perhaps more than a full meal and reached a condition of satiety, but now lives in a rational way. It will be prepared, one of these days, for greater activity—and another meal larger than the usual one now—but it is little likely to enter upon a period of gorging for some time to come. It will, perhaps, squeeze out some more trusts, so-called, and in due time will equalize wage conditions, but it is not probable that it will get excited over either of them.

"There remains to speak of politics and the Presidential election in their relation to business. The country has almost suddenly become too large to believe that all the virtue and all the conservative elements are centered in any one party. The gold standard is settled, so far as the finite mind can gather, once for all. Both candidates for the Presidency are 'safe and sane,' to use the current cant, and the prospect is that not a single owner of property, whether its amount be large or small, will concern himself about his investments for a moment whether the electors choose the one or the other candidate."

On a review of all the evidence, the London *Times* expresses editorially the belief that "this reading of the situation is not very far from the truth," but it feels obliged, all the same, to call attention

to an excessive optimism in Americans who forecast the industrial future of their native land:

"In the United States, where the whole business community is usually in an unconscious and tacit conspiracy to make the best of every feature of that remarkable country, the *advocatus diaboli* is much wanted. Of course this unquenchable belief in the future is a great and valuable national quality, and it is supported by the

RUSSIAN IDEA OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

UNCLE SAM "I shall smash every window in your house if I like, but don't you come near mine." —*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

solid fact that the United States still has enormous undeveloped resources; but it has encouraged the American people to imagine that the laws of economics, which are, after all, merely the scientific expression of the rules of sound business in modern communities, do not apply to their land, which, on this theory, is too vast and too rich, and inhabited by too energetic a race, to be judged by standards applicable to the 'effete old monarchies' of Europe. This was the sort of talk with which all suggestions that the 'boom' of 1900-02 was extravagant and dangerous were met, even as recently as the summer of 1902. Since then much has happened to disenchant, for the moment at least, the believer in a wondrous United States with a charmed business life that need take no account of the laws of economics."

The rosiest view of the economic and commercial future of this country is probably that put forth in the *Economiste Français* (Paris), which has lately completed a whole series of studies of the industrial condition of the United States. M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, of the editorial staff of that organ, anticipates a prodigious development of American trade throughout the world:

"It is industry which draws to-day and which in the future will more and more draw all eyes to the United States. It is in the direction of industry that the activity of the Americans is especially directed. Its progress, already prodigious, will assume, without any doubt, developments greater still and the effects will be felt abroad in the most formidable manner. An exceptional prosperity has so increased domestic consumption in these last years that exportation of American manufactured articles did not increase as much as was expected toward 1899 or 1900. But this will continue but a while and the American invasion is being resumed. We shall witness during the first quarter of the twentieth century, in the sphere of industry, a movement analogous to that which was seen to manifest itself during the last quarter of the nineteenth century in the sphere of agriculture. American manufactured articles will come to compete, as well in Europe itself as in the new countries, with the products of the Old World's industries.

"The desire to assure outlets for themselves in the event of the European nations closing their doors to them is one of the reasons which impel the Americans toward foreign expansion. Their colonial acquisitions, the activity of their policy in the Far East, have for their aim, to a great extent, to assure protected or free markets for themselves. It depends only upon their wish whether they shall have one of the most powerful navies in the world, and they will wish to have one, no doubt, when they have pierced the Isthmus of Panama."

To return to the more immediate future, we find the London *Statist* affirming that prosperity is not to be monopolized by the United States. The rest of the world will get its share. Captains of industry and leaders of high finance are throwing off the apprehensions inspired by a state of war in the Far East. American prosperity is simply dovetailed into an impending world-wide prosperity:

"If those who are engaged in the London money market act with judgment, the Bank of England will become so strong in the course of a few weeks, as we point out elsewhere, that it will be able to meet the autumnal demands for gold without raising the rate of discount. If, moreover, the present promise of the crops in Argentina and Australia is maintained, the purchasing power of those countries will be greatly increased. Furthermore, the outturn of gold in South Africa is rapidly increasing, and will increase still more as additional Chinese are landed. There is every reason to expect a great improvement in the United States when the Presidential elections are over; and on the Continent there are distinct signs that the public is prepared for greater activity. Germany is doing exceedingly well in consequence of the war because of her large sales to Russia, and it will be noticed that the prices of German industrial securities are steadily rising. In France last week, and at the beginning of this week, there was greater activity on the Bourse than for a considerable time before, in spite of the holidays, and in spite still more of the fighting at Liao-Yang. Evidently the French have made up their minds that Russia is beaten now only because she did not prepare in time, but that in the long run she is certain to win. It is clear, then, that the economic condition of the world is favorable to active trade and higher quotations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHARACTER OF KUROPATKIN.

KUROPATKIN'S salient characteristics are Homeric, or his present eulogists in the press of Europe delude themselves. "Homer," says Matthew Arnold, "is rapid in his movement, Homer is plain in his words and style, Homer is simple in his ideas, Homer is noble in his manner." These are the very attributes of Kuropatkin to which attention is now called by Dr. Sven Hedin, among others. The celebrated explorer thus writes of the celebrated soldier in the Berlin *Woche*:

"Kuropatkin has always disliked and put aside all display of pomp or magnificence, striving in the very height of his power to maintain the moral standing of his troops. He even considered it but a natural act of duty for one who held command over a whole army to influence that army to a man by setting a good example in his own manner of living. Kuropatkin is noted for his just dealing, above reproach in every respect. To merit and to bravery alone is consideration given by him in cases of promotion. . . . .

"Never before has Russia had a commander of an army, an administrator, a strategist, to be compared with Kuropatkin. Should he emerge as victor in the present struggle, he will not brag of it, but he will wear his honors with meekness of spirit, giving all the credit to his troops. Should misfortune condemn him to defeat, no outward sign will betray his inner feelings. He has spent too long a period of his life among Mohammedans not to have acquired some touch of their fatalism. A firm hope—more, indeed, an unshakable confidence—in ultimate triumph will never leave him. Even in the most trying positions he will, with his immovable self-possession, exclaim: 'Patience! Patience!'"

But detraction's voice, raised more particularly in the German Socialist press, grows sarcastic at the expense of Kuropatkin's alleged backward tendencies. The *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) tells us that "he is a man of half measures, a man who manifestly does not know what he intends, who has not the energy to translate will into deed." "Ah! the poor Kuropatkin looks like a gentleman

living on the income of his money who has not had a good sleep." His mouth lacks energy, says this critic, and his chin is not strong enough. And a former German army officer writes in the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin):

"Kuropatkin is a laughable object, and were he not a Russian, but an English or a French general, he would now be cruelly ridiculed in Germany. Has he not, in fact, promised all things possible and executed not one of them? He first said it was necessary to have patience and then he would certainly beat the Japanese. On the first of September it was four months since the Japanese first crossed swords with the Russians, and in the last four and a

WELCOME TO HARBIN!
Kuropatkin is to stop in town in the course of his victorious retreat.
Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

half months Kuropatkin has had nothing but fearful scars to show. How long are we to wait until Kuropatkin finally displays his talent for command?"

In direct antithesis to which the London *Spectator* remarks:

"In General Kuropatkin the Russians possess a general of the highest and rarest order of military genius. In the great battle round Liao-Yang, and in the operations of the two months preceding it, he showed qualities of generalship which, when they are properly understood, will, we believe, call forth universal admiration. Consider what the task before General Kuropatkin was when he took up his command. In the first place, he did not come on the scene till the war was well begun, and so the conditions of action had been dictated for him. The disposition of the forces, naval and military, and all the arrangements for supply, had been made, not by him or under his orders, but by the Viceroy, Admiral Alexeieff, who, whatever else he may be, is not a strategist of the first class. General Kuropatkin found himself, that is, called on to carry out 'another man's job,' and a job which had been ill begun and worse planned. . . . It was, however, in his retreat from Liao-Yang, even more than in the battles round it, that General Kuropatkin showed his military genius. He managed to withdraw his army in the face of the enemy's fierce assaults and of their desperate attempts to turn his flanks, and also in spite of a difficult country and of roads deep in mud. And this he did without any loss in guns or prisoners that is worth considering. It is officially stated by the Japanese that only thirteen prisoners were taken. If this is indeed the full tale, it is without parallel in the history of war. An army retreating under attack, even when its *morale* is undisturbed, almost expects to lose prisoners, owing to the fact that detached bodies have necessarily to be left behind to delay the enemy. The general in retreat usually counts upon having pieces snipped off the 'fringes' of his force. That Kuropatkin suffered no such loss is a sign of the masterly way in which the retreat was conducted.

"In our view, then, the Russians have a great 'asset' in General Kuropatkin."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION IN CANADA.

ALL Canada is in turmoil over the approaching contest at the polls, which takes place in less than three weeks, and which, being national in scope, is to decide whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier shall remain Prime Minister of the Dominion. The fall of the Liberal leader, who has been in power for the last eight years, would entail the formation of a cabinet under the present leader of the opposition, Mr. Robert Laird Borden. But the Montreal *Herald*, a stanch adherent of the Laurier cause, is confident of an impending Liberal triumph. The London (Canada) *Advertiser*, ministerial, doubts "if there is one intelligent Conservative who believes that his party has the remotest chance of recovering power," and it foresees a Liberal parliamentary majority of between sixty and seventy—a substantial gain. But the Conservative *Telegram* (Winnipeg) is not less confident on its own side.

The overshadowing issue is somewhat epigrammatically stated by the leader of the opposition. "Let the people determine," says he, "whether Canada shall have a government-owned railway or a railway-owned government." Mr. Borden is referring to the projected line across the face of the country, connecting the eastern coast with the Pacific. The amount involved, according to some estimates, exceeds $150,000,000, but the point is in dispute. The Conservative program, as set forth in the Winnipeg *Telegram*, requires the money to be raised from the sale of bonds guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada in such a way that "the Dominion of Canada will own the whole road, main line, branches, and terminals." Sir Wilfrid Laurier's plan is embodied in the so-called "Grand Trunk Pacific scheme," first heard of in Parliament some eighteen months ago. This scheme is criticized in the opposition press as a contract "handing a road built by the people, paid for by the people, over to the octopus." The Grand Trunk Pacific Company, it is complained, will get not only the road, but a cash subsidy of some $15,000,000 from the Dominion and subsidies from provinces and municipalities. "It is to get $25,000,000 stock as a free gift," asserts the Winnipeg *Telegram*. "It is authorized to overcapitalize the road for another $20,000,000." "We have to settle now," declares the independent Toronto *News*, "whether or not we shall determine for generations in favor of corporation railways for Canada unchecked by state competition. We have to determine whether or not such corporations shall remain all-powerful in our politics and whether a particular group of promoters can force their own terms upon a Canadian government and the Canadian people. We have to determine whether or not we shall carry nine-tenths of the liability of a great through railway and hand over twenty-five millions of common stock to its promoters." But the leading Liberal organ, the Toronto *Globe*, puts another face upon the matter:

"It is necessary to call attention to the fact that the expenditure of the Dominion on the Transcontinental Railway is limited to the eastern division, between Winnipeg and Moncton, and that, on Mr. Borden's own calculation, that is to cost only $75,000,000 or thereabout. The Government has not undertaken to spend a dollar between Winnipeg and the Pacific Ocean on the construction of the line. It guarantees bonds to the amount of three-fourths of the cost of construction, but the company is to find all the capital and, except for the first seven years on the mountain section, pay all the interest as well as repay the principal. . . . This portion of the line [between Winnipeg and Moncton] is by the contract 'leased' to the company, which has undertaken to pay by way of annual 'rental' three per cent. on the 'cost of construction,' payment to begin seven years after the completion of the road and to continue during the next forty-three years. If the cost is $75,000,000, as Mr. Borden assumes, then during the whole of that period the Grand Trunk Pacific Company must pay at least $2,250,000 every year for the privilege of operating the road—a total of nearly a hundred millions without taking account of the compound interest. . . . . .

"When one turns to the contract itself one finds there stipula-

tions of a very rigid and onerous kind to secure that the traffic originating on the line or its branches shall be carried to a Canadian destination. These Mr. Borden, not very candidly, ignores in his speeches. . . . The Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company both come under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, and the Government may at any time invoke the powers of that court to enforce any part of this contract. More important still, Parliament, as ratifying the contract and giving it whatever validity it has, is in a position to not only enforce the stipulations but interpret them. Neither interpretation nor enforcement will be needed till the line is completed in 1911, and many things will happen before that date."

Nevertheless, the anti-ministerial Ottawa *Citizen* insists that the Grand Trunk Pacific corporation has complete control of the Laurier Government, which decided upon a general election just now with an eye to private railroad interests in particular:

"A year ago the Government made ready to appeal to the electorate, and would certainly have done so but for the Grand Trunk Company's rejection of the transcontinental railway bargain. Another session of Parliament had to be called to improve the bargain so as to make it more palatable to the shareholders of the Grand Trunk. This was done, with the result that the bargain, bad enough originally, was made vastly worse for the country. Just as the Government was compelled, much against its grain, to forego an election in 1903 and summon Parliament instead, so this year it is at the behest of the same private corporation that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is obliged to go to the country and anticipate by more than a year the full constitutional life of Parliament. So extraordinary is the Grand Trunk Pacific proposition as a whole that the financiers of England have insisted that the Liberal Government obtain a new lease of power before they will invest a dollar in it. Hence the demand of the Grand Trunk directorate that the general elections be held at once. The situation, to say the best of it, certainly gives point and pertinency to the Conservative leader's declaration: 'Better a government-owned railway than a railway-owned government.'"

The tariff issue is scarcely second in importance to the question of the railway. A recent speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier is interpreted, in many ministerial organs, as friendly to Mr. Chamberlain's preferential policy. Sir Wilfrid believes that between Canada and England "treaties of commerce" are possible. "By mutual concessions we can develop the trade of Britain and her colonies to the mutual advantage of all." But the Prime Minister admits that this can not be done without "difficulty." The London (Canada) *Advertiser*, Liberal, tells us that "there has been no doubt at any time as to the attitude of the present Dominion Government toward this question. It is and always has been prepared to enter into reciprocal trade arrangements with the mother country." But the Ottawa *Citizen* indorses the opposition leader's charge that Sir Wilfrid is dillydallying with the Chamberlain preferential tariff proposal. He professes to favor it, but he is really evasive. Mr Borden would do something for the cause. To quote:

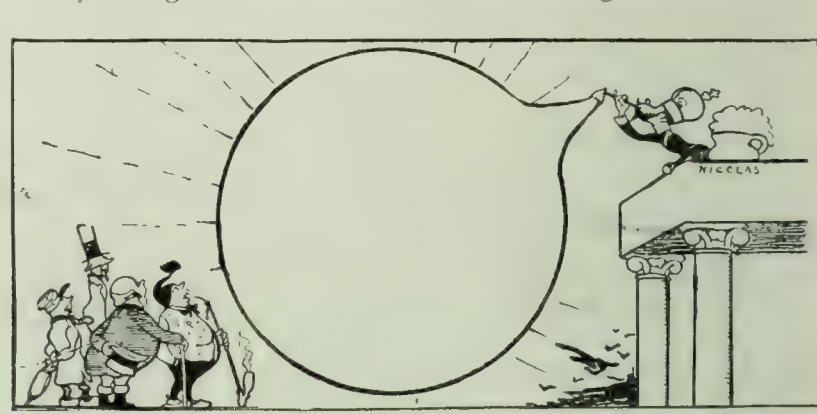
"This is in striking contrast to the two-faced attitude of the Government toward the mother country. With a cabinet ostensibly favorable to imperial reciprocity, the reform press of the country is almost a unit in opposition to it, and greets with hilarious approbation arguments and reports adverse to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, while this same Government refuses to support any resolution in favor of imperial reciprocity and is quoted in England by Lord Rosebery as being secretly antagonistic to it. In his speech at Montreal on Thursday evening Sir Wilfrid Laurier was diplomatically evasive. He said nothing about the tariff, but, tho expressing hope of an improvement of imperial fiscal relations, he dwelt upon the difficulties."

It should be pointed out, on the other hand, that the stoutest champion in the whole empire of Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme, the London *Times*, has no suspicion of Sir Wilfrid's good faith. It says:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not in a hurry. He thinks that, when the mother land has chosen her policy and Canada has chosen hers, it should always be possible to come to some conclusion which will strengthen the relations existing between them. He does not demand that the most momentous question of internal policy which has yet arisen in the British Empire as a whole should be settled out of hand."

A third issue in the Canadian campaign is afforded by the case of Lord Dundonald, recently dismissed by the Laurier Government from his post as general officer commanding the militia. His lordship, asserts the Toronto *Globe*, wanted to fasten the European conscript system upon the Dominion, and failed to understand the Anglo-Saxon principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. "The leader of the opposition seems disposed to make Lord Dundonald's cause his own," says *The Globe*. "Does he favor compulsory military service in Canada in time of peace?" "The simple truth is," retorts the Toronto *World*, "that *The Globe* dreads the damage done to the Government by its high-handed treatment of the distinguished soldier."

THE HEIR TO RUSSIA'S THRONE.
A son is born to the Czar. The joy of the Russian people is indescribable.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).



The Czar's manifesto on the birth of his son is a bubble.

When it bursts the glories of autocracy will again appear.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"L'ENFANT TERRIBLE."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

RATHER SUGARY ROMANCE.

BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK. By George Barr McCutcheon. Cloth, 357 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

HORACE, speaking of the undistinguished many, says: *Nos numeri sumus, et nati consumere fruges*—"We are only numbers, and born to eat humble fare." This might be paraphrased thus to characterize the class of novels to which Mr. McCutcheon's "Beverly of Graustark" belongs: "We are only little cakes to be eaten quickly by the omnivorous." It is rather sugary romance, constructed on the Anthony Hope specifications, but not with Hope's skill. Mr. McCutcheon is not very specious and is a little childish in his juggling with trite themes. Anthony Hope's kingdoms are as unplaced as heaven, but there is a vraisemblance, a hearty insistence to his narrating that relieves the reader of any fear that he is yielding to undignified beguiling fit only for children and nurse-maids. This is the essential difference between Mr. Hope and Mr. McCutcheon.

It would be injustice, nevertheless, to deny that there is some story interest to "Beverly of Graustark," despite its labored improbability. Beverly is a beautiful young Southern girl, whose friend is the Princess of Graustark. This young sovereign is wedded to an American, and passes much of her time in Washington. A terrible muss is created in her little frog-pond of a kingdom by a bold usurper. The warring princess and the complicated relations between them are somewhat confusing. Beverly goes abroad and choses this unseasonable moment, when her Princess Yetive is perforce in bellicose mood, to pay her a visit. She is waylaid by a motley crew in the mountains and they mistake her for the Princess Yetive. The leader of the band is Baldos, a picturesque young nomad, full of elegant mystery. He is not so mysterious that the reader fails to descry in him instantly the hero, the lover, and the "fairy prince."

GEORGE BARR MCCUTCHEON.

That the heroine talks in her "cute" moments with a niggerish blur to her speech and is kittenishly coquettish at times, while at others the awesome pride of blue blood surges up into intrepid Amazonism, lends a touch of mushiness to the story. Here is a specimen of the style. The tale concludes with these sentences:

"By the rose that shields my heart, you shall have the truth," he laughed back at her. "I am still your servant. My enlistment is endless. I shall always serve your highness."

"Your highness!" she murmured reflectively. Then a joyous smile of realization broke over her face. "Isn't it wonderful?"

"Do you think your brother will let me come to Washington now?" he asked teasingly.

"It does seem different, doesn't it?" she murmured, with a strange little smile. "You *will* come for me?"

"To the end of the earth, your highness."

THE LIFE WE LIVE.

THE COST. By David Graham Phillips. Cloth, 402 pp. Price, $1.50. Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THIS is by far the author's best work, to date. There are more atmosphere and detail, a richer and fuller background, than in any of his previous novels, while the characters are quite as convincingly drawn and the lesson as forcibly sent home. It is a story of two titanic forces battling in our country to-day, private and corporate Greed and primitive Democracy. Dumont and Scarborough, the representatives respectively of these forces, are strong characterizations. Langdon, the young Englishman (the cleverest of the minor personages), pockets the "swag" in the end. We see a trust grow, political corruption fester, and battles royal in Wall Street bring financial ruin crashing down. Pandemonium yells at the New York Stock exchange; New York hums money-mad, and the West antiphonally answers; we listen to the chatter of metropolitan society, "yawning and shying at new people and at all new ideas, except about clothes, and gossiping about each other."

Even Mr. Phillips's occasional figures—clerks, servants, or street-boys—are clear-cut and vivid. Scarborough's alarm-clock at college, with the "canopy" bell, is the needle that stitches into the story's fabric a humorous thread. Mr. Phillips has rather bettered in this book his knack at epigrams that stick in the memory: *e.g.*, "Extremes meet—but they remain extremes"; Pauline waited before answering, "it seemed to her, long enough for time to wrinkle her heart." The author has apparently threaded, if only at second hand, the devious ways of New York "financialdom." But there seems to lie a contradiction between the causes assigned in two different places to the magic of Scarborough's oratory.

Mr. Phillips has knowledge both of life and books, observation, insight into character. He is a realist whose art gladly paints idealism when he finds it in life (witness Scarborough). Apparently as much at home in the realm of feeling as in that of thought, he knows the bees and the leaves and the flowers. He is modern to the clock's latest tick. His cleverness is very American, new, a little hurried, still full of vitality, full of self-conscious, determined power, a trifle crude, yet with a certain terse, "practical" effectiveness of its own.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

His felicity of phrase, however, never reaches the monosyllabic, sledge-hammer precision and vigor that often make Joseph Conrad's words seem fairly to ring. He has not yet smitten the deepest deeps and his work remains still a little "sketchy." But he grows steadily, has now reached full maturity in years, and is devoting himself wholly to fiction-writing. There seems to be, among our younger novelists, no likelier source to look to for something in the future fully elaborated and lastingly great.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S FALTERING PEN.

A LADDER OF SWORDS. By Sir Gilbert Parker. Cloth, 291 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

ANY one who has read that collection of vigorous short stories, "Pierre and His People," and the finely conceived and, in the main, well-executed novel, "The Right of Way," will be disappointed in Sir Gilbert Parker's "A Ladder of Swords." It is a rather dull book.

The effects are rather mechanical. The dramatic sensibility and the invention of his early days have gone stale, and the poetic tenderness of romance comes out only in the last chapter. One who need not write under compulsion and who may command leisure and refined surroundings for his literary efforts should bestow the care of a conscientious artist on anything that he presents to the public. "A Ladder of Swords" is thin, pretentious, with a strained and self-conscious style, and Sir Gilbert must needs bring forth the overworked "Virgin Queen" and bestow no newer light on the lady than to call her hair yellow.

Two records in the register of a Southampton church set Sir Gilbert wondering about two persons therein mentioned: Angèle Aubert, of Rouen, and Michel de la Forêt, and he made up a story about them. Later on "human documents" came in, and "I found," he says, "that my tale . . . was the true story of two most unhappy yet most happy people." This is a singular coincidence indeed, especially as the records were rather bald and not too stimulating. Considering what he has evolved out of two rather meager notes, that fancy should build so literally on the lines of fact savors of the occult.

SIR GILBERT PARKER.

That the romance should not have been more interestingly wrought out is irritating, since the subjects and the *motif* are both good. Angèle Aubert and her father are Huguenot refugees on the Isle of Jersey. Michel, her lover—also a Huguenot—fought under Comte Montgomery and undertook to convey Madame de Montgomery to England when things went wrong. Later, Michel comes to the island with Buonespoir, a pirate who is a genial rascal. Angèle and Michel are engaged when the story opens. Soon after he arrives in Jersey Catherine de Medici asks Queen Elizabeth to give him up to France, from which he had escaped disguised as a priest. A good but enormously vain knight of Jersey, the Seigneur of Rozel, had aspired to Angèle's hand and is her friend still. When Armand is taken to England, Angèle and her father as well as their doughty squire shortly follow him there. This transfers the scene to Elizabeth's court, and the "Virgin Queen" is once more dragged forth for the delectation of the reading public.

There is some plotting, and Michel has to become a preacher or be

surrendered to Catherine de Medici. Finally, he and Angèle return to Jersey, where they have a few years of simple happiness. Then a messenger from the Queen brought the plague from London to their island home, and Angèle and her son die of it, the only ones on the island who do. Michel goes to war again and gratefully finds death on the battlefield, saying, "*Maintenant*, Angèle."

The sentiment in the last chapter is delicate, and it is told with a direct simplicity which recalls Parker at his earlier and best stage. But for the most part there is a straining after effect and a self-consciousness in the studied expressions. Elizabeth, for instance, talks of her "graved bones," meaning her interred ones. Explanations are occasionally offered for what is sufficiently obvious. There is a sense of padding in the story. The proportions are not carefully maintained and things little conducive to the action occupy too much time and space.

STORIES OF THE NORTH AND THE WEST.

BLAZED TRAIL STORIES. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 260 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IN his stories of the Northwest Mr. White has struck a new vein, from which he has extracted much literary treasure, and which promises to yield much more of a similar kind. Our Western frontier was long a favorite stamping-ground of realistic story writers, but in the vast forests and plains of the Northland Mr. White has discovered a new species of pioneer; and he has described him and his habitat with much vigor and vividness and skill.

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

Here is a picture of one deep-woods lumber boss:

"Rough Red was a big broad-faced man with eyes far apart and a bushy red beard. He wore a dingy mackinaw coat, a dingy black and white checked flannel shirt, dingy blue trousers tucked into high socks, and lumberman's rubbers. The only spot of color in his costume was the flaming red sash of the *voyageur* which he passed twice around his waist. When at work his little round eyes flickered with a baleful, wicked light, his huge voice bellowed through the woods in a torrent of imprecations and commands, his splendid muscles swelled visibly even under his loose blanket-coat as he wrenched suddenly and savagely at some man's stubborn cant-hook stock. A hint of resistance or opposition brought his fist to the mark with irresistible impact. Then he would pluck his victim from the snow, and kick him to work with a savage jest that raised a laugh from everybody—excepting the object of it."

The workmanship of the short stories published in this volume is good, but not so perfect as that of some of the author's later and longer stories, such as "The Silent Places" and "The Conjuror's House." There are few chinks in the structure of the stories, however, and when they do occur verbal putty has been applied with skill. Six of the thirteen stories are grouped under the title of the book, the remainder being called "Stories of the Wild Life," with scenes laid principally on the plains and in the mines of the West. The latter stories are not so characteristic of the author; still they are full of art, and there is one character—Alfred, the bashful scout—that deserves to be heard from again. The tragedies that lurk in the plots of "The Girl Who Got Rattled," "The Two Cartridges," "The Prospector," and "The Girl in Red," altho somewhat unnecessarily brutal, are skilfully drawn and strike the reader with a very perceptible mental impact.

POLITICS AND LOVE.

THE MASTERY. By Mark Lee Luther. Cloth, 402 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

MR. LUTHER made a success with "The Henchman," which he has not equaled in "The Mastery." The story is of New York politics, mainly state politics, but with an infusion of "the boss" of New York City. The politics dominates the love interest. The young woman who wins the heart of Philip Drew is herself quite a keen, almost a crafty, politician. Katherine Wentworth is the daughter of a New York Senator in Congress, and is intensely interested in her father's success and glory. Drew has the "stuff" in him which controls men and shapes events, tho his victory is not without strenuous efforts and hardly won. If he wins, he will win Margaret, and he is more concerned with that than with the political goal. But he bags the governorship, and that despite the opposition of the master-politician "below the Harlem," who reaches out his tentacles over the State to prevent it.

Those conversant with practical politics of a recent date in New York will probably recognize the principal characters. Even the onlooker will recognize in Maddox Mr. Croker. But even to those who do not know the actual "models" that served Mr. Luther the story will not fail to appeal. Without any special elegance or charm of style, he is straightforward and lucid. Certain things suggest the pen of the journalist. Strenuousness appeals to him, and he has the grace to make his hero a clean-handed manipulator who really has a sense of honor. Altogether, "The Mastery" is an entertaining novel, not brilliant and not representative of Mr. Luther's high-water mark of excellence. It suggests that he is using up his "material" and is not specially strong in supplying the lack of it by creative ability.

A PUPIL OF LESCHETISZKI.

YOUR LOVING NELL. Notes from Vienna and Paris Music Studios. By Mrs. Nelly Gore. Cloth, 231 pp. Price, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

TWO years ago the newspapers displayed in their foreign news columns an illustrated account of the fatal shooting at Paris of an American student of music and a Russian barytone in the latter's apartment. At first it was suspected that the tragedy was the consummation of a suicide pact. But the Americans in Paris unanimously protested against any aspersions on Mrs. Gore's name by attending her funeral *en masse*, and soon after this the court sitting on the case officially declared the theory of suicide impossible. "But," to quote from Miss Mabel Wagnalls's introduction to the present volume, "there was one final fact which leaves no shadow of doubt as to Mrs. Gore's purity of life and purpose:

"*She was studying the piano with Moskowski.*

"The woman who has advanced herself enough as a pianist to be accepted for tuition by a teacher of such rank has no time for anything ignoble. Only an abiding ambition and determined effort along one path could have brought her to such a point in her art."

Of the possession of such ambition and effort these letters collected from Mrs. Gore's correspondence with her aunt give striking evidence. Bound to this relative by a love whose tenderness suggests the affection of Ruth and Naomi, and whose intensity not even the vaunted devotion of David and Jonathan could surpass, the young woman yet went abroad, alone, to fit herself for the arduous career of a player and teacher of the piano. She sought at once the greatest of masters in her art, Herr Leschetiszki, of Vienna, and her early admission to the classes of this very particular teacher is the best possible proof of her musical proficiency.

Of her master's spirit and methods the letters from Vienna, which form Part One of the book, are very full. Those from Paris, comprised in Part Two, while more interesting to the general reader because of their more intimate revelation of the writer's own spirit, are much less valuable to the student of music since they were cut short by Mrs. Gore's death just as she was entering the tutelage of the noted Parisian master, Moskowski.

The account of Leschetiszki's school of technique is remarkably clear and minute. His watchword is mental concentration. Every composition and étude must be memorized without the piano. The teachers of this school, in the words of Mrs. Gore, "expect you to be dead to the world while you are practising." To them "music is an actual science instead of a poetic revery. They say this: that if one is in an inspired mood, one would play at a given phrase in such and such a way that would touch the heart of any listener. They have discovered the laws governing the true art of expression, and they teach you to play that same phrase in a feeling way—not from the heart, but from the head. In that way one *always* plays well; one's mood makes no difference."

MRS. NELLY GORE.

Of the ethical and spiritual side of her art, Mrs. Gore writes enthusiastically in her last letter:

"Oh, the great art of piano-playing is so difficult that one who does not study it can have no conception of what it means! It means the absolute mastery of one's self. It means broad thoughts, charity toward all mankind, a firm faith in one's own divinity; and all expressed with absolute accuracy, and with the exquisite shadings one sees on the canvas of the great old masters."

The book concludes with an appendix giving piano exercises of Leschetiszki and of other teachers of his school. As these and others of the kind have appeared in several technical musical works published in this country, they might with propriety have been omitted from the present book. It is in the picture which follows the last letter, a photograph of Mrs. Gore's grave garlanded with tributes of love and esteem, that this remarkable revelation of an artist's soul has its artistic close.

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Selected Havana—I can buy Havana—that is, tobacco grown in Cuba and called "Havana"—for half and less than half that I pay; "Havana" grown in Mexico, Porto Rico, or "tropic grown" for less even than this.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Mr. Wind and Madam Rain."—Paul de Musset. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Trust Company Idea and its Development."—Ernest Heaton. (White-Evans-Penfold Company, Buffalo.)

"Secret History of To-day."—Allen Upward. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Principles of Economics."—Frank A. Fetter. (The Century Company.)

"The United States: A History of Three Centuries."—William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes. In ten parts. Part 1: 1607-1697. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Compromises."—Agnes Repplier. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Where Does the Sky Begin?"—Washington Gladden. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Flower Princess."—Abbie Farewell Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.)

"The Apology of Ayliffe."—Ellen Olney Kirk. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Spiritual Foundation for Christian Liberality."—R. H. Lampkin. (Christian Publishing Company, St. Louis.)

"Recreations of an Anthologist."—Brander Matthews. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Loves of Miss Anne."—S. R. Crockett. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Tommy & Co."—Jerome K. Jerome. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Flight of a Moth."—Emily Post. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"God's Good Man."—Marie Corelli. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Manassas."—Upton Sinclair. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Sportsman Joe."—Edwyn Sandys. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"From Epicurus to Christ."—William DeWitt Hyde. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Red Cap Tales."—S. R. Crockett. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

"History of Education in the United States."—Edwin Grant Dexter. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"Westminster Abbey."—Painted by John Fulleylove, described by Mrs. A. Murray Smith. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

"The Francis E. Clark Year Book."—John R. Clements. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, $0.75.)

"Evelyn."—Mrs. Ansel Oppenheim. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

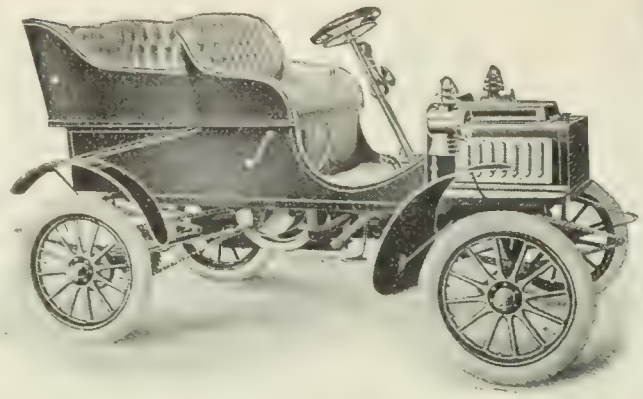
"Self-Healing Through Suggestion."—Henry Harrison Brown. ("Now" Folk, San Francisco, paper, $0.25.)

"Earth and Sky."—A third reader by J. H. Stickney. (Ginn & Co.)

"At the Deathbed of Darwinism."—E. Dennert. (German Literary Board, Burlington, Iowa.)

"The Story of Thomas Carlyle."—A. S. Arnold. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.)

"Your Loving Nell."—Notes from Vienna and



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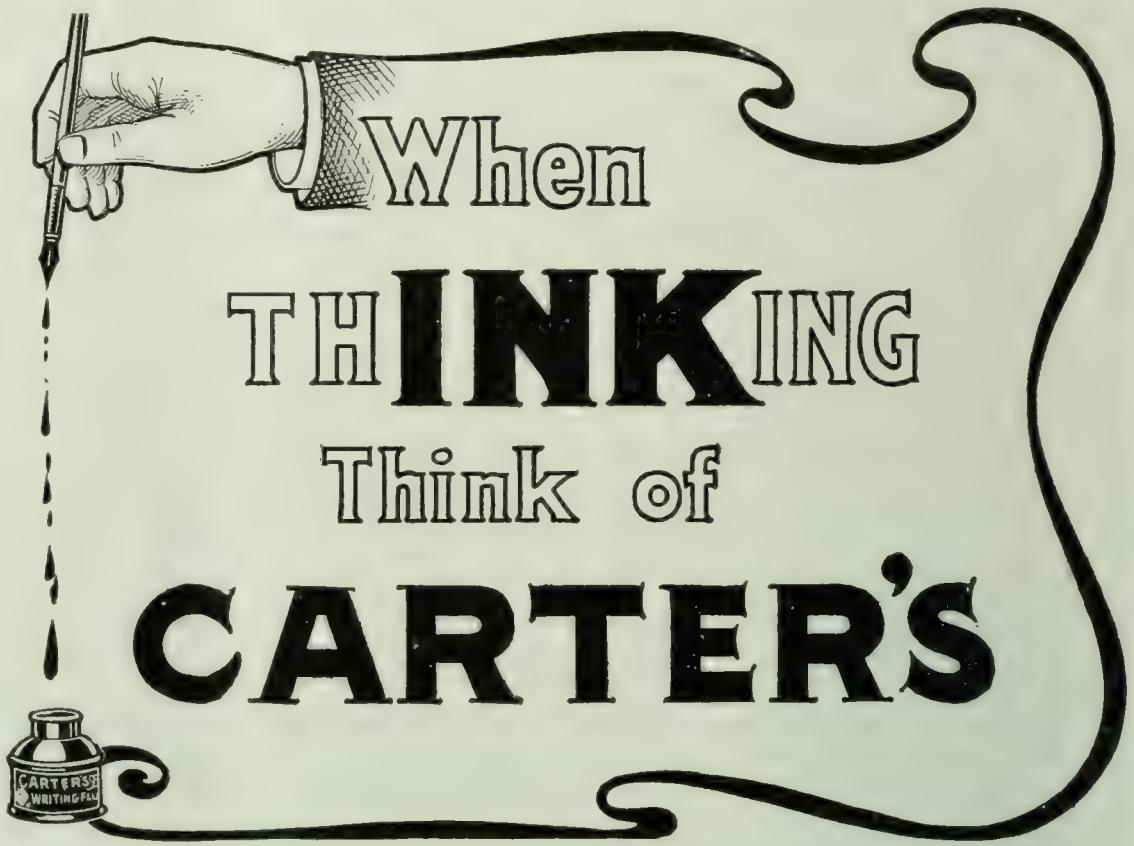

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"Disraeli."—Walter Sichel. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $2.50 net.)

"Handbook of Biblical Difficulties."—Edited by Rev. Robert Tuck. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.75 net.)

"Plays": "The Power of Darkness"; "The First Distiller"; "Fruits of Culture."—By Leo Tolstoy. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.50.)

"Greek Prose Composition."—Edward H. Spieker. (American Book Company, $1.30.)

"Vergilius." — Irving Bacheller. (Harper & Brothers, $1.35.)

"A Yankee on the Yangtze."—William Edgar Geil. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.50 net.)

"Transitional Eras in Thought."—A. C. Armstrong. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"Falaise of the Blessed Voice."—William Stearns Davis. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Doctor Tom."—John Williams Streeter. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Traitor and Loyalist."—Henry Kitchell Webster. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Shakespeare for Recitation."—Edited by Ernest Pertwee. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $0.60 net.)

"A Ladder of Swords."—Gilbert Parker. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Farm of the Dagger."—Eden Phillpotts. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"A Little Girl in Old Chicago."—Amanda M. Douglas. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Hearts in Exile."—John Oxenham. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Imaginary Obligations."—Frank Moore Colby. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.20 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Song.

By Gouverneur Morris.

She's all laughter, my goddess;
  Her name's Very Sweet,
And she's one Dearest Dear
  From her head to her feet.
With her wonderful ways and her wonderful eyes
She is all to me foolish and all to me wise.

Less a girl than a goddess—
  Her fancy proposes,
Not a goddess so much
  As an armful of roses.
And all my world blooms with her, since it all lies
In those wonderful ways and those wonderful eyes.

She's all to me always,
  That goes without saying;
My prayers are of her,
  And they go without praying;
May sweet dreams possess her, may fortune caress her!
Her name's Very Sweet, and my name is God bless her.

—From *McClure's Magazine.*

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The full size Spring as illustrated contains six dozen of the finest tempered, peculiarly prepared, very elastic steel spirals, rigidly fastened upon a stoutly-made boxed wood foundation, edged with a rattan frame, to which all spirals are transversely tied. The spirals are interlaced or woven together with a network of linen cord, and then covered with heavy webbing stretched over and stitched to the rattan edge.

On this foundation is built a hand-laid top of Ostermoor sheets, the whole is finally compressed and enclosed by hand within an already made outer covering of tick, which by the same method of building as the Ostermoor Mattress is cleated in place and attached to frame, covering top and all edges, and the under side bottomed and daintily backed with heavy cloth. Thus is achieved the building of the Ostermoor Spring-Work, such as we can guarantee not to sag, mat or pack, to be of the same elasticity on all edges as in the middle, and to possess an endurance and longevity not possible in others, and absolutely unequaled anywhere at any price.

It is not only *just what you want*, but *just what you need.* Why not save the discomfort of using "*any old kind*" when you can obtain an absolutely even, perfectly ideal, wonderfully enduring Spring, that will not sag, and better than any specially made-to-order Spring costing double price. These springs come to you in Sterilized Germ-proof, Water-proof paper and burlap straight from our work tables, we paying all transportation charges, at such low prices as these:

Springs to fit either wood or metal Bedsteads.	Size 4 feet 6 inches wide	$20.00
	" 4 " 0 " "	19.00
	" 3 " 6 " "	18.00
	" 3 " 0 " "	17.00
	" 2 " 6 " "	16.00

Special sizes made to order at special prices. Delivery charges prepaid anywhere.

Give Size of Bed, and state, when ordering, whether intended for wooden or metal Bedsteads.

Every genuine Ostermoor Spring bears the Ostermoor name. Accept no cheap substitute. "It must be an Ostermoor."

Our book "The Test of Time" mailed on postal card request.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY, 119 ELIZABETH STREET, NEW YORK

Canadian Agency: The Alaska Feather and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal.

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You can now have coffee equal to the famous Yemen of the courts of Turkey and Persia; not one thing one day and something else the next. The **Tabard Inn Coffee Maker** does the work. It is so simple that a child can make as good coffee as a hotel chef. It fits any coffee- or tea-pot. It is made of rolled copper, silver plated.

Makes excellent coffee almost as quickly as a camera snaps a picture. Uniform in quality and strength. **No boiling; no waste; no eggs; no coffee dregs; no bitter taste;** and always piping hot. All in one piece with lid additional. Price $1.25, delivered to any address.

To introduce **Tabard Inn Coffee**, we will send this **Coffee Maker** and a sample of coffee prepaid for **ONE DOLLAR.** Enclose **One Dollar**, check, express, or money order, and address

THE TABARD INN FOOD COMPANY
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NOT STALE OR COLD STORAGE EGGS

but the choicest grade of fresh-laid eggs direct from our poultry farms to you shipped by fast express. Every egg guaranteed to be delivered at your door (within 1000 miles of Ionia) within 48 to 60 hours after the egg is laid. CLOVER BRAND EGGS are absolutely fresh and are from grain-fed hens free from disease. Express charges small. Shipped in crates of 6 and 12 dozen. Special prices to yearly contract customers. Get the genuine.

Every Egg Branded.

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ROYALTY PAID Write Weber Music Co., 728 Lake Street, CHICAGO. **SONGS POEMS**

The Farm Child's Lullaby.

By Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Oh, the little bird is rocking in the cradle of the wind.
  And it's bye, my little wee one, bye;
The harvest all is gathered and the pippins all are binned;
  Bye, my little wee one, bye;
The little rabbit's hiding in the golden shock of corn.
The thrifty squirrel's laughing bunny's idleness to scorn;
You are smiling with the angels in your slumber, smile till morn;
  So it's bye, my little wee one, bye.

There'll be plenty in the cellar, there'll be plenty on the shelf!
  Bye, my little wee one, bye;
There'll be goodly store of sweetings for a dainty little elf;
  Bye, my little wee one, bye.
The snow may be a-flying o'er the meadow and the hill,
The ice has checked the chatter of the little laughing rill,
But in your cosey cradle you are warm and happy still;
  So bye, my little wee one, bye

Why, the Bob White thinks the snowflake is a brother to his song;
  Bye, my little wee one, bye;
And the chimney sings the sweeter when the wind is blowing strong;
  Bye, my little wee one, bye;
The granary's overflowing, full is cellar, crib, and bin,
The wood has paid its tribute and the ax has ceased its din;
The winter may not harm you when you're sheltered safe within;
  So bye, my little wee one, bye.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

Backgrounds.

By W. H. Woods.

"The play, the play's the thing!" Lord Hamlet, no
  The peopled and illimitable night
  Hath mightier ghosts than Denmark's, and the light
That limns the upturned face of Romeo
Paints half a world of faces in its glow;
  Arden hath untold lovers hid from sight
  To Rosalind, and many a willing sprite
Unknown, unsummoned, waits on Prospero.
What else is watching in the dark behind?
  Who knows when legions, angel, ghost, or djinn,
  Shall break from out the backgrounds vast that bind
Our cramped horizon, and o'errun the scene,
Or God Himself crash on us mummers blind,
  And play be done, and life, life, life, begin!

—*From The Independent.*

Alone.

By Carolyn Wells.

There should be two words, dearest, one made up
  Of all glad sounds that ever breathed on earth;
Of all the ecstasies that fill joy's cup,
  Of love, and peace, and happiness, and mirth.

The other, like a weary, wailing sigh,
  Full of sad tones in longing, hungry strain,
Hopeless, despairing, just a baffled cry
  Of love and loneliness and blank, numb pain.

One I would love,—the other I would fear,
  These two words, chosen with consummate art;
One meaning we're *alone* together, dear,
The other meaning, we're *alone*,—apart.

—*From Ainslee's Magazine.*

HORSESHOE MAGNET HAMMERS *excel* ordinary tack hammers for general use in house and shop. Every hammer warranted fine steel, and a strong permanent magnet. Price, 50 cts.; post-paid, 56 cts.

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Fit all shapes of noses. Any nose-guard can be adapted.

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that tells all about them and gives some valuable information about the care of the eyes.

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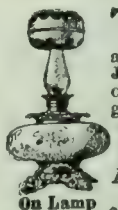
The GIANT HEATER


On Lamp

applied to a **CENTRAL DRAUGHT LAMP, GAS JET** (open flame or mantle burner), will heat any ordinary room comfortably in **ZERO WEATHER,** giving **LIGHT AND HEAT AT ONE COST.** No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless, thoroughly circulates and purifies the air, easily applied and ornamental. *Just the thing for Sick Room, Bath, Bedroom, Den or Office.* **BRASS, $1.50; NICKEL PLATED, $2.00;** charges prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in ten days. Booklet free.

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A Form of Investment that has both Security and a High Rate of Interest to Recommend It.

First of all, we wish to state that the element of speculation is ntirely removed from the investment that we offer. We do not ope or expect, but we *know* that it will pay seven per cent. interest.

The foundation is a solid, sound, long-established business enerprise. It is a growing, expanding, thriving business that has egularly declared a dividend of seven per cent. on its preferred tock. There has never been a failure or a slump in the history of he Company.

Established Fifty Years.

The Pennsylvania Soap Company has a record of over half a entury of uninterrupted success. In offering to the public 2,500 hares of the seven per cent. preferred stock at a par value of $100 er share, it is not seeking additional capital on which to conduct s business on the present basis. It does not need it. The Comany is now earning seven per cent. for its present stockholders, nd a careful reading of this page will clearly show its capability f doing as much for those who take advantage of this opportunity o acquire shares of the new stock.

These are Facts.

The investment that we offer is twenty-five hundred shares of the even per cent. preferred stock of The Pennsylvania Soap Comany, at $100 per share, par value. With each share of the preerred stock sold, we will give as a bonus one share of the comon stock, par value $25.

The total value of the preferred shares offered is $250,000, hich is fifty per cent. of the amount which *we* have already inested in *cash*. In other words, we have invested $500,000 of our wn money before asking a dollar of outside money, and the total mount of outside money that we ask for is but half of what we urselves have put in this business.

We have two large factories at most advantageous points of disribution: one at Lancaster, Pa., one at Buffalo, N. Y.

We have more than $1,500,000 worth of orders at command. here is behind this business the cumulative force of fifty-five ears' uninterrupted success.

We have a highly efficient manufacturing system, a perfected ales department, and an effective advertising method. During he past year we have been pushing two of our three leading stales and are now arranging to push the third. The two articles hich we refer to are Miller's Soap (made with Naphtha) and Miler's Powerine.

Miller's Soap is the only soap made by the old-fashioned, honst method of boiling, in which naphtha is introduced. All other aphtha soaps are cold mixed, imperfectly blended, and may be sed only with cold water. Miller's Soap may be used with either arm or cold water, giving it a great advantage over all others. e enable the retailer to sell a large cake for five cents.

Miller's Powerine is the perfect soap powder. It contains amonia combined with the soap by a secret process belonging to us. s to its popularity, there is only one soap powder that exceeds he sales of Miller's Powerine, and that has been exploited a lifeime by a fortune in advertising. A big package of Miller's Powrine retails for five cents.

The third article is Dr. Raub's Medicated Cutaneous Soap. his soap is the production of a dermatologist who devoted the reater part of thirty years to its perfection. Though comparaively this is a twenty-five cent soap, our efficient manufacturing ystem enables us to produce it at a figure permitting it to be retailed at ten cents. When, as is our intention, this soap is brought to the attention of the women of the country through the high-class periodicals, we believe it will be a success of the same kind as Miller's Soap and Powerine.

We Manufacture Hundreds of Other Brands.

While these three products are, as we have said, our leading staples, we manufacture hundreds of other brands of soaps and many perfumes to meet the demands of the retail drug and grocery trade, as well as many special brands for large department and chain stores, for hotels, railroads, etc.

We export to twenty-seven countries.

Our business as a whole has increased more than fifty per cent. in one year, which growth is entirely due to prudent management, personal energy, and persistent, intelligent advertising.

The advertising which we have done in New York City has brought letters from dealers in all the large cities east of the Mississippi and north of the Carolinas, urging advertising and organization for our products in their cities. So it will be readily seen that there already exists, in embryo, an enormous demand for our goods outside of our cultivated territory. We do not need or want more capital to prosecute our business on its present scale. What we do want this money for is to provide for the growth of our business. We have paid seven per cent. on our present amount of stock with our present facilities. With increased facilities we can even more readily pay seven per cent. on the increased amount of stock, because we can increase our production in more than direct ratio to the increase in stock.

Better Than Bank or Trust Fund.

If you deposit money in bank at two, three, or even four per cent., or if you are investing in "trust fund" securities, while this seven per cent. opportunity is in sight, you do yourself an injustice, even without considering the certainty of advance in price on The Pennsylvania Soap Company's stock. Accumulations on $100 at seven per cent. in twenty years would be $387, as against $180 at three per cent. But in the bank at three per cent. the value of the principal would remain stationary.

We desire to distribute our stock among a large number of investors rather than to concentrate it among a few, for the reason that we believe every stockholder will be in a sense a salesman for our goods. We especially solicit subscriptions of $100, $200, and up to $500.

In event of stockholders wishing to sell, The Pennsylvania Soap Company will undertake the reselling of the stock at any time.

We will send upon request a booklet giving full information about us, our goods, and our proposition.

We will also send without charge samples of Miller's Soap, Miller's Powerine, and Dr. Raub's Medicated Cutaneous Soap, so that you may practically demonstrate the worth of these goods.

Write or call upon us. In fact, we especially invite all prospective investors to call upon us personally and see our great plant. If you can not make a personal visit we will be glad to send a representative to you. As to the financial standing of this company we refer you to Dun, Bradstreet's, The Lancaster Trust Company, Lancaster, Pa., The Union Trust Company, Lancaster, Pa. (Registrars of this stock).

Address all communications to

J. G. MILLER, Treasurer,

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP COMPANY, Lancaster, Pa.

PERSONALS.

When Sir Conan Doyle was Just a Doctor.—An American lady asked Conan Doyle one day why he had given up the practise of medicine, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. He said the work was too hard, and to prove it he went on to tell of his first case:

"My first case came to me in the middle of the night. It was January, and a cold rain was falling. The jangle of the door bell awoke me from a sound sleep, and, shivering and yawning, I put my head out of the window and said, 'Who's there?'

"'Doctor,' said a voice, 'can you come to Peter Smith's house at once?'

"'What's the trouble?' I asked.

"'Smith's youngest girl has took a dose of laudanum in mistake for paregoric, and we're afraid she'll die.'

"'All right, I'll come,' said I.

"I tramped three miles through the cold and rain to Smith's. Twice on the way I fell on the icy pavement, and once my hat blew off, and in the darkness I was nearly half an hour finding it.

"Finally, tho, I reached Smith's. But the house was dark—shutters all closed—not a light. I rang the bell. No answer.

"But at last a head stuck itself gingerly out of a third-story window.

"'Be you Dr. Doyle?' it said.

"'Yes,' said I. 'Let me in.'

"'Oh, no need to come in, doctor,' said the head. 'The child's all right now. Sleeping very quiet.'

"'But how much laudanum did you give it?' said I.

"'Only two drops, doctor—not enough to hurt a cat. I guess I'd better take my head in now. The night air is cold. Good-night. Sorry to have troubled you.'

"I buttoned my coat and turned homeward, trying as best I could to stifle my mortification and anger. But suddenly the window was raised again, and the same voice cried:

"'Doctor! I say, doctor!'

"I hurried back I thought the child had suddenly taken a turn for the worse. 'Well, what do you want?' I said.

"The voice made answer:

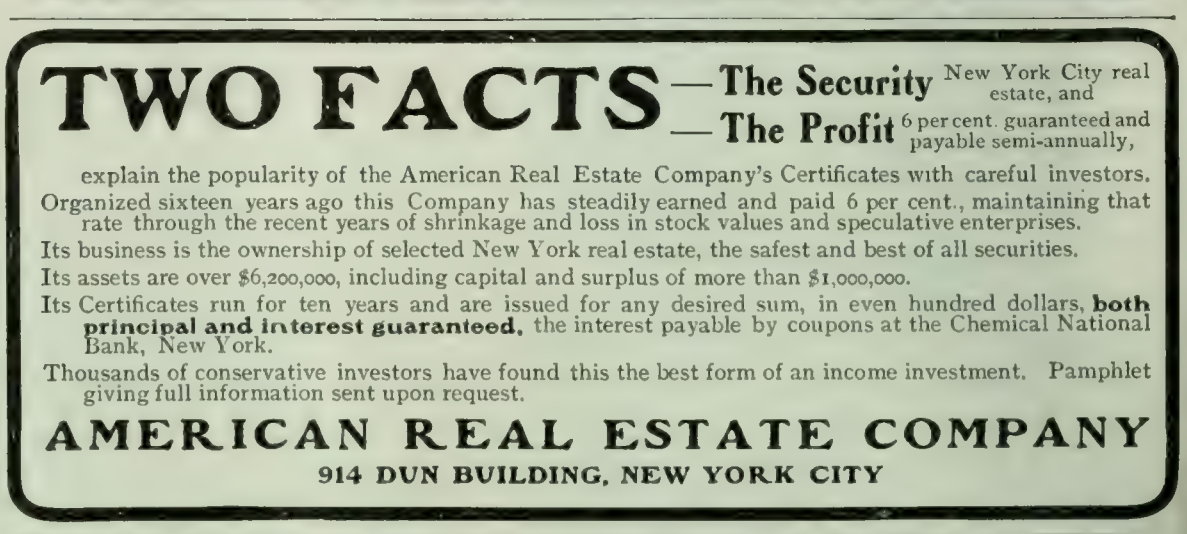
"'Ye won't charge nothin' for this visit, will ye?'"

One on the General.—This story is told at the expense of General, then Colonel, Edward Johnston, of the Confederate army. The incident, says *Lippincott's Magazine*, occurred during the campaign in West Virginia at the beginning of the war, while Johnston was in command of Georgia volunteers.

They were camped in the mountains in the very heart of a region noted for its illicit distilleries, and the mixture of raw Georgians and mountain dew was a constant source of annoyance to the general as well as a menace to discipline. The natives, recognizing this as a brilliant opportunity to better their meager fortunes, were indefatigable in their efforts to introduce the coveted liquor into camp, where it met with a ready and rapid sale.

At last, thoroughly out of patience, the general ordered camp searched and all liquor confiscated and placed in his tent for safe keeping. As a result of the search, the next day there reposed under the general's bunk a varied assortment of demijohns and kegs filled, or partly so, with moonshine.

There was in the regiment a lank Georgian whose love for moonshine and consequent disregard for regulations caused him to spend a greater part of his time under custody of the guard. It so happened that he was released on the day following the confiscation, and, with a thirst of several days' accumulation, he searched in vain for his keg of whisky. He pondered



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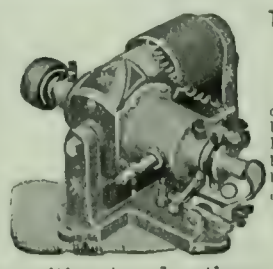

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Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

for some time, and then a bright thought seemed to strike him. He marched boldly up to the general's tent, knocked, and was admitted to his commander's presence. Standing at attention and making his best salute, he said:

"Kunnel, I'm powerful dry, suh, and I sholy would like a dram."

The astonished officer was about to order him back to the guard-house when the Georgian, in nowise abashed, continued:

"You see, kunnel, I knows whar' thar' is a kaig of that ar' stuff, and if you'll gimme a dram, I'll tell you whar' it's at."

The general grasped the opportunity, and, calling an orderly, told him to pour out a generous dram for the rascal, who drank it with much relish and was moving to the door when he was halted by the general's command, "Hold on, you rascal, now tell me where that keg of whisky is."

"Well, suh, if it ain't been drunk up, I reckon as how you'll find it over thar' under your baid." And the Georgian slipped out of the tent in time to dodge the general's ink-bottle.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Changed the Subject.—"Yes," said he, "life is so lonely."

"It is lonely sometimes," she answered, in her most affectionate tones.

"Wouldn't it be sweet to have a little cottage with all the front covered with ivy and honeysuckle and roses?"

"Oh, wouldn't it!"

"And when a fellow comes home tired from business to have a nice little wife to meet him at the door with a kiss?"

"Y-e-e-s!"

"And then, the winter nights, the fire blazing brightly in the cosy parlor, and you—I mean a wife—at the piano, singing in the gloaming. It would be lovely!"

"I think it would be sweet!"

"And then——"

At this point a careworn woman came round the corner wheeling twins in a perambulator. A dead silence fell upon the air. Then they changed the subject.—*Tit-Bits.*

Where Was the Harm?—"Here, sir!" shouted Popley at his seven-year-old, "take that cigar stump out of your mouth. How dare you?"

"Why, when you throwed it away I thought you was done with it," replied the youngster with a surprised air.—Philadelphia *Press.*

Asked, but not Answered.—At an examination in an English school the teacher was so pleased with his class that he said they could ask him any question they liked.

Some were asked and replied to. Seeing one little fellow in deep thought, the teacher asked him for a question. The boy answered, with a grave face:

"P-please, sir, if you was in a soft mud-heap up to your neck, and I was to throw a brick at your head would you duck?"

The answer is not recorded.—*Tit-Bits.*

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A good spirit and a bad spirit live side by side in every coffee bean until coffee has come to be the Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde among beverages—praised at one moment for its delicious flavor and its nutritive and gently stimulating qualities; decried at the next for the havoc it makes with nerves and digestion.

The problem in coffee-making is to "get the good of it without the bad of it."

When coffee is boiled the good spirit is driven away and the bad one developed to its highest potency. The very fragrance of boiling coffee is sure testimony to the poverty of the beverage that will result, since the delicious volatile essences which should have enriched the coffee have gone to perfume the air.

The Meteor French Coffee Percolator is mechanically adapted to getting all the good of the coffee without any of the bad of it. The glass globe being removed, the reservoir is filled with boiling water. The globe is then replaced and the ground coffee put in it, and the lamp lighted. Steam is generated, forcing the water through the tube and spraying it over the ground coffee until all the good of it is extracted. About eight to ten minutes should be allowed for this process.

Then turn the spigot and draw a cup of good coffee—as good to-day as it was yesterday or will be to-morrow. The Meteor Percolator eliminates the element of chance in coffee-making and substitutes for alternation of "good-luck" and "bad luck" an unbroken series of uniform and perfect successes.

There is no need of using coffee substitutes. Nothing can equal the delicious flavor or the nutritive and gently stimulating qualities of the genuine coffee bean. If your coffee makes havoc with your nerves and digestion, it is because you boil away the good and develop the bad to its highest potency.

The Meteor French Coffee Percolator

Finished in silver-plate, copper, or nickel. Made in over 60 styles and sizes, and ranging in prices from $5 to $25. There are cheap imitations of the Meteor. Be sure you get the genuine. (Just inquire for illustrated Booklet D.)

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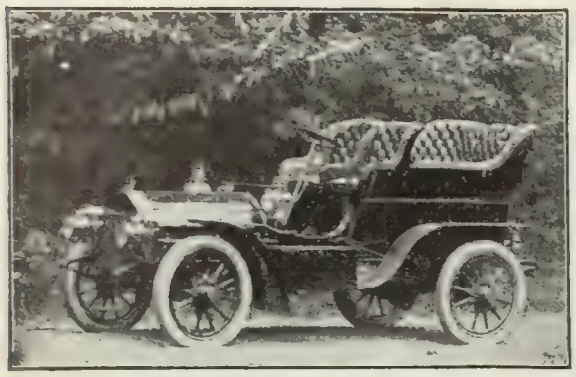

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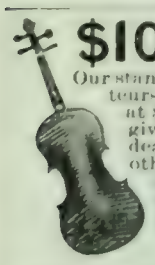

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CASEY: "I don't belave it. Shure, I was talkin' to him yistherd'y an' he niver sed a word about it."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Forgot the Number.—EXCITED LADY (at the telephone): "I want my husband, please, at once."

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SECOND PHYSICIAN: "Yes, in another twenty-four hours the patient would have recovered without it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 3.—The Russian cruiser *Bayan* is reported off the China coast, having escaped from Port Arthur.

October 4.—General Sakharoff reports a number of skirmishes on the southern front. The Czar postpones his farewell visit to the Baltic fleet at Reval; British naval officers do not believe the fleet will sail for the Far East, declaring the ships unfit for the task.

October 5.—General Stoessel places the Japanese losses in the fighting at Port Arthur from September 19 to 23 at 10,000 men; the Japanese continue the work of tunneling and pushing intrenchments.

October 6.—Count Okuma, in Tokyo, tells the United Clearing Houses of Japan that the German Emperor is courting the favor of Russia, and warns them that the war will be long and costly.

October 7.—Four of the Russian war-ships in Port Arthur, it is reported in Tokyo, have been damaged by shells from the Japanese siege guns.

October 9.—General Kuropatkin's army assumes the aggressive, capturing Bentsiaputze after sharp fighting, in which the Japanese are reported to have suffered heavy loss. The Japanese are reported to be falling back on their position near Liao-Yang.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 3.—The Mad Mullah is reported from Aden, Arabia, to have killed and robbed the Ogadain tribe, killing 600 men.

October 4.—Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor who designed the Statue of Liberty, dies at Paris.

The Kaiser, in a letter to Count Leopold, whose claim to the regency of Lippe is disputed, declares that as the legal situation is uncertain, Leopold's right of succession can not be recognized.

October 5.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Luton, Bedfordshire, says that trade in Great Britain is in a precarious condition.

The Prime Minister of Lippe, in a speech, defies the Kaiser, and says that force alone can bring about a change in the law of succession.

Another revolution breaks out in Santo Domingo.

October 6.—Ambassador McCormick is negotiating for the recognition of American passports in Russia.

October 7.—The Franco-Spanish agreement relative to Morocco is signed at Paris.

October 8.—The people of Lippe, in mass-meeting,

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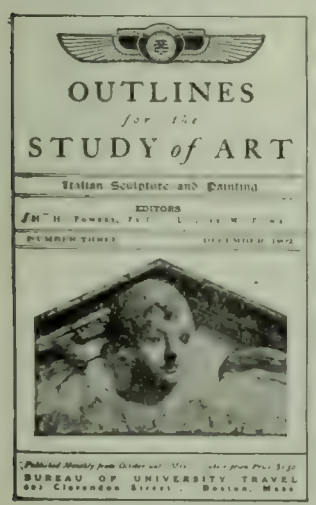

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denounce the attempt to oust Prince Leopold from the regency.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 4.—David B. Hill declares that President Roosevelt's course in the Panama affair was lawless.

Postmaster Henry C. Payne dies at Washington.

October 5.—William J. Bryan is scheduled to deliver between fifty and sixty addresses in Indiana.

The Republican National League meets in Indianapolis.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court decides the factional contest in that State in favor of the ticket headed by Governor La Follette.

October 6.—Ex-Judge Parker again announces that he will not go on the stump.

The Stalwart faction of the Wisconsin Republicans decides to keep their state ticket on the ballot, but under a new name.

October 7.—Both parties in Massachusetts hold state conventions and declare in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 3.—Funeral services for Senator Hoar are held at Worcester, Mass.

The thirteenth international peace conference opens in Boston; Secretary Hay addresses the meeting.

Charles F. Kelly, speaker of the St. Louis House of Delegates when the boodling exposures were made, relates how bribery and official corruption ruled in the city for twenty-five years.

October 5.—Mayor McClellan, of New York, dismisses the entire Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The peace congress at Boston adopts resolutions calling upon Japan and Russia to end the war, and upon The Hague agreement signatories to open a way for peace.

October 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that 9,984 lives were lost in the United States last year by accidents on railroads.

October 7.—The battle-ship *Nebraska* is launched at Seattle, Washington.

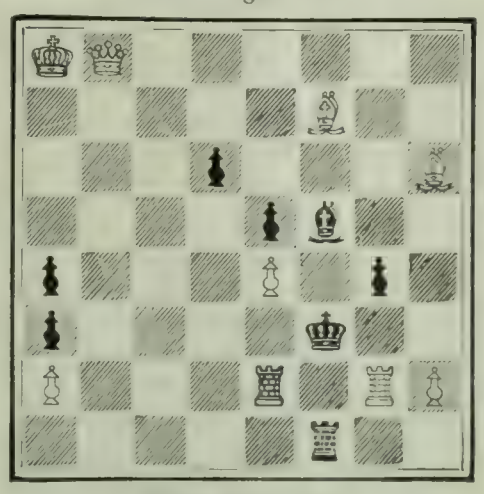
October 9.—Henry C. Payne is buried in Milwaukee.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 991.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By THE REV. G. DOBBS, NEW ORLEANS.
Black—Eight Pieces.

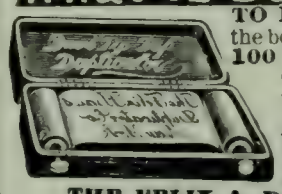


White—Nine Pieces.

K Q 6; 5 B 2; 3 p 3 B; 4 p b 2; p 3 P 1 p 1; p 4 k 2; P 3 R 1 R P; 5 r 2.

White mates in two moves.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



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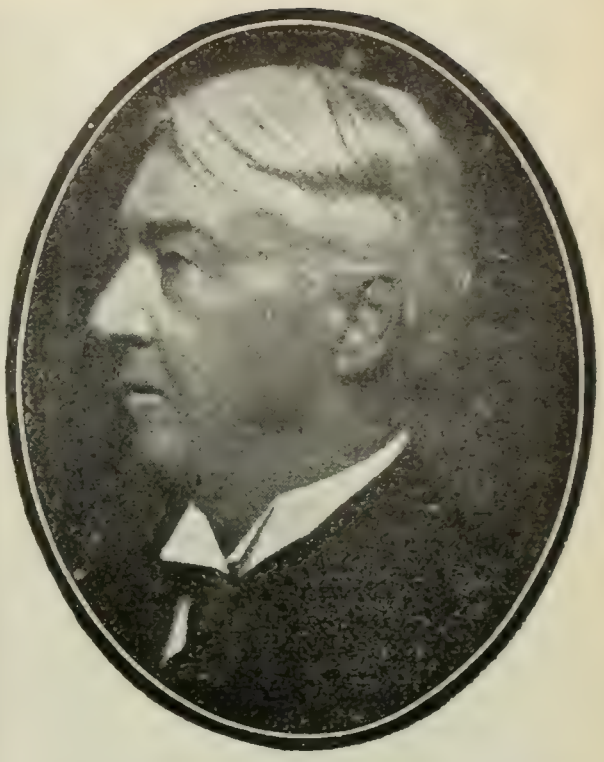

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26. **Thought-Laws and Methods Condensed;** Shows how to increase and use mental endowments.

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28. **The Coming Church;** Shows bearing of science upon devotion, and how Science and Religion will be united; Valuable suggestions to ministers and others.

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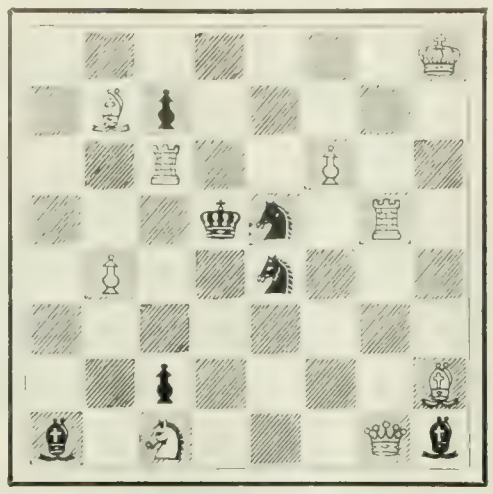
Problem 992.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to DR. J. T. WRIGHT,

By BEN. S. WASH.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

7 K; 1 B p 5; 2 R 2 P 2; 3 k s 1 R 1; 1 P 2 s 3; 8; 2 p 4 B; b 1 S 3 Q b.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 979. Key-move: R—R 3.

No. 980. Key-move: R—Q 3.

No. 981. Key-move: Kt—K 6.

No. 982. Key-move: B—Q 5.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; R. G Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; E. H. Davies, Magnolia, Ark.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; M. Ullmann, New York City; W. J. Moore, Anthony, Kan.; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. M. Savage, Eustis, Fla.; J. F. Court, New York City; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; Z. G., Detroit; Jernigan, Anders, Ablowich, Rosenthal, Commerce, Tex.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; "Arata," New York City; M. Almy, Chicago; T. Unsworth, New York City.

979 and 980: J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.

979, 980, 982: T. V. Noland, Gulfport, Miss.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

979, 981, 982: T. E. N. Eaton, Oceanside, Cal.

980: R. M. Burt, Athens, Ga.

980, 981, 982: W. D. L. Robbins, New York City.

Comments (979): "Not easy"—M. M.; "Clever and difficult"—G. D.; "Not to be compared with the winner in THE LITERARY DIGEST Tourney"—W. R.; "A crown for the Netherlands"—J. G. L.; "Good key, and model mate on 1 ..... / Q x S —, but not equal to some of this great composer's two-movers"—F. G.; "Award of prize heartily approved; another Van Dyk celebrities"—L. G.; "A wonderful problem"—M. U.; "Magnificent"—J. H. L.

980: "Pretty mates"—M. M.; "Easy; but leading

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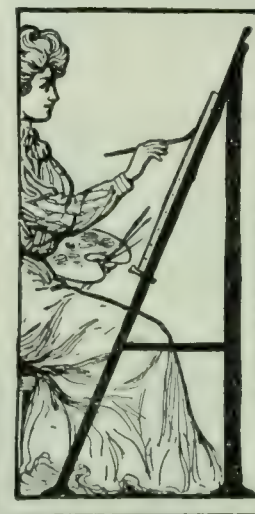

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variation is pretty"—G. D.; "England not far behind Holland"—J. G. L.; "Devoid of beauty or originality. Even the mate on 1 ..... / K x R is marred"—F. G.

981: "Clever"—M. M.; "Fine; but lacks variety" G. D.; "Another ballot would give him first prize" —J. G. L.; "Key and cross-checks are pretty; but the duals are annoying"—F. G.; "Should have received the first prize"—Miss J. H.; "Should have had second prize *ex æquo*"—L. G.; "Better than 980"—M. U.

982: "Good threat-problem; tho few variations"—M. M.; Clever threat-key"—G. D.; "America not a whit behind"—J. G. L.; "Exceptionally fine key"—L. G.; "None of these four anything extra"—L. H. B.; "These four are very fine"—E. H. D.

In addition to those reported, W. K. Greely, Boston, got 977.

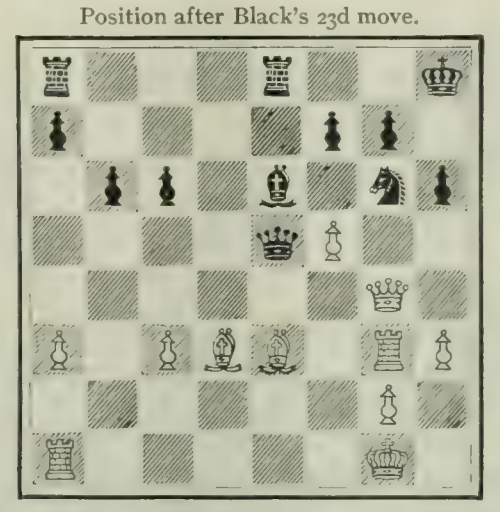
Twenty-one States represented by this week's solvers.

Fine Game in The London Tourney.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOOSMITH. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	SHOOSMITH. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	13 P x P	Kt x P
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	14 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
3 Kt—Q B 3	B—K 2	15 P—B 4	B x Kt
4 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	16 P x B	R—K sq
5 B—Q 3	Castles	17 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2
6 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	18 R—B 3	Kt—B sq
7 Castles	P—B 3	19 B—K 3	P—Q Kt 3
8 Q—K 2	B—Q 3	20 R—Kt 3	B—K 3
9 P—K 4	P x B P	21 B—Q 3	K—R sq
10 B x P	P—K 4	22 P—B 5	Q x P
11 P—Q R 3	Q—B 2	23 Q—Kt 4	Kt—Kt 3
12 P—K R 3	P—K R 3		

Position after Black's 23d move.



The London *Daily News* says: "At a critical stage Black hesitated to exchange Knights lest a Draw should follow with Bishops of opposite colors. This enabled White to work up a lively attack. Once gaining the upper hand, Shoosmith pushed his attack home with remarkable skill. The finish was exceedingly fine; and, indeed, Shoosmith's play throughout the game would have done credit to any Master."

Brilliancy Prize.

WINNIPEG TOURNEY.

French Defense.

DAVIES. *White.*	BLAKE. *Black.*	DAVIES. *White.*	BLAKE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	23 K—Kt sq	K R—K sq
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 Q—Q B 2 (k)	Q—K Kt 3
3 P x P	P x P	25 Kt x P	B—K B 4
4 Kt—K B 3	B—Q 3	26 Q—B sq(l)	Kt—K Kt 4
5 B—K 3 (a)	Kt—K B 3	27 R—K B sq	Kt x B ch
6 B—K 2 (b)	B—K 3	28 R x Kt	R—K 7
7 Q Kt—Q 2	P—Q B 3	29 Kt—B 4(m)	R x P ch
8 P—Q B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	30 Kt x R	B—K 5
9 Q—B 2	Q R—B sq	31 Q—K 3(n)	B x R
10 P—K R 3(c)	P—Q Kt 3(d)	32 Q x B	Kt—K 5
11 Castles	Castles	33 R—K sq	P—K B 4
12 Kt—R 2(e)	P—Q B 4	34 R—K 3	R—B 3
13 P—K B 4	P x P	35 K—R 2	Q—K R 3 ch
14 B x P	Kt—Q B 4 (f)	36 Q—R 3	Q—Kt 4
15 P—B 5	B—Q 2	37 K—Kt sq	R—R 3
16 B—B 3 (g)	B—Q Kt 4	38 Q—K B 3	R—Kt 3
17 K R—Q sq	B—Q 6 (h)	39 Q—K 2 (o)	P—K R 4
18 Q—B sq	B x K B P	40 R—R 3	Kt—Kt 6
19 Q Kt—B sq	K Kt—K 5	41 Q—K sq	P—B 5
20 Kt—K 3	B x R P	42 B—B 2 (p)	Kt—K 7 ch
21 P—Q Kt 4(i)	B x Kt ch	43 Resigns.	
22 K x B	Q—Q 3 ch (j)		

Notes from The Montreal Daily Witness.

(a) Not good; especially before Castling. It invites Q—K 2 and Kt—K 5. These two perfunctory moves of the B go far to hand over the attack to Black and at the same time rob White of his power to concert counter-attack.

(b) Why not to Q 3 is inconceivable. Black's ad-

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vantage now accrues naturally until he can afford to be brilliant.

(c) With the B at Q 3 he could have now Castled without thus weakening his defenses.

(d) The first real menace.

(e) Better B—Q 3 with a view to B—B 5. White should have aimed at exchange here.

(f) Avoiding all the threats and at the same time powerfully entering White's game.

(g) There seems to be a spell on this B, preventing him from moving in the right direction. B—Q 3 and Q Kt—B 3 would at least have given White a chance of a desperate Kt side attack, a course which the hopeless disintegration of his Kt side suggests.

(h) Puts the Q out of business and completely bares White's K.

(i) Threatening nothing. Q B x Kt might prolong the defense.

(j) Of course if White takes the B he is mated on the move.

(k) Again Q B x Kt would have regained a Pawn and removed a powerful attacking piece.

(l) P x Kt would lose right off.

(m) Here White misses his chance; Q—K B square wins, or at any rate comes pretty close to it. It makes all the difference whether Black keeps his Kt or his B.

(n) Again R—B 2 was better to make Black give the Kt for the R. The white K could then get away more easily.

(o) Preferable was R x Kt. Q—K 2 simply marks time.

(p) A final, and this time quite fatal, blunder. The only chance, and a sad one, was K—R 2.

This was undoubtedly the brightest game in the tournament, but it seems a pity that White did not push his opponent harder. However, it is a pleasure to all that Mr. Blake got one of the prizes.

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 17 New York, October 22, 1904 Whole Number, 757

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

KUROPATKIN'S ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE.

"ADVANCE will now be no idle word; Kuropatkin is going through to save his comrades at Port Arthur, tho he may have to defeat four opposing armies to do so," exclaimed the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, as reported by cable, when its editor read Kuropatkin's address to his army delivered just before the recent attack on the Japanese. All the previous retreats, declared Kuropatkin in this address, were "necessary in order to gain complete and decisive victory over the enemy when the time came"; but "now the moment to go to meet the enemy, for which the whole army has been longing, has come, and the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will." These words "put fresh fire into the men," says Nemirovitch Danchenko, the distinguished Russian war correspondent, and "the one theme, 'Port Arthur, we must get there in time to deliver it!' was heard on every side." In this spirit Kuropatkin's army left Mukden on October 6, attacked the Japanese on Sunday, the 9th, and captured Bentsiaputsze, east of the Yentai coal-mines, held their own through Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, but were forced back on Wednesday. The Japanese reported on Wednesday that the Russian right, center, and left were all falling back in disorder, and a despatch on Thursday said that "all three Japanese armies are engaged in pursuing the Russians." The battle was fought in "bitter cold and rain," and "in some places the fighting passed in desperation anything since the war began." "The cause of the Russian defeat," says the London *Standard's* correspondent at Yentai, "is that the Japanese army drove a wedge into the middle of the enemy's line." The middle of the line was at the village of Shakhe, and it was there that the fighting was fiercest. Half a dozen times the village was taken and retaken. In one of these attacks Kuropatkin himself took command of the Petroff regiment and carried the town in a desperate assault, in the midst of a furious storm of rain, hail, and thunder, only to be driven out again by a hot Japanese bombardment. Other positions changed hands ten times. The Japanese say they have buried 10,000 Russian dead, and they reckon the total Russian loss at 40,000. A St. Petersburg despatch says that "the most conservative estimate" of the Russian loss is 30,000. The Japanese loss and the strength of the two armies have not yet been stated.

Many are now suggesting that the time has come for Russia to sue for peace. The New York *Journal of Commerce* urges the bankers to stop the war by refusing more money to Russia. It says:

"If after the grandiloquent claims of Kuropatkin's address to his troops, Russia is not in a position to turn back the tide of war and check once and for all the advance of the Japanese, she never can be. If the Czar and his advisers persist in disregarding the plain logic of facts, it may be hoped that those who are asked to furnish the sinews of war will show greater wisdom, and that the continuance of a hopeless struggle will be rendered impossible by a refusal of Russia's creditors to lend her more money."

GENERAL GRIPENBERG.
He is to command the Czar's new army. There is much gossip in European organs as to his sentiments toward Kuropatkin.

The Japanese are reported to be almost as much appalled at the Russian losses as at their own, and a member of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo is represented as saying:

"I believe the world will recoil from the sickening slaughter of this battle. Every interest of humanity demands the adjustment of the differences between the two nations and the proclamation of peace. The situation between the two belligerents is a delicate one, but what a splendid triumph for diplomacy it would be if peace could be arranged.

"It seems to me that the question of honor is no longer involved. If Russia feels that such a question is involved, surely the heroic and successful defense of Port Arthur and the valor shown by Russian soldiers on the fields of Manchuria should forever determine the quality of Russian courage.

"Russians should remember that the distance dividing her strength and the limitations of her railway are historical factors in this war. These factors are generally known. They are appreciated by everybody and are not looked upon as faults."

Kuropatkin's friends are saying that this disastrous movement was ordered from St. Petersburg; but the authorities there shift the blame back upon him. The New York *Evening Post* thinks it is "obvious" that the advance "could not have been the work of Kuropatkin and his generals," but was a "counsel of desperation from St. Petersburg." The New York *Tribune* says on this point:

"Judging from what we know of Kuropatkin, of his caution and prudence and Fabian tactics, it seems simply impossible that he should have elected to make a movement which has turned out so badly. It looks far more like a piece of Viceroy Alexeieff's blundering. If that marplot has got back to St. Petersburg, whither he was said recently to have started, and these are the first-fruits

GENERAL SAKAROFF.

GENERAL BILDERLING.

Sakaroff, Kuropatkin's chief of staff, was in charge of the reconnaissances in front of the main army. Bilderling's corps occupied the Russian center. Sakaroff, and then Bilderling, were to succeed Kuropatkin in case the commander was disabled.

GENERAL RENNENKAMPF.

GENERAL KASHTALINSKY.

These two Cossack commanders tried to encircle Kuroki's right, and the latter, in turn, tried to cut off their retreat.

FOUR OF KUROPATKIN'S GENERALS.

of his counseling to the Czar, both the Czar and his generals in the field may well regret that he did not get lost somewhere on the road in mid-Siberia. If, however, Kuropatkin did take the initiative, we can suppose nothing but that he was suffering from a temporary relapse into the indiscretion which afflicted him when he made his famous boast about driving the Japanese into the sea and dictating terms of peace at Tokyo."

GENERAL ZILINSKY.

Chief of staff to Admiral Alexeieff, and said to have arranged the blocking of Kuropatkin's reinforcements, with disastrous results, at Liao-Yang.

Kuropatkin's excessive caution, in the opinion of the New York *Globe*, betrays his lack of military genius. It observes:

"'The right wing retired to the principal position,' telegraphs Kuropatkin. Again: 'In the center the troops were forced to retire from the advance to the main position about 2 P.M.' And again: 'In front of Yentai we retired across the Shakhe River to positions previously prepared.'

"The Russian general, it thus appears, does not venture either to resist or to attack until he has prepared a rearward shelter. A fine theoretical strategist and a most methodical tactician, caution so rules his heart that he lacks the audacity necessary to a great captain. Grant fought the battle of Shiloh with a river at his back, and with only boats enough to carry 10,000 men. 'If you had been defeated what would you have done?' asked a critic. 'But we were not defeated,' answered Grant. 'But suppose you had been; how would you have brought your army away with so few boats?' 'Oh, there were plenty of boats to have carried all who would have been left,' was the reply.

"Kuropatkin seems constitutionally incapable of taking such a risk. A learned soldier, his mind is so possessed with its sophistication that it has lost its simplicity. His thoughts are more directed toward preventing a disastrous defeat than toward securing a victory. The history of warfare shows that campaigns are not won by such commanders, but rather by the Marlboroughs, the Napoleons, and the Grants."

THE DOUBTFUL STATES.

WHILE there are Republican and Democratic editors and correspondents who "claim everything in sight" for their respective parties, there are enough others who indicate by silence the States they expect to lose, and enough independent prophets who say what they think, to afford a clew to the true feeling of those whose business it is to know the situation. The Republican papers, for example, talk of the election as if a victory for Roosevelt were certain, while the Democratic papers do not seem so sure of a Parker victory; and the attitude of the independent papers seems to incline to the Republican view. When speaking of New York State, however, the Democratic tone takes on confidence at once. "The Democrats are as certain to carry New York as they are to carry Texas," declares the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.); and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) avers that "it would be impossible to find a man, except, perhaps, in some asylum for the feeble-minded, who believes that the Republicans have even a ghost of a chance to elect their state ticket," and "no intelligent man" believes New York can be carried for Roosevelt. The Baltimore *Herald* (Dem.), and *News* (Ind.), and the Springfield *Republican*

KUROPATKIN AT LAST HAS THE BALL, BUT CAN HE MAKE HIS DISTANCE?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

(Ind.) expect to see New York elect Herrick (Dem.) governor; but the two latter papers are less sure that Parker will get the State's electoral vote. The New York *Herald* (Ind.) has made a canvass that seems to show that President Roosevelt will "come down to the Bronx" with 150,000 plurality. The Democratic plurality below the Bronx in 1902 was 122,000, which would give the State to the President by nearly 30,000. The harmony in the Democratic ranks, the dissension between the friends of Platt and those of Odell, and the unpopularity of the latter, who is being made a prominent issue of the campaign, are all being counted on by the Democratic press to turn the State over to Parker and Herrick.

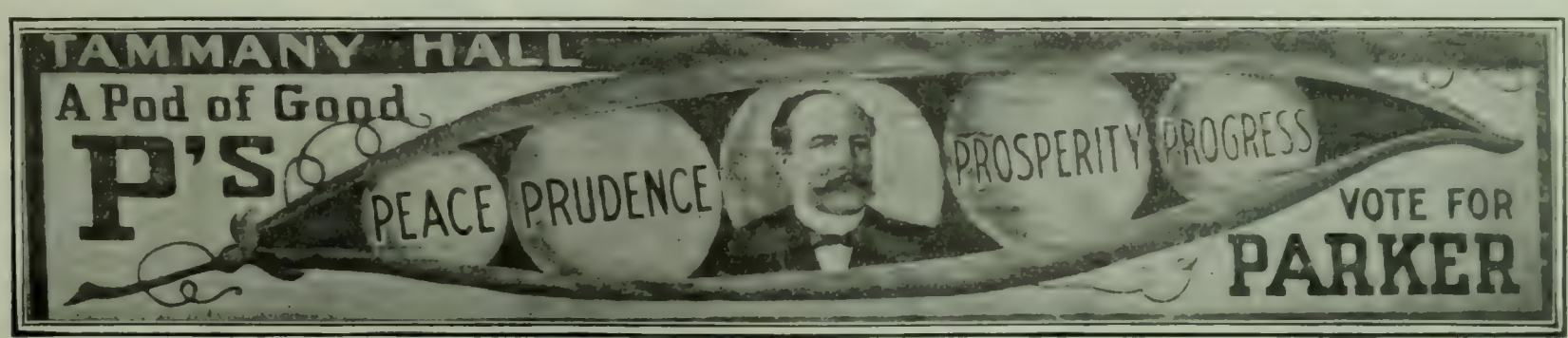
WAITING TO BE CONVINCED.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

But the Democrats, to win, must carry not only New York, but Indiana. "It is not easy to figure possible victory without Indiana," says the Nashville *American* (Dem.). New York and Indiana have "gone hand in hand to victory" for many years,

THIS PAGE FROM "PUCK" IS BEING CIRCULATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AS A CAMPAIGN POSTER.

remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and if one should go Democratic and the other Republican, or if New York should go Democratic and Roosevelt be elected, "two long-established precedents would be badly shattered." There are indications, however, that Indiana will remain in the Republican column, where it has been in the last two national elections. Major J. M. Carson, the veteran Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Dem.), places New York in the Democratic list and Indiana in the Republican; and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "if the silver Democrats support Parker, Indiana will be as close as it was in several Presidential campaigns preceding 1896; but if they refuse to support him, Roosevelt will carry the State by a substantial plurality." Walter Wellman, the astute Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) and Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.), has visited the State, and finds that in recent years "Indiana has been slowly Republicanized." The "first voters" are pretty solid for Roosevelt, the Bryanites are "sore," the negro immigration has been large, and, to sum up, Mr. Wellman says that "with the Republican ranks virtually solid, with the Democracy bound to lose a few thousands of the Bryanites, with nothing present in the public mind to lead to an upheaval, and with Indiana a Republican State to start with, one does not need to be a seventh son to foresee the result."

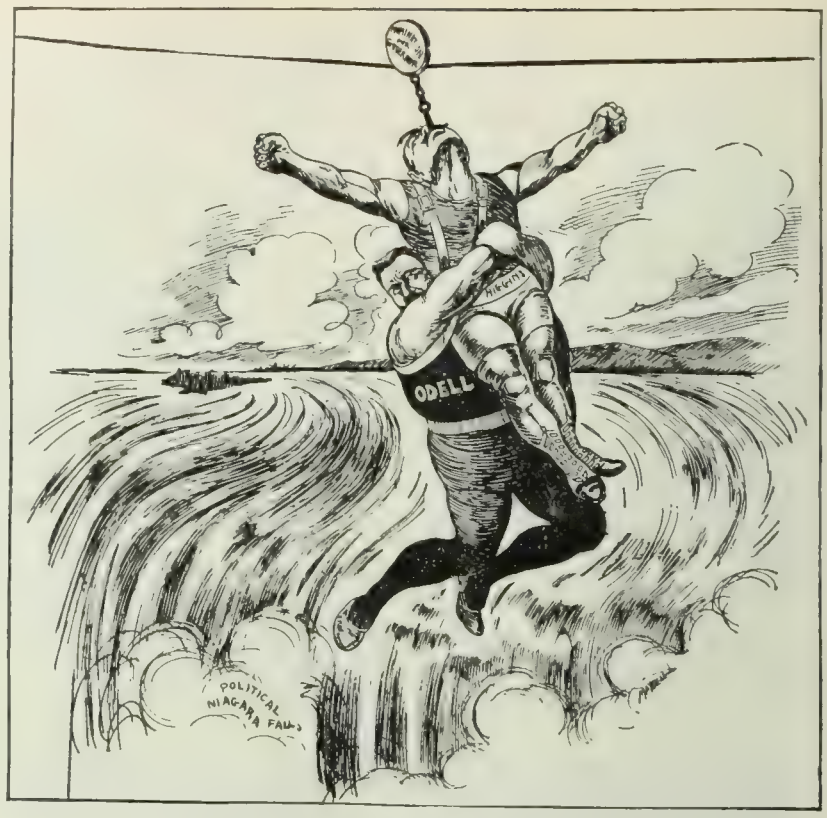
Turning to the other doubtful States, New Jersey seems to be considered Republican and West Virginia Democratic, altho the fight is still raging in both States. The New York *Herald* says in a news report of the feeling at the Democratic headquarters that "it is admitted by the Democratic managers that while there is a fighting chance of carrying New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Delaware, the outlook in these States is not favorable to the Democratic ticket." The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) publishes a political article in which it is said of New Jersey that "all signs now point to the Republicans carrying that State"; and the Paterson (N. J.) *Call* (Rep.) claims the State for the national Republican ticket by 45,000 plurality, and for the state ticket by 30,000. Mr. Bryan, in a speech in Norfolk, Neb., on October 6, declared that "a Roosevelt victory in Nebraska is certain," and the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, a strongly Republican paper, has given up Maryland to the Democrats. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) lists Colorado and Nevada as "probably Democratic." Wisconsin, according to prevailing opinion, is likely to choose Republican electors, whatever the outcome on the State ticket; while Connecticut is not claimed with any great show of reason as yet by either side. Major Carson puts Connecticut in the Republican list. An interesting feature of



Courtesy of the O. J. Gude Co., New York.

A TAMMANY BILLBOARD IN MADISON SQUARE.

BRYAN—"Wait a minute."
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.



HIGGINS—"Let go, Ben!"
ODELL—"No; we must hang together!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

ON THE BRINK.

the campaign is the assertion made by the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.) and other papers that ought to know, that if the Republicans in Missouri had indorsed Folk, or if they were not now expending all their energy to elect their State ticket, Roosevelt would be likely to carry Missouri, and *The Times* would not be surprised to see him do so, as it is. It says:

"The Republican candidate who could carry this State would indeed achieve an extraordinary thing. But Roosevelt is so popular among both Republicans and Democrats in the West in general, and in Missouri in particular, and Parker arouses so little interest in the same territory that it would not be surprising to Western people if Roosevelt should overcome the comparatively small plurality of the last Presidential election."

NOW that the politicians are beginning to talk about an expensive campaign in Indiana the boys are cheering up a bit.—*The Indianapolis News.*

THERE are fewer political speeches being made in Texas than in any State of the Union. In fact, our inducements to immigrants are numberless. Come to Texas.—*The Houston Post.*

BRYAN TO THE RESCUE!
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

MR. BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

THE Democratic fight for Indiana's fifteen electoral votes is viewed with a peculiar interest by the press from the fact that Chairman Taggart has brought Mr. Bryan into the State for a "whirlwind campaign" to reconcile the "Bryanites" to Parker. Mr. Taggart himself is also spending two weeks in this doubtful State, employing less spectacular methods to land it in the Democratic column. The Indiana correspondents describe Mr. Bryan's progress through the State as a continuous triumph. His train is greeted with "deafening shouts of applause," the schools are dismissed, business ceases, special trains and long processions of vehicles concentrate the population of the region, and at every stop the erstwhile candidate is surrounded by a sea of faces, attentive to his every word. At stations where his train does not stop "large numbers of people assemble and cheer lustily as the train goes by," while Mr. Bryan bows from the rear platform. While Mr. Bryan is speaking for Parker, the Republicans distribute printed extracts from the Nebraskan's former speeches in which Parker is treated with invective and acrid sarcasm.

The correspondents describe Mr. Bryan as perfectly sincere in his support of the ticket. He describes his own attitude in the following paragraphs taken from several of his speeches in Indiana:

"If you ask me why I, a silver Democrat, can support Judge Parker, a gold Democrat, I will answer that I am more interested in constitutional government and human liberty than I ever was in gold or silver."

"Some silver men say they don't like Parker because he believes in gold. I knew it before the convention and I have had no reason to doubt it since. How can the situation be improved by voting against a gold Democrat and aiding a gold Republican like Roosevelt, who attacks Parker because he voted for me as a silver man in 1896 and 1900? The money question is not a paramount issue now. I say to you silver Democrats, I am more interested in constitutional government than in either gold or silver. If men who are opposed to Judge Parker on the money question were to defeat him now they would have to take the responsibility for four years more of Republican rule."

"The Republicans are spending money, circulating my speeches among you and spreading broadcast what they claim is my opinion of Judge Parker. I want to tell you now that I am as sincerely for the Democratic ticket as headed by Parker as I was for the ticket which was headed by myself. I am for Parker because Parker

stands on a platform which embraces my views on matters which are now paramount. Parker voted for me and supported the Democratic ticket, tho he did not agree with my views on the financial question. Why should not I be for Parker when he and I agree on the Philippine question and on all the other great questions now to the front?"

The Democratic managers express great confidence that Mr. Bryan's campaign will win Indiana for Parker, but a number of Democratic papers think that the Nebraskan's recent radical speeches in his home State indicate that he would rather capture the party leadership again than see Parker in the White House. The Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.) says:

"If Mr. Bryan were really and genuinely anxious for the election of Judge Parker he would drop his threats of what he is going to do after the election, and which he knows is seriously embarrassing the ticket in doubtful States, and quit promising what is going to happen in case of Parker's election. His persistent agitation of his peculiar notions, after a brief period of quietude, comes now as the only note of disharmony, and he is sounding it significantly at a time when it is calculated to do the most harm. He could probably do his party no more harm by an open opposition than he is doing by the course of so-called advocacy he is now pursuing. Watson is influencing all the votes he could make by direct opposition, and Mr. Bryan appears to be determined to reach the others by indirection. But Judge Parker seems to have developed the force to win, despite both marplots."

An almost equally uncomplimentary view seems to be taken by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), which says:

"Politics makes strange bedfellows. In the little matter of the free and unlimited coinage of silver Bryan is proof against persuasion. So is Parker. One believes that wealth can be created by the simple process of turning on the mints. In the opinion of the other there is no royal road to riches, money being merely a medium, facilitating the exchange of what one has for what one needs. Parker holds that the single standard is unalterably fixed; Bryan takes refuge in the quantitative explanation and would probably welcome a scarcity of gold. Still, he is supporting Parker. He has come to the conclusion that the money question is no longer paramount, and he is convinced that the seeds of despotism have been sown in this country. Well, circumstances alter cases. Bryan is not now a candidate for the Presidency and that makes all the difference in the world. It is not good form to look a gift horse in the mouth. It is quite advisable that those who believe in free silver should vote for Parker, not because of their belief, but because the election of Parker is desirable. They are contributing to a cause worth supporting, however much their reasons may differ from those of gold Democrats. Bryan will be of service. It has finally come to pass that he is identified with a cause the triumph of which will not be detrimental to the country. It was about time."

EXPERT OPINION ON RAILROAD WRECKS.

A MARKED difference is noticeable between the newspaper remedies for our many railroad wrecks and the remedies proposed by railroad and insurance men, who are experts on the subject. The chief remedy proposed by the newspapers is the stronger construction of cars, which might prevent loss of life, but which obviously would not prevent collisions. The New York *Journal of Commerce* recently inquired of prominent railroad officials and of casualty underwriters as to their ideas of the causes leading to these railroad disasters and solicited suggestions for possible remedies. Many of the railroad officials do not care to express views for publication, while, on the other hand, the insurance men are only too ready to lay the blame at the door of the roads, believing that something must be radically wrong in the matter of railway equipment or management.

Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, declares that until the public realizes its own danger from the neglect of those whose duty it is to protect the trains, "there will be no relief from the liability to accident." He adds that the difficulty in enforcing discipline and the careless familiarity with which men take not only their own lives but the lives of trainloads of passengers into danger, "will not be prevented until those who are responsible through criminal neglect are punished criminally." Mr. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, believes that many of the railroad disasters have been caused by the conductor and engineer of one train mistaking their orders, and he goes so far as to declare that in most cases "it is not a misunderstanding of orders, but a wilful disobedience," not with the intention of causing a wreck, but "growing out of the thought on the part of the conductor that there is time enough to get out on the main track and do something before the opposite train can arrive." This occurs quite frequently, we learn; but if no damage is done, nobody knows anything about it. Mr. Stickney says further: "It does not seem to me that any legislation could be devised which would make the management more

A NEW WAY TO "BUST" THE TRUSTS.
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.

TALK ABOUT YOUR "BIG STICKS!"
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

SOME "BIG STICK" IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

alert on the subject. Legislation could not impose larger penalties or enforce them as promptly as they are imposed and enforced by each accident."

On the insurance men's side of the discussion, we find President Dunham, of the Travelers' Insurance Company, taking the theory of coincidence to account for the fact that many railway disasters have happened within a few weeks. Mr. Dunham does not know of any respect in which existing laws could be improved, but he believes "that the more frequent infliction of the penalties now prescribed upon railway officials would result in better rules and better practises upon roads where rules and practise are now insufficient to prevent such disasters as have recently occurred." Mr. Fibel, of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, believes that "the root of the difficulty lies in the immoral system of organization of railroad companies," by which "the management must strive to earn dividends on the water injected into the capital and can not afford to spend in proper improvement of the road and on its physical operation the amount requisite to insure a maximum of safety." Mr. Atwood, of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, recommends a law that would make it so expensive to the railroad companies that they could not afford to take the chances that they now do. He suggests that "for every human life sacrificed by the carelessness of officials or employees of a railroad company the sum to be paid by such railroad company should in no case be less than $50,000, and as much more as the juries would see fit to award."

E. E. Clapp & Co., of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, observe that disastrous wrecks occur more often on roads running through long stretches of thinly populated sections than in the case of roads running between adjacent cities. This, we are told, is due to the fact that the roadbeds, management, inspection, and maintenance of the roads in the thinly populated districts are not as good as those of the roads where the traffic is large and important. The American public itself, say E. E. Clapp & Co., is responsible, to a great extent, for the railroad wrecks. We quote their remarks on this point:

"The American public seems to have little regard for the safety of human life from indirect or contingent causes. It has as little regard for its own safety as it has for the safety of others from such causes. It is optimistic and will take long chances. The public is too busy to kick much, too anxious to get from one place to another to regard safety as anything but a secondary consideration. . . . . .

"If there were in America a stronger regard for human safety, both on the part of the individual for his own safety and on the part of those responsible for his safety, there would be little need to crystallize it in the form of new laws.

"Railway management from the very top to the lowest bottom would not only feel but share the stern sentiment that greater regard for human safety must be had, and railway commissioners would give more than formal attention to their duties, responsibilities, and official opportunities for good.

"The happy-go-lucky willingness on the part of the traveling public to take things as they are and trust to luck, and the similar tendency on the part of the railway management and employees to do and give as little as the public will 'stand for' would alike disappear or diminish, if they were not merely the echo of the characteristic American disregard for the safety of human life."

The Railway Age (Chicago) remarks that the people are "very naturally and properly" calling for a reform in operative methods, and it observes:

"The first step toward such a reform lies in better discipline, and better discipline can be had only in relaxing the hold of the labor-unions. A superintendent who attempts to enforce rigid discipline to-day is sure to be visited by a grievance committee to-morrow, and public sentiment is equally sure to side with the committee, regardless of the merits of the alleged grievance. This in spite of the fact that some of those who help to make that same public sentiment may go down to death the day after to-morrow because of the conduct which the superintendent was endeavoring to rectify. The public, when the catastrophe comes, blames not the labor-union, but the company. When the people arise in their wrath and put an end to the chief follies of labor domination they will have gone far in protecting themselves against train accidents.

"The next step in the desired reform lies in the improvement of the plant by better signaling. In saying this we are well aware that eminent railway men of ripe experience do not believe in block-signaling for single-track roads. They are not, however, in the majority, we think, and most of them will admit that intrinsically the American system of train-despatching is not scientific. Weighed in the balance, it has been found wanting. This condition and considerations of expediency call for the extension of block-signaling as rapidly as the money can be found to pay for it. At this point responsibility rests not with the men actively managing the properties, but with those who control the budgets. It rests with Wall Street. One of the perils of our railways under the trend of events in recent years has been excessive domination of Wall Street influences. There has been danger of too much financing and too little real railroading, too much regard to the technicalities of the balance-sheet and too little substantial progress in the science of transportation. The boards of directors, the finance and executive committees, hold the key to the situation."

THE "SLOCUM" DISASTER REPORT.

INDICTMENTS, dismissals, and a call for new laws mark the report of the "Commission of the United States on the Investigation of the *General Slocum* Disaster," and the accompanying letter of President Roosevelt; and the newspapers regard the strongest measures as none too severe. The recommendations "will meet hearty public approval," says the New York *World;* and *The American* wants to know why nobody is in jail yet, "four months after the murder of the *Slocum* passengers." Says the New York *Press:*

"Congress ought to respond as soon as it meets to the demand of the commission, in behalf of the people, for laws to prevent and punish such crimes. The President's letter to Secretary Metcalf discloses the shocking fact that there is no specific federal statute covering the hideous deception of the Camden manufacturers who put bars of iron into 'life-preservers' to give their murderous wares the proper weight!

"Owing to the President's aggressive personal interest in the work begun last summer after the slaughter, it is now certain that the 955 victims of the *Slocum* did not give up their lives to corporation cupidity and official neglect wholly in vain."

The President (in his letter to Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, transmitting the commission's report) recalls that the Department of Justice has already secured indictments against the master and captain of the *Slocum*, the managing directors of the steamboat company, and the two assistant inspectors who inspected the steamboat. In addition, he says, the department has secured the indictment of the manager and three employees of the Nonpareil Cork Works, who put iron bars in their life-preservers, an offense "of so heinous a character that it is difficult to comment upon it with proper self-restraint." The President recommends new legislation to cover such cases, for "it appears that the national legislature has never enacted a law providing in set terms for the punishment of this particular species of infamy, doubtless because it never entered the head of any man that so gross an infamy could be perpetrated." The commission's recommendation that Supervising Inspector Rodie and Local Inspectors Dumont and Barrett be removed meets the President's approval, and a "searching investigation" into the whole inspection service is ordered.

The report of the commission, which fills 62 printed pages, gives us the disquieting information that "many similar vessels," "the construction of which is quite as dangerous as that of the *Slocum*," are now plying the waters of the United States. The reinspection of 268 vessels disclosed 33 per cent. of defective or missing life-preservers and 26 and 55 per cent. of defective and missing hose; and the commission suspects that as bad a state of things would

COMMANDER CAMERON MCR. WINSLOW, United States Navy. HERBERT KNOX SMITH, Deputy Commissioner of Corporations. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Assistant-Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Chairman. GEORGE UHLER, Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service. BRIG.-GEN. JOHN M. WILSON, United States Army, retired.

FEDERAL "SLOCUM" COMMISSION.

be found to be true of the boilers. The report shows that the total loss of life in the disaster was 955 persons, with 175 injured, out of a total list of 1,358. We quote the following interesting paragraphs from the report:

"All the upper works of this vessel were constructed of light wood and had been painted and burnished many times and were, therefore, in a highly inflammable condition. In the construction of the vessel there were no safeguards against fire other than compliance with the regulations as regards the proximity of woodwork to boilers. The vessel had no fireproof hatches or bulkheads and was built entirely of wood."

"The *General Slocum* was built to carry a large number of excursionists (2,500 allowed by law), and in her design there was apparently no consideration whatever given to the question of inflammability. In such a vessel a fire, once having obtained fair headway, could not be controlled and the vessel would be quickly consumed, as exemplified in the case of the *General Slocum*. There are many similar vessels doing service in the waters of the United States, the construction of which is quite as dangerous as that of the *Slocum*, and unless this kind of construction shall be prohibited or modified by law the safety of a large number of passengers carried by excursion-steamers and steamers plying on the inland waters of the United States can not be assured."

"The evidence before the commission establishes the fact that the master made no attempt whatsoever to fight the fire, to examine its condition, or to control, assure, direct, or aid the passengers in any way whatever. It is alleged that he was unable to reach the place where the passengers were by reason of the fire, but this is contradicted by the evidence of many witnesses, and is obviously not true."

"An essential fact of negligence is the utter failure of the master to fight the fire or aid the passengers. In a less degree the pilots, in the same manner, after beaching the boat, and while there were still many passengers on board, failed in their duty to assist and rescue the said passengers. Very little assistance was given or control exercised by any of the officers or crew on behalf of the passengers."

"After a careful consideration of the entire testimony as to the time of the discovery of the fire, the commission is of the opinion that the men in the pilot-house had knowledge of the fire before the steamer passed the eastern end of Ward's Island. The commission therefore believes that the master knew of the fire in time to have beached the vessel either in Little Hell Gate to the westward of the Sunken Meadows, or in the Bronx Kills to the eastward of the Sunken Meadows, and to have thereby gained the great and essential advantage of placing the vessel with her stern to the wind so that the flames would be driven forward and away from the passengers instead of taking a course that inevitably drove the flames rapidly aft, toward the passengers, and delayed the beaching of the vessel for several minutes longer than was necessary."

"The commission is of the opinion that the owners of the *General Slocum* are censurable in a high degree for the inadequate and improper conditions prevailing on board this vessel, and that, whatever may be their technical legal liability, they and their executive agents share largely in the moral responsibility for the awful results of this disaster."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPEAKING of doubtful States, both parties seem to be in one just now.—*The Washington Post.*

NO wonder the movements of the Japanese army are fine—they are so thoroughly screened.—*The Baltimore American.*

NOTHING now prevents the Russians adopting Napoleonic tactics—except the lack of a Napoleon.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE British Tibetan expedition has left Lhassa. That was because the British couldn't take it with them. But they will return.—*The Boston Globe.*

THE signs are that Teddy will fight his way to membership in the Society of Friends before the campaign is over.—*The Charleston News and Courier.*

WITH the water shut off, the coal-bin empty, and the gas bill due, Port Arthur is in a position to sympathize with some of the rest of us.—*The Minneapolis Times.*

AMONG the anomalies is the Hibernian Coal Company of Germany with mines called Shamrock, etc. Talk about "standing Pat." Why, you can't lose him!—*The United Mine Workers' Journal.*

GOOD RUNNERS.—"It's too bad the ruler of Russia isn't elected." "You believe in republics, then?" "Yes, but I wasn't thinking of that. I was just picturing how the Russian candidates would run."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

PRINCE CHARMING—"If that old lady won't awake [illegible] for a good long snooze." —*The Ogden [illegible]*

LETTERS AND ART.

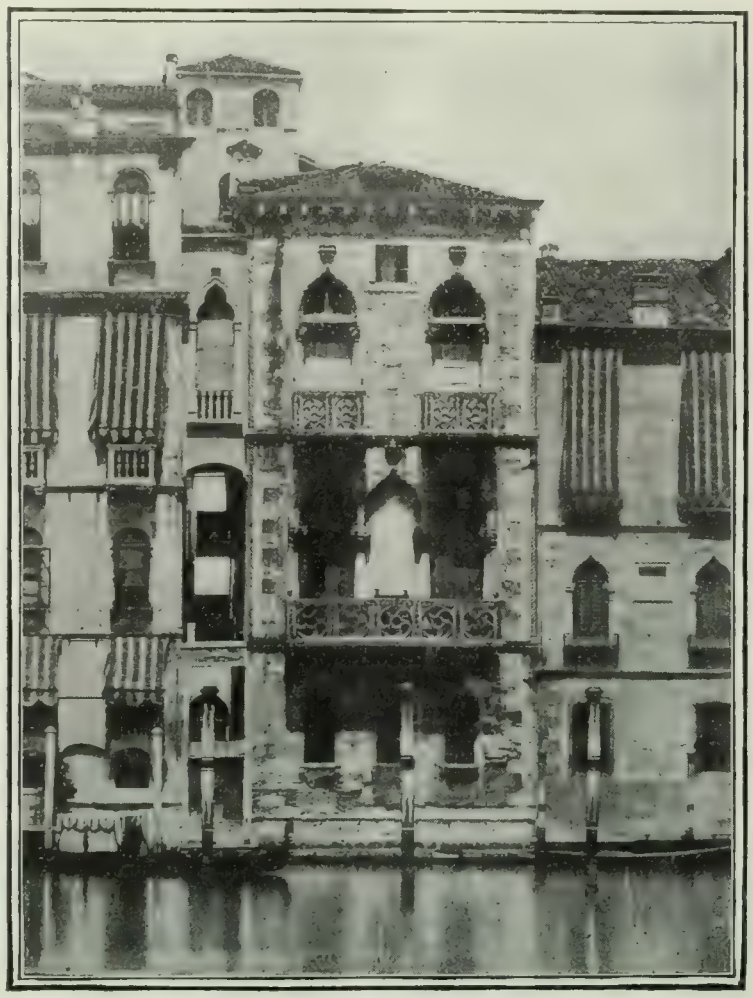
"WHEN SHAKESPEARE WENT TO ITALY."

OF the many controversies that have grown up from time to time around the name of England's greatest dramatist, not the least interesting is that which relates to the question, Was Shakespeare ever in Italy? Several of the commentators on Shakespeare's life have insisted that he never left England. One critic endeavors to explain Shakespeare's unquestioned knowledge of Italy by declaring that the dramatist obtained his facts from an Italian teacher living in London. A second thinks that the information was imparted by a fellow actor who is known to have traveled in Italy. But why, it is asked by other writers, must we assume that Shakespeare himself was never in Italy?

Mr. Robert Shackleton, who discusses this question in *The Book-lover's Magazine* (October), admits that "nothing is more impossible than absolutely to prove that Shakespeare was ever in Italy." He maintains, however, that "the internal evidence of the plays is so strong as to establish the presumption that Shakespeare was actually in Italy"; and this presumption "is powerfully supported by the fact that he had time and opportunity for the journey, and by the further fact that he had a wealthy patron who actually gave him a large sum of money at about the time when the Italian journey was probably made." Moreover, Shakespeare's partiality in dealing with certain portions of Italy, combined with his remarkable sense of local color, can only lead to the conclusion that he had "personal knowledge" of the country of which he wrote. At this point we quote:

"Draw a line from Milan eastward. You find that it touches Verona, Padua, Venice. In the spaces between the four towns place roads and country houses and a forest for adventure—and you have the Italy that Shakespeare most dearly loved.

"'In fair Verona, where we lay our scene'; 'Fair Padua, nursery of arts'—there is always the touch of the one who loves and cares because he knows. It is not that, having read of Italy, Shakespeare pictures all of the country thus. He discriminates. He does not love Rome, or Florence, or Mantua, as he does the honored four. Mantua is a convenient place for his characters to go to when banished from the favorite towns. Toward Florence he is lukewarm, in spite of the streets haunted by the memory of Dante, and in spite of the hillside made immortal by Boccaccio. Rome has his admiration but not his love."



THE HOUSE OF DESDEMONA IN VENICE.

The original sources of his Italian plays might, it is true, have been studied without going to Italy; the tales of "Othello" and of "Romeo and Juliet" could have been known to him in London. But "observe," says Mr. Shackleton, "the local knowledge with which his characters move about":

"Venice, then as now, was celebrated as the Queen of the Waters, and as a city in which gondolas go glidingly through a vast network of sombrously shadowed waterways. But Shakespeare knew—what many travelers even now reach Venice without knowing—that the city is also threaded by narrow and interlacing streets, joined by numberless little bridges. Every building has an outlet into this system of thoroughfares; and, tho the waterways are freely used, it is by land, and on foot, that the Venetians go about their ordinary business. Thus it was, likewise, when Shakespeare was there. He knew that the gondola, except for pleasure and for purposes of state, was almost altogether used by lovers and by visiting tourists, and that the ordinary citizen walked upon the pavement.

"So when Gratiano was asked to show Nerissa, the supposed lad, the way to Shylock's home, it was not 'Get him a gondola,' but, briefly, 'Show my youth old Shylock's house'; altho Nerissa was to go from one end of the city to the other.

"Over and over again, in Venice, Shakespeare's scenes are street scenes. His revelers, his maskers, his men of business use the streets. On the streets is the great and varied life of the city.

"But it is different when it comes to love. He knows the local customs, and he knows that the privacy of the gondola peculiarly fits it for lovers and courtship, and so we read:

> But there the duke was given to understand
> That in a gondola were seen together
> Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. . . .

"He saw, too, the Venetian women sweet and fair. No wonder he makes Desdemona beautiful! And the Venetian faces haunted him, as they have haunted many a traveler since. 'Those girls of Italy, take heed of them'—it is a King of France into whose mouth he puts these words."

We see much in Italy, continues Mr. Shackleton, precisely as Shakespeare saw it.

"Still, as night comes on, cloaked men, with partly muffled faces, steal through the streets—not stage brigands, but honest citizens. Still the titled man is as common as in Shakespeare's plays. Almost every house is a 'palazzo,' and almost every man is an army officer or a count. Still splendid carriages, with footmen and outriders, drive from the grim old gateways. Still the lissome women kneel beside the river's brink, with flail and stone, to wash the clothes of Italy. Still the great oxen, drawing little carts, scratch their horns on the houses as they pass through narrow city streets. Still the platano—what Shakespeare calls the sycamore—stands in isolated rows along the highways. Still men swear, as if to bear out Caliban's taunt that the Milanese Prospero had taught the language with that principal result. And as to Italian servants, those who closely know the type know that Shakespeare pictures it to the life and differentiates the servants of Italy from those of any other race."

In his concluding paragraphs, Mr. Shackleton explains that the "wealthy patron" who, in all probability, financed Shakespeare's Italian trip was the Earl of Southampton. He says further:

"It was in 1593 that 'Venus and Adonis' appeared. That was peculiarly a year of liberty for Shakespeare because it was a time of plague in London and the theaters were closed. Nothing is more likely than that he went to Italy that year to prepare for the more serious work which he promised his noble patron. At that time he was not quite thirty years old. Southampton, nine years younger, had taken a degree at Cambridge, had been entered at Gray's Inn for two or three years, and was eagerly making acquaintance with the world of wit and fashion. Open-handed and gallant, a generous friend of the stage and of literature, he was no doubt dazzled by the intellect of Shakespeare, and was proud to be of aid to him and to have the names of Southampton and Shakespeare connected. A likable young man was this who so early recognized the dramatist's genius. It is pleasant to find him gallantly winning the favor of Queen Elizabeth, and then, before he was twenty-five years old, gallantly quarreling with her for the

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL IN "THE SORCERESS."
(FIRST SCENE.)

sake of marrying the girl he loved. If it was necessary for Shakespeare to have a patron, it is satisfactory to think that the patron was of such a kind.

"Even those who most tenaciously hold that Shakespeare was never in Italy realize how marvelously his plays are permeated with Italian atmosphere. But how infinitely more reasonable to feel a certainty that he was there—to believe that he saw the people and the palaces, the ancient cities and the crumbling walls, and that he gazed in admiration at the blue of the Italian sky!"

FRENCH PLAYS ADAPTED FOR THE AMERICAN STAGE.

AMERICAN dramatists have made no contribution other than that of light comedy to the output of the present dramatic season, and for plays of serious literary and artistic interest the New York theatrical managers have been compelled to draw on the resources of Europe. The group of plays described in these pages four weeks ago came from London; the three plays to which attention is now invited are the works of well-known French playwrights.

W. H. CRANE AS ISIDORE LECHAT,

In an adaptation of Octave Mirbeau's "Les Affaires sont les Affaires."

"The Sorceress" was written by Victorien Sardou for Sara Bernhardt, and had a successful run last winter in Paris (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 30). It has been translated into English by Louis N. Parker, and is now being given at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the title rôle. This English actress's impersonation of Zoraya, the Saracen maiden, is variously estimated by the metropolitan critics. To Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, Mrs. Campbell's acting imparts nothing "beyond revelation of a morbid personality." *The Evening Post*, however, concedes her "personal charm and emotional eloquence" in this part; and *The Times* says:

"In the more refined and gracious aspects of the part Mrs. Campbell was most satisfying. She had all the supple and sinewy grace of the Saracen and something, too, of the rich emotional color, inherent, no doubt, in her own half Spanish blood. High-bred and intelligent she seemed in the extreme degree. Her gowns were marvels of splendid good taste, and she wore them as if they were the glittering armor of a serpent sorceress. . . . . .

"In the first act she appeared, in a costume of black with silver stars, on a moonlit mountainside, gathering bitter herbs and sweet flowers with a silver sickle, that flashed in the light of the crescent moon like its earthly symbol—a double emblem of the faith of Allah. It was here that she met the young Christian Enriquez, and cast upon him, to the undoing of both, the spell of her smile, her eyes, and her caress, and here her art was at its completest, full of half lights and subtle, evanescent shadows. It was all a symphony of moonlight passions, with the Pleiades caught in her flowing Moorish veil.

"In the later acts the passions became simpler and more intense, and the art of the actress at once less subtle and less salient. Against all reason and justice one continually imagined how much greater—and more theatrical—Bernhardt must have been in the rôle. Mrs. Campbell can not raise the golden cry of cosmic sorrow, rage, despair—and faint in coils!

"It was not until the end of the fourth act, where the author's craft in developing broadly contrasted emotions to a melodramatic climax came to her aid, that she rose to any great height. Tortured by the diabolic inventions of the Spanish Inquisition, she met attack after attack with superb disdain, trenchant scorn, and a large pity for human frailty; and was swayed and broken at last only when she found that her lover's life and honor depended upon her falsely declaring

OTIS SKINNER AS "THE HARVESTER,"

Adapted from Jean Richepin's "Le Chemineau."

A TYPICAL PHILIPPINE SCHOOL—GIRL'S DORMITORY.
Courtesy of *The Churchman.*

that she was indeed the witch the superstitious Christians imagined her.

"She delivered her tirade with an inner reserve of power, an outward passion of hatred that was dampened by no possible comparison, and her final moment of suffering self-sacrifice roused the house to a spontaneous outburst of applause. The big bow-wow is not her métier; but if there is any English-speaking actress who could play this part with more distinction and power, her name does not now come to mind."

"Business is Business," which is being presented at the Criterion Theater, New York, is a Comédie Française success, written by Octave Mirbeau and translated by Robert Hichens. Its leading part is taken by William H. Crane, who personifies "a Gallic Shylock" in the modern business world. Says *The Tribune:*

"Isidore Lechat is a 'captain of industry,' or a 'Napoleon of finance' (or whatever euphemism one cares to employ to cover up the ugly facts of his life). Born out of the loins of the people, he has a royal palace for a home, a ruined vicomte for a steward, impoverished land-holders under his heel, a fondness for talking tall against the nobility and an overmastering desire to marry his daughter into one of their families, the manners of a boor and the apparent simplicity of a fool, yet a will of iron, a devotion to business that lets nothing, not even the most sacred things in life, stand in its way, and the deep, subtle, wolfish intelligence of a financial genius.

"Getting a hip hold on a marquis whose impoverished estate adjoins his own fifteen thousand acres, he threatens to ruin utterly the poor nobleman, if he does not consent to a marriage between his daughter and the nobleman's son. The marquis does at last consent, and Lechat summons his wife and daughter. But he has reckoned without his host. For once his iron will meets a force its equal. The daughter refuses the match, and in her father's infuriated face, under an almost impending blow from his hand, she shrieks out that she has a lover. He drives her from his house, only to receive the sudden news that his dissipated son, whom alone he seemed to care for with anything like human affection, has been killed in his motor-car. Lechat is almost prostrated, but he revives sufficiently to draw up with two men who have come on business at that hour of grief, hoping to catch him thus off his guard, a contract that binds them utterly in his power. Then he becomes once more the broken father and staggers to meet his son's body as the final curtain falls.

"It is a character painted without question in rather lurid colors, and set in a play which for two acts does little more than suggest the atmosphere and motives of an impending story and afford to the leading player an opportunity for the display of virtuosity, saving for the final act the dramatic clash of forces. A peculiar play in this regard, it is none the less throughout commanding of interest."

"The Harvester" is an adaptation from the French of Jean Richepin by Charles M. Skinner, and is now to be seen at the Lyric Theater, New York. It "is a piece of much higher quality than is commonly offered on the New York stage," according to *The Evening Post*, "and introduces a good and rising American actor [Otis Skinner] in a fresh and attractive character." *The Sun* comments:

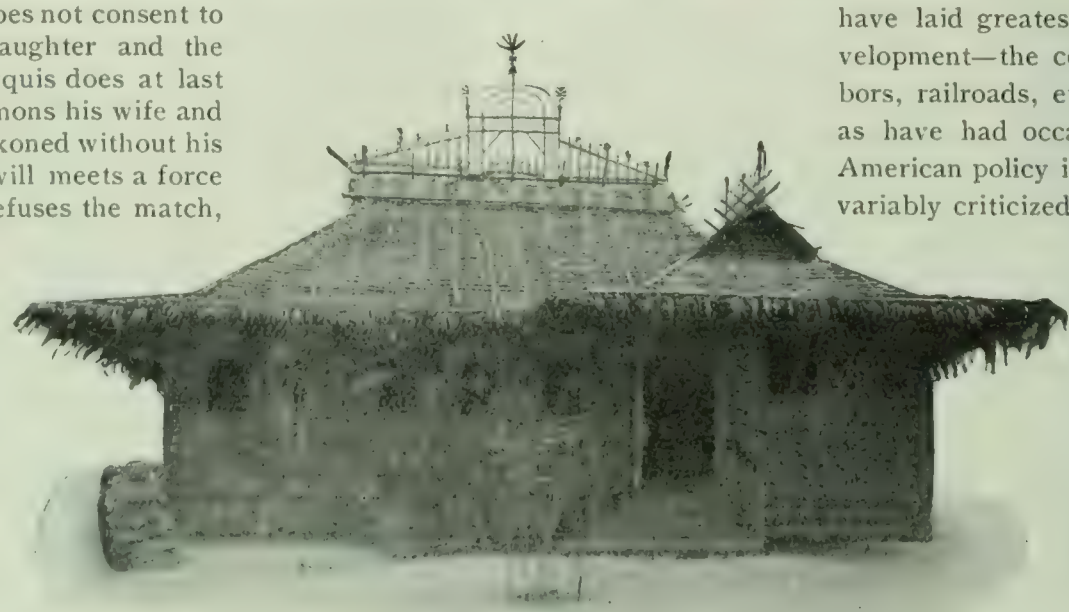
"The character is that of a man who follows the sun and the wind, impatient at restraint, and unable to accustom himself to the conventions of stationary society. It is the *wanderlust* put on the stage, and it could have no better actor to display its mystery and poetry than Mr. Skinner.

"So entirely does the development of the story depend upon the principal character that those moments when he was not upon the stage seemed to drag. But with his magnetic presence the poem unfolded itself smoothly and pleasantly.

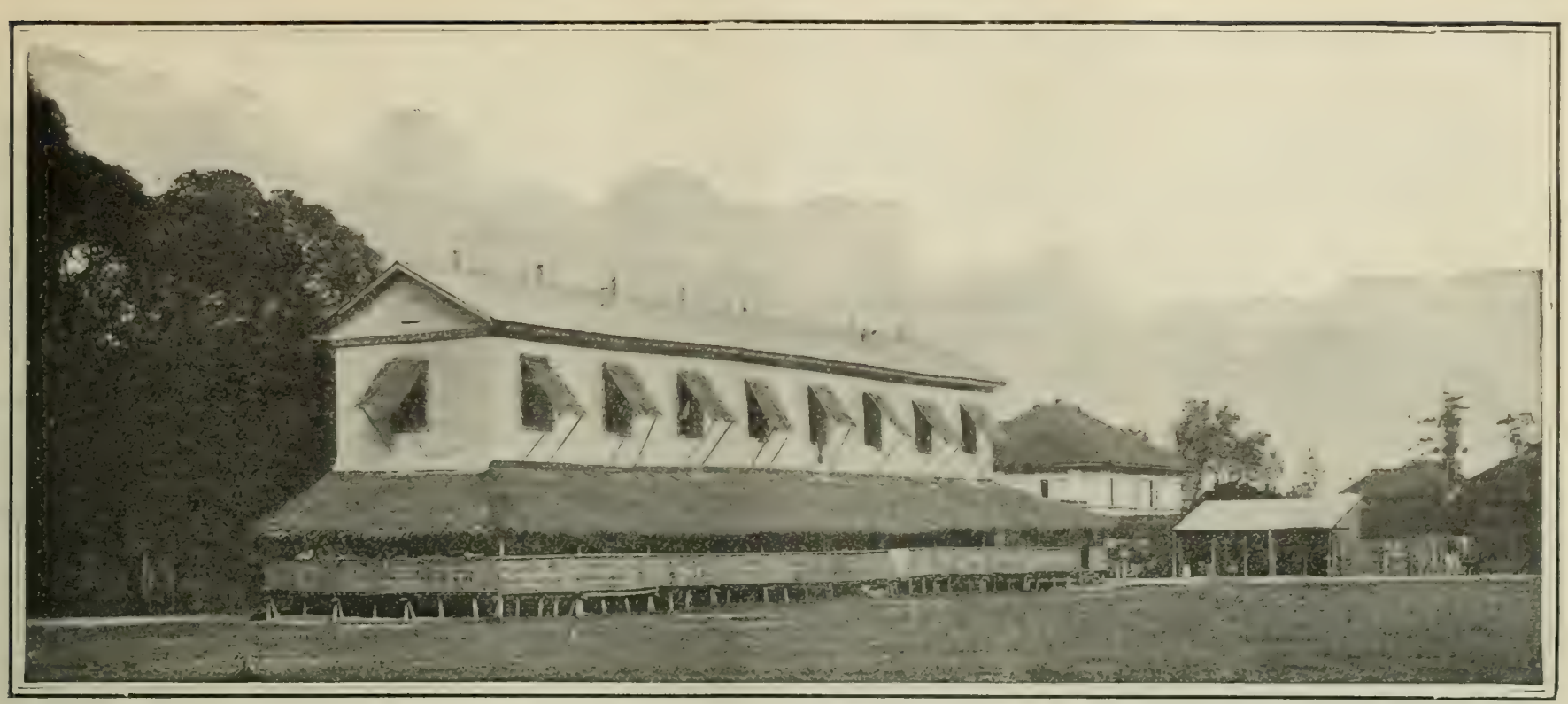
"First as the careless rover, constantly on the alert and constantly beckoned forward from one spot to another; then as the father just aware of the fruits he had garnered; then as the magician by whose arts those dear to him were restored to the material plenty that meant so much to them and so little to him, and finally as the knight of the road again lured on to his life of freedom and adventure Mr. Skinner appeared to the greatest advantage and earned the applause that he received."

EX-GOVERNOR TAFT ON THE PHILIPPINE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

WHEN responsibility for the destinies of eight million souls on the other side of the world was thrust upon this people, the American Government formulated a policy which in one respect was unprecedented in history. It committed itself to a system of education such as has never before been attempted by any government having tropical colonies or dependencies. British and Dutch colonial administrators, in dealing with Asiatic countries, have laid greatest stress on *material* development—the construction of roads, harbors, railroads, etc.—and such Englishmen as have had occasion to comment on the American policy in the Philippines have invariably criticized the expenditure of large sums by the Government in the payment of American school-teachers and the establishment of public schools throughout the islands. These criticisms rest not only upon what is deemed the greater value to the people of public improvements, but also upon what is regarded as the positive



A Model School Building, Philippine Exhibit, St. Louis Fair.
Courtesy of *The Churchman.*



MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, SAN ISIDRO, NUEVA ECIJA.
Courtesy of *The Churchman.*

injury done to a tropical people, by spreading education among them.

In view of these facts, which are put forward by the Hon. William H. Taft, formerly civil governor of the Philippines, now Secretary of War, it will be seen that issues of world-wide significance depend upon the success or failure of the American experiment. That the policy pursued is "entirely practicable, if sufficient time and effort and patience are given to working it out," is Secretary Taft's own opinion. He writes (in *The Churchman*, October 1):

"Public education does not form a prominent feature in the Indian colonial system. Otherwise it could not be that, after one hundred and twenty-five years of British control, persons under instruction in that country would be only 1.37 per cent., and those able to read and write would be but 5 per cent. of the total population. Even in the Philippines, with only four years of American administration, the persons under instruction constitute 3.53 per cent. of the total population, and this is increasing from year to year. In the Straits Settlements the population is 560,000 persons, and of those but 14,000, or one-fourth of 1 per cent., are under instruction. In the Straits Settlements, out of a revenue of $7,600,000, but $136,000 is spent for education. In the Philippines, out of a revenue of the central Government of between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 about $2,000,000 is spent for education, and this does not include the local expenditure for schools required by law from the treasuries of municipalities and provinces, which easily increases the sum expended to $3,000,000. In Java, which is an island of about 50,000 square miles, with a population of about 28,000,000, there are schools for Europeans with a total attendance of 19,709. There are government schools for natives with a total attendance of 47,911 pupils, and private schools with an attendance of 30,864 pupils. In other words, in a population of more than 28,000,000, the number of pupils in attendance at all schools receiving any kind of education does not exceed 106,554, or 0.04 per cent. of the population. In the Philippines, in a population of 8,000,000, we have now enrolled 263,000 pupils."

The theory on which British and Dutch colonial systems are based is that if people are kept ignorant under a strong, paternal government, they are much less likely to become discontented with the restrictions of government and much more amenable to governmental influence in inducing them to labor and till the fields than if they receive education enough to widen their horizon and to inspire them with a desire to become something more than hewers of food and drawers of water. It is also urged that a widespread education promotes restlessness and the development of agitators and political demagogues. But "our view of this subject," says Secretary Taft, "is that the benefit to be derived from the general system of education to all the people greatly outweighs the disadvantages from the over-education of a few who put their knowledge acquired through the system of public education to a bad purpose." The first object of American endeavor in the Philippines is not "to secure a permanent government of an ignorant people, from whose industry and trade commercial benefits may be secured to the mother country," but "to develop the people into a self-governing people." To quote further:

"A second, and very substantial, difference between the problem of England and of Holland in their tropical colonies, and our problem in the Philippines, is in the character of the people with whom we respectively have to deal. The Philippine people as a people are tractable, capable of education, with European rather than Oriental ideals, free from obstructive caste and unprogressive traditions, and form good material for making a self-respecting, self-governing community, provided that we furnish to them the education necessary for their development. They differ utterly from all the material which England has had in her tropical colonies and dependencies. They are the only Orientals who have accepted Christianity and embraced it with real sincerity as a people. They are the only Orientals that have no other ambitions and ideals than those furnished them by European models. They are the only Orientals that aspire to civil liberty, as shown in the Western world."

There are 1,000 American teachers in the Philippines, centered in 338 larger towns out of the 934 towns in the entire archipelago. Two thousand primary schools are in operation, and they employ the services of upward of 3,000 Filipino teachers. Secretary Taft says further:

"Until American occupation, there were no schools or schoolhouses in the barrios. They are now being erected of very simple construction, but in that tropical country they are sufficient for primary purposes. In the distribution of the $3,000,000 appropriated by Congress to relieve the people of the Philippines from threatened famine, due to the failure of crops caused by the death of all the cattle from rinderpest, it was found possible to secure the erection of many barrio schoolhouses by payment of labor in rice. Buildings of strong material are yet quite expensive, and this has retarded the construction in the cities of the large schoolhouses which are projected. Many of the schools are now held in rented buildings, but the next decade will doubtless show great improvement in this regard."

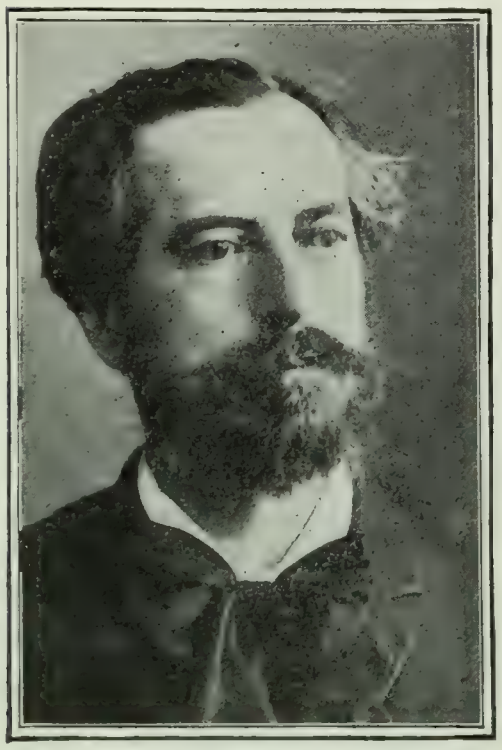
The influence of the American teachers is declared to have been "most beneficial." They are "the almoners of the Government's bounty," and, if they have tact and enthusiasm, can strongly influence the communities in which they dwell. They exert a further influence by opening night-schools to which only adults are

admitted. "It is a very common thing," we are told, "to find in a town of thousands of inhabitants that the American teacher is at night engaged in teaching a class which includes the Presidente of the town and several of his family, and perhaps a number of the municipal councilors, who are anxiously studying English with a view to its use for governmental and business purposes." In brief, the teachers "have done great work, and while there have been knaves and fools among them, whose delinquencies were reported in sensational papers, as a body they reflect great credit on the young graduates of the universities and colleges of America, and exemplify the wonderful adaptability that our American life inculcates in our sons and daughters." Secretary Taft adds, in concluding:

"I am far from saying that the public-school system in the Philippine Islands to-day is perfect. No one feels its defects more than I do; but I do asseverate with emphasis and confidence that the system has been carried sufficiently far to show that if the principles which have heretofore been established are carried out, and the plans which have been made for the future shall be followed, there will be in the Philippine Islands a system of education which will revolutionize the character of the next generation, will introduce English as a common language of all the tribes, and will constitute a long step in the direction of fitting the people for self-government."

BARTHOLDI AND THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI, the French sculptor, who died in Paris on October 4, has become an historical figure in this country, as well as in his own. By Americans his name will always be associated with the colossal statue of "Liberty Lighting the World" (not, according to Bartholdi himself, "*Enlightening* the World") which stands on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. He was, however, the creator of several other gigantic figures and groups, among them the equestrian Vercingetorix, in Paris; the group of "Switzerland Comforting the Agony of Strasburg in the Siege of 1870," which France presented to Switzerland; the group of Washington and Lafayette in the Place des États Unis, Paris; and the "Lion of Belfort," designed to commemorate the heroic defense of a garrison besieged, and hewn out of solid rock on the mountain side. Says the Boston *Transcript:*



F. A. BARTHOLDI,
Designer of the Liberty Statue in New York Harbor.

"He won high honors in the salon, and, altho critical opinion in his own country is understood to have questioned his title to the highest rank in his profession, his achievements have been sufficient to give him a good standing in the popular estimation, the more so that, as an Alsatian, his work has always appealed to French patriotism. Perhaps his chief fault is a trifle of excessive emphasis, a violence of dramatic movement, which is characteristic of a good many modern French sculptors, tho not of the best of them.

"The colossus in New York Harbor was an interesting experiment, from the immensity of its scale, and when it was new there was a distinct division of opinion as to its success, with perhaps a preponderance of hostile sentiment, which time has not by any means served to soften. On the other hand, popular feeling on the subject was, and still is, in some degree, more sympathetic, owing to the generous spirit of the conception, and the circumstance of its being a gift to the nation. Americans are supposed to have an inordinate liking for size, for its own sake; and this was emphatically a large affair. Its symbolism was well calculated to appeal to the imagination of a democratic people. Yet the Liberty is a striking illustration of the ineffectiveness of mere bulk in a work of art. It is not that it is really so bad, plastically, for it is not an inferior statue; but it is almost universally felt that a work so vast, so conspicuous, so pretentious, has no real right to exist unless it is unquestionably of the first order of excellence. All its negative qualities are magnified by its enormous scale.

"Moreover, since the Liberty was erected the scale of almost everything material has changed, especially in New York, so that the colossus does not look even large now. It was all very well for the Colossus of Rhodes to straddle the harbor entrance, looking down on the tiny sailing craft and pygmy buildings of its day; it could not look otherwise than grandiose; but it would have been swallowed up and lost among the skyscrapers and mammoth ocean liners of twentieth-century New York, with its huge bridges, lofty towers, and all-around bigness. Nothing counts in a work of art but quality."

THE PROFESSIONAL CONSCIENCE OF SAINTE-BEUVE.

AFTER a frank and by no means complimentary characterization of the personal appearance and private, social, and political conduct of Sainte-Beuve, Émile Faguet, in *La Revue* (Paris), takes occasion, in commemoration of that critic's centenary, to give a lucid estimate of his literary position. "He is to be commemorated," we are told, "because he was a great scholar, a great critic, a great man of taste, and the real founder of literary criticism in France." But, beyond that, he was preeminently a man who possessed "a great and powerful conscience—the professional conscience." To quote further:

"In this respect he is unassailable; he is not only unassailable, but worthy of profound veneration. He spared no toil in the fixing of a date, in the verification of a fact, in the just description of a characteristic trait. He was like a subtle and pertinacious confessor who would wring from each one the profoundest and most hidden secret of his life. That which lies most concealed in the night of history, as in the consciences of men, is undoubtedly, in every case, of the most essential importance; while it lies concealed, it renders everything uncertain; once discovered, it explains everything. This principle animated the life of Sainte-Beuve.

"At his critic's desk Sainte-Beuve at once became a man of duty, and such he remained absolutely, obstinately, courageously, so long as he remained seated there; and, we must add, it was there he passed at least one-half of his life. His professional conscience was perhaps the sole virtue of Sainte-Beuve; but this virtue he undoubtedly possessed, and in the matter of virtues the possession of even one is a rare distinction. Men are never deceived on this point, and, without being entirely right, they are not wrong in forgiving many things to the man who possesses the virtue proper to his profession. They forgive many things to the soldier who is brave; to the priest who is charitable; to the magistrate whose integrity and independence are unquestionable. They feel that in the final analysis society has need of these professional virtues and can not exist without them. Professional virtues are social virtues, and a man is never a good citizen unless he looks upon his profession as a duty. A good citizen is one who regards his business as a matter of religious obligation. . . . We honor Sainte-Beuve as a man of learning, a man of taste, a man of that high intellect which borders on genius; but, above all, we honor him as a man guided by one of the finest professional consciences that the world of literature has ever known."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BERNARD SHAW's new "comediettina," entitled "How He Lied to Her Husband," was written for Mr. Arnold Daly and has been presented by him at the Vaudeville Theater, New York. It is a travesty on the dramatist's own play, "Candida," and pokes fun not only at "Candida" itself, but at the thousands of people who made a fad of it.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE FIXATION OF RAINBOW COLORS.

THE ever-changing hues of the humming-bird or the soap-bubble have always been regarded as the type of all that is intangible and fleeting. These colors, as every student knows, belong to the class of "spectral colors," due to the interference of light-waves. Recently the problem of reproducing them on solid substances or fabrics has attracted some attention, and, if we are to credit a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris), M. Francis Marre, it has finally been solved by a Parisian physicist, M. Henry. In an article in the journal just mentioned (September 24) entitled "Color without Paint," M. Marre gives us the following facts, which indicate that the belle of next year may be able to wear a dress glowing and changing with iridescent hues that have never before been fixed in permanent form. Says this writer:

"Physics distinguishes two kinds of colors—'pigmentary' and 'interferential.' The former, which we see every day, are due to reflection or transmission of light, with absorption of portions of it; the latter, to refraction, interference, or diffraction. These are caused by the mutual reaction of the luminous vibrations when their movement is modified by fine striæ or by thin plates of dimensions approaching those of the light-waves themselves, or a fraction of a thousandth of a millimeter. They are more luminous than pigment colors, but also infinitely more difficult to fix. These are the brilliant colors of butterflies' wings, the rainbow hues of soap-bubbles, etc. They may be produced by numerous methods—the evaporation of a layer of collodion, the heating of plates of polished copper, the deposit of iron oxid on the surface of tempered steel. But the thin layers thus formed have neither the resistance nor the continuity necessary for their employment in industry. Nevertheless M. Henry, director of the psychophysiological laboratory of the Sorbonne, has succeeded in an investigation that has led him to the practical commercial solution of the problem of applying these colors directly to solid substances.

"To enter into all the theoretical details of Henry's discovery it would be necessary to deal with considerations of mathematical physics that would be too long to discuss here. Suffice it to say that they depend upon the interferential properties of thin layers, which may be summed up by the statement that a substance will appear colored like the rainbow whenever there is on its surface a thin layer, that is to say, a layer of transparent matter of so slight a thickness as to be of the order of magnitude of a wave-length of light.

"Every one knows the fine colors produced when a hydrocarbon or an essential oil (substances not miscible with water) are spread on the surface of a quiet sheet of water in such small quantities as to form an infinitely thin layer. . . . But the problem is enormously more difficult when it is a question of producing thin, continuous, and resistant layers, solidly fixed on a fabric, on glass, or on paper. Nevertheless M. Henry has solved it by using solutions of bitumen and terebenthenes (particularly of dammar gum in benzin and in other hydrocarbons insoluble in water). By throwing a drop of one of these solutions into a basin of water there is formed on the surface a thin layer whose colors depend on the thickness, this in turn being alterable by traction on the edges, or, better, by the action of sound vibrations. This layer can be collected on the surface of an immersed solid body when the water is allowed to flow gently from the basin. When on the solid surface it communicates to it magnificent rainbow colors.

"Unfortunately, the layer is not adherent. It becomes so only when the body is subjected to special treatment. One of the simplest methods consists in covering it with a layer of gelatin made insoluble in water by means of formic aldehyde. The colored pellicle is buried in this soft layer and finds itself, in a way, sheltered from all superficial friction. Its adherence after drying is perfect, and the difficult problem of its fixation is thus solved neatly.

"Everything, however, is not as easy as this description might indicate; great delicacy of manipulation is necessary. But it is possible, nevertheless, to obtain, by the process that has just been detailed, effects of rainbow color that are absolutely remarkable. Lovers of stamped leather, for instance, after having colored their skins with pigmentary colors properly selected, will be able to give them unequaled beauty by covering them with a rainbow pellicle.

"But M. Henry has not arranged the technique of his process with a view to furnishing amateurs with a new artistic amusement. He has exploited it industrially, and with the aid of machinery of great simplicity the industry of colored papers will soon be transformed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MEDICAL DISCOVERER.

AMONG the hundreds of so-called discoveries in therapeutics, the "light-cure" of Prof. Niels R. Finsen, who has just died in Copenhagen, stands out as an instance of a method that seems really to be of use to mankind. Finsen, as we learn from a notice in *The Scientific American*, was forty-three years old, and a native of one of the Faroë Islands. In 1890 he was graduated from the Copenhagen University, receiving his doctor's degree, and three years later he published in a medical journal an article on "The Influence of Light on the Skin," in which he asserted that smallpox could be cured by putting red curtains at the windows of the sick-room. This method was successfully employed in the epidemic of 1894 in Copenhagen. Soon afterward he found it possible to concentrate rays of electric light in such a way as to cure lupus or tuberculosis of the skin, demonstrating his discovery by curing a patient who for eight years had tried every known method unsuccessfully. Says the journal named above:

PROF. NIELS R. FINSEN.

"The cure attracted great attention, and both moral and financial support came to the young investigator and discoverer.

"In 1896 the municipal hospital of Copenhagen gave room on its grounds for several small buildings, in which Professor Finsen's experiments continued on an increasing scale. Then the Danish Government came to the support of the institution, and it was enlarged and removed to Rosenvaenget, a pleasant suburb of Copenhagen.

"In December, 1903, Professor Finsen received the Nobel medical prize from the Norwegian Parliament. This high testimonial to his great discovery is no less significant than the fact that altho only nine years have elapsed since the first use of the Finsen rays, institutions for the use of the rays are now established in every civilized country."

The Hospital (London), in a notice of Professor Finsen's work, has this to say:

"It may be that the advance of knowledge will lead in greater or less measure to the supersession of the therapeutic method associated with his name, but it will ever remain true that through him there came to numerous men and women relief from a horrible and disfiguring disease. . . . To say in these days of scientific revolutions that all the details of his method, or even the method itself, will certainly be permanent would be a rash prophecy. It is both more wise and more satisfactory to reflect that in addition to its present practical value the work has in it the possibility of development, and that it has stimulated new lines of research, the beneficial applications of which are probably but in their infancy. It is to men who have the insight to see and the courage to follow new lines of progress that the larger recognitions of mankind are

paid, and there is every reason to believe that such a verdict will be awarded to the work of the Danish physician."

The Copenhagen daily *Vort Land* comments as follows:

"According to ordinary human reckoning, Finsen's life was too short, yet he was given time to accomplish great things and to prepare the way for his followers. The universal judgment of him will sound like a universal thanksgiving—thanks from the land whose honored son he was, thanks from the scientific world for which he opened up new avenues of achievement, thanks from the unfortunates from whom he lifted the heavy burden of disease.

"Himself an invalid since early youth, his first and last thoughts and desires were to aid others. What he has accomplished has been indorsed by all civilized countries, and more than twenty great sanatoriums in as many cities throughout the world stand today as lasting monuments to his fame. But he who did so much for others was himself a sufferer from a disease which baffled medical men. A few days before his death he requested his physicians and friends to perform an autopsy on his body in order that, even in death, he might serve his profession. The dissection revealed the fact that he had been suffering from slow ossification of the heart membrane, a rare disease which generally results fatally after a much shorter period than it did in Finsen's case. His remarkable will-power no doubt prolonged his life for several years; he simply *could not* leave the labor he loved."

Finsen received flattering testimonials from various governments. Last year he received the Nobel medical prize.

THE HUMMING OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

THIS subject is treated in a brief article by *Telephony*. The telephone-pole, it reminds us, merely transmits to the ear the humming of the wires overhead, its own vibrations being so slow that they make no audible sound. The writer goes on:

"The wires strung from pole to pole are set into oscillation by the wind, somewhat as the strings of a violin are set into vibration by the bow. In skilful hands the violin bow can be made to bring forth from the string one powerful fundamental note and several overtones of higher pitch, but in perfect harmony with the fundamental. But the wind is a very unskilful performer, and brings forth at the same time not only the deepest fundamental bass note of the wire, but a great variety of overtones, both harmonious and discordant. In fact, the many wires strung overhead, from pole to pole, constitute splendid eolian harps.

"The slowest oscillations of the wires may be seen or felt, but are not audible. The bass notes and the higher tenor we hear but faintly when we stand midway between two poles. If the ear is pressed against a pole, we hear more especially those notes to which the wooden pole can most easily respond; sometimes a special note, started by the wire at the upper end of the pole, is reinforced by resonance, and that which is only feeble on the wire becomes most prominent on the pole. Of course, the stronger the wind and the more gusty it is, so much the more active will be the humming of the wire and the pole. If the wind blows lengthwise of the wire it will bring out a different combination of notes from those produced by a transverse wind. Therefore the direction of the wind has some influence upon the humming of the telephone-poles; but the direction of the wind depends upon the location of the storm-center, and is a good basis for local prediction as to rain. Hence those who have studied the humming very closely have frequently declared that they can tell the weather by the character of the humming."

According to "a prominent meteorologist," whose words would carry more weight were his name given, the humming may be used in weather-forecasting. He is thus quoted:

"The humming of wires running east and west invariably presaged a fall of temperature, often ten or more hours in advance of the thermometer; the humming of wires running north and south advised a rise in temperature, almost always several hours in advance of the thermometer. Wires running east and west never hummed together with wires running north and south, not even when the same wires running along an east and west street turned down north and south side; only that portion of them hummed that indicated a rise or fall in temperature, as explained above. If one part hummed the other part was silent."

Apparently this fact is due only to the greater response of the east-and-west wires to the north wind, striking them at right angles. The writer in *Telephony* concludes:

"It seems evident that the humming is due entirely to the action of the wind. There is apparently no necessity for assuming that electric currents, either in the air or in the wire, or any other mystery, need to be considered. Those who invoke electricity must give some plausible reason why the current should oscillate with such frequency as to cause the rapid vibrations that must exist in order to cause audible sound."

HAS THE HUMAN BRAIN REACHED ITS LIMIT?

AFTER an examination of this question in *The Forum* (October-December), Prof. W. I. Thomas is inclined to answer it in the affirmative. The human race, brain and all, he regards as a sort of *tour de force* of nature, not at all likely to be repeated or further evolved. As to brain development in the past, which may be supposed to indicate further development in the future, Professor Thomas is skeptical regarding it. According to him, the savage's brain is intrinsically quite as good as the white man's. The latter's superiority he regards as due to the "mere dominance of incident." What this means will perhaps appear from the following paragraphs which we quote from Professor Thomas's article. He says:

"In making the human species, nature apparently exhausted her resources. The development of hands freed from locomotion and a brain out of proportion to bodily weight are *tours de force*, and, so to speak, an after-thought which put the heaviest strain possible on the materials employed, and even diverted some organs from their original design. A number of ailments, like hernia, appendicitis, and uterine displacement, are due to the fact that the erect posture assumed when the hands were diverted from locomotion to prehensile uses put a strain not originally contemplated on certain tissues and organs. Similarly, the proportion of idiocy and insanity in the human species shows that nature had reached the limit of elasticity in her materials and began to take great risks. The brain is a delicate and elaborate organ on the structural side, and in these cases it is not put together properly or it gets hopelessly out of order."

In brain weight, Professor Thomas goes on to say, all races are, broadly speaking, in the same class, and there is apparently no superiority in modern over ancient times:

"Brain weight is no very good test of intelligence anyway; for brains, like timepieces, may be very small if they work well. But it does show that nature has pushed the evolutionary process on the structural side to the limit of safety in all races alike, that differences between races and historical times in this respect are slight at best, and that we must turn to the show of intelligence—the work which the brain will do—among different races if we are to find any difference in intelligence at all.

"Looked at from the standpoint of development, the human brain is characterized by the introduction or more marked development of characters which enable it to have a more complete oversight and control of the self in relation to the outer world. . . . With the development of the special organs of sense, memory, and consequent ability to compare present experiences with past, with inhibition or the ability to decline to act on a stimulus, and, finally, with abstraction or the power of separating general from particular aspects, we have a condition where the organism sits still, as it were, and picks and chooses its reactions to the outer world; and by working in certain lines to the exclusion of others, it gains in its turn control of the environment, and begins to reshape the environment. A question of interest to us in this connection is whether any of these characteristic mental powers are absent or noticeably weak in the so-called lower races. If this is found to be true, we have reason to attribute the superiority of the white race to biological causes; otherwise we shall have to seek an explanation of white superiority in causes lying outside of the brain."

Making further inquiry along this line, Professor Thomas points

out that the acuteness of sense-perception is usually better developed in the lower than in the higher races, while the memory is quite as good. The power of abstraction, too, altho it is usually ascribed in larger degree to the higher races, Professor Thomas believes to be present as well in the lower, tho they show lack of practise. Finally, the idea that the savage has limited powers of restraint is due merely, he says, to the fact that these powers are differently used from our own: "The truth is that the restraints exercised in a group depend largely on the traditions, views, and teachings of the group, and that if we have this in mind the savage can not be called deficient on the side of inhibition. It is doubtful if modern society affords anything more striking in the way of inhibition than is found in connection with tabu, fetish, totemism, and ceremonial among the lower races."

In like manner the author takes up mental characteristics that have been relied upon to discriminate the civilized man from the savage and finds that the latter has them all—mechanical ingenuity, the adjustment of the individual to society, and the organization of business—altho they are manifested in different ways and in various degrees. The keen search for food in the hunt, for instance, takes in savage man the place that many other occupations do in us and requires the same mental qualities.

To quote again:

"This type of interest, originating in the hunt, remains dominant in the mind down to the present time. Once constructed to take an interest in the hunting problem, it takes an interest in any problem whatever. Not only do hunting and fighting and all competitive games—which are of precisely the same psychological pattern as the hunt and fight—remain of perennial interest, but all the useful occupations are interesting in just the degree that this pattern is preserved. The man of science works at problems and uses his ingenuity in making an engine in the laboratory in the same way that primitive man used his mind in making a trap. So long as the problem is present, the interest is sustained; and the interest ceases when the problematical is removed. Consequently, all modern occupations of the hunting pattern—scientific investigation, law, medicine, the organization of business, trade speculation, and the arts and crafts—are interesting as a game; while those occupations into which the division of labor enters to the degree that the workman is not attempting to control a problem, and in which the same acts are repeated an indefinite number of times, lose interest and become extremely irksome."

The fundamental explanation of the difference in the mental life of savage and civilized man, Professor Thomas concludes, is not that the capacity of the brain to do work is different, but that the attention is not in the two cases stimulated and engaged along the same lines. He writes at the end of his article:

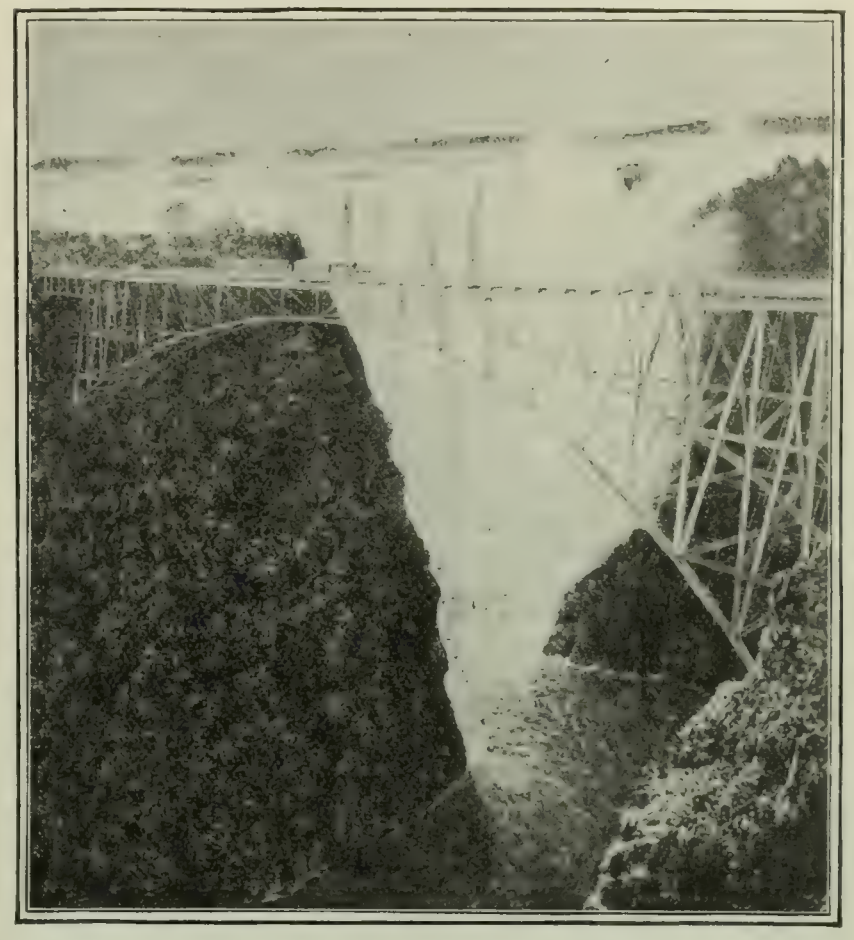
"Wherever society furnishes copies and stimulations of a certain kind, a body of knowledge and a technique, practically all its members are able to work on the plan and scale in vogue there, and members of an alien race who become acquainted in a real sense with the system can work under it. But when society does not furnish the stimulations, or when it has preconceptions which tend to inhibit the run of attention in given lines, then the individual shows no intelligence in these lines. . . . . .

"The real variable is the individual, not the race. In the beginning—perhaps as the result of a mutation or series of mutations—a type of brain developed which has remained relatively fixed in all times and among all races. This brain will never have any faculty in addition to what it now possesses, because as a type of structure it is as fixed as the species itself, and is indeed a mark of species. It is not apparent either that we are greatly in need of another faculty, or that we could make use of it even if by a chance mutation it should emerge, since with the power of abstraction we are able to do any class of work we know anything about. We have no reason to believe either that the brain or the average intelligence of our race has improved or deteriorated within historical time. If we have more than the wisdom of our ancestors, it is certainly only in the accumulated materials of knowledge, and not in human faculty; and certainly nature is not producing a better grade of mind now than in the time of Aristotle and the Greeks."

THE HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

THE celebrated "Cape to Cairo" railway of Cecil Rhodes, which still exists chiefly on paper, has as one of its principal links the Rhodesian Railway, which is to extend from the South African railway system into the heart of Central Africa. This is actually under construction and has now reached the great Zambesi River, 1,643 miles from Cape Town, which stream is to be crossed by a steel arch bridge just below the Victoria Falls. Says *Engineering News*, in a brief description of this bridge:

"The width of the river above and at the falls is about a mile; but the falls are formed by a great rent or fissure 250 to 400 feet wide and 400 feet deep, which extends entirely across the river-bed. Through the down-stream face of this pit opens a narrow



STEEL ARCH BRIDGE OVER THE ZAMBESI RIVER AT THE VICTORIA FALLS; RHODESIAN RAILWAYS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

gorge, which extends in a zigzag course for a length of some 40 miles; beyond this the channel again widens. The bridge will have a main span of 500 feet, composed of steel arch trusses resembling the two Niagara River bridges. There will also be two parallel-chord deck truss spans of 87½ feet and 62½ feet, extending from the ends of the main span to the abutments. The bridge will be 30 feet wide, sufficient for a double track. The rail level will be 420 feet above low-water level, or 380 feet above high water, making this the highest bridge in the world. The accompanying view (from a wash drawing on a photograph) shows the general character of the design. Drawings and photographs of this bridge and its surroundings form a striking exhibit in the Transportation Building at the St. Louis Exhibition. . . . . .

"The foundations of the bridge are already finished. In the construction of the bridge itself no false work is possible. It has therefore been found necessary to build from each end simultaneously as a cantilever until the work meets in the middle. The material is conveyed across the gorge by a Brothers' electric balanced cableway of 870 feet span. . . . . .

"The electric cableway is also being used for carrying over material for the extension of the line 100 miles north from the Victoria Falls to Kalomo, the capital of northwestern Rhodesia. This extension will do a great deal to facilitate the transport difficulties which at present hinder the development of the great northern copper-fields.

"Already plans have been made to develop the water-power of the falls. It is estimated that when the river is in flood the volume of water is about double that at Niagara, and represents about

35,000,000 horse-power. The electrical power would be delivered to long-distance transmission lines, and distributed to the copper-, gold-, and coal-fields which are already being opened up."

THE PART PLAYED BY FUNGI IN SOIL FORMATION.

THAT the decay of plant débris, such as forest leaves to form soil, is brought about by the action of various species of fungi has recently been shown by investigations described in the "Dutch Archives of the Exact and Natural Sciences," and abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 3). Says this paper:

"The humus or vegetable mold, rich in organic matter, would appear to come from the decay of leaves and vegetable remains in the forests. What is the mechanism of the transformation which, from complex albuminoid substances, finally makes much simpler nitrogen compounds that may be assimilated by plants? Earthworms, by their products of excretion where the vegetable cellulose has been partially digested, contribute to this process. But evidently the leaves must have been already considerably transformed, and it is incontestable that we may have humus even in the absence of worms.

"This phenomenon is generally attributed to the action of bacteria. M. C. J. Koning has now shown that fungi play the essential rôle in it. He has studied the bacteria and fungi, not only in the soil, the humus, but on the recently fallen leaves, and even on leaves still attached to the trees, in different stages or in the air, where the spores may be met with. He has thus collected in the air 21 species of . . . ascomycetes, etc.; he has found 42 on oak leaves, 27 on the ash, and 12 on the pine. This ratio is very interesting, for the order of the leaves that produce humus most easily is the order in which they have most fungi."

The author has specially investigated two new species of fungi which he finds always present, not only in the soil, but on leaves and in the air, and which seem to be peculiarly effective in hastening the transformation. One of these, known as *Trichoderma*, is the cause of the characteristic odor of fresh soil, attributed by various authors to different volatile products. It first appears on the leaves when they are nearly ready to fall and grows actively during the process of soil formation. Its function seems to be chiefly to prepare the living leaves for humification, for the advent of cold weather causes its activity to cease. It is then, however, succeeded by another fungus, *Cephalosporium*, which flourishes at a lower temperature and which is found only in the soil itself, never on living leaves. Both these fungi carry on the work of plant decomposition in connection with their own life processes, of which it is necessary. The writer concludes:

"Fungi, then, more than bacteria, constitute the intermediary that makes the soil ready for plant growth. . . . But this is not to say that there is not also bacterial action, and in any case the two fungi studied by the author are probably far from being the only ones active in the excessively rich flora of forest soil. There is also a very abundant fauna whose part is perhaps not to be neglected, at least as accessories, like that which worms appear to play."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Substances That Cold Will Melt.—We recently mentioned a report, published in the German papers, of the invention of a substance named "Cryostase" that has the property of solidifying with heat and liquefying with cold. M. Charles Tauret, a French chemist, according to *La Nature* (September 24), has discovered that this is not the only known substance that acts in this way:

"This property has been noted also in the aqueous solution of the hydro-alcoholic extract of asclepias root. This solution becomes turbid when heated, and grows clear again on cooling. The cause of the phenomenon has been unknown until now. M. Tauret, who has studied the question, notes in several papers read before the Academy of Sciences that this property is due to a new glucoside which he has named 'vincetoxin.' . . . . . .

"There is a soluble and an insoluble variety of vincetoxin. The former grows turbid when heated in an aqueous solution and becomes clear again when cooled. The latter also dissolves in water, but only on condition that a small quantity of the soluble variety is present. And in this case the solution coagulates at a lower temperature than the solution of soluble vincetoxin. By using proper proportions of the two bodies we may obtain a liquid that solidifies at about 15° C. [59° F.]. It suffices to place a drop of the mixture on the hand, or even to blow on it, to see it change into a gelatinous pearl that liquefies anew on contact with a cold substance. M. Tauret, during a study of oxidation products of the hydrazo-camphenes, discovered several analogous properties. The basic terebinthate of zinc behaves in this way, like the vincitoxins. There is coagulation of the solution at 24 degrees and return to the liquid state at 23 degrees. Finally, to complete the subject, we should add that it has been known for some time that the solution of extract of condurango behaves in the presence of heat and cold like that of vincetoxin. Since the beautiful researches of M. Tauret were published, Vulpino has subjected condurango to the same treatment that has furnished the vincetoxins to the former chemist and has obtained condurangins, which seem to be practically identical with them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Anti-Fat Serum?—Experiments made by a French physiologist, M. Ramond, on guinea-pigs seem to him to indicate the possibility of a serum whose injection shall enable fat people to absorb their own superabundant adipose tissue. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (September 10):

"After injecting olive oil into the peritoneum of guinea-pigs, he found that the operation, on repetition, finally determined a rapid absorption. He then showed that the injection of serum from a guinea-pig thus treated gave to a second animal the power of absorbing injected olive oil very rapidly. The reaction seems to depend on the oil employed, so that it can be easily told whether or not it was olive oil. . . . The experimenter . . . thinks it possible, by injecting into a fat man a serum obtained from an animal into which human fat had been previously injected, to make the subject grow thin to some degree. . . . But fat people need not hope for too much. They have not yet been experimented on, and tho this process may have made guinea-pigs lean it may not do the same thing for human beings. Besides, it seems scarcely probable that the reaction would be the same with the actual bodily fat as with drops of emulsion injected into the circulation from without."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ONE would think," says *La Nature*, "to see the automobiles on every hand in Paris, that the number of horses was diminishing sensibly; but it is not, if we are to rely on the statistics. In 1903 there were in Paris 91,106 horses; in 1904 there are 90,147. The difference is very slight, as may be seen."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MEDICAL authority has recently uttered a warning against the habit of sitting with one knee crossed over the other, says *Harper's Weekly*. "This apparently harmless habit, it seems, is likely to cause sciatica, lameness, chronic numbness, ascending paralysis, cramps, varicose veins, and other evils. The reason is simple: The back of the knee, it is explained, as well as the front of the elbow and wrist, the groin and armpit, contains nerves and blood-vessels which are less adequately protected than in other parts of the body. The space behind the knee contains two large nerves, a large artery, and numerous veins and lymphatic glands. It is the pressure on these nerves and vessels which is apt to give rise to the various troubles against which we are warned."

"GRAPE-GROWERS in the United States may derive a useful hint from a process as yet unknown on this side of the water, by which wine-growers in France are enabled to market fresh outdoor grapes all through the winter." Says *The American Inventor* (September 15): "The method, which is a recent invention, is both curious and interesting. Bunches of the finest grapes, when ripe in autumn, are cut in such a way that to each bunch a piece of the vine five or six inches long remains attached. From this piece the stem of the bunch hangs—an arrangement which, as will presently be seen, is essential to the success of the operation. A large number of wide-necked bottles, filled with water, are ranged in horizontal rows on racks in a cellar, and in the open end of each of these receptacles is placed a bunch of grapes—that is to say, the piece of vine-stem is inserted into the mouth of the bottle, and the grapes hang outside. The grapes do not touch the bottle, but are supplied with moisture through the vine-stem, which is immersed in the water. In this manner 'black Hamburgs' and other choice table grapes are kept fresh and perfect through an entire winter."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PLEA FOR A CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY.

IN an examination of "the higher elements of personality" contained in the great ethical systems evolved during the five centuries from the birth of Socrates to the death of Jesus, William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, in his recent book, "From Epicurus to Christ," pleads for a Christianity which shall include "whatever elements of truth and worth other systems have separately emphasized." His survey includes "the Epicurean pursuit of pleasure, genial but ungenerous; the Stoic law of self-control, strenuous but forbidding; the Platonic plan of subordination, sublime but ascetic; the Aristotelian sense of proportion, practical but uninspiring; and the Christian spirit of love, broadest and deepest of them all." He says that "the time is ripe for a Christianity which shall have room for all the innocent joys of sense and flesh, of mind and heart, which Epicurus taught us to prize aright, yet shall have the Stoic strength to make whatever sacrifice of them the universal good requires; which shall purge the heart of pride and pretense by questionings of motive as searching as those of Plato, and at the same time shall hold life to as strict accountability for practical usefulness and social progress as Aristotle's doctrine of the end and the mean require."

In contrasting the Epicurean with the Christian spirit, the author says:

"The Epicurean's varied and spontaneous joy in life is not diminished, but enhanced, by the Christian spirit, which multiplies this joy as many times as there are persons whom one knows and loves. The Epicurean lives in the little world of himself, and a few equally self-centered companions. The Christian lives in the great world of God, and shares its joys with all God's human children. It is the absence of this larger world, the exclusive concern for his own narrow pleasures, that makes the consistent Epicurean, with all his polish and charm, the essentially mean and despicable creature."

Christianity, according to the author, takes up all that is true in the Stoic teaching without falling into its hardness and narrowness. Thus:

"The truth of the Stoic teaching consisted in its power to transform into an expression of the man himself, and of the beneficent laws of nature, whatever outward circumstance might befall him. Now put in place of the abstract self the love of the perfect Christ, and instead of universal law the loving will of the Father for all his children, and you have a deepened, sweetened, softened Stoicism which is identical with a sturdy, strenuous, and virile Christianity."

In comparison with Platonism, Christianity, says the present apologist, attains to as lofty a height; but "it gets its elevation by a different process. Instead of rising above drudgery and details, it lifts them into a clearer atmosphere, where nothing is servile or menial which can glorify God or serve a fellow man." Further:

"The great truth which Plato taught was the subordination of the lower elements in human nature to the higher. In the application of this truth . . . Plato went far astray. His highest was not attainable by every man; and he proposed to enforce the dictates of reason by fraud and intimidation on those incapable of comprehending their reasonableness. Thus he was led into that fallacy of the abstract universal which is common to all socialistic schemes. Christianity takes the Platonic principle of subordination of lower to higher; but it adds a new definition to what the higher or rather the highest is; and it introduces a new appeal for the lowliest to become willing servants and friends of the highest, instead of mere constrained serfs and slaves. This highest principle is, of course, the love of the God who loves all His human children; friendship to the Christ who is the friend of every man. Consequently there are no humble workingmen to be coerced and no unfortunate women to be maltreated and despised; no deformed and ill-begotten children to be exposed to early death, as in Plato's exclusive scheme. To the Christian every child is a child of God, every woman is a sister of Christ, every man is a son of the Father; and consequently no one of them can be disregarded in our plans of fellowship and sympathy and service; for whoever should dare to leave them out of his own sympathy and love would thereby exclude himself from the love of God, likeness to Christ, and participation in the Christian spirit."

Finally, the examination of Aristotelianism reveals the fact that Christianity gathers up into itself whatever is best in that, as has been found to be the case with the other systems. To quote:

"The Aristotelian principle was the devotion of life to a worthy end and the selection of efficient means for its accomplishment. On that general formula it is impossible to improve. 'To this end have I been born, and to this end am I come into the world' is Jesus's justification of his mission, when questioned by Pontius Pilate. . . . The concentration of one's whole energy upon a worthy end, and the willing acceptance of pains, privations, and penalties which may be incidental to the effective prosecution of that end, is the comprehensive formula of every brave and heroic life; whether it be the life of Jew or Gentile, Greek or Christian. It is not because it sets forth something different from this wise and brave prosecution of a noble end that Christianity is an improvement on the teaching of Aristotle; it is because the end at which the Christian aims is so much higher, and the fortitude demanded by it is so much deeper, that Christianity has superseded and deserves to supersede the noblest teaching of the greatest Greeks. What was the end which Aristotle set before himself and his disciples? Citizenship in a city-state half free and half enslaved, with leisure for the philosophic contemplation of the learned few, bought by the constrained toil of the ignorant, degraded many; the refined companionship of choice congenial spirits for which it was expected that the multitude would be forever incapacitated, and from which they would be forcibly excluded. Over against this aristocracy of birth, opportunity, leisure, training, and intelligence Jesus sets the wide democracy of virtue, and service, and love."

The conclusion of the argument is that each principle is valuable and essential. The fact that Christianity is higher than them all does not warrant the Christian in dispensing with the lower elements. "Both for ourselves and for the world in which we live, we need to make our ideal of personality broad and comprehensive. . . . The omission of any truth for which the other ancient systems stood mutilates and impoverishes the Christian view of life. Ascetic Puritanism, for instance, is Christianity minus the truth taught by Epicurus. Sentimental liberalism is Christianity without the Stoic note. Dogmatic orthodoxy is Christianity sadly in need of Plato's searchlight of sincerity. Sacerdotal ecclesiasticism is Christianity that has lost the Aristotelian disinterestedness of devotion to intellectual and social ends higher and wider than its own institutional aggrandisement."

ROME AND THE FREE-THINKERS.

PROFOUND disquietude has been caused in the Roman Catholic world by the great congress of free-thinkers held in Rome last month. According to the *Osservatore Romano*, innumerable telegrams have reached the Vatican from all classes of people in Italy protesting against this "satanic congress"; and the Pope was recently impelled to institute in the basilicas of Rome "a solemn function of atonement for the outrage to divine Majesty and for the vindication of the honor and good name of the city." In a letter to the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome, the Pope has expressed himself as follows:

"The intelligence which pretends to be independent of God is guilty of sacrilege toward Him. The demonstration becomes infinitely more serious when it is remembered that it has been made in Rome. Altho the powers of hell can not prevail against the church, nevertheless the meeting of these forces in an International Congress of Freethinkers has in it something of the nature of an outrage, and a provocation toward Rome, the tranquil and venerated seat of Christ's vicar. We consider that it is an offense against God, and against us, and we feel deeply grieved."

The Rome correspondent of the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.)

describes the congress in semi-satirical vein, declaring that it was "a wonderful success in many ways," and that "there was not a dull moment in it from start to finish." France sent over a thousand delegates, and Spain three hundred, while Belgium and Germany were also strong. The United States was represented by Moncure D. Conway, Dr. J. B. Wilson, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Mangasarian, of Chicago. A procession to the marble tablet near the Porta Pia, which commemorates the triumphal entry of Victor Emmanuel into Rome (September 20, 1870), and speech-making around the statues of Giordano Bruno and Garibaldi, were among the most spectacular features of the convention, which ended, according to *The Tablet*, in "babel and pandemonium" and "a complete schism in the ranks of the free-thinkers."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* says:

"The assembling of this congress on the anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's entry into Rome was a fitting way of celebrating the spoliation of the Holy Father. This gathering of inveterate foes of Christianity under the very shadow of the Vatican proclaims to the world that the would-be destroyers of Christianity thoroughly appreciate the importance, from their point of view, of lessening the influence of the Holy See in every possible manner. The papacy as the bulwark of Christianity they hate with an undying atred. They are convinced that if they could conquer the papacy they would have but little difficulty in dealing with the various Protestant sects.

"One of the leading lights of this freethinker's congress was Professor Haeckel, of Jena, author of 'The Riddle of the Universe,' which seeks to trace to material causes the existence of man, of the world, and of all that is in it. . . . Naturally enough this champion of bold materialism heartily approves of the war Combes is making upon the church in France. In last Tuesday's congress he proposed that a message be sent to the Premier of France 'congratulating him upon his struggle for the right of human thought against theocratic oppression and also for what he has accomplished for the separation of church and state.' It is quite natural that a person who would enthrone matter above God should congratulate one who is making war upon God's church.

"Professor Haeckel and his fellow atheists acted logically in selecting Rome as the place for holding their congress. In doing so they let it be known that they are convinced that before their atheistic crusade can be crowned with success the spiritual power of the papacy must be broken."

The free-thinkers' side of the argument is presented by Joseph McCabe, an English delegate to the congress, who transcribes his impressions in *The Literary Guide* (London). He says, in part:

"The meeting was of unprecedented importance. In every part and every feature of it there was a lesson. This lesson was the decay of Catholicism in the Latin countries. English people have generally no conception of the rapidity with which this is proceeding. They may learn that this thousand delegates from France represent a new country from that of the religious magazines. They represent thirty out of the forty million people of France. They run two daily anti-clerical journals with huge circulations, and have a network of branch societies all over France. The Conseil Municipal of Paris had officially given its adhesion to the congress by a large majority. The hundreds of Spaniards represented something like a thousand rationalistic centers in that country. The thousands of Italians represented the Italian nation in an unmistakable way. Their Government lent us the Collegio Romano, and gave us most important privileges and inducements to attend. Not, of course, that the Government—a Catholic Government under a Catholic monarchy—subscribed to the ideas of the congress. Merely, it recognized how far it represented the Italian people of to-day and their aspirations. Numbers of municipalities had also given in their adhesion to the congress. There is no possibility of misinterpreting the significance or exaggerating the importance of these facts.

"I say, then, that this congress marks a most serious stage in the history of the Catholic Church and of religion generally. Such an event was not dreamed of even by free-thinkers ten years ago. The old power is dead. As one stands in the capital and sees the Christian churches rising on the broken ruins of the older civilization, one realizes the point of the saying about the papacy brooding like a ghost over the remains of the empire. Now paganism reappears. You see, as you look down over the Forum Romanum, how the Italian Government has taken down and removed a church in order to bring back to light some part of the ancient structures. It is a symbol of the new procedure. Once more into the light comes the structure of humanism, and the papal *débris* are being cleared away. Rome may yet be the center of all that is best in the humanist culture of the days to come."

A NEW PORTRAYAL OF THE TRIUMPHANT CHRIST.

THE picture reproduced herewith is the work of Arthur Feudel, a well-known artist of the impressionist school of Holland. It was conceived in the spirit of the New-Testament utterance, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," and depicts Jesus standing on the globe with hands outstretched, as saying, "I have overcome the world." An account of the picture and the artist is given in *The American Art Journal* (New York, October, 8), from which we quote:

"LO, I AM WITH YOU ALWAY."

(From a Painting by Arthur Feudel.)

"There is no end to the efforts of ambitious and imaginative artists to depict adequately the divine historic figure that looms in solitary grandeur across the nineteen centuries of the Christian era. Not the least among these efforts is the full-length figure of Jesus, recently painted by Arthur Feudel. It represents the Savior of mankind standing upon the globe, the cross and the crown of thorns lying on the ground, and behind him a celestial radiance surmounted by a star. The attitude, the expression of the seraphic countenance, the divine hands outstretched in beneficent invitation, combine to indicate the moment of Christ's utterance to his disciples of the memorable words: 'Lo, I am with you alway.'"

Arthur Feudel, the creator of this picture, was born near Chemnitz in Saxony. His early art-training was received in Meissen, Dresden, Munich

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A GROUP OF PEACE DELEGATES ON THE STEPS OF THE STATE HOUSE IN BOSTON.

and Paris. Several years ago he came to this country. His first American pictures were portraits of Western people, rugged, full of character, "lighted with gleams of power and invincible purpose." He now resides in New York, and a number of his portraits and genre pictures have been seen at the exhibitions of the National Academy and the American Water Color Society.

RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE Thirteenth International Peace Congress, which met in Boston from October 3 to 7, was not without its distinctively religious features. The presiding officer of the convention, Mr. Robert Treat Paine, is a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and among those who took an active part in the proceedings were an English bishop, a Jewish rabbi, and a Hindu monk. "What was said not to have occurred since the time of the Emperor Constantine," observes the New York *Outlook*, "was the union of Jews and Christians, including Catholics and many denominations of Protestants, in calling and supporting a morning prayer-meeting during the congress."

The opening address at the convention, delivered by Secretary of State Hay, was permeated with the religious spirit. He said, in part:

"We have all recently read that wonderful sermon on war by Count Tolstoy, in which a spirit of marvelous lucidity and fire, absolutely detached from geographical or political conditions, speaks the Word as it has been given him to speak it, and as no other living man could have done. As you read, with an aching heart, his terrible arraignment of war, feeling that as a man you are partly responsible for all human atrocities, you wait with impatience for the remedy he shall propose, and you find it is—religion. Yes, that is the remedy. If all would do right, nobody would do wrong—nothing is plainer. It is a counsel of perfection, satisfactory to prophets and saints, to be reached in God's good time. But you are here to consult together to see whether the generation now alive may not do something to hasten the coming of the acceptable day, the appearance on earth of the beatific vision. . . . I can only bid you Godspeed in your work. The task you have set yourselves, the purpose to which you are devoted, have won the praise of earth and the blessing of heaven since the morning of time. The noblest of all the beatitudes is the consecration promised the peacemakers. Even if in our time we may not win the wreath of olive; even if we may not hear the golden clamor of the trumpets celebrating the reign of universal and enduring peace, it is something to have desired it, to have worked for it in the measure of our forces. And if you now reap no visible guerdon of your labors, the peace of God that passes understanding will be your all-sufficient reward."

One result of the convention discussions has been to quicken the churches throughout the country to unusual activity in behalf of the cause of peace. In Boston itself a large committee of ministers of all the leading denominations was formed, to arrange meetings in the various churches on the Sunday preceding the congress, and to emphasize the special duties of Christians in the peace cause. This spirit of enthusiasm is reflected in the religious press. *Unity* (Chicago) affirms its belief that the Boston convention represents "the most prophetic movement in our civilization"; and *The Universalist Leader* (Boston) says: "There is a thrill of joy felt by every high-minded person at the sound of this note of promise for humanity." *The Christian Herald* (New York) comments:

"We believe this country has a high mission among the nations, which it is destined to fulfil, and that this mission lies in the direction of international fraternization. Ours was the first Government to take a stand in favor of arbitration treaties, altho France, having quickly adopted the idea, has won the honorable distinction of having concluded three such treaties within a little more than a year. But, notwithstanding Hague congresses, arbitration courts, and peace gatherings, the truth must be admitted that the real plane of peace negotiations has not yet been reached by any modern effort. It does not consist in the safeguarding of commercial interests, the protection of concessionaries, the defense of citizenship, or the elevation of national prestige, tho all of these are, in their proper relation, entirely appropriate as subjects of international agreement. The nation which indulges the hope of world peace must take the larger view—the higher ground. Even at the risk of being misunderstood, it must urge, with the utmost unselfishness, the doctrine of universal fraternization, of peace and international friendship for their own sake alone, and not for the benefits they will assure to trade, or the new fields they will throw open to commercial exploitation. . . . . .

"Until we love peace for itself, as a divine messenger deserving

the world's best welcome; until we recognize the great truth that all men are brothers, children of our heavenly Father, whose will it is that we should dwell in unity; until we learn to regard war and its horrible accompaniments as unworthy of the toleration of human beings, and are convinced that no principle can ever be settled by violence—in a word, until we have the true spirit of Christ in our hearts, with love for all human kind, peace will stay on her inaccessible height, with folded wing.

"This is the lesson for our cabinets and peace congresses. Ultimate peace must come through sacrifice, through renunciation, through brotherly love. And the nation which has the courage, born of supreme confidence in God, to show the way and to take the initiative, will achieve such honor and glory as no other nation has ever known."

MR. MEREDITH'S IDEAS ON THE MARRIAGE TIE.

TO those who believe, as do a majority of religious people everywhere, that marriage is a divine institution, Mr. George Meredith's recent advocacy of a terminable system of marriage appears revolting and immoral. His views on the subject, which have caused a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic, were expressed in conversation with a representative of the London *Daily Mail*, and are reported in that paper as follows:

"It is a question to my mind whether a young girl married, say, at eighteen, utterly ignorant of life, knowing little, as such a girl would, of the man she is marrying, or of any other man, or of the world at all, should be condemned to live with him for the rest of her life. She falls out of sympathy with him, say, has no common taste with him, nothing to share with him, no real communication with him except a physical one. The life is nearly intolerable. Yet many married women go on with it from habit, or because the world terrorizes them.

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GEORGE MEREDITH IN CONVERSATION WITH SARAH GRAND.

A photograph taken in the garden of Mr. Meredith's Surrey home. Sarah Grand is on his left.

"Certainly, however, one day these present conditions of marriage will be changed. Marriage will be allowed for a certain period, say ten years, or—well, I do not want to specify any particular time. The state will see that sufficient money is put by during that time to provide for and educate children; perhaps the state will take charge of this fund.

"There will be a devil of an uproar before such a change can be made! It will be a great shock, but look back and see what shocks there have been, and what changes have nevertheless taken place in this marriage business in the past!

"The difficulty is to make English people face such a problem. They want to live under discipline more than any nation in the world. They won't look ahead—especially the governing people. And you must have philosophy; tho it is more than you can hope to get English people to admit the bare name of philosophy into their discussion of such a question. Again and again, notably in their criticism of America, you see how the English people will persist in regarding any new trait as a sign of disease. Yet it is a sign of health."

Mr. Meredith's remarks are in the nature of a contribution to a discussion on the marriage question which has been going on for several weeks in the London *Daily Mail*. Among those who have participated in the controversy, besides Mr. Meredith himself, may be mentioned "John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigie), Miss Florence Warden, Miss Helen Mathers, and H. B. Marriott-Watson. Mrs. Craigie's view of the matter is that "women, where their feelings are in question, are not selfish enough; they appraise themselves not too dearly, but far too cheaply; it is the suicidal unselfishness of women which makes the selfishness of the modern bachelor possible." Mr. Marriott-Watson admits the evils of the present condition, but adds: "I do not think that the cure lies in Mr. Meredith's limitation of the duration of marriage to a term of years, but rather in divorce laws which recognize that only sentiment excuses the marriage relation."

The Church Times (London) condemns Mr. Meredith's suggestion in caustic terms, declaring that he "has deliberately put himself outside the pale of civilization," in proposing a "leasehold arrangement as cold-blooded in its cruelty as it is offensive to the Christian community." The London *Guardian* (Anglican) comments:

"His 'revolutionary suggestion' may, we hope, induce many thoughtless Christians to see that in this matter we are standing near the edge of a precipice. . . . There are hundreds and thousands of men and women who would be insulted if they were told that they were not Christians, but who, nevertheless, tacitly accept the loose and wholly unchristian ideas about the marriage tie, which they readily imbibe from popular fiction or from up-to-date journalism. There is hardly any subject on which clear and definite church teaching is more sorely needed, and (we fear we must add) on which it is less commonly given. Upon all who call themselves Christians it should be impressed that the laxer view of the marriage tie is wholly inconsistent with the law of Christ, and we should also seek to convince all thoughtful citizens, whether they profess Christianity or not, that it is equally inconsistent with the moral welfare and the ultimate happiness of mankind. . . . Here, as elsewhere, Christian teaching and human experience are at one, for Christian teaching represents the utterance of One Who knew what was in man."

A New York clergyman, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer (Unitarian), has this to say (as reported in the New York *Times*):

"Mr. Meredith's proposal is not new. It has an almost exact parallel in Plato's 'Republic,' in which the man marrying at thirty and the woman at twenty-six were obliged to live pure lives for ten years. After that moral delinquencies were not to be counted against them. But neither Plato nor Mr. Meredith seems to understand that marriage in the highest sense is a sacrament. All the highest relations of life are spiritual and exist between human souls. I go as far as the Roman Catholic Church in the belief in a spiritual marriage, and in the sanctity of that marriage.

"The sure prevention for the tendency for married persons to weary of each other is that they should meet as human souls in something higher than either of them—as an unfailing source of life and joy. Divorce is bad enough, but the free-love idea underlying Mr. Meredith's suggestion is infinitely worse. It is uncivilizing. I do not attach the slightest importance to it."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN MILITARY EXPERTS ON KUROPATKIN'S STAND AT MUKDEN.

TWO conflicting statements of fact were perplexing the military experts of Europe on the eve of Kuropatkin's stand at Mukden last week. The general, said one story, had established a very strong rear-guard—perhaps half the army that escaped from Liao-Yang—at Mukden. Southward from that sacred city spread the Russian cavalry, while to the southeast and to the southwest were raiding parties and reconnoitering forces. Along the road between Mukden and Tieling Kuropatkin's men were holding the railway, and within Tieling itself a strong Russian force was preparing for the future retirement of the main army.

While the military experts of certain London dailies were interpreting this set of facts, in harmony with their brethren on the Continent, to mean, in the words of the Manchester *Guardian*, that "however strenuously the Russians may resist the Japanese advance at Mukden, they have no intention of fighting a pitched battle there on the scale of the Liao-Yang engagement," another set of facts was simultaneously inspiring other interpretations in differently instructed contemporaries. The Japanese were declared to have abandoned all preparations for an advance upon Mukden, and Kuropatkin was concentrating for an offensive movement. His next stand, whether "offensive defensive," or otherwise, would evidently be south of the old Manchu capital.

There was one point which afforded a basis of substantial agreement in the medley of expert opinion that ensued. Kuropatkin had to hold on to Mukden until the last possible moment. Whatever he might be doing or omitting, there was no doubt on that head in the expert mind. The London *Standard* put the psychology of Kuropatkin thus:

"Nothing less than absolute necessity would induce Kuropatkin to evacuate Mukden without making his enemies pay as dearly as possible for possession of the city. If war could be conducted with an exclusive regard to military principles, it might, perhaps, be the wiser course to fall back to Tieling. But no general, in a struggle where great national interests are at stake, has ever been able to disregard political considerations. Even on purely military grounds, it would be well to show the Japanese that their success at Liao-Yang has yet to shake the nerve of the Russian army. When the importance attached to Mukden by the Chinese, and the disastrous moral effect which would be produced if it were surrendered without a blow, are taken into account, the reasons for standing acquire overwhelming weight. It is possible, of course, that Kuropatkin may make a show of giving battle to the last moment, and then fall back when the Japanese attack is developed. But in that case he would tacitly confess that he is conscious of inferiority, and the Russians would be proved unable to maintain an equal struggle with the Japanese during the present campaign."

On the continent of Europe, expert opinion was, on the whole, inclined to expect Kuropatkin's retirement to Tieling after a resistance of no very serious kind. "It is therefore probable," declared the French military organ, *Armée et Marine* (Paris), "that before long there will be another formidable shock between the two antagonists, as a result of which the Russians will methodically retire behind their defenses at Tieling, while Marshal Oyama will solidly establish his winter quarters at Mukden and will establish, facing the Russians, a powerful defensive screen destined to protect the political and military organization of the huge piece of Manchuria that his soldiers conquered by fierce fighting, and which will not be given up without armed intervention of the Powers." The organ of the German general staff, the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), was less positive. "It is still doubtful," it said on the eve of the fighting, "whether Kuropatkin will accept a new battle at Mukden or wait until he reaches Tieling." But the military expert of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) was strongly inclined to the view that there would be a battle at Mukden, which, he thought, must result in a decisive blow to Kuropatkin, unless that commander modified his conception of the defensive radically. Kuropatkin, thinks this authority, does not, in spite of all the praise he has received, really understand defensive strategy and tactics at all. He can not control a rear guard, and unless he speedily learns from experience, this fact may cost Russia dear. He has shown repeatedly, we are further told, that he can not meet a flanking movement with the necessary energy and quickness of resource. Kuropatkin's defensive, in a word, is too "passive":

"Any position, no matter how widely it may be extended, can always be outflanked provided the defender remains passive. This blunder has hitherto been manifest everywhere throughout the Russian defensive, as well in the strategical sense as in the tactical. Isolated assaults in the final moments of the crisis of battle are meaningless as regards the great whole of the operation. They reveal courage, self-sacrifice on the part of individual corps, in the most brilliant light, but they cast a shadow upon the military leadership, which is inadequate to orderly conduct and completion of the battle. As Kuropatkin did not, on the Taitse, find a position meeting all his requirements and bringing him victory, he will seek in vain for such a position on the Hun River, the Tschai River, and the Tsin River if he fails to hit upon the one successful method of getting the benefit of it—active defense. This consists in occupation of the positions chosen with the absolutely indispensable number of troops, and in holding in readiness the entire force thus deployed, so that the latter may be advanced to the counter attack wherever the enemy is making preparations to assault or to outflank, preparations which must, of course, be at once discovered and reported by the cavalry. By this method of defense—however small, comparatively, the front may be in extent—command is retained of the widest possible area within which the flanks and the line of retreat may be jeopardized. A condition precedent to active defense is eligibility of the ground."

But for the most elaborate consideration of Kuropatkin's tactical and strategical embarrassments prior to his stand of last week we are indebted to the military expert of the Paris *Temps*:

"Is Kuropatkin disposed to brave the hazards of a great encounter, and will he give the signal for it by making a stand below Mukden?

"Certain military experts advise him not to do it and to continue to retire toward the north, luring the Japanese in his rear. They extol retrograde warfare, the Scythian tactics which, in 1812, availed Kutusoff against Napoleon. This reminder suggests itself in a particular manner just now, in accordance with a vague resemblance which is thought to be observed between the battle of Liao-Yang and that of Borodino, and also by this fortuitous circumstance that after an interval of ninety-two years the second falls, like the first, on the fateful day of September 4.

"Notwithstanding this detail, to which importance could be ascribed only by yielding to a spirit of superstition, the military situation of the Russians in 1904 calls for other strategical measures than those which were in vogue in 1812. Then the absence of roads and the distance to be traversed were, for Napoleon's Grand Army, causes of weakness so great that, upon penetrating to the heart of Russia, it was inevitably destined to perish there. But the Japanese, by advancing into Manchuria, are not sensibly weakening themselves. They have at their disposal there, for their supplies, the railway which Russia herself took care to construct along their line of communication.

"Kutusoff, beaten at Borodino, was right in abandoning Moscow to the French, since in sacrificing the city he abandoned them to famine and death. But Kuropatkin could not evacuate Mukden without inflicting a serious reverse upon himself. He would accentuate by this act his first want of success, the significance of which is still undetermined at the present time and the importance of which must increase in proportion to the time he allows to elapse before getting his revenge. He would have the appearance of abandoning Port Arthur. He would render more difficult, for the future, his return to Liao-Yang, where the Japanese are beginning to fortify. Finally, Mukden is a political trophy of which he knows the full value, and which he could not abandon without defending to the last.

"It is the old Manchu capital. If Peking is to-day the administrative center of the Chinese Empire, Mukden is its legendary and traditional center. There was the cradle of the reigning dynasty.

There repose, in the sacred tombs, the remains of the departed sovereigns. The manifesto in which the Mikado expressed the hope that those tombs would soon be guarded by Japanese soldiers has not been forgotten. These words, already several months old, were not, perhaps, uttered casually. Perhaps they veiled a secret understanding, the evidences of which may be seen in the eagerness of Chinese functionaries to defer to the wishes of the Japanese, in the haste which the latter display to restore in Manchuria the Chinese administration, reserving to themselves the organization of primary education, finally, in the equivocal attitude of the Jan-joon of Mukden, of whom the Russians complain that they find him, for some time, particularly retiring and recalcitrant. If this understanding exists, the evacuation of Mukden might render it effective and patent. Hence all comparison with the events of 1812 becomes, for the Russians, ironical and unfortunate. This time it is they who find themselves in the position in which the French were placed at the autumn of that fatal year. Having entered ill-advisedly into Mukden, that Chinese Moscow, they fall back, upon the commencement of winter, along an immense and precarious line of communication, and, expelled from southern Manchuria by the Japanese unaided, they run the risk of seeing themselves expelled from northern Manchuria by a combination of Japanese and Chinese.

"A great battle may put a speedy end to this exodus and reestablish at a blow the whole aspect of affairs. It is a new move to make. It is the more serious, once again, in that it follows upon an unfortunate event and that a second want of success may deal a definitive blow to Russian prestige in the Far East. Prudence, accordingly, advises here to weigh with a special care the chances for and the chances against. The elements of this examination are found in considerations relative to the effective forces and in considerations relative to the choice of position.

"From the point of view of the effectives, the situation of the Russian commander seems established by the imminent arrival of the sixth Siberian corps, half of which is already at Mukden, while the rest will be detrained about the 3d of the present month. That date past, he could rely only upon the eighth corps from Europe, which has still to prepare for the imperial reviews at Kishineff and Odessa and which will not be available in the Far East for another fifty days. On the other hand, some twelve days are estimated to be the time necessary for the Japanese to overcome the resistance of the Russian outposts and to effect the forward movements which would bring them into the plains of Mukden early in October.

"It is, therefore, approximately about this period that the great encounter would take place. The battle would be fought along the banks of the Hun-ho. The Russians, resting on the river and covering their line of communications, would there resist in front the main Japanese attacks and in flank the secondary attacks directed either from the mountains, or from the Liao River and Chinese territory.

"This position is not splendid. It might even be regarded as one of the most mediocre. By fighting south of the river, Kuropatkin would have an obstacle behind him and would run the risk of compromising his retreat. Should he establish himself on the river itself? He would paralyze himself there and would moreover expose himself to being turned, as he very nearly was on the Taitse River.

"All these reasons are not propitious in determining the choice of the Russian general in favor of Mukden. As, on the other hand, he retains control of his own movements, and as in his defensive he fully disposes of the initiative which Marshal Oyama has not yet succeeded in taking from him, it may be that he will adopt the alternative of offering at Mukden only a semblance of resistance, and that he will prefer to go and await the Japanese at Tieling."

The question of motive, in Kuropatkin's case, was otherwise put by the military expert of the London *Times:*

"If, as seems possible, Kuropatkin may yet receive the command of the two armies of Manchuria if he can score a victory, knowledge of the fact would not incline him to inaction, while the feeling in the army itself is not a matter to which he can close his eyes. At a recent banquet at Mukden, following a presentation of colors to certain regiments, General Baron Stackelberg drank to the health of General Kuropatkin, who was present, and coupled with it a toast 'to the march on Liau-Yang.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MUTUAL HATREDS OF THE RUSSIAN GENERALS.

IT seems characteristic of a Russian military reputation to sprout like the banyan at home without inspiring a suspicion of its existence in the press of the rest of Europe. Those unsympathetic interpreters of Muscovite militarism, the newspapers of Vienna, would have us believe that the solution of this autocratic riddle depends upon who hates whom. By collating the several hypotheses of the *Neue Freie Presse*, the *Reichswehr*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Fremdenblatt*, for instance, there results the impression that Alexeieff hates Kuropatkin, Kuropatkin hates Sakaroff, the Minister of War, Gripenberg hates Kuropatkin, and Stoessel hates Alexeieff. Such details, even if they be accurate—and the French press insists that Kuropatkin hates not Sakaroff but Zilinsky—may seem of no great consequence to the lay mind. In reality, as we learn from the *Neue Freie Presse* itself, they constitute not only a key to the reign of Nicholas II., but a commentary on the strategy of the Russo-Japanese campaign. Once it has been ascertained precisely whom a military genius hates, it is possible to determine with what grand ducal clique he affiliates. If we find that he affiliates with the "old" St. Petersburg court party, his appointment to high command means a coming abandonment of the "Kuropatkin plan." This is the point of view from which the appointment of General Gripenberg to the command of the second Manchurian army is to be regarded.

The general is said to contemplate taking the field early next year with an army of from 150,000 to 200,000 men. How little known he is to western Europe may be inferred from the London *Standard's* statement that he is a German Protestant from Livonia, whereas the London *News* tells us that he is a Finn, basing certain poetical reflections upon the fact. He owes his appointment to the Grand Duke Vladimir, according to the *Echo de Paris*, and therefore he must hate Kuropatkin. But the *Figaro* (Paris) tells us that he and Kuropatkin are warm friends. In any event, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), a grand duke will be sent out to the Far East as supreme overlord to keep the peace. His services in such a capacity are much needed, declares the military *Reichswehr*, which thus outlines the anomalies of the mutual antipathy between Alexeieff and Kuropatkin:

"The exotic war in the Far East has again brought forth a phenomenon unique of its kind in military history. Admiral Ievgeny Ivanovitch Alexeieff retains supreme command over the forces of Russia in the Far East, that is to say, over the two Manchurian armies and the Ussuri army, and may thus be regarded as the first naval officer of all time to be entrusted with the supreme control, in the capacity of commander-in-chief, over three armies. One instinctively turns to the past of this admiral, which may explain how it is possible for the conduct of a land war of vast dimensions to be entrusted to a naval officer. Alexeieff graduated from the corps of St. Petersburg naval cadets, made two circumnavigations of the globe, was four years naval attaché in Paris, and subsequently commanded a cruiser, a small fleet in east Asiatic waters and a squadron of maneuver before he was made ruler of the Kwang-Tung region in 1899 and viceroy in the Far East in August, 1903.

"From this half-political, half-naval career one can not, with the best will in the world, surmise what can have even incidentally recommended his employment as commander-in-chief of the land forces. But even the organization of the headquarters staff of this commander-in-chief and admiral is little in keeping with the customary organization of such a supreme authority. Thus Lieutenant-General Zilinsky, billeted as chief of general staff to Alexeieff, is not, in the matter of past service or experience, superior to his equal in age, Lieutenant-General Victorovitch Sakaroff, who acts as chief of general staff in Kuropatkin's subordinate military command. Rather is the superiority on the side of the latter, who has acted as commander of a corps and of a division. There is lacking any reason to behold in Zilinsky, with all respect for his military talents, a man capable of assisting in the capacity of a Moltke, so to speak, at the side of the commander-in-chief-admiral in the supreme conduct of the land war. We are therefore confronted by a riddle, by

the inexplicable fact that the post of commander-in-chief on land seems to have been entrusted to a naval officer within whose province it has never come to make a first-hand, expert study of the operations of a land war independent of naval operations, or of the conduct of a large army.

"Admiral Alexeieff bears also the title of an administrative ruler and enjoys, so far as the political administration is concerned, such independence that he has, not without justice, been styled a viceroy in the Far East. As long as the Russian fleet in the Far East still possessed any considerable freedom of action and the naval operations remained in the foreground, it seemed perfectly proper to entrust supreme command of the fighting forces in the Far East to the viceroy-admiral—all the more, since the land forces consisted only of two or three corps which were scattered over the vast expanse of the theater of war. It will be remembered that during this initial phase of the operations, the telegraphed reports from the front were signed always by Admiral Alexeieff or his chief of general staff Zilinsky, already named, or by his quartermaster-general, Major Flug. But as the land operations developed and as the organization of the first Manchurian army under Kuropatkin progressed, the telegraphed reports from the front were sent directly to the Czar or to the headquarters staff in St. Petersburg and were signed only by Kuropatkin or by his chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Sakaroff. In the channel of communication there was thus manifested an avoidance of the commander-in-chief, a direct connection between Kuropatkin's army headquarters and the Czar, the headquarters staff or the Ministry of War. This produced an unfavorable impression and would have been inexplicable if Admiral Alexeieff were in fact responsible for the supreme conduct of the operations in the Far East as a whole. Herein, however, lies the solution of the riddle already mentioned. The threads of the supreme command are not really concentrated in the hands of Alexeieff, nominally commander-in-chief, but, passing around him, they center in St. Petersburg, where the real conduct of the war is to be looked for."

The statement contained in the last sentence seems to reflect the general impression made upon the organs of western Europe by the appointment of General Gripenberg. The grand dukes, that is to say, mean to conduct the war from St. Petersburg. The *Echo de Paris*, which ever since the Czar's mother lost influence, has succeeded the Paris *Figaro* as the purveyor of inside information regarding the affairs of the Russian court, declares that "chaos" prevails among the grand dukes regarding the conduct of the campaign. That is why, asserts the *Neue Freie Press*, there is neither method nor coherence in Kuropatkin's recent proceedings at the front. It analyzes his movements since the battle at Liao-Yang, and asserts that they can not be reconciled with any consistent theory of military operations. It deals with Admiral Alexeieff in the following trenchant style:

"The whispers of the recall of Viceroy Alexeieff from the Far East seem to be condensing into a fact that looms directly ahead. The admiral appears to have been summoned to St. Petersburg 'to hear the word of the Emperor,' and it is said he is not to go back. But even if he is to be entrusted with the continuance of the viceroyalty in the Far East, his absence from Harbin must last for from six to eight weeks, so that upon his return to the scene of his former but little praiseworthy activities, he must find many things changed. Admiral Alexeieff was named viceroy of Russia in East Asia in August of last year, and he can not be denied the credit for having brought about many a misfortune in the slightly more than a year of his official activity. As the representative, under the highest protection, of the old St. Petersburg court party, this *alter ego* of the Czar in the Far East has done more for his party than for Russia. All the military and diplomatic errors and oversights that have been occasioned in the Far East must be set down to his account. Inadequate preparation for war and at the same time provocation of armed conflict with Japan to such an extent that he allowed the conciliatory communications of the St. Petersburg Government, intended for Tokyo, to lie in his desk at Port Arthur, thus strengthening the suspicions of the Japanese as to the intentions of Russia, must be laid at his door, as well as the carelessness with which he permitted the night attack of the Japanese torpedo flotilla upon the Russian fleet sunk in slumber before Port Arthur. This successful assault is the source of all the subsequent defeats of the Russians, for with the loss of command of the sea in the Far East ended the possibility of obstructing, or at least limiting the freedom of movement of the Japanese in the transport of troops over the water. Not until after the departure of Alexeieff from Port Arthur were troops, ammunition, and food supplies brought to this fortress, and only then were the necessary supplementary fortifications constructed. The viceroy had prepared for nothing and if, nevertheless, Port Arthur, under the command of the energetic and capable General Stoessel, has made so heroic and unexpectedly long a resistance, Alexeieff has no share of credit in it.

"Furthermore, the admiral, who may be a capable naval officer but who is a poor general, sowed the seed of Kuropatkin's mishaps in the Manchurian theater of operations, for Stackelberg's attempt to put an end to the siege, an attempt which collapsed on June 15 at Wafangku, was peculiarly the work of the viceroy and of the old St. Petersburg court party. How many brave soldiers had to lose their lives in repairing Alexeieff's blunder and in extricating Stackelberg, who had already been given up for lost! Finally, it must be ascribed to Alexeieff that Kuropatkin, notwithstanding that there were sufficient troops in the Far East, had to confront the Japanese at Liao-Yang with insufficient forces, for the viceroy seems to have held back large numbers of troops to assure his own personal safety in Harbin. In any case, he did prevent Linevitch's corps at Vladivostok, where it was leading a peaceful existence, from hurrying to the main army. The list of Alexeieff's faults and failures is far from exhausted with these, and generals as well as officers of the Russian army in Manchuria will breathe freely when they learn that the viceroy with the unlucky hand is recalled."

Alexeieff, however, has on his side too many grand dukes for his disgrace even to be considered, in the opinion of certain Paris papers. If recalled, it will be simply to receive further honors. Kuropatkin is said to be the doomed man, while of Gripenberg the Paris *Gaulois*, Russia's stanch friend, prints this:

"General Gripenberg, commander-in-chief of the second army of Manchuria, is one of the most eminent personalities of the high Russian command, and the nomination that places him in the first rank fully consecrates a career already very splendid and which warrants the hopes of his friends—for General Gripenberg has many of them. Public opinion has long since ranked him as one of the master minds of the art of war, as one having all the qualities which characterize great captains great leaders of men, and which, for that very reason, permit his native land to found upon him, in the hour of agony and peril, hopes of the most justifiable kind.

"Like almost all the generals of the present Russian army, Gripenberg, who is now sixty-six, is a knight of the Cross of St. George, received by him in the campaign of Turkestan in 1867 and 1868.

"The new commander-in-chief of the army of Manchuria likewise took part, as a colonel of the regiment of Moscow of the guard, in that heroic and superb Russo-Turkish campaign which remains forever a model of courage, a school of military heroism, the brilliant examples of which are revived in the exploits of their descendants. It was in the course of the war of 1877 that he was made general. Later he filled various important posts in the army. But it is more particularly as a tactician, as a strategist, and as an administrator combined that General Gripenberg has rapidly won a great and a merited reputation.

"He is to-day, beyond doubt, one of the past masters of Russian military science, one of those whose opinion is law and whose technical capacity is no longer disputed by any one. His experience as a military instructor of the troops is incomparable. It is equaled only by the lofty moral authority he wields over the minds of his subordinates. General Gripenberg is loved and respected by all. He has a wonderful acquaintancee with the psychology of the Russian soldier, and has always known how to have himself obeyed without losing the affection of the very ones against whom the severe exigencies of discipline oblige him at times to take measures. To say everything in a word, the new commander-in-chief of this second Russian army is a wholly superior man.

"The brilliant results obtained by his administration of the military district of Vilna, the last post he filled, suffice, moreover, to attest fully his merit, which is of the highest order. It must not be forgotten, indeed, that the commander of this Lithuanian region, adjacent to Germany and of such great strategic importance,

like that of Kieff, has always been a sort of touchstone to test the professional capacity of him who assumes responsibility for it. General Gripenberg succeeded there so brilliantly that we may rest assured of the signal services which this eminent leader is about to render the cause of his country, already maintained by him at different times on the field of battle."

Nor is he seriously involved in the mutual hatreds of the Russian generals, suspects the London *Standard*, which warns us:

"If we could trust all the gossip which comes from St. Petersburg through Paris, it would be safe to infer that the Japanese will be materially helped by divisions in the Russian command, rivalries among the generals, and intrigues against Kuropatkin. The appointment of the veteran Dragomiroff as generalissimo is openly discussed, and this rumor is counterbalanced by another, which tells us that the place will be taken by the Grand Duke Nicholas. If an appointment of this kind is made, it will be Admiral Alexeieff who is superseded. General Kuropatkin would still retain the command of his army, tho the post would be unpleasant in the last degree if he were to be supervised by General Dragomiroff, who parades a personal dislike for him with small regard for decency. The supposed incompatibilities between Generals Kuropatkin and Gripenberg are made the text for much edifying guesswork."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH DISCOURAGEMENT OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

IT is not altogether apparent to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* whether Mr. Roosevelt is taking the initiative in the constitution of a fresh peace conference of the Powers as "a kind of sequel" to that of The Hague some five years ago, or whether it is "a different kind of congress." Whichever it be, asserts this authority, who speaks from the resources of a thorough knowledge of diplomatic opinion in the French capital, Mr. Roosevelt's project will attain the proportions of a perfunctory success only. To quote:

"The idea will at the present moment scarcely excite popular enthusiasm or meet with anything but a *succès d'estime* for the distinguished President of the United States on the part of foreign governments. If any such suggestion comes before the war is over, the belligerents might see in it disguised mediation. If, on the other hand, it is only put forward after the war is over, it would probably lead to little more than pious aspirations, such as those that figured so prominently at the last peace conference. On that occasion international arbitration received a powerful impetus and the machinery for its application was amply provided. That is the best, if not the only, practical result it has had as yet. But the time would scarcely seem to have come for another gathering of the kind."

The absence of anything that could be called a "glow of feeling" in France favorable to Mr. Roosevelt's design of summoning another peace conference seems to the London *Statist* to be founded on "a just appreciation of the facts of the situation," while the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) even reads this country a lecture:

"In any event, there is reason for congratulation that these peaceful dispositions should manifest themselves in America, and especially that it should be Mr. Roosevelt who makes himself their champion. For a long time the partizans of peace in militarized Europe had pointed out, as an example to the Old World, the peaceful American democracy, despising military glory and the spirit of conquest. Now, so great a change seems to have been produced in the spirit of the Americans that it could be asked whether the New World is not about to fall into the errors of old Europe. Imperialism had appeared, and, in its wake, war and militarism. The United States had planted its flag as far as the Philippines by passing through Hawaii. Not only the big-headed and conquering fever had taken possession of the United States, but its very manner of practising diplomacy seemed capable of becoming an element of disturbance. The United States made use of it toward other Powers with a lack of self-restraint in comparison with which what has been called the new diplomacy seemed almost an old game. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt had appeared as the most imperialist of American statesmen. It is therefore matter for congratulation to hear him speak now, to see him act, in favor of peace and arbitration. It is to be hoped that the international policy of the United States will always be inspired by these principles. Otherwise one would be obliged to conclude that the Americans only reserve peace, through the medium of arbitration, for others."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

NOTICE TO YOUNGHUSBAND.—"So far as China and Tibet are concerned," says a writer in the Moscow *Viedomosti*, "and above all so far as Russia is concerned, the treaty negotiated by Colonel Younghusband is good for nothing."

THIS SOUNDS FAMILIAR.—"It is the private opinion of Japanese officials in London, who have never shared the premature anticipations of the public," says the London *Saturday Review*, "that Port Arthur will not hold out more than a fortnight longer."

THE BALTIC SQUADRON AND THE JAPANESE FLEET.

THE SECOND PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Name.	Displacement.	I. H. P.	Nominal Speed.	Gun Protection.	Weight of Broadside Fire.
Battle-ships	Tons.		Knots.	Inches.	Pounds.
Kniaz Suaroff, Alexander III, Borodino, Orel	13,516	16,800	18.0	11.6	4,426
Ossliabia	12,674	14,500	19.0	10.5	2,672
Sissoi Veliky	8,880	8,500	16.0	12.5	3,186
Navarin	9,476	9,000	16.0	12.5	3,404
Armored Cruisers—					
Dmitri Donskoi	5,893	7,000	15.0	12.2	444
Admiral Nakhimoff	8,500	9,000	19.0	6.0	944
Protected Cruisers—					
Oleg	6,675	19,500	23.0	4.0	872
Aurora	6,630	11,600	20.0	4.5	632
Svietlana	3,828	8,500	20.0	4.0	476
Almaz	3,285	7,500	19.0	..	184
Jemtchug, Izumrud	3,200	17,000	24.0	..	184

"A well-found and adequately equipped squadron efficiently officered and manned, and for which proper provision for the replenishment of its bunkers had been made in advance," says the London *Times*, from which these tables are copied, "might have a reasonable chance of reaching Vladivostok and entering that harbor even in the winter. This is assuming that there would be no opposition offered by the enemy. But there is no evidence to show that the force at Revel is such a squadron, and neither our knowledge of the methods in Russian dockyards nor the performances of the navy since the war began convince us that it is in process of being made such a squadron."

JAPANESE FLEET.

Name.	Displacement.	I. H. P.	Nominal Speed.	Gun Protection.	Weight of Broadside Fire.
Battle-ships	Tons.		Knots.	Inches.	Pounds.
Asahi, Shikishima	15,000	15,000	18.0	14.6	4,232
Mikasa	15,200	16,000	18.0	14.6	4,232
Yashima, Fuji	12,300	13,000	18.0	14.6	4,005
Armored Cruisers—					
Tokiwa, Asama	9,750	18,000	21.5	6.6	1,779
Yakumo	9,850	16,000	20.0	6.6	1,679
Azuma	9,436	17,000	21.0	6.6	1,679
Idzumo, Iwate	9,800	15,000	24.7	6.6	1,779
Kasuga	7,583	14,000	20.0	6.6	1,686
Nisshin	7,583	14,000	20.0	6.6	1,606
Protected Cruisers—					
Takasago	4,300	15,500	24.0	4.7	804
Kasagi, Chitose, Itsukushima	4,784	15,500	22.5	4.5	804
Hashidate, Matsushima	4,277	5,400	16.7	11.4	1,260
Naniwa, Takichiho	3,727	7,120	17.3	..	1,200
Akitsushima	3,150	8,400	19.0	..	780
Nitaka, Tsushima	3,420	9,500	20.0	..	466
Suma, Akashi	2,700	8,500	20.0	..	335
Idzumi	3,000	6,000	18.0	..	335

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A HUMOROUS SKETCH AND AN INDIAN SUMMER IDYL.

NEW SAMARIA. By S. Weir Mitchell. Cloth, 168 pp. Price, $1.25. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE two short stories of which this volume is composed are very entertaining, and coming from the hand of Weir Mitchell are, of course, very well done; but they will add no new spray to the literary laurels of the author, who, in "Hugh Wynne," probably came nearer than anybody else has yet come to producing that elusive thing, "The Great American Novel."

"New Samaria" is a deliciously humorous account of a New York multimillionaire who went West, and, having lost his money and his letters of identification, was forced to live the life of a tramp for several days. There is in the story a multitude of amusing incidents that follow each other with alluring rapidity, and all enriched and flavored with various keen but kindly thrusts at some of the weaknesses of American character and customs. How the unfortunate hero of the story found himself wrongfully charged with being a drunken horse-thief; his vain attempts to induce the telegraph-operator and the bank cashier to send a message to his New York partner asking for ten thousand dollars; how he accidentally burned the village church and fled to take up his abode in "Hay-field Inn"; how he was befriended by a beggar to whom he had once scornfully refused to give alms; how he finally received his ten thousand, and heaped coals of fire upon the heads of the new "Samaritans" by making liberal presents, and many other amusing incidents, form a truly delightful bit of comedy.

S. WEIR MITCHELL.

If "The Summer of St. Martin," the second story in the book, is, as the publishers describe it, "the best love-tale Dr. Mitchell ever wrote," it is fortunate for him that his literary reputation does not rest upon this form of the art. It is exquisitely done, but the *motif* of the story comes dangerously near being mawkishly sentimental. A man of seventy years, "who feels himself to be once more in the genial summer of productive life," sits dreaming of the lost love of his youth. A girl of twenty comes upon the scene. Her eyes are the color of violets and her hair "the gold and yellow of the buckwheat stubble" at their feet. The young lady has been disappointed in the manner of wooing used by her various suitors, and, being an ardent admirer of the old gentleman, she asks him to show her how he "made love" when he was twenty-five. The old man is of course very willing to oblige the girl, and upon an improvised rustic stage, with only the trees for spectators, the two enact a very realistic love-scene. The ridiculousness of the situation is accentuated by an inane picture which represents the old man sitting upon his coat, upon the ground, in front of the girl, holding her hands. And when the curtain of night falls upon the scene, the two betake themselves homeward "through the gloom of the darkened wood-ways."

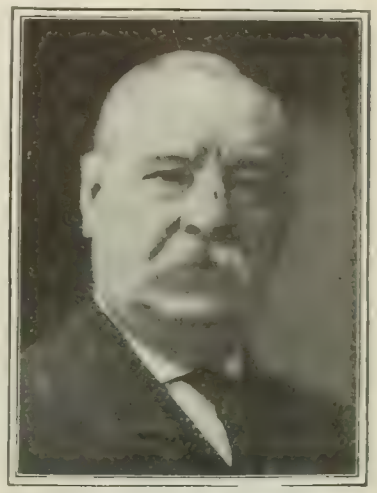
AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP.

PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEMS. By Grover Cleveland. Cloth, 281 pp. Price, $1.80 net. The Century Company.

WITHOUT counting the still-continuing struggle for tariff-reform, there were four memorable contests during the two Administrations of President Cleveland worthy of record, and of these, as closed incidents, it is eminently fitting that he who was in each instance both author and protagonist should also be historian. They were: the removal in 1885-86 of a large number of Republican postmasters and other government officials on the charge of "offensive partizanship"; the calling out in 1894 of national troops for the suppression of the so-called "Chicago" railroad strike; the various bond issues in 1894, 1895, and 1896, for the replenishing of the gold reserve; and the intervention of our Government in 1895 as a self-constituted arbiter in the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, which for fifty years had been a menace to the Monroe Doctrine.

It is with becoming modesty and dignified reserve that the ex-President discusses these important events. Tho Mr. Cleveland has taken the rhetorical form of the essay for his papers, they really constitute an apologia for his administrative acts, an account and a justification of his stewardship in the high office of President of the United States. As if the dignity of his position were always in mind, he writes in a broad and generous spirit and with a certain elevation of style which commend the volume to all whose patriotism is above partizanship, and which will form a leading factor with future generations in determining his rank as a statesman.

It must not be thought, however, that the papers are devoid of personal purpose. Thus the first article, "The Independence of the Executive," while it sets forth in an essay-like introduction the constitutional metes and bounds of Presidential power, develops very quickly and cleverly into a justification of his own compromise with the principle of civil-service reform, for the enforcement of which he had received the suffrage of the independent Republicans. How he successfully fought the Republican Senators, sturdily declining to be put in the hole—the trespass upon the Senate's prerogative—that had been dug for President Johnson and reopened for himself, and how, when they saw their trap futile, his opponents joined with him in sealing permanently the intended political sepulcher, is a story which the ex-President takes evident relish in narrating.



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GROVER CLEVELAND.

In his second paper, "The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894," Mr. Cleveland is not so effective. His dismissal as demagogy of the protest of his opponent, who in this case was the governor of Illinois, is altogether too summary.

Unprejudiced readers can not fail to be impressed by the evident sincerity and courage of ex-President Cleveland in the matter of "The Bond Issues," the subject of his third paper. He may have been mistaken in his opinion that the depletion of the gold reserve under the operation of the endless chain of draining greenbacks justified an heroic remedy, even the "issue of bonds in a time of peace"; but he certainly acted in the matter with all the conservatism and caution consonant with a speedy accomplishment of his purpose.

The last paper, "The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy," is entirely free from personal bias. In it Mr. Cleveland assumes a high and bold position, but he is neither wantonly aggressive nor vainglorious. It is a demonstration in facts, in logic, in ethics, as carefully wrought out as a proposition in Euclid.

THREE-QUARTERS RUDYARD, ONE-QUARTER KIPLING.

TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES. By Rudyard Kipling. Cloth, 363 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

EVERYBODY recognizes in Mr. Rudyard Kipling two natures, and consequently two writers. There is the cock-sure, cock-a-hoop journalist of keen observation and provincial patriotism; one might call him Rudyard. This Mr. Hyde had his Dr. Jekyll in a symbolic artist, who knows how in a few words to open up the vistas of the unseen world, and suggest the yearning and higher aspirations of Anglo-Saxondom. This is the real Kipling, or, perhaps we should say, the Higher Kipling. How Rudyard must at times jeer at Kipling, and Kipling feel mournful about Rudyard! Both sides of Mr. Kipling's work are represented in his latest production, tho on the whole there is more Rudyard than Kipling. Our author has become enamored of a new toy of his, which he names Pyecroft, who is not distantly related to the "Brugglesmith" of old, except that he has a copious command of engineering technology. It is possible that Pyecroft may be found amusing to the frequenters of engine-rooms of men-of-war, and no one can doubt the phonographic accuracy with which his talk is reproduced; but his pranks strike us as wearisome, and we are hopeful that we have seen the last of him. The other side of Kipling is represented in this volume by the enigmatic "They," which has attracted so much notice, and a replica of "The Finest Story of the World," here entitled "Wireless." This latter supposes the soul of Keats to revisit the world in the person of a consumptive druggist's assistant, to whom some of Keats's best lines come back by a process of anamnesis. The touch of mysticism in these two stories is quite a relief after the technical terms of Pyecroft, and even after the dream of an army which Mr. Kipling has at last got off his mind. He has had this nightmare ever since he first drew the immortal Mulvaney. Frankly speaking, we prefer Mulvaney to Pyecroft, and can not but think that Mr. Kipling in the present vol-

RUDYARD KIPLING.

ume has declined from his high estate in devoting so much attention to the marine engineer. The portrait may be accurate, but the original is not attractive. These various "discoveries" are prefixed in each case by a set of verses of the cryptic type Mr. Kipling's later muse has familiarized us with. They are printed in small type; they deserve it.

One sketch, however, tho produced by the Rudyard side of Mr. Kipling, deserves special attention from the American public because in it the author has shown that marvelous capacity of his for reproducing the very accent of different classes of men. It is the first story in the book, and gives an account in his own words of adventures of an American inventor of a quick-firing gun, who had just passed in his lot with the Boers and thus became "The Captive." He is in many ways the typical American, as Mr. Kipling conceives him to be, full of snap and hustle, avid for the novel, utterly wanting in reverence, contemptuous of the slow-moving British brain, and yet appreciative of British grit. One could almost perjure oneself that the incident really occurred, and that Mr. Zigler's talk is merely a stenographic report.

And yet, within a few pages, Kipling reproduces with equal accuracy the impression made by the same war upon a Sikh orderly of a British officer, who sees the scene through Indian spectacles, and expresses his feelings in pure Asiatic. It is such *tours de force* which make one revise one's impression as to the two natures wrapped up in this book. After all, it is the work of one Rudyard Kipling, that unique phenomenon in English letters; but this book does not show him at his best in either of his two aspects.

LOVE GARNISHED WITH POLITICS.

THE PRESIDENT. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Cloth, 514 pp. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co.

MR. LEWIS is fond of the strenuous and dearly loves the fierce light that beats upon an office. Politics is a familiar thing to him. If he has never played the game he has been an astute observer of it and knows well its "openings" and "defenses." Mr. Lewis, before his graduation into a novelist, was a newspaper man and had a post in Washington. So he has had every opportunity to study National politics in their home. "The President," however, is a love-story, and Senator Patrick Henry Hanway's bold reach for the highest honor in the land is only a side issue. His pretty niece tripped down the stairway in the Waldorf-Astoria one evening, and tripped literally, since the high heel of her French shoe caught, and she was tobogganed into the saving arms of Mr. Richard Storms, a paragon of a man with every quality that could content their possessor, or appeal to an onlooker. Even the short and privileged time during which Richard held the young thing clasped to his brawny chest was enough to have her face fit "into his heart like a picture into its frame," and the rest of the book is due to this episode.

ALFRED HENRY LEWIS.

Richard is a Monte Christo, and to quote Mr. Lewis's description of his physical appearance will show what a well put-together fellow he was, and at the same time afford a worthy specimen of Mr. Lewis's style—a rugged and trenchant one :

"As Richard stood erect, shoulders as wide as a viking's chest, arched like the deck of a whaleback, he might have been a model of the Farnese Hercules, if that demigod were slimmed down by training and ten years off his age. . . . Richard's arms, muscled to the wrists and as long as a Pict's, would have been out of drawing from standpoints of ancient art. One must rescue Richard's head : it was not that nubbin of a head which goes with the Farnese one. Moreover, it showed wisest balance from base to brow; with the face free of beard and mustache, while the yellow hair owned no taint of curl—altogether an American head on Farnese shoulders refined."

"The President" is a realistic story with sentiment and melodrama to sweeten and stiffen it. Mr. Lewis is sarcastic in his expression of views, and goes out of his way occasionally to attain originality and force. For instance: "A grizzly, whether in fact or hyperbole, is no one good to meet." There is nothing to recommend that sort of thing, unless mere oddity be rated a virtue.

Altho "The President" is primarily a love-story, its principal force lies in its politics. Mr. Lewis may or may not present a true picture of this field of human endeavor at the national capital, but he sets forth a vivid circumstantial and conviction-breeding one. Senator Hanway is not a victim to pure patriotism; in fact, he makes everything subserve to his own selfish ends. "In one shape or another, and whether by promise or actual present production, money was his one great tool." A patriot can not feel too much joy in the treatment given of politics and politicians, for Mr. Lewis shows them up rather scurvily. There are all sorts of deals set forth, including one originating with a Count Storri, a very shady Russian, whose enterprise was "so vast that it proposed to set out the world like a mighty pan of milk, and skim the cream from two hemispheres."

Richard Storms, the paragon of strenuous virtues, makes monkeys of them all; but as his lady fair is daughter and niece of the two leading conspirators, he lets them off easily. Despite Mr. Lewis's contained and graphic delineation of men and things, and with all his cognizance of the springs of human action, especially in politicians, he is not signally inventive, nor does he create character. Richard is well known in fiction, and Dorothy is a conventional young lady and not much at that.

A BREEZY TRAVELER.

A YANKEE ON THE YANGTZE. Being a narrative of a journey from Shanghai through the Central Kingdom to Burma. By William Edgar Geil Cloth, 315 pp. Price, $1.50. A. C. Armstrong & Son.

"THERE is no difficulty in the world that can not be overcome by the man who hustles" is a Chinese proverb quoted by the author over his first chapter. He evidently is not only a hustler, but a born traveler, who can eat what food he meets with (he confesses to having once eaten cat), can cheerfully endure the hardships which would make the navigation of the Yangtze a misery to some men, can appreciate what he finds good in the human nature of strange peoples, and is, moreover, an accomplished photographer. Indeed to his full-paged photographs, of which there are one hundred reproductions, the reader must look for most of the description of places and people. The main part of his book is taken up with an account of his personal experiences, and his liveliest touches relate to a circle of six feet in diameter of which he is the center. This personalism is a very good trait in a writer of travels whom we are made to accompany as an intimate companion, and as a companion Mr. Geil is bright, witty, and kindly. The serious side of the book appears in the writer's appreciation of the missionaries and their labors and trials. He thinks them underpaid. He writes:

"The laboring man who comes to my house at Doylestown to plant onions or dig post holes . . . has forty gold dollars a month . . . here in China are medical men, university graduates, men of profound thought and stupendous energy, missionaries who set a goodly example of high spiritual living to the Chinese, working for twenty gold dollars a month."

The book is a breezy, genuine, and very readable chronicle of a long and interesting journey; but the reader must go elsewhere for detailed, scientific, and statistical information.

A STUDY OF "DIZZY."

DISRAELI: A STUDY IN PERSONALITY AND IDEAS. By Walter Sichel. Cloth, 335 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

A BIOGRAPHY of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, has never been written. Bryce has given us a discursive sketch ; Froude has given a slap-dash, brilliant, and unsympathetic account of the great Prime Minister, but is careless and inaccurate in many of his facts ; the life written by Brandes shows much patient and minute research. But the material out of which a fully rounded account of the greatest, most original, and most successful of nineteenth-century British statesmen must be made has not yet become accessible to the public. No full history of his life and administration can be made known to the world until all his literary remains have been sifted and arranged by the skill of a scientific historian. A large part of his correspondence yet lies in manuscript. His notes of policy, his parliamentary memoranda, the state papers which he practically wrote, have not yet been placed in the hands of an unbiased biographer. Much less known is the mass of personal and private correspondence in which, as in letters of Cicero, are revealed to intimate and trusted friends many secrets of a statesman's public as well as private life.

The present work is less a biography than an appreciative criticism. Its brilliancy is only equaled by the sagacity with which it interprets the history of a man of genius, so far as his intellectual development may be traced in his published writings, his public utterances, and the well-known circumstances of his dazzling career. The author confines himself to a description of the main characteristics of this Spanish Jew, whose forefathers were banished from the Iberian peninsula, and who settled in Venice, whence their descendants emigrated to London. He dwells upon the imagination of Disraeli as one of the great secrets of his imperialistic statesmanship ; upon his personality, which, without egotism, impressed itself so strongly upon his contemporaries ; on his ambition and power of will, neither of which was entirely directed by selfishness. Disraeli's sagacious appreciation of the United States, both before and after the civil war, will be received with satisfaction by every American.

We look upon this book as a valuable and interesting contribution to the study not only of statesmanship but of lofty character. It is full of life and piquancy. The writer combines full knowledge with breadth and generosity of treatment.

HUNDREDS of letters and orders reach me addressed, —"My dear John"—good smokes bring us closer together. As between friends—photographs of clergymen, attorneys, doctors and business men are about my office—good smokes again.

With thousands of people I am on the same friendly footing as if we were toasting our shins and looking out at the same moon together over our good smoke, although we are great distances apart and have never seen each other. I have been invited to go fishing, hunting, to visit men whom I have never seen, from which nothing but distance and pressure of business could keep me. The telepathy and good-fellowship created by good smoke has "wireless" beaten by far and needs no relay station.

Many of my good friends want to know how I look, but through modesty or fear of hurting the business I have heretofore employed a "handsomer man," but, with much trepidation, here I am.

Have been in one community for over thirty-eight years.

My best capital is my standing in my community, and I don't know of any one who is out a five-cent piece by reason of my acquaintance. That is why I insist on featuring "YOUR MONEY BACK" when I originated the direct—the Rogers idea—into the cigar business.

Cigar making is *the business* of Binghamton and I claim to know it from "head to tuck"; outside, from selling jobbers; inside, from experience and study. Just for fear that there might be something about it I didn't know, I have about me loyal, steady, good fellows; expert to the limit, as anxious to please you as I am, and there is no limit to that.

I don't believe in dope and won't have it about the factory.

With the million and one good ways of putting good fine quality tobacco together, what's the use?

Cigars should be just as pure and clean as food.

A Government Inspector dropped in unexpected like, the other day, as they will; went through with a fine tooth comb, as they will; and said we had the cleanest, most sanitary plant he had ever seen. That's a good deal for a Government Inspector to say.

But to the point—I want to sell you your cigars, the kind that makes a fellow tell the story of his life to a ten minutes' acquaintance. You've done it before now—in the smoking-room of a sleeper? On the porch of a hotel? Anyway, you know the hypnotism of a good cigar that makes the baggage-men hustle harder than a dollar tip.

But back to business. I am selling a line and variety of cigars, every one of which represents only the cost of the cigars and our own little margin, so every time you get smokes of us worth just as much as those for which the retail dealer charges twice our price.

That's where the old war cry of "Save Half Your Cigar Money" comes in.

If you are not convinced after trying us, or if anything comes to you wrong any time (you to decide always), it doesn't cost you a cent.

How much would it cost you, Mr. Business-man, to keep tabs and collections on 40,000 customers?

I have over 40,000 customer friends and expect to have over 100,000 before 1906, and, while I would never have the slightest fear, it is certain sure that with a credit system, I would have to cut stock or profits and the profits won't even stand a dent.

Everything I say or do is subject to proof. I have to "show you" or the expense is ours—you cannot lose a cent. Now, do one of three things:

ONE—Send us $3.00 for 50 **EL PROVOST** cigars in the shape and color you prefer; if you like a high-grade, pure Havana cigar with a Sumatra wrapper, compare it with any 10c. or two-for-a-quarter cigar, and if you don't like it, don't find it your kind after smoking any number necessary to find this out, send it back at our expense and receive at once $3.00 in cash, or, if you prefer, three dollars' worth of other cigars.

TWO—Send for an assortment that will give you simply a little idea of our cigars, showing three cigars of four different kinds of the 10c. and two-for-a-quarter variety, for 75c.; or one of such assortment of 5c. and 10c. cigars for 50c.

THREE—Send for catalogue telling you all about it, showing varieties from 2c. each to the best Clear Havanas. Catalogue comes always with your order anyway.

Let's get together, you are losing good money as well as good enjoyment.

For your convenience I attach an order blank for **EL PROVOSTS**, the cigar I think you will like.

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167 Jarvis Street,
Binghamton, N. Y.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

Date.....

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO.,
"The Pioneers"
167 Jarvis St., Binghamton, N.Y.

I enclose herewith $.....
Please send me.....**El Provost**.....(shape) cigars.
Light.....Medium.....Dark
..... If not satisfactory, I am to return any portion of the package for full credit in cash or other cigars, as I prefer.

Name.....
Street and No.....
Town and State.....

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Letter D."—Grace Denio Litchfield. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"More Notes from Underledge."—William Potts. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1 net.

"His Majesty's Sloop Diamond Rock."—H. S. Huntington. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Private Tutor."—Gamaliel Bradford. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Price of Youth."—Margery Williams. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Science and Immortality."—William Osler. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.85 net.)

"Cats by the Way."—Sarah E. Trueblood. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25 net.)

"The Good of the Wicked."—Owen Kildare. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Deacon Lysander."—Sarah P. McLean Greene. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.25.)

"The Well in the Wood."—Bert Leston Taylor. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Our Christmas Tides."—Theodore Ledyard Cuyler. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Life and Adventures of Jack Philip, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N."—Edgar Stanton Maclay. (American Tract Society, $1.50.)

"How to Cook for the Sick."—Helena V. Sachse. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"London in the Time of the Tudors."—Sir Walter Besant. (The Macmillan Company, $7.50.)

"History of Negro Servitude in Illinois."—N. Dwight Harris. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"The Book and the Land."—R. W. Van Schaick. (Eaton & Mains, $1 net.)

"365 Cakes and Cookies."—(George W. Jacobs & Company, $0.40 net.)

"Aubrey de Vere."—A memoir by Wilford Ward. (Longmans, Green & Co., $4.60 net.)

"Readings in European History."—James Harvey Robinson. (Vol. I. Ginn & Co.)

"Historical Evidence of the New Testament."—Rev. S. L. Bowman. (Jennings & Pye, $4.)

"Jonathan Edwards."—Isaac Crook. (Jennings & Pye, $0.35 net.)

"Dan Black, Editor and Proprietor."—Seymour Eaton. (Library Publishing Company, Philadelphia, $0.25.)

"Early Western Travels."—Reuben Gold Thwaites. (Vol. VII. Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"Fate of the General Slocum."—Miles Morrison Hooper. (Published at Johnson, Wash. $0.25 postpaid.)

"The Arthur Young Cartoons."—Gravuretype Reproductions. (Published by the Patriotic Company, Portfolio of Five Pictures, $1.)

"Nature and Culture."—Hamilton Wright Mabie. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"The Love of Azalea."—Onoto Watanna. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"Best thoughts of Best Thinkers."—Hialmer D. Gould and Edward L. Hessenmuller. (Best Thoughts Publishing Company, Cleveland, $3.50.)

"The Youth of Washington."—S. Weir Mitchell. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Paths of Judgment."—Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Bethink Yourselves!"—Leo Tolstoy. (Ginn & Co., Boston, $0.10.)

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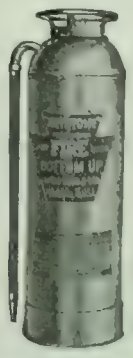

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CURRENT POETRY.

Inscriptions for a Friend's House.

By Henry Van Dyke.

THE CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone in Truth is laid;
The guardian walls of Honor made;
The roof of Faith is built above;
The fire upon the hearth is Love.
Tho rains descend and cloud winds call,
This happy house shall never fall.

THE DOORSTEAD

The lintel low enough to shut out pomp and pride:
The threshold high enough to turn deceit aside:
The door-band strong enough for robbers to defend:
This door shall open at a touch to welcome every friend.

THE HEARTHSTONE.

When the logs are burning free,
Then the fire is full of glee;
When each heart gives out its best,
Then the talk is full of zest:
Light your fire and never fear,
Life was made for love and cheer.

THE SUN-DIAL.

Time can never take
What Time did not give:
When your shadows have all passed
I shall live.

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

The Highway.

By Louise Driscoll.

All day long on the highway
The King's fleet couriers ride;
You may hear the tread of their horses sped
Over the country side.
They ride for life and they ride for death
And they override who tarrieth.
With show of color and flush of pride
They stir the dust on the highway.

Let them ride on the highway wide.
Love walks in little paths aside.

All day long on the highway
Is a tramp of an army's feet;
You may see them go in a marshaled row
With the tale of their arms complete:
They march for war and they march for peace,
For the lust of gold and fame's increase,
For victories sadder than defeat
They raise the dust on the highway.

All the armies of earth defied,
Love dwells in little paths aside.

All day long on the highway
Rushes an eager band,
With straining eyes for a worthless prize
That slips from the grasp like sand.
And men leave blood where their feet have stood
And bow them down unto brass and wood—
Idols fashioned by their own hand—
Blind in the dust of the highway.

Power and gold and fame denied,
Love laughs glad in the paths aside.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

Hope.

By Ernest Neal Lyon.

'Mid dissonance and clamor
I hear her singing still –
"The mist may cloud the meadow,
But sunlight crowns the hill!"

– *From Everybody's Magazine.*

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PERSONALS.

Cleveland Baited the Hook. — On one of his fishing excursions, says the New York *Times*, Grover Cleveland came across a little girl sitting beside a stream dangling a line in the water. The child knew Mr. Cleveland by sight, having often seen him pass with basket and rod, and, feeling sure of his sympathy in her present occupation, she looked up and addressed him, saying, pleasantly: "Good morning, Mr. Cleveland, I'm fishing."

"But you haven't any bait on your hook," Mr. Cleveland remarked, calling attention to the omission as she pulled the line up out of the water. "You can not catch fish without bait."

"But I don't like to put the bait on the hook," answered the little girl, deprecatingly; "the worms wriggle so. They won't keep still while I put them on. If you'll put the bait on for me, I'll let you have the fish, Mr. Cleveland, if I catch one."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the ex-President. "This isn't the first time I've met with such a proposition. Give me your hook, little politician," and he proceeded to gratify the young angler by baiting her hook for her.

How Roosevelt Honored a Famous French Painter.—President Roosevelt's "strenuous life essays" translated into French have aroused interest among Frenchmen in his personality. To meet that, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Albert Savine has written a compilation of stories about the President. In the book we find the following account of how the famous Chartran portraits of Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt came to be painted:

"Some days after the departure of Prince Henry of Prussia, M. Cambon (the French ambassador at Washington) asked himself what he could do to counteract the impression caused by the notable attentions paid by the brother of Wilhelm II. This idea came to him: 'Why should not the French republic order a portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt by Chartran?' The famous painter happened at that time to be the ambassador's guest.

"Information was conveyed to Roosevelt of the gift which the French Government offered and an engagement was made for the first sitting. But in the evening of that date the President called at the French embassy.

"'Mrs. Roosevelt,' he said, 'has been thinking it over. She is no longer a young woman. Our daughter, Alice, is in the flower of youth. Mrs. Roosevelt is afraid that we shall be criticized for having her portrait made in preference to Alice's.'

"M. Cambon smiled and bowed.

"'Not at all, Mr. President,' he said. 'Our intentions always was to offer a portrait of Miss Roosevelt when that of her mother shall have been finished.'

"'I accept,' said Mr. Roosevelt, visibly moved, giving a vigorous 'shake-hand' to M. Cambon.

"'How can I reward M. Chartran? I have no crosses and ribbons to bestow. Ha! Good idea. Chartran has been a chevalier (of the Legion of Honor) for thirteen years. Ask M. Loubet for me to make him an officer.'

"This was done. M. Loubet heard and acquiesced in the request joyfully."

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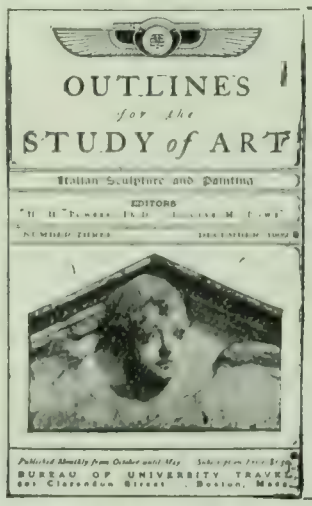

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Small Boy's Diary.—There is a certain nine-year-old kid in this city who is keeping a diary. The book was given him last Christmas by a relative, and his father had forgotten all about it until he accidentally found the volume the other day. Curious to see what his small son had written in it, he opened the book and found that the diary had been faithfully kept. Here are a few of the entries:

"I am 9 years old to-day. Looked in the glass, but wiskars aint sproutin' yet."

"Sassed a boy. Got lickt."

"Pop borrid ten cents for car fair, that makes $1.15 he owes me. Wonder if Ile ever get it."

"Jimmy —— stole my ball. I lickt him for it."

"Ast Pop for some of my money and he giv me a nickil. I want that doler.

"We feloes got up a baseball club to-day. Ime picher. If I had that doler 15 I could get a uniform."

"Pop got paid to-day and giv me my money."

"Mamma borrid a doler. Dam these people anyway. A feloe cant save nothin'."

"Ast Pop about banks. I want to put my money ware carfair aint so skarse."

"Got lickt again."

There was more of this, but "Pop" had read enough. As a result there was a conference, and now the arrangement is to pay five per cent. a week interest, and settle every pay day. The kid got his "uniform."—Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

Antiques.—MR. CRIBBS: "Mrs. C., I have borne with resignation — nay, even cheerfulness — antique chairs that wobbled, antique clocks that were always thirteen hours behind time, antique rugs that some prehistoric Turk wove, antique china, antique bowls, pans, and kettles. All this I have smiled at; but when you give me antique eggs for breakfast, I draw the line, madam—I draw the line."—*Tit-Bits*.

In the Game.—The subject at the Kindergarten that day was "The Farm." After greeting the children the teacher said, "Now, let's all play we are chickens." So they did, and there was a great cackling and crowing, until suddenly the teacher espied a little fellow standing very quietly in a corner with his hands thrust in the depths of his pockets. "Why, Willie, what's the matter? Come, you must play you're a big rooster. Come, flap your wings and crow." With a look of intense disgust the answer came, "Sh! I'm layin' an egg!"—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

One Consolation.—Two Irishmen, who had not seen each other for a long time, met at a fair.

O'BRIEN: "Shure, it's married I am, an' I've got a fine healthy bhoy, which the neighbours say is the very picter of me."

MALONE: "Och, well, what's the harrum so long as the child's healthy?"—*Tit-Bits*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 10.—The Russian army continues its advance southward; the Japanese are reported to be falling back on fortifications on the north bank of the Tai-Tse. Tokyo reports that three of the Russian war-ships at Port Arthur have been sunk by Japanese shells. The Baltic fleet sails from Reval for Libau, and will, it is reported, start for the Far East in a few days.

October 11.—The Japanese stoutly resist Kuropatkin's advance; a battle is reported raging north of Yentai, while an artillery duel is on along the entire front. The Japanese gunboat *Hei-Yen*, it is said, was blown up on September 18, in Pigeon Bay by striking a mine. A "Boxer" outbreak is reported on Taming-Fu and the Chinese situation is said to be complicated by the sending of Russian troops into Pe-chi-li. Authorities at Washington consider the seizure of American mail on the British steamer *Calchas* by Russia; a protest will be made to St. Petersburg.

October 12.—The battle north of Yentai continues apparently without decisive results. A streamer flying the German flag and carrying munitions of war is captured by the Japanese off Port Arthur.

October 13.—Reports from Tokyo indicate that

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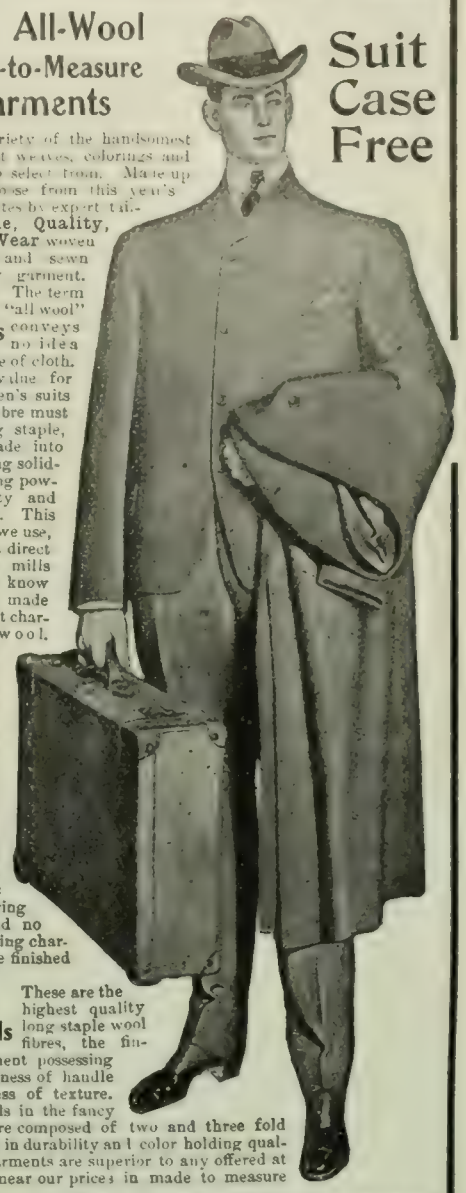

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General Kuropatkin has been decisively beaten and forced back.

October 14.—Marshal Oyama reports furthur successes in the battle at Yentai; thirty-eight Russian guns, it is said in Tokyo, have been captured by the Japanese.

October 15.—Oyama reports that most of Kuropatkin's troops have been driven north of the Shakhe River, after hard fighting; the battle still continues.

October 16.—Reports from Mukden say that the Russian army is ten miles from that place, and that the battle is still raging along the Shakhe River. The Japanese estimate the Russian losses in the first five days of fighting south of Mukden at 40,000 killed and wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 11.—Lord Milner resigns as High Commissioner of South Africa.

October 14.—King George of Saxony dies at Dresden.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 10.—President Roosevelt appoints Robert J. Wynne Postmaster-General.

Ex-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says in Washington that he is confident of the loyalty of Bryan Democrats.

John Alexander Dowie, in a sermon to his followers, calls the Democrats "the scum of the earth" and advises his hearers to vote for Roosevelt.

October 11.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, starts on a ten days' campaigning tour of Maryland and West Virginia.

Republicans claim that New York and Indiana are safe for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

October 12.—Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, appoints ex-Governor W. Murray Crane to succeed Senator Hoar.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago says that the Germans are opposed to imperialism, and that this may give Illinois to Parker.

The Wisconsin Stalwarts decide to keep their state ticket in the field.

October 13.—Senator Fairbanks returns to Chicago from his Pacific campaign tour, having covered 6,396 miles and making 111 speeches.

W. J. Bryan, in a speech at Indianapolis, appeals for votes for Parker, and makes it a point to show that he sincerely desires the election of the Democratic ticket.

October 15.—Judge Parker, speaking to visitors at Esopus, denounces the Republican Philippine policy and declares for an immediate promise of independence.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 10.—Thirty-three persons are killed in a head-on collision on the Wabash Railroad, near Warrenburg, Mo.

October 11.—The Episcopal General Convention in Boston takes up the discussion of the divorce question.

The battle-ship *Georgia* is launched at Bath, Me.

October 12.—The Panama Canal Commission discusses with the President differences that have arisen with the Panama Government.

October 14.—The Archbishop of Canterbury sails for England, after agreeing to attempt to adjust the dispute between the Union Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church.

October 16.—The report of the *Slocum* investigating committee recommends the dismissal of a number of federal officials, censures the steamboat company, and calls for congressional action to make passenger steamboats safe. President Roosevelt, following the recommendations of the report, dismisses three of the steamboat inspectors of the port of New York.

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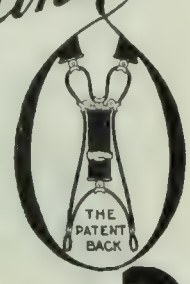

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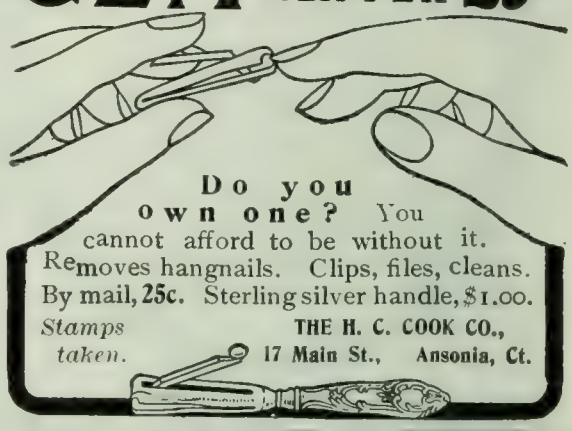

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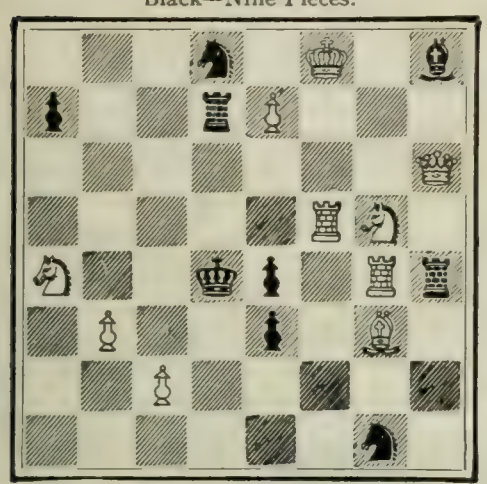
Problem 993.

Specially composed for *The Times*, London,
By A. F. MACKENZIE.
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

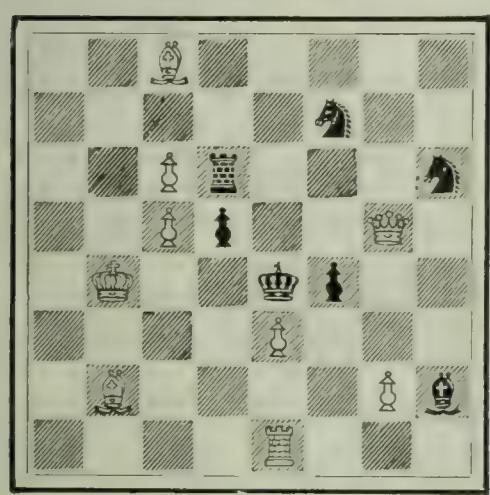
3 s 1 K 1 b; p 2 r P 3; 7 Q; 5 R S 1; S 2 k p 1 R r; 1 P 2 p 1 B 1; 2 P 5; 6 s 1.

White mates in two moves.

Mr. Alain C. White, who furnished us with the advance proof of this problem, in his sketch of Arthur Ford Mackenzie, says that the blind problematist "is to-day deservedly the most popular active composer in the world. . . . His compositions number less than 500, but so carefully have they all been finished, that over 175 have won honors in tourneys."

Problem 994.

By R. SAHLBERG, STOCKHOLM.
First Prize *Tidskrift för Schack.*
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2 B 5; 5 s 2; 2 P r 3 s; 2 P p 2 Q 1; 1 K 2 k p 2; 4 P 3; 1 B 4 P b; 4 R 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 983. Key-move: R—K Kt 6.

No. 984.

1. K—B sq / Kt— .t 4	2. Q—Q 5 ch / Kt x Q	3. Kt—R 4, mate

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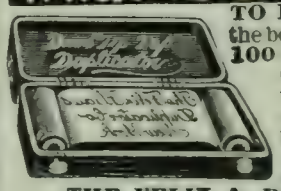

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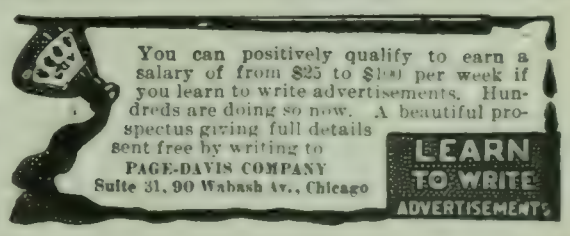

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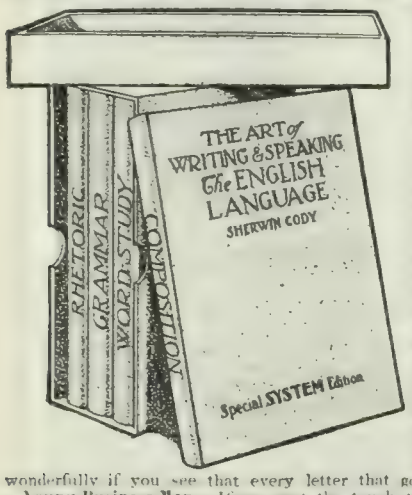

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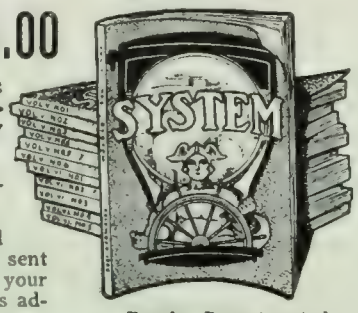

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1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Q—B 4 ch / Kt x Q	3. Kt—Q 7 mate
1. ..... / B—Q 3	2. B x Kt / Any	3. Q—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / R x B	2. Q—Q B 7 ch / Kt—B 3	3. Q x Kt, mate
1. ..... / P—B 5	2. Q—Kt 3 / Kt—B 3 or P—R 4	3. Kt x P, mate
	2. ..... / P x P or Kt—B 5	3. Q—Kt 4, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.

983: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. F. Court, New York City; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; T. E. N. Eaton, Oceanside, Cal.; M. Almy, Chicago; T. Unsworth, New York City; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; "Arata," New York City; G. Rosenthal, Commerce, Tex.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

Comments: "Mates fine; duals harmless"—M. M.; "Has attractive features"—G. D.; "By far, the best two-er in a long while"—W. R.; "Beautifully blocking the black Rooks after 1 ..... / B x R"—R. H. R.; "Deserves a prize"—J. G. L.; "The Key-move is startling and unexpected. If Chess were as popular as other games, and this play were made in an exhibition, how the galleries would ring!"—J. F. C.; "Of great merit for symmetry, and a perfect 'waiter'"—M. M.; "A fine, perfect 'waiter'; in fact, the best 3-er of its kind I've seen"—G. D.; "The toughest I've tackled this year. The isolated position of the King suggests the initial move; but the *where* and *why* are the interesting points"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Great, and, in my humble opinion, its equal has not been published this year. Your problems have lately been of an unusually high order"—W. R.; "An ideal key supported by brilliant play. Was it lack of originality that lowered this lofty problem to the level of 978?"—R. H. R.

The white K has five squares to which he can go; and yet he must go to B sq.

If 1. K—Q sq or R 2 / B—Q 3	2. B x Kt / R—K R sq ch	3. No mate
If 1. K—Kt 2 / P—B 5	2. Q—Kt 3 / P—B 6 ch	3. No mate
If 1. K—B 2 / P—B 5	2. Q—Kt 3 / P x P ch	3. No mate

The way in which the author prevents the King from going to any other than B sq is one of the finest strokes in problem-composition. The problem is exceedingly difficult and we congratulate those who solved it on mastering so hard a proposition.

In addition to those reported, M. D. M., R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; W. T. Kelly, Monticello, Ga., got 979, 982; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City, 977; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., 975.

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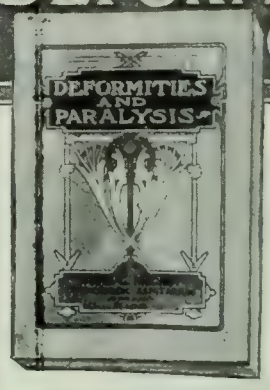

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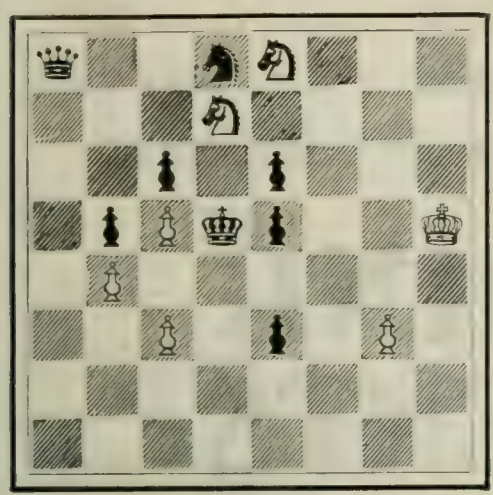
End-Game from the Hastings Tournament.

By H. RINCK.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*



White to play and win.

Vienna Opening.

	JACOBS. *White.*	ATKINS. *Black.*		JACOBS. *White.*	ATKINS. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	26	R—K sq	Kt—B 4
2	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	27	K—Kt sq	B—K sq
3	P—B 4	P—Q 4	28	P—Q Kt 4	P x P
4	P x K P	Kt x P	29	P x P	Kt—R 3
5	Kt—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	30	Kt—K 6	R—K Kt sq
6	B—Q 3	Kt—B 4	31	Kt x BP(f)	Kt x Kt
7	B—K 2	P—Q 5	32	P—Q 6	Q—K 3
8	Kt—Q Kt 5	Kt—K 3	33	Q x Kt	B—R 4 (g)
9	P—B 3(a)	P—Q 6	34	Q—B 4	Q—Kt 3
10	P x B	P x B	35	Q—Q 5	R—R 6
11	Q x P	P—Q R 3	36	R—K B sq	P—B 5
12	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 5 (b)	37	Q R—Q sq (h)	B—Kt 5
13	Q—K 4	Kt—Q 6 ch	38	P—Q 7	R—Q sq
14	K—K 2 (c)	Kt x B ch	39	P—R 5	Q x P
15	Q R x Kt	Castles	40	P—K 6 (i)	Q x Q
16	P—K R 4	Kt—B 3	41	R x Q	B x P
17	P—Q 4	Kt x Kt P (d)	42	R—Q 6	R—K 6
18	P—Q 5	P—Q R 4	43	K R—Q sq	K—Kt sq
19	K R—Q sq	P—R 3	44	P—Kt 5	K—B 2
20	P—R 3	Kt—R 3	45	Kt—Q 4	R x P
21	Kt—Q Kt 5	B—Q 2	46	R x R (ch)	B x R
22	Q Kt—Q 4	Q—K 2	47	Kt—B 6	B x Kt
23	K—B 2	P—K B 4 (e)	48	P x B	R—B 6
24	Q—B 2	P—Q Kt 3		Resigns.	
25	Q—B 4	K—R sq			

Notes from The London Field.

(a) If 9 Q Kt x Q P, then 9.., Kt x Kt; 10 Kt x Kt, Q R 5 ch; 11 P—Kt 3, Q x Kt; 12 P—B 3, Q—K 5 and wins.

(b) An indifferent move. 12.., Kt—B 3 attacks the Q Kt P and threatens Kt—B 5 with redoubled force.

(c) The move overlooked by Atkins; he has now nothing else than Kt x B ch, which develops White's game with a Pawn ahead.

(d) He has to get back the Pawn at the risk of position.

(e) A disagreeable necessity. White's center simply becomes formidable.

(f) 31 P—Kt 5, also, would have been good enough. If 31.., Kt—B 4, then 32 Kt x Kt, etc.

(g) The game was adjourned at this stage, Atkins contemplating resignation. It is just as well that he went on with it; he took the only chance—a very remote one.

(h) The first indifferent move since he took the upper hand in the game. 37 Q R—K sq would have won almost by itself.

(i) The advantage is gone and, judging from the defense, he now seems quite demoralized.

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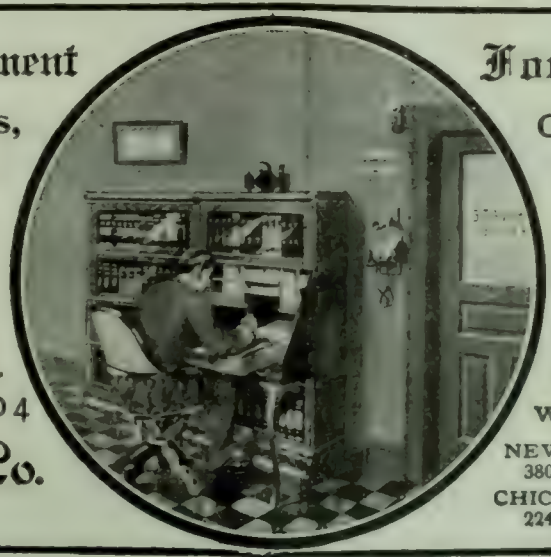

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"R. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'I have little doubt but what same will be needed this year the same as heretofore'? Should not the word 'that' be substituted for 'what'?"

It is incorrect. A better construction would be: "I have little doubt that same will be needed this year as heretofore."

"J. M.," New York.—"Please tell me the correct pronunciation of the word 'often.' My father says it is 'of'n,' and when I pronounce it that way my teacher says, 'Orphan, poor thing! Pronounce the word "of'ten," girls.' Who is right?"

The correct pronunciation is 'of'n,' "o" as in "or," According to all dictionaries your father is right. Your teacher, "poor thing," evidently has not consulted her dictionary.

"C. H.," New York.—"Explain the difference between 'complement' and 'supplement.' Is 'realise' correct?"

"Complement," the noun, means a full or complete number, allowance, or amount; "supplement," the noun, means something added that supplies a deficiency. "Realize" is the correct American spelling; "realise" is the form used in England.

"A. F. F.," New York.—"What is the correct pronunciation of 'Jacques'?"

"Zhac" ("a" as in "arm").

"G. A. D.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is there any reliable rule or guide by which one may know when a word should be compounded? My dictionary (Webster's International) seems contradictory on this point, especially in its plant names. I need a book that I can rely upon as a guide. Is there such a one?"

F. Horace Teall, the recognized authority on the compounding of words, and the author of "English Compound Words and Phrases," to whom your question was referred, says: "When you find that a dictionary has 'hare's-tail,' the name of a plant, as a compound word, would you not conclude without looking that 'lion's-tail' is the form for the name of another plant? The dictionary quoted by 'G. A. D.' gives 'hare's-tail' and about fifty others with hyphens, and lion's tail' and about seventy others with a space, that is, as separate words. Thus one can never tell with certainty without looking it up which form may be used for any word in the work mentioned. There is only one dictionary that can be followed without exception in the compounding of words, and that is the Funk & Wagnalls Standard, which is *the* standard for settling questions of this kind."

"S. R. M.," Wilkesbarre, Pa.—(1) "What do the initials 'N' or 'M' stand for in the catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in answer to the first question 'What is your name'? (2) What do these letters stand for in the marriage service?"

In the catechism the letter "N" stands for "name"; "M" is a contraction of "NN." (names). The respondent is required to give his name if only one, or his names if he has more than one. Some persons claim that "N" stands for Nicholas, the patron saint of boys, and "M" for Mary, the patron saint of girls. (2) In the marriage service "N" stands for *nupta*, the bride, and "M" for *maritus*, the bridegroom, or *mas*, the man.

"N. T.," Tell City, Ind.—In this column the purpose is to answer such questions as bear only upon matters of a lexicographic interest. Therefore the questions which you ask can not consistently be answered here.

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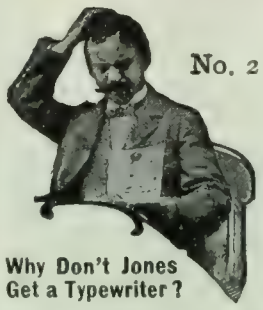

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 18 New York, October 29, 1904 Whole Number, 758

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PANAMA AND THE PRESIDENT.

"WHAT was apparently intended to be the sensation of the campaign," as the New York *Times* (Dem.) tells us, was set off on Thursday evening of last week at a Democratic rally in New York City by Senator Culberson, of Texas. Opinions differ on the importance of the sensation. The Parker papers are shocked and pained at this revelation of President Roosevelt's character, while the Republican papers refer to the affair as "puerile political claptrap." Senator Lodge (Rep.) calls it "the most crude and feeble deception of American voters that was ever undertaken by a despairing party on the eve of a crushing defeat at the polls."

The sensation consisted in making public the following letter, written by the President to Dr. Albert Shaw on the eve of the Panama secession. The Democrats aver that the last sentence of the letter has been kept secret hitherto, while the Republicans say that there has been no secret about it. Senator Lodge says that he gave the letter to Senator Gorman while the debate on the treaty was in progress, and Gorman gave it to Culberson, all with the full knowledge and consent of the President. Here is the letter:

White House, Washington, October 10, 1903.

My Dear Dr. Shaw: I enclose you, purely for your own information, a copy of a letter of September 5 from our Minister to Colombia. I think it might interest you to see that there was absolutely not the slightest chance of securing by treaty any more than we endeavored to secure. The alternatives were to go to Nicaragua, against the advice of the great majority of competent engineers—some of the most competent saying that we had better have no canal at this time than go there—or else to take the territory by force without any attempt at getting a treaty. I cast aside the proposition at this time to foment the secession of Panama. Whatever other governments can do, the United States can not go into the securing, by such underhand means, the cession. Privately, I freely say to you that I should be delighted if Panama were an independent state, or if it made itself so at this moment; but for me to say so publicly would amount to an instigation of a revolt, and therefore I can not say it. With great regard, sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt.

Senator Culberson argues from this that "it is plain that the Administration favored, encouraged, aided, and consummated the rebellion." To quote from his speech:

"From this remarkable letter it seems evident that when it was written the President was advised of the contemplated secession of Panama, which culminated November 3, 1903, and it is equally evident that his information came from an authoritative source, for he considered and cast aside a proposition to foment the movement. The proposition, moreover, appears to have been made not for individual but for official consideration, because otherwise there would have been no occasion for the President to institute a comparison between the course of this and other governments.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the Administration knew more than as a mere rumor that the insurrection was in process of development, and when this is viewed in connection with avowed sympathy, the order to prevent the landing of troops prior to its culmination, the hasty inquiry of the Navy Department before the uprising, the policing of the entire isthmus against the movement of Colombian troops, the perversion of the treaty of 1846, and the immediate cession of the coveted territory and franchises, it is plain that the Administration favored, encouraged, aided, and consummated the rebellion, and upon it must rest the odium and responsibility.

"While the letter in some respects is characteristic of the frankness and courage for which the President is distinguished, it exhibits also his rashness and his contemptuous disregard of the rights of others when his purposes are involved. Writing privately to one who is publicly fomenting secession, his restless ambition creates a distinction between private and public instigation of conspiracy and revolution, and contributes by his name and exalted station to the dismemberment of a republic."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.) consider the letter as important chiefly for the light it throws upon the President's purpose to "take the territory by force" if necessary. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) leans toward the Culberson view. It says:

"Take this letter, the action of our Government in sending warships to the scene, the part which our naval and military force played in the uprising, the breathless haste with which our Government recognized the newly created state, the lightning speed with which we ratified the treaty which delivered the strip to us, the revelations about the conspiracy of the agents of the French Panama Company, and he is a dull man who will say that this Government was guiltless."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) questions the propriety of circulating privately an opinion that the President could not express publicly. It reasons as follows:

"We may have lost all rational bearings, all conception of official propriety, all sense of right and wrong in this matter; but let us put this question: Has a President of the United States any warrant whatever to circulate privately a wish concerning the dismemberment of a foreign state when the public expression of that wish, by his own admission, would constitute an instigation to rebellion in that country? If the public expression of such a wish would be utterly indefensible, how can the private expression of it, by the same Chief Magistrate, be condoned as without significance or possible effect? Has the Emperor of Germany the right to send word 'privately' to his friends that he would be 'delighted' to have Bohemia secede from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and then would he be without responsibility if that secession should take place in accordance with his desires and Germany should profit by it enormously?

"The question promptly arises, To how many other friends did President Roosevelt 'privately' say that he would be 'delighted' to have Panama secede? There were chances enough that the letter to Dr. Shaw of New York would reach Bunau-Varilla and Mr. Cromwell, the New York attorney of the Panama Canal Company. Dr. Shaw was an eager advocate of a forcible confiscation of the isthmus, if Colombia would not immediately accept the terms of the United States; and in *The Review of Reviews* for November,

1903, he practically forecast the Panama secession and the course which the President of the United States followed with reference to it. Is it too much to assume that what the President had said 'privately' to the editor of *The Review of Reviews* he had said 'privately' to a dozen or two other friends equally in his confidence? Who that knows the President's temperament can doubt that there was a wide dissemination of his real views?

"The point is this: Bunau-Varilla and his fellow conspirators against Colombia were eager to discover in the autumn of 1903 how the President of the United States would act if a revolution should be started in Panama. Would he protect the secessionists and prevent Colombia from reasserting her authority over her revolted state? Bunau-Varilla, since his return to France, has in effect stated that he had come to correct conclusions as to President Roosevelt's probable course before the secession at Panama was attempted. How did he arrive at such correct conclusions? It may now be pointed out that with the President of the United States telling his friends 'privately' that he would be 'delighted' to have Panama secede, there was every reason why the real character of the President's feelings should become known to the agents of the Panama Canal Company, who were ready to engineer the revolution.

"That President Roosevelt, in 'privately' circulating his wish for a revolution at Panama, was consciously and deliberately fomenting revolt within the territory of a foreign Power, we do not affirm. We would not think of charging him with committing an outrage of that sort. What he did, however, probably had the effect of encouraging the secession that came. The private circulation of his desires was, in any conservative judgment, a reckless thing to do, it was a wrong thing to do, it was utterly incompatible with the course which he knew he must follow in his public utterances and in his official capacity."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) argues that if after several weeks of Culberson and Gorman oratory in the Senate, "half the Democratic members of that body voted to ratify the treaty, and thus gave their approval to all the hellish things that the Roosevelt Administration had done, no more effect will be produced on the country now than there was by the same uproar several months ago." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) considers the Roosevelt letter "admirably put," and says of it:

"There is not another passage in the whole story of Panama more creditable and praiseworthy than that. The President unhesitatingly dismissed all suggestions of intrigue against Colombia as unworthy of the United States. He suppressed his own personal feelings, lest a single word from him should be construed as an encouragement to revolt. The dictates of national honor and of straightforward dealings with Colombia, as with all other nations, were made his supreme law of conduct. If that is the worst against the President the Democratic sensation-mongers can do, by all means let them go on and give us more of the same kind."

Little attempt is made to create political capital out of the President's despatch of Secretary Taft to the isthmus to calm the fears of the Panamans that this Government is trying to set up an independent colony along the canal strip. The ill feeling, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "has been produced by the arbitrary and tactless method of proceeding that has been adopted by the commission and by Governor Davis, with the apparent sanction of the War Department and the President." The same paper says further:

"The most important thing that has been done to excite the sensibilities and apprehension of the Government and people of Panama is the establishment of custom-houses and post-offices in the canal zone and at its termini on the two coasts, to be administered to the exclusion of all Panama authority. According to representations that have been made the terminal custom-houses effect a virtual 'seizure of the ports of Panama and Colon,' which the treaty excludes from the canal zone, inasmuch as all entries must be made at these custom-houses and port charges must be paid before passengers can be landed or goods transferred in bond to Panama authority. American duties are also collected upon everything destined for the zone, whether having any relation to the canal or not. Everything sent into the zone from the neighboring territory is likewise subject to duty, according to these reports, and the postage rates and regulations of the zone are entirely independent of the republic. If these representations are true, a strip of territory from Colon to Panama, ten miles wide and including the borders of the seaports, is virtually taken completely out of the sovereignty of Panama to be administered precisely as if it belonged to the United States. This is not in accordance with the intent and meaning of the treaty, which was hastily signed in ready-made form under an assurance, it is alleged, that it should be supplemented with further provisions for guarding the interests of the republic."

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent learns that some cipher despatches from Democratic agents in Panama to the Democratic national committee were recently, by mistake, sent to the State Department in Washington, thus revealing the fact "that Judge Parker's campaign managers had sent secret agents to Panama to obtain testimony in regard to the revolution, to be used against the President." Mr. Roosevelt is said to have received the news of this with "a hearty laugh."

UNCLE SAM "I don't think we'll have much use for you here, Alton, but perhaps they will take you over there." —Bell in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

ROOSEVELT—"Can't you keep quiet? Don't you see I'm talking?" —Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

TROUBLESOME LITTLE BROTHERS.

COST OF THE PHILIPPINES IN BLOOD AND GOLD.

A WARM dispute is going on between the advocates of the two great parties over the number of dollars and lives spent in our Philippine enterprise, altho neither side carries its logic to the point of claiming that the justice of our Philippine policy varies in inverse ratio to the vital and financial expense. In his speech of acceptance, Judge Parker referred to "the $20,000,000 expended in the purchase of the islands, and the $650,000,000 said to have been since disbursed." Secretary Taft, in a speech at Quincy, Ill., on October 7, called this "an exaggeration so great as to be ludicrous," and quoted a War Department report showing that "the expenses of the army in the Philippines from 1898 to and including ten months of the fiscal year 1902 were $169,000,000." On the 15th, however, in his speech at Rosemount, Judge Parker reiterated his estimate, and said that in addition to the $20,000,000, "in the attempt to bolster the option we have wasted over $650,000,000 more of the people's money and sacrificed over 200,000 lives."

The Republicans are indignant at these "amazing" figures, as one Republican paper calls them. Why, exclaims the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), American sanitation, vaccination, and medical treatment are saving thousands of Filipino lives, not destroying them; and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) quotes Secretary Taft as its authority for saying that the prolongation of hostilities in the islands was due to Democratic agitation for Philippine independence, and it adds that if we had left the islands, they might have been given over to "internecine revolutions, bloodshed, and continual strife." Secretary Root said, in a speech in New York, on Wednesday evening of last week, that "the Philippine Government" is now self-supporting, but did not say whether this self-support includes the expense for the military and naval forces there. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says of Judge Parker's figures:

Photo by Knight P. I.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,

The Democratic Governor of the Philippines, who says that Judge Parker's allegations about the islands "are the veriest nonsense."

"That the cost of the Philippines, including the $20,000,000 paid to Spain, amounted, up to May 1, 1902, to $189,000,000, has been established beyond dispute. No Democratic member of either house of Congress dared to challenge Secretary Root's statement to that effect. The cost to this country for the following year has been shown to be $3,080,000, and for the year just ended $2,100,000, a total of $194,180,000. That has been the actual cost of the Philippines up to June 30, 1904.

"The statement Mr. Parker permitted himself to repeat when he declared that 'over 200,000 lives have been sacrificed' is equally false. The total loss of life of American troops and Filipinos in the American army from all causes has amounted to 4,067 privates and 155 officers, a total of 4,222 men. Even adding to this number the loss of Filipino insurgents, a liberal estimate of which is less than 10,000, the grand total aggregates 14,000, against Mr. Parker's 200,000. Moreover, the totals here given include deaths from wounds, sickness, drowning, and other accidents, and, an important contributory cause, the contagious diseases which, unrestrained, ravaged Americans and Filipinos when American occupation began. Only 126,000 American soldiers, all told, have been sent to the Philippines.

"As an offset to this loss of life should be set the magnificent work of the army medical corps and of the health officers of the Philippine commission, whose unremitting efforts have stamped out the plague, reduced smallpox and other contagious diseases to a minimum, and rendered the Philippines as healthful as Cuba."

The Democratic papers, however, are ungracious enough to remain unconvinced by administration figures. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) reminds Senator Lodge that Judge Parker's statistics, instead of being the guess of "a careless stump orator or a careless writer of a passing paragraph in a newspaper," as he charged, resemble very closely the figures given by Senator Hoar in a speech in the Senate on May 22, 1902, when he said: "The conflict in the Philippines has cost you $600,000,000, thousands of American soldiers—the flower of your youth; the health and sanity of thousands more, and hundreds of thousands of Filipinos slain."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) quotes Representative McCall's (Rep., Mass.) declaration that we must change our relations with the Philippines or reimpose the war stamp taxes; and the New York *World* (Dem.) argues thus:

"The whole question is a matter of opinion. In the six years preceding the Spanish War our war and navy departments spent $483,609,692. In the five years and ten months from September 1, 1898, when the fighting with Spain was all over and the Philippine troubles were beginning, to July 1, 1904, those departments cost us $1,214,100,339—an increase of $730,490,647. It is open to Mr. Taft to say that we should have squandered nearly as much on military and naval inflation if we had not been engaged in an imperial venture in Asia. It is open to others to say that we should not"

The Springfield *Republican*, quoted above, says of the loss of Filipino lives:

"If the imperialist papers supporting Mr. Roosevelt wish to have this matter gone into more in detail, they can easily be accommodated. But for the present it must suffice merely to add to the confessions of the War Department what Gen. James M. Bell said in an interview printed by the New York *Times* on May 3, 1901—three years ago—in which he said: 'One-sixth of the natives of Luzon have either been killed or died of the dengue fever in the last two years.' That was for only one island and only two years of the six of American conquest and occupation. The population of Luzon had been estimated by the War Department to be about 3,700,000, and one-sixth of that is over 600,000. That the ravages of the fever were largely due to the ravages of war and the famine conditions resulting there can be no question. What else could be expected from a campaign of conquest, even to the point of extermination, whose orders included those to make of a province 'a howling wilderness'?

"In the light of such admissions as this of General Bell, does Judge Parker's declaration seem exaggerated? Was it not rather far too moderate? If he had said 600,000 instead of 200,000 he would have been nearer the truth.

"And that fearful devastation and slaughter went on under the eyes of the American people, at the hands of their agents and with their tacit approval. We talk now about 'standing aghast' at the slaughter below Mukden, and suggestions are current that the United States take steps for intervention. But when we have complacently regarded the destruction of hundreds of thousands of lives at the hands of our own agents in a war of aggression pure and simple, not sparing even women and children, we should be the last people on earth to be stirred to horror by the butchery of armed combatants in Manchuria, and the last to be able with a straight face to lead a movement for preventive mediation."

Judge Parker's declarations that the Philippine officials are corrupt, agriculture "ruined," the people "ill-fed," towns "in ruins," the country "overburdened with taxation," the newspapers "brow beaten," and private citizens subjected to a "system of espionage" are denied in a long cable despatch to Secretary Taft from Governor Luke E. Wright, who is a Democrat. At the end of his reply Governor Wright says that "all these statements are the veriest nonsense," and "Judge Parker has evidently been grossly deceived."

THE IRISH VOTE.

SEVERAL Irish Catholic papers are making a vigorous protest against the Republican national committee's attempt to corral the "Irish vote" by pamphlets containing the nice things the President has said about Irishmen, and the nice things they have said about him. The fact that *The Irish World* and the Boston *Pilot* are supporting Roosevelt (considered in these columns October 8), is not considered by these journals conclusive proof that the Irish are trooping into the Republican camp; but they resent more particularly what they take to be an attempt to coax and wheedle the "Irish vote." *The Gaelic American* (New York) offsets the Republican collection of President Roosevelt's complimentary remarks about the Irish by a collection of extracts from his writings in which he extols William of Orange, praises the Irish Presbyterians, calls James II. "an intolerant religious bigot," speaks of the draft riot mob in New York City as "mainly foreigners, mostly Irish," and observes that "the Irish furnished more than their share to the city's turbulent and lawless elements, for in their new surroundings they were easily misled by both native and foreign demagogues and agitators." The same paper resurrects the allegation of a secret treaty between England and the United States, engineered by John Hay, and says:

"The devious and crooked methods by which Hay has worked have prevented the American people from fully realizing the national peril involved in this secret understanding, but time will open their eyes. Every intelligent Irishman fully realizes not only the danger it involves for the United States, but the ruin it is intended to work for the Irish cause. It is aimed especially at that cause, and if it be continued for four years more the Irish cause will certainly suffer injury—it may be irreparable injury. This fact is fully understood by the individuals who are asking Irish citizens to vote for Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt is pledged to keep Hay in the State Department if he is elected. Therefore a vote for Roosevelt is a vote for the continuance of John Hay in the State Department and for the British alliance of which John Hay is the author.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."
– Fleming in *The Irish World.*

"Theodore Roosevelt, in sanctioning the special appeal made for him to Irish citizens, flings down a challenge to the manhood and spirit of the Irish in America. If they take up that challenge with the spirit and vigor of the fighting race John Hay and the British alliance will be defeated; if they decline to take it up, or ignore it, the British alliance will be consummated and the Irish in America will receive and deserve the contempt of the civilized world."

The Catholic News (New York), without advocating or criticizing the claims of either candidate, makes a protest "against the attempt of the Republican national committee to drag the Catholic Church in the mire of party politics." "We Catholics," says *The News*, "regard our religion as too sacred a heritage to be made the commodity of any national committee, whether Democratic or Republican." And it proceeds:

"The action of the Republican national committee places American Catholics in an unfavorable light before the country. The Republican leaders as much as say 'We are going to buy Catholics to vote for Roosevelt by holding out the hope of giving their church favors in the event of his election.' That is an attitude we Catholics do not care to assume. We seek no favors from any President. All we are entitled to is simple justice. We want nothing more. It is our pride that our church never interferes in politics, and at this late day, by the unscrupulous action of the Republican national committee, we do not wish to have ourselves unjustly accused of resigning that claim. The daily papers state, without contradiction, that the Republican managers have entered into an arrangement with the Mormon Church of Utah by which, in return for special consideration to a United States Senator accused of polygamy, the Mormons are to vote for Mr. Roosevelt. If we Catholics remain silent, the methods of the Republican national committee, in the minds of many non-Catholics, will place our church in a similar attitude to that of the Mormons. We desire no such comparison."

JAPAN'S MEDICAL SERVICE, AND OURS.

"NEVER in the history of war," declares the New York *Sun*, "has a nation approached Japan in the methodical and effectual use of science as an ally." "The wars waged by the largest and most civilized states of the West," it adds, "have been bungling and wasteful and barbarous enterprises as compared with that Japan is now carrying on." The Baltimore *American* thinks "it will be no discredit" to us to take a lesson from the Japanese in this matter; and the Chicago *Chronicle* says: "We sincerely hope that the American Government will be as ready to learn from the Japanese as they were to learn from us, and that this country will never again be so completely unprepared for war as it was in 1898."

These remarks are called out by the address of Major-Surgeon Louis L. Seaman, of New York, before the International Congress of Military Surgeons in St. Louis on October 12th. Part of what we quote is printed here for the first time. Dr. Seaman was an army surgeon in the war with Spain, and gave some outspoken criticism of the War Department before the "beef commission." He has just returned from the Far East, where he inspected the Japanese military medical service, both in Japan and at the front, made five unsuccessful attempts to get into Port Arthur, was present at the Japanese occupation of New-Chwang, and spent two weeks with the bandit Chunchuses, as the guest of their leader.

The Japanese recognize that in war disease is more to be dreaded than the enemy, and one of their officers made the striking remark to Dr. Seaman that "we propose to eliminate disease as a factor." Said this officer:

"Russia may be able to place 2,000,000 men in the field. We can furnish 500,000. You know in every war four men die of disease for every one who falls from bullets. That will be the position of Russia in this war. We propose to eliminate disease as a factor. Every man who dies in our army must fall on the field of battle. In this way shall we neutralize the superiority of Russian numbers and stand on a comparatively equal footing."

When Dr. Seaman visited the military hospital in Tokyo, he found the surgeons "complaining of having so little to do." "When I tell you," he said, "that of the more than a thousand wounded received in Tokyo prior to July 1 not one had ended fatally, and that every one remaining in the wards presented a favorable prognosis, you can appreciate the admirable work that is being accomplished there." The Japanese "are the first to

recognize the true value of an army medical corps," declares Dr. Seaman, and he goes on to give us the following interesting description of the work of the Japanese medical officer:

"The medical officer is omnipresent. You will find him in countless places where in an American or British army he has no place. He is as much at the front as in the rear. He is with the first screen of scouts with his microscope and chemicals, testing and labeling wells so that the army to follow shall drink no contaminated water. When the scouts reach a town, he immediately institutes a thorough examination of its sanitary condition, and if contagion or infection is found he quarantines and places a guard around the dangerous district. Notices are posted so that the approaching column is warned and no soldiers are billeted where danger exists. Microscopic blood tests are made in all fever cases—and bacteriological experts, fully equipped, form part of the staff of every divisional headquarters.

"The medical officer also accompanies foraging parties, and with the commissariat officers samples the various food, fruits, and vegetables sold by the natives along the line of march long before the arrival of the army. If the food is tainted or the fruit overripe, or the water requires boiling, notice is posted to that effect, and such is the respect and discipline of every soldier from commanding officer to the file in the ranks that obedience to its order is absolute.

"The medical officer is also found in camp, lecturing the men on sanitation and the hundred and one details of personal hygiene, how to cook—to eat—and when not to drink—to bathe and even to the direction of the paring and cleansing of the finger-nails to prevent danger from bacteria. Long before the outbreak of hostilities he was with the advance agents of the army, testing provisions that were being collected for troops that were to follow, and as a consequence of these precautions, he is not now found treating thousands of cases of intestinal diseases, diarrheas, or dysenteries, contagion, and fevers that follow improper subsistence and neglected sanitation—diseases that have brought more campaigns to disastrous terminations than the strategies of opposing generals or the bullets of their followers. . . . . .

"From the standpoint of a humanitarian and a lover of his kind, I tell you it was a positive delight to visit that great series of hospitals, from Tokyo to Sasebo, with their long wards filled to overflowing with wounded, suffering soldiers—the legitimate victims of war, their faces full of health and hope, despite their fearful wounds in the long, hard campaign of five or six months in Manchuria, their chief desire to know how soon they could rejoin their comrades, and to contrast them, in memory, with the vivid picture of the poor, wan, emaciated, and almost hopeless faces that crowded the wards of our hospitals in Cuba, and Porto Rico, in Tampa, Chattanooga, and Camp Alger, and Montauk Point in 1898—and in the Philippines in 1899 and 1900—the innocent, unwounded, and illegitimate victims of another conflict, which, in comparison with the one now waging, would be considered no more than a skirmish among outposts."

Turning to a consideration of the conditions in the American army, Dr. Seaman continues:

"*If wars are inevitable, and the slaughter of men must go on* (and I believe wars *are* inevitable, and that most of them are ultimately beneficial), then, for the love of God, let our men be killed legitimately on the field, fighting for the stake at issue—not drop them by the wayside by preventable diseases as we did in the Spanish-American war—1,400 for every 100 that died in action. It is for the 1,400 poor devils who are sacrificed—never for the 100 who fall gallantly fighting—that I offer my prayer.

"And yet, should occasion arise for the gathering of another army of 250,000 next summer, what evidence is submitted to prove that the lamentable scenes of 1898, with all their nauseating details, would not be repeated? Where, as in Porto Rico, Tampa, and Chattanooga, no fighting was done, but where more sick and invalided were gathered at one time than would overload any dozen transports and hospital ships with men who never smelled powder or saw a hardship of real war, and who, had they been properly subsisted on the principle of the Japanese to-day, would have returned to their homes and vocations, healthy and happy as after a summer's outing? I ask what tangible evidence is submitted to show that history would not repeat itself, and that such an army, gathered hastily, would not again be brought almost to its knees, through the same ignorance and incompetency? We have recently heard much of the reorganization of the American army and the creation of a general staff. Commanding that staff is an officer as courageous, as gallant, as heroic and, I believe, as representative as ever drew a sword, and yet the importance of this momentous subject, the study of preventable disease, and the saving of 80 men out of every 100 that always die in war is considered of such minor import that no place is found on it for a medical representative.

MAJOR LOUIS L. SEAMAN,
Who fears that in a great war the United States army might "be brought almost to its knees" by "ignorance and incompetency."

"The three great lessons to be learned from the Japanese war [are] from the medical, the commissariat, and transport departments. The Japanese authorities permitted our Government to send five military attachés to accompany their army in the field. Was a surgeon or a quartermaster or a commissary officer detailed? No. They represented the life-saving and life-preserving departments and were omitted. The killing departments got the appointments—the cavalry, ordinance, infantry, etc.—and to-day Japanese officers are laughing in their sleeves at our senseless failure to have representatives on what they consider their three vital points, while the only weak feature of their army, its cavalry, is considered worthy of special study. Certainly 'it is to laugh.' But what can be expected of a government that after its terrible lessons of 1898-99 still insists—especially in the tropics—of subsisting its army on a ration so rich and elastic (lovely term, that elastic), so elastic that when in the emergency of war its elasticity is tested, it bursts its bands, and is found to consist of pork and beans and fermenting canned rubbish that in six weeks prostrates 50 per cent. of its 250,000 units with intestinal diseases, and sends 3,000 to their last homes, to say nothing of the enormous number of invalided and the 75,000 pension claims? That in its famous reorganization fails utterly to recognize one of the most important of all the departments, namely, that of sanitation, as it is recognized by the Japanese to-day? That holds its great life-preserving department in such light esteem, that but one officer in the entire army can even reach the rank and emoluments of a brigadier-general? That on its general staff fails to have a single representative of this department, and if any, only a young, inexperienced man of inferior rank, instead of the ablest and most experienced officer in or out of the service, one of international reputation like our retired Surgeon-General Sternberg, whose rank should not be less than that of a major-general, and whose opinions would carry weight in councils of war? . . . . . .

"Why, I ask again, should we expect reforms from authorities who, in their great preparatory schools, West Point and Annapolis, furnish the cadets no instruction in the important studies of physiology and hygiene, so that when they come to command the fighting units of the army they can be prepared to guard them against the silent foe which scores 80 per cent. of the deaths! Like the rest of the world, we go blundering on, spending millions annually for the maintenance of these great military schools and arsenals and war colleges, educating men in the art of human destruction, while the more formidable adversary in the ranks—the grim specter that kills 80 per cent.—is left comparatively unheeded! . . . . . .

"Gentlemen, it is time for this association of military and naval surgeons to voice its sentiments in no uncertain notes—to demand another reorganization of our army in which that branch of its service that grapples with the foe that causes 80 per cent. of the mortality shall have equal recognition with other branches, which combined fight the enemy who destroys but 20 per cent., whereby the Government of the United States shall give to its guardians the

rights to which, as citizens of the republic, they are justly entitled. The State deprives the soldier of his liberty, prescribes his exercises, equipment, dress, diet, the locality in which he shall reside, and in the hour of danger expects him, if necessary, to lay down his life in its defense and honor. It should, therefore, give him the best sanitation and the best medical supervision that the science of the age—be it Japanese or Patagonian—can devise. How this great moral obligation has been fulfilled in a land which fifty years ago was regarded by the Occidental world as semibarbarian I have endeavored to show. If we can not improve on this system, then we had better meekly follow it."

KUROPATKIN'S STAND.

WHATEVER the final outcome of the operations between Mukden and Liao-Yang that began on the 9th, the stubborn fight that Kuropatkin and his men put up for ten days along the Sha (or Shakhe) River has unquestionably enhanced his reputation. After all the reports, Japanese and Russian alike, had it that he was backing off, beaten, to Mukden, he made such a dogged stand that "the most confident optimism" was felt "in the highest circles" in St. Petersburg. The New York *Herald's* correspondent in the Russian capital telegraphed on Thursday of last week:

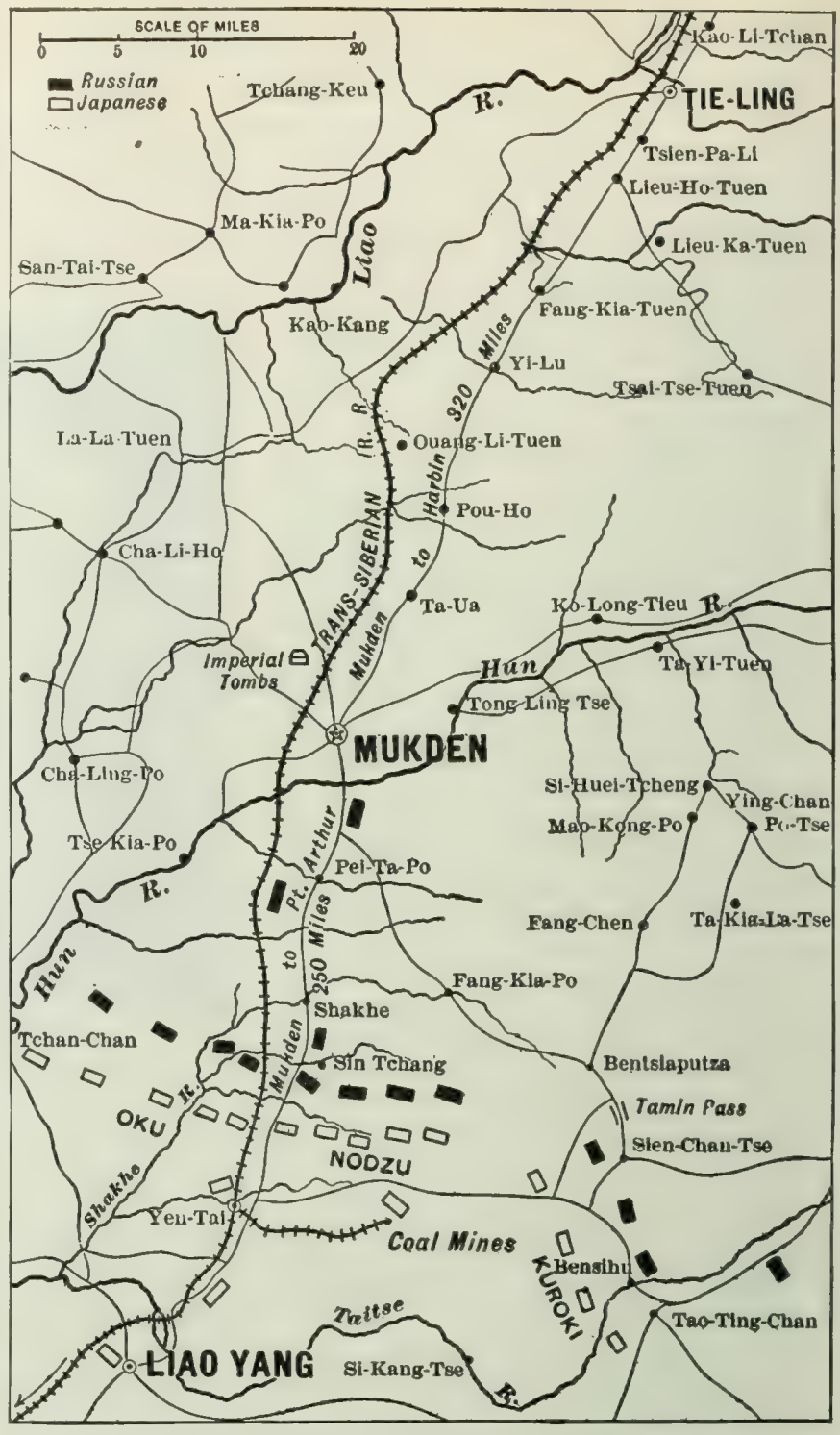
"Impression is given in these quarters that the Japanese have shot their bolt and are now suffering such exhaustion that they must retreat quickly, while on the other hand General Kuropatkin is in a condition to assume a strong offensive as soon as the rain stops. General Kuropatkin is confident he can throw off the Japanese to the westward, leaving the way open to Port Arthur, which, it is calculated, he could reach in three weeks.

"Such is a summary of the ideas entertained here, which are causing great elation. Should success not crown General Kuropatkin's plans in the immediate future, the disappointment here will be more intense than ever before."

The New York *Evening Mail* says this good word for the Russian commander:

"Current Occidental sympathy with the Japanese in this war would by no means prevent the addition of the names of Kuropatkin and Sakharoff to the list of brave men; for it now appears that they can fight a rear-guard fight on the eighth day of a battle as manfully as they rushed to the charge on the dawn of the first—and may turn the rear-guard fight into at least a momentary victory.

"A real reversal of the conditions that have been steadily operating against Russian success in this war in the East is scarcely to be looked for. An advance that could not be made eight days ago has little chance for success now. But it must be a poor and anemic pulse which does not quicken to see Kuropatkin's declining star pause in its red descent and blaze once more in fierce defiance. War has told few finer stories than the account of this brave Russian rally at Lone Tree Hill and along the bloody Shakhe."



TACTICAL DIAGRAM TO ILLUSTRATE THE RECENT OPERATIONS ALONG THE SHA (OR SHAKHE) RIVER.
—From *The Independent.*

Dr. Seaman, whose remarks on the Japanese medical service are considered in the preceding article, speaks as follows of the military outlook, in an interview in the New York *Sun:*

"Japan will win this round of the fight. In fact, she has won it already. Japan, however, does not expect the impossible. It is no secret that she expects Russia never to sue for peace. Grant that she drives the Russians to Harbin, out of Manchuria entirely, and even to Lake Baikal, which nobody expects. Japan knows that Russia will then wait, wait, wait. It may be one year, two years, or even five, but Russia will come back. She will come back with a horde of troops.

"When Russia does come back, she will find it a harder proposition to drive the Japs out of Manchuria than the Japs have found to drive the Russians out. When the Japs bring their big siege guns to the fortified military positions—the passes, the roads, walled cities, and other places of strategic importance—the Russians will be mowed down in tens of thousands. It is no exaggeration to say that a million men will not be able to drive Japan out of Manchuria. In fact, no one expects she can do it.

"Suppose, now, that the war is a stand-off. What then? Japan knows that she will get no indemnity from Russia. What will she

NERVELESS NICHOLAS—"She certainly is trying to flirt with me. Oh, if I only had the nerve to speak!"
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

do for part payment of her financial losses? One thing will be to seize all the Russian assets in Manchuria. She has already done this in part by taking over the Russo-Chinese banks in Manchuria. Russia already has $50,000,000 invested in loans out in that region. Japan says: 'Pay that to us. Russia is gone from here. Those debts belong to us.'

"When the Russians evacuated New-Chwang, for example, the Chinese officials ran up the French flag and put the bank under the protection of the French consul. The Japs hauled down the French flag at once. 'We recognize no foreign consul's flag in this zone of hostilities?' they said. 'Before the war started the United States appointed three consuls in this territory, and the Russians wouldn't allow you Chinese to receive them. Now we will do some non-recognizing ourselves,' and they carried their point, of course. Incidentally, they are grateful for John Hay's foresight in appointing American consuls for that region. The rejection of the consuls gave Japan a precedent for her action, and she already has her fingers on $50,000,000 of Russia's money in that region."

ROOSEVELT, PARKER, STANDARD OIL, AND LAWSON.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is reported to have enlivened the annual rally of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Sunday-school in Cleveland, on October 9, by the recitation of four "beautiful little lines," as he called them, which, he added, are "a great comfort to me." They run thus:

> "There is so much bad in the best of us,
> There is so much good in the most of us,
> It hardly behooves any of us
> To talk about the rest of us."

The New York *Times*, in commenting on this incident, remarks: "Our own regard for poetry of that sort is not especially high, but it is easy enough to see why Mr. Rockefeller preferred the verses he quoted to some other matter that appears in the newspapers—and magazines."

In the November number of *Everybody's Magazine* Mr. Lawson, who has been saying some acrimonious things about the Standard Oil magnates in recent issues of that periodical, makes the startling assertions that "Standard Oil" has President Roosevelt on its black list, that Mr. Rogers engineered the nomination of Parker and Herrick, and that at the last moment the "system" will buy up a few doubtful States and defeat the Republican candidate. Mr. Lawson makes these interesting allegations in the following open reply to a correspondent:

"Now, what will happen if Judge Parker is elected?

"In answering I will not guess—I will state facts, things I know to be facts.

"Theodore Roosevelt, while President of the United States, refused to allow 'Standard Oil' to run him, and 'Standard Oil' got hotter and hotter; but, not daring to rage openly, how they did spit fire 'on the quiet'! If I have listened once, I have twenty times while Mr. Rogers raved at 'that——' —well, I won't use his exact language, it wouldn't be respectful to our President. At last, as in all such cases, there came an absolutely-not-to-be-borne trampling on 'Standard-Oil' dignity, and Theodore Roosevelt was on the 'System's' black list until eternity. Mr. Rogers called me to New York in connection with some other business. I found him in a terribly excited mood. 'What do you think that fellow Roosevelt has done now? Young John Rockefeller telegraphed him to give an audience to Archibold on the trust matter. Roosevelt saw he had us and played some of his dirty politics. He sent for the manager of the Western Associated Press and had him agree to publish the telegram in the West, keeping it out of the East, and to publish it as having been sent by Mr. Rockefeller instead of that unthinking boy, and, of course, you have seen it in the papers; it's everywhere how he kicked "Standard Oil" out of the White House. That is his last insult to us, and we will defeat him at any cost.'

"From that time on Mr. Rogers's able brain was working day and night, first to get John Hay to run against Roosevelt, next Root, then Uncle Mark Hanna; but owing to one of those complicated entanglements that old Dame Fate now and then reels out of her crochet-basket to the bewilderment of slick mortals, his efforts went for naught, and he was compelled to fall back on a more dangerous and expensive plan. He laid out on his campaign table the 'most available' (what worlds of eel-skin, political piety those two words cover!) Democrats, and it didn't take him long to make his selection of a man who would, if President of the United States, allow those who put him there to 'run the shop.' When his selection was made he called in his faithful hired man, Senator 'Pat' McCarren, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and gave his orders, the same kind of orders as he gives for the purchase of an oil-well, or the knocking in the head of a business rival, or the setting up of an Amalgamated knock-down-and-drag-out—'Go here!' 'Go there!' 'Buy this!' 'Sell that!' 'Billy Sheehan to captain that company, and Dave Hill to dig that mine!' In short order the venture was all covered to its finality, and there has never been a slip of a cog or the ungearing of a wheel that was not foreseen and provided for. To try to balk a part of his game I posted Bryan in advance of the St. Louis convention, and we all know how he upset their plans in the committee, but we also know it took but the pressure of one finger on one button at 26 Broadway and the gold telegram episode to put things back into the smooth-running groove.

"We all know of the kick-up in New York City between McCarren and the Tammany leader, but a pressure of a thumb on another button at 26 Broadway, and the hated antagonists found it possible to live in the same world without flying at each other's throats.

"Everybody marveled at the ease with which the various rivalries in Democratic politics in New York State were subdued to make unanimous Judge Herrick's nomination for governor. I could give you, had I the space, a thousand and one of the marvels which this 'system' is performing in the present campaign, and which will have for their finish the sudden purchase of a few doubtful States a few days before election, and—the annihilation of Theodore Roosevelt and his ambitions, and hell for the American people!

"I trust you will reconsider your decision to vote for Judge Parker and that you will vote for Theodore Roosevelt, even tho Judge Parker may be an angel, and Theodore Roosevelt the champion of a hundred Addickses instead of one, for if you do not, and this country is turned over to the 'system' and its votaries at the coming election, you and I and all other country-loving Americans shall bury our faces in the ashes of repentance many and many a time before we have another opportunity to cast our ballot for another President of the United States."

OPENING OF THE NEW YORK SUBWAY.

AFTER thirty years of agitation on the subject, New Yorkers have at last realized what is believed to be a partial solution of the transportation problem by the opening of the finished portion of the Subway this week. It means, says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "the beginning of a revolution in the whole matter of municipal transportation." The New York Subway is described in the newspapers as the finest and largest in the world. Only a part is now finished. When completed the system will be thirty-five miles long, and will cost more than $75,000,000 for construction and equipment. The work has taken three years and seven months, including delays due to labor troubles. One of the noticeable features of the work, as Chief Engineer Parsons states, is the fact that the road was constructed without scandal being attached to any official. He says:

"In after-years every man connected with the construction of the New York Subway will be proud to say that he was on this work. There have been no scandals of any kind, and no one has ever dared to insinuate that any official, from the highest to the lowest, has done other than hard, faithful, and honest work on this vast contract."

The safety appliances are exciting special remark. The road will be run by electricity, the third rail having a protection which aims to eliminate the dangers that exist on the elevated roads in the city. The controllers on the cars are so designed that when the motorman takes his hand off the lever, the current is turned off. The current can also be cut off at any of the stations, and all the stations are connected by telephone. There is also a fire-alarm

box at each station and every four hundred feet throughout the Subway. When an alarm is sent in, the power is shut off the whole length of the section in which it is reported, each section being two miles long. The road is thoroughly equipped with a complete automatic block-signaling and interlocking system, adapted for spacing and directing trains. There are also appliances which will automatically stop a train when it passes a danger signal. The cars in use are of wood and steel construction, the latter having frames similar to the Pullman-cars, which will give greater safety to passengers in case of accidents. The carrying capacity of the road is calculated to be nearly 100,000 people an hour.

"What comfort, what joy, what luxury for the surface-car and elevated-roads passengers," exclaims the New York *Times*, "to be able to stretch their legs, and even now and then to get a seat on their morning and evening trips!" The same paper adds: "But it will not be for long. The great city will speedily overtake and outgrow the new facilities of the Subway. The Rapid Transit commissioners have performed acceptably a great public service, but their work is not done. They should now apply themselves with diligence to the work of completing the plans for the east-side route and for the west-side down-town routes." The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* remarks:

"Before the Subway passes into history, the method not less than the fact of its construction is worthy of remark. It should not be forgotten that the city, not the corporation or an individual, has built it and owns it, and this, too, without committing itself to the doubtful policy of municipal ownership, certainly not at all to the still less hopeful proposition of political management. The city has given to the Subway its credit but not its cash, which has come from the Belmont syndicate, which in turn recoups itself from the company operating under a long lease. . . . . .

"In the large way and in the long run, the law is without exception that whatever promotes intercommunication increases prosperity, social and intellectual progress, and wealth and commonwealth. The operation of the first sections of the Subway is but the dawn, and when the full day comes all the boroughs, united and consolidated, will realize the power and the unity which belong to a truly imperial city."

THE BALTIC FLEET'S "TERRIBLE MISTAKE."

COUNT CASSINI'S opinion that the Baltic fleet's attack upon the British fishing-vessels in the North Sea, killing several fishermen, wounding many others, and riddling the fishing-boats, was "a terrible mistake" is fully shared by our newspapers. "It is impossible to understand the occurrence," says the New York *Herald;* and the New York *American* declares that "it is the crowning deed of folly that has cursed Russia since her ill-starred war began." The latter journal continues:

"If the Russian seamen, in their fear of Japanese attack 12,000 miles from Japanese waters, fired on the British ships, thinking them to be the enemy, then they are not competent to sail on the high seas, and England may, as an act of protection to sea commerce, demand that they return to the Baltic. There is nothing in all sea history that parallels this act. The only danger is that the English may retaliate by surrounding and holding the whole Baltic squadron a captive before the Russian Foreign Office gets its disavowal and apology to London. There is no good feeling between Russia and England. England is Japan's ally and took advantage of Russia's struggle with Japan to gain a foothold in Tibet. The incident has raised a grave diplomatic question, and the only thing to relieve the tension will be a quick apology by Russia and a punishment of the Russian naval commanders for their inexcusable blunder."

The New York *Times*, after agreeing that the mistake is indeed a terrible one, adds:

"But what is to be thought of a commander capable of such a mistake, or of the discipline and training of a navy in which it could occur? Naturally vigilance of the closest sort was imposed on the Russians. They have had ample reason to dread the audacity and ingenuity of their new foes. But tho it was not impossible that they should encounter them at any point in the voyage to the Orient, and it was their business to look out for them, it was equally their business to respect the lives and property of neutrals, and to be sure of the identity of any whom they should attack. Even in a fog, it ought to be practicable for a naval officer to tell, under the rays of his searchlights, the difference between peaceful fishing-boats and torpedo boats. The affair is profoundly to be regretted. However it is explained or apologized for, it will arouse great and deep feeling in England and it will cast ridicule on the Russian navy, which will not be confined to those immediately responsible."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MISS DAISY DEVOE presided at the piano and beautifully played Mendel & Sons wedding-march.—*The Clear Lake Correspondence.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN is said to draw a salary of $100,000 a year. No wonder he wants to go south for the winter.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE trouble is that too many of the railways in the West are managed from the top floor of skyscrapers in New York.—*The Kansas City Star.*

THERE can't be two Roosevelts, as Mr. Carl Schurz declares, because, if there were, the other one would have been nominated for Vice-President.—*Harper's Weekly.*

TIM WOODRUFF says he believes the New York Republicans will be surprised at the Roosevelt vote in that State. Yes, and possibly pained.—*The Washington Post.*

JAAKOFF PRELOOKER says: "Russia must be born again." Yes, and the next time she would better be twins, if she ever wants to lick those Japs.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

A REPORT of the mass-meeting at Baltimore says that "Candidate Davis stood with his hands in his pockets." Well, it is not every politician who is satisfied to keep his hands in his own pockets.—*The Washington Post.*

PRESIDENT FRANCIS says the St. Louis Fair has lost at least a million dollars from not being allowed to open on Sunday. The important question is how much would it have saved by not being open week-days?—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE Boston *Globe* remarks that the Democratic party has made President Roosevelt a man of peace. It might have added that President Roosevelt has done much toward making the Democratic party a party of unrest.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

D. CADY HERRICK, Democratic candidate for governor of New York, says "there are many women who should vote and many who should not." He is a brave man, but not so brave as he would be if he had told us which were which. —*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE ELEPHANT—"I wonder if any one will recognize me in this disguise?"
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

LETTERS AND ART.

OUR "BOURGEOIS" AUTHORS, AGAIN.

ECHOES of the controversy started by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton five months ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 28), are still reverberating through the literary world. One of the latest contributors to the discussion, Mr. Ernest McGaffey, the Chicago poet, insists that "the mistake made by the opponents of Mrs. Atherton has been in attempting to disprove the fact that American literature is bourgeois, instead of admitting it, and giving the best excuses they could." He continues (in the Boston *Transcript*):

"What has really been accomplished in America in the way of literature? What have we written? The Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620. Nearly three hundred years later our own gifted countrywoman 'lands on us' by asking 'why is American literature bourgeois?'

"We have had a sort of fetich in this country about the New England group. Emerson, a rhapsodist; Lowell, a politician; Holmes, a professor; Whittier, a balladist; Longfellow, a translator. Each of these men did some good work, but not one of them was a genius. Out of that group two are left, Hawthorne and Thoreau. Both distinct from other writers and Old-World influences. Both rarely individual personalities.

"In New York we had Irving and Cooper. In Philadelphia, George H. Boker. And among the literary aspirants were Bayard Taylor and a host of literary lightning-bugs who gave out a spark or two of evanescent flame and vanished. In the West, Joaquin Miller and Edward Rowland Sill sang melodiously. From the South, later on, after Henry Timrod, came Sidney Lanier.

"But after all, when reduced to its last analysis, from 1620 to, say, 1875, the results sum up as follows:

"Poet, Poe.
"Novelist, Hawthorne.
"Philosopher, Thoreau.
"Short story writer, Harte.
"Humorist, Twain."

Mr. McGaffey goes on to say:

"The majority of American writers, both men and women, have been strictly bourgeois. They have gone with the tide. They have worshiped at the shrine of convention, and have been sticklers for form and respectability. They have rebelled at nothing, always upholding church and state. They have been fairly comfortable in the way of worldly goods and not above the mania of wanting to own things. They have been placid, passionless, and eminently respectable. And certainly they have succeeded in being singularly mediocre. They are as harmless as pap, and about as virile. They never sinned, suffered, nor repented. They were not for an age nor for all time. Motes in the sunlight, they faded. In the interest of art let them be taken hence to the abyss of eternal oblivion and there consigned to the cells of the forgotten, and may God have mercy on their souls. . . . . .

"What is the remedy? None. Every age has had its quack writers. Time will separate the sheep from the goats and settle the status of each. The test of the centuries is the only test. Nothing can be expected of the writers, for they are doing their best. Nothing can be hoped for from the people, since they are generally unable to distinguish between good and bad. But the outlook is just as bright as it ever was. There is no seal on the lips of genius, and if any great soul has something to cry out in the wilderness of American letters the time will come, and with it the man."

Mr. Upton Sinclair, a rising young novelist who has lately appeared in the rôle of a militant Socialist, contributes an article to *Collier's Weekly* (October 8), in which he intimates that the *social* motive is what is needed to inspire and vitalize American literature. He cites Björnson, Maeterlinck, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Tolstoy, Zola, Gorky as "men in sympathy with Socialism, and becoming more so every day": and he points to Bernard Shaw's meteoric career as the newest exemplification of the power of the Socialist motive. Mr. Sinclair says further:

"The same thing is going on in this country—it is going on rapidly, for what takes a generation in Europe only takes a decade here. Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, replying to Mrs. Atherton, quotes many authors who are not bourgeois. Bret Harte and Mark Twain were, of course, absurd to mention, for they belong to another era; Bret Harte is dead and Mr. Clemens has not published anything worth reading for long, long years. She names Mr. Howells, however, and Mr. Howells is a Socialist. She names Mr. Stewart Edward White, and Mr. Owen Wister, Mr. Thompson-Seton, and Mr. Henry Wallace Phillips; I do not know if these gentlemen be Socialists, but I notice that they all deal with the wilds and jungles of nature, and so may perhaps not know much about the wilds and jungles of the cities of civilized man. Some do know—Mr. Edwin Markham and Mr. Bruno Lessing, for instance—and these are Socialists. Others who took part in this debate named the late Frank Norris; I do not know if he was a conscious Socialist, but I do know that in 'The Octopus' he wrote a book which furnishes to the Socialist one of his few indispensable campaign documents. They named Mr. Bliss Carman and Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, and these are Socialists. They also named Mr. Jack London, and Mr. Jack London is one of the leaders among the politically active Socialists of America."

The conclusion of the argument is that "we have now a system of society which makes wage-slaves of the vast mass of humanity, and shuts them out forever from all hope of sharing in civilization, progress, and light; and the failure of all our efforts at reform, of all our dreams of joy and beauty, is simply the justice of nature, the vengeance of this down-trodden class. . . . So long as we are without heart, so long as we are without conscience, so long as we are without even a mind—pray, in the name of heaven, why should any one think it worth while to be troubled because we are without a literature?"

THE MARLOWE-SOTHERN REVIVAL OF "ROMEO AND JULIET."

THE appearance of Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" has been greeted with enthusiasm both in Chicago and New York. This notable revival, says the Chicago *Chronicle*, offers "another refutation of the dictum that the people of to-day will not go to see the Shakespearian drama"; while the New York *Times* says of the first-night performance at the Knickerbocker Theater: "Superlatives are dangerous; but it is doubtful whether the English-speaking stage has any two actors who could surpass the present performance." *The Times* continues:

"Miss Marlowe's Juliet has long been familiar. In our salad days its plastic, girlish grace, lyrically impassioned loveliness, and simple power of tragedy made up one of the great dramatic experiences of the time. Since then the gifted actress has passed through the ordeal by dramatized novel, and has unaccountably emerged the greater, as well as the more matured, artist. The gain is both in range of denotement of character and emotion and in sheer dramatic power. On the one hand, her Juliet is endowed with a broader variety of light and shadow, and on the other with more fluently modulated and deeper climaxes of tragic emotion.

"The balcony scene, in which the lyric element was wont to dominate, has been more firmly realized naturalistically, bringing out the character of virginal impassionment, flooding it with the elusive radiance of gracious coquetry—almost colloquial at times; and all this without once impairing the fluency of the verse or the integrity of the dominant passion. . . . . .

"Mr. Sothern's Romeo is perhaps not the happiest of his achievements. In the balcony scene it lacked plastic grace and lyric passion. But it was still the work of an actor of high ability and intelligence. The passages with Friar Laurence revealed a fresh and grateful note of intellectual comradeship that we had not hitherto divined.

"The fight with Tybalt gave scope to the actor's romantic fervor and force, calling forth an outburst of enthusiasm. The impetuous despair with which he spoke of his banishment was fervid, sustained, and, up to the last moment, convincing. Then he made the mistake of giving the line about falling prostrate before he wavered and pitched headlong—which suggested a premeditation foreign to the moment.

"The scene of the leave-taking in Juliet's chamber had a rare

mingling of manly sense and self-control with abandoned devotion —a very fine conception. In spite of momentary lapses, the performance was vigorous, poetic, and intelligent."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, declares that Miss Marlowe's interpretation of the part of Juliet is the best that has been seen here since the days of Mary Anderson. He says further:

"Miss Marlowe is a woman of commanding personality, emotional fervor, and intellectual force. To such a woman, it is probable, the girl-life of Juliet (Paris's proffer of marriage; the mother's counsel; the nurse's coarse prattle; the ballroom incidents; the encounter with Romeo; the moonlit garden; the reverie on the balcony; the surprise; the interchange of vows; the rash and sudden betrothal) no longer makes the strong appeal that it must have made on her first professional acquaintance with it. At all events, Miss Marlowe's impersonation of Juliet—beautiful at points, and especially affecting in the tender gravity of the marriage scene—does not strike fire till the moment of the agonized parting with Romeo. In that piteous exigency it displayed the woman's heart and the poet's purpose; and from that point it intermittently grew in volume of feeling and freedom of action, attaining to a climax of frenzied terror in the potion scene, and ending with a pathetic simulation of the ecstasy of despair, in the scene of the suicide."

Mr. Winter's glowing appreciation of the poetic values of "Romeo and Juliet," written many years ago and now quoted in *The Tribune*, may appropriately be repeated here:

"Morning and midnight touch their lips together in this brilliant, desolate tragedy. No one who has had youth can think of it without remembering a sacred time when the flowers smelt sweeter than they do now, and the winds were softer, and in the hush of the night there was a celestial mystery, and the stars seemed friends, and the affairs of human beings were infinitely remote and trivial. Then one pair of eyes was worshiped, and one voice was all there is of music, and life was exalted into sanctity. That time can never be called back. Scarcely, in the turmoil of the world, does any man realize that ever it existed. But Shakespeare knew it, and could surcharge his mind with its spirit and color; and he has poured that spirit through the current of this exquisite poem of love, disappointment, and irremediable anguish. Sometimes, whether in reading these scenes or viewing them, the veteran of experience feels a sudden throb of infinite pain, and seems to hear in his heart a mournful voice, speaking unintelligible words of sorrow. Not to all natures comes forth this subtle meaning; but surely that nature is not to be envied which, under the stress and strain of this tragedy, is not made more sympathetic with the terrible earnestness of love; more tender toward youth; more wishful to sweeten and prolong its period of romance, and to shield it from contact with the selfishness and the dreary commonplaces of the world. Nor is that nature enviable which is not touched by the awful, closing picture of love's calamity and ruin. Never, surely, were passion, misery, and death so well enshrined as under the starless sky that bends over the broken tomb of the Capulets, when the cold night wind moans around it, and dark branches wave in sorrow above the white, still faces of those true lovers who have died for love. Never was there a sadder spectacle! Yet never did a spectacle so sad present at last a sense of relief so sweet, so absolute, so holy. The sternest moralist upon moral destiny, as he muses beside that hallowed sepulcher, may well be tempted to murmur the sad words of Swinburne in 'The Garden of Proserpine'—pagan, yet deeply significant; hopeless, yet full of comfort:

'From too much love of living,
From hope and fear set free,
We thank, with brief thanksgiving,
Whatever gods may be—
That no life lives forever,
That dead men rise up never,
That even the weariest river
Flows somewhere safe to sea.'"

JULIA MARLOWE AND E. H. SOTHERN IN "ROMEO AND JULIET."

JULIET—"O, now be gone; more light and light it grows."
ROMEO—"More light and light: more dark and dark our woes."
—Act III, Scene 5.

THE FANCIED OBLIGATIONS OF LITERATURE.

IN a volume just published under the title "Imaginary Obligations," the author, Frank Moore Colby, deals with a variety of topics, principally literary and dramatic, with the purpose, as he explains in his preface, of airing the "fancied obligations" of the Anglo-Saxon toward certain self-imposed standards such as "the romantics of politics, and the self-concealment of debate, and the duty to the crowd, and the duty to the coterie, and the duty to the time of day, and the constraint of success, and the fear of being misunderstood, and the care of the universe, and the hundred other anxieties that make up our chief imaginary obligation to seem something different from what we are—something wiser or more sententious or more brilliant or more reasonable and educational, something far less human and infinitely less absurd."

On the theme, for instance, of the fear of confessing to the books one hasn't read, Mr. Colby pictures the confessor as abject as one forced to admit that he has never eaten with a fork. "Without actually saying that he has read one of the obligatory books, a weak character will act as if he had." Some choose the more virtuous course by reading books just to say they have read them, "thereby saving their souls, but certainly swamping their intellects." The essayist points out the folly of yielding to this "fancied obligation" thus:

"All this in a field where you can do and say exactly what you please, where there is even a premium on a whim. Where is the sanction for these grim obligations? How big a bibliography goes to make a man of culture? What course of summer reading would have been equally suitable to Carlyle and Charles Lamb? A list of our unread books torment some of us like a list of murders. Yet it is not they but the books we have read that will accuse us. Just here we find a consolation.

Frankly confessed ignorance of a book never bores any one and does no harm. Ignorance of books is not infectious, but sham knowledge of them is. The real offense is reading in such a way that it leaves you the worse for it. One would rather hear some men talk about the vegetables they had eaten than the books they had read. They put more real feeling into it. A small vitality may be smothered by much reading, and the book-talk of these people is the author's deadliest foe. The books we have not read may be another way of saying the authors we have not injured. The reader is so often unworthy of the book."

One of the author's amazements is that observable shrinkage of personality when a man comes to expressing himself in print, especially when he becomes the voice of a "policy." On this point he writes:

"Men are never so prim and starchy, so deeply dyed and terribly committed in real life. Many an honest fellow being, full of earnest whims and pleasing foibles, variegated, complex, alive, and charming, goes down into print as into a sarcophagus, and when you mourn his loss thinks you are trifling with the sound moral sentiment engraved on the tomb. Perhaps it comes from hearing so much about bringing things 'to the bar of public opinion' and all that. Perhaps it is due to an embarrassed sense of the presence of Tom, Dick, and Harry. Lowell's theory of it was that the soul had done something in a preexistent state it was now ashamed of. But the basis of criticism is negative—not the sins committed but the pleasures withheld—and the pleasure of being talked to as an equal is the main thing the readers miss. Suppose somebody does misunderstand, or a few fat gentlemen fall by the wayside or a spinster or two is frightened away, is the thing so grave? Must one feel as pompous as Cicero? Will his country come to him in a dream and say, 'Marcus Tullius, what *are* you doing'? Let the great mind go crashing forth; the casualties will be surprisingly small. That is the proper advice to give to any American writer."

FRANK MOORE COLBY,
Associate-Editor of "The New International Encyclopædia;" late Professor of Economics in New York University.

In the humor of the unprejudiced observer, Mr. Colby turns his attention to the critic of books and of the drama and holds him up to gaze from various points of view. He pictures the critic as solemnly believing he has a "public duty to perform," and crying down wholesome commonplaceness in literature and the drama on the ground that it is not art. To quote:

"When a dull book meets with great success, some one always has a fling at the publishers. Of course it would be better if they maintained a high standard. But they are no more to be blamed than you or I for taking the world as they find it. And what would the dull man be doing if he were not poring over the dull page? Would he be drinking in some brilliant table-talk, or studying art, or reading the Elizabethan dramatists? There is nothing that we know of the dull man's daily life to make us think that he has been tempted to his ruin. Before dull books were printed dull men were probably duller yet. They may keep him from reading the average book, but he would then be doing some other thing equally average. Averageness is a quality we must put up with. And, after all, why is a poor, tawdry piece of writing so much worse than cheap chromos or crude, gaudy ornaments, or the thousand and one other things that machinery multiplies as we all travel up from barbarism? Men march toward civilization in column formation, and by the time the van has learned to admire the masters the rear is drawing reluctantly away from the totem pole. Anywhere in the middle you may find a veneration for china pug-dogs or an enthusiasm for Marie Corelli—still an advance. Literary people seem to think that every time a volume of Hall Caine is sold, Shakespeare is to that extent neglected. It merely means that some semi-savage has reached the Hall Caine stage, and we should wish him Godspeed on his way to Shakespeare. It is only when a pretended Shakespeare man lapses into Hall-Cainery that one need be excited."

HENRY JAMES'S PORTRAYAL OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERAMENT.

IN his biography of William Wetmore Story, Mr. Henry James declares that "the old relation—social, personal, esthetic—of the American world to the European" is "as charming a subject as the student of manners, morals, personal adventures, the history of taste, the development of a society, need wish to take up"; and he laments that "it has never been 'done,' to call done, from any point of view." That this subject *has* been very adequately "done" by Mr. James himself is the contention of Elisabeth Luther Cary, a New York writer, who has a timely paper in *Scribner's Magazine* (October) on Henry James's literary methods. She says, in part:

"Mr. James has written between thirty and forty novels and long stories, and in two-thirds of them at least is portrayed the American character with the scrupulous care of a mind ardent in the pursuit of truth. These wonderful types are as flexible and pure of outline, as nervously alive and as beautifully expressive, as any to be found in English fiction. They appear against the backgrounds of British and continental life provided for them, surrounded by an air of their own, a clear medium of innocence enriched by intelligence. They are acutely interested by the world that lies about them, and abundantly susceptible to new impressions; but what strikes one most forcibly in regarding them as a group is the depth of their temperamental refinement; their inability to think coarsely of their relations with their fellow beings. They represent their nation on its most exquisite side—youthful, bright, incorruptible, confiding, expectant. And almost with one accord they bring this unsophisticated, receptive temperament to the deep wells of civilization, where the intensity of their thirst becomes apparent. They are continually leaving the keen, thin atmosphere of their native society to expand and ripen in the mellow and brilliant world to which Mr. James invites them, and which returns them rejoiced, or sometimes chastened, but singularly unspotted and unimpaired, for, unlike many of the pilgrims in search of experience with whom literature has concerned itself, these people, cerated by Mr. James in the image of America, present an impenetrable surface to the demoralizing influences of the spectacle which they find so alluring. They receive the beauty of the vision and maintain their integrity of soul. They are as sound as the picked apples of their orchards, and they are made to assist at situations both ugly and mean without either losing their fine moral constancy or showing themselves priggishly insensitive."

In Strether, the leading character of "The Ambassadors," we have, says Miss Cary, "the ideal American as Mr. James beholds him incarnate." "A freshness of heart and soul that is not youth, but that to the crude eye simulates it: a temperament fine and rich and warm, in which the seeds of experience, once dropped, spring instantaneously into blossom and fruit; a mild and genial kindliness, the key to precious intimacies, an appreciation of the more delicate delights of civilization so keen as to inflict suffering; the perfection of desire toward the right and of knowledge of what makes the right—these, in Strether, combine to form that Americanism for which Mr. James has the tenderest sentiment, the most loyal respect." Milly Theale, in "The Wings of a Dove," is another typical American product, "whose texture, when the crash reveals it, proves to be exquisite in fineness, and quite without the stain of self-seeking." Of course there are Americans of a different kind. There are Madame Merle and Gilbert Osmond, Olive Chancellor and Mrs. Tristram, Roderick Hudson and Caspar Goodwood; but, "interesting as these are, they are not the real thing." We quote, in conclusion:

"If Mr. James, after many years of what his critics deprecate

as expatriation, has not merely preserved, but has intensified his sensitiveness to all that is sweet and sound in the American composition, it is not, therefore, the case that he finds in America the Land of his Heart's Desire. He has chiefly exploited it as a place from which to escape whole-hearted to the homes of traditions and symbols, of faint fragrant messages from the past, and long-established institutions. . . . New York, despite its cleverness in originating Milly Theale, appears to little advantage in the references she makes to it; those 'American references, with their bewildering immensities, their confounding moneyed New York, their excitements of high pressure, their opportunities of wild freedom, their record of used-up relatives.' It is thrown out at the same time that Boston is a city in which one finds 'a particular peace' beyond the power of New York to bestow, a city which may be counted upon to help you 'feel your situation as grave' under the discipline of life or death. Such attributions are amusing and discerning, and frankly unsympathetic. Mr. James is too deeply enamored of art, the outcome of 'Silence and slow Time,' to be patient with any form of life that dissipates the esthetic inclination or confuses the esthetic effect."

"PARSIFAL" IN ENGLISH.

THE first performance of Wagner's "Parsifal" in English was given by Henry W. Savage's company at the Tremont Theater, Boston, on October 17. Judging from the comment in the Boston papers, the production was an artistic triumph, surpassing even reasonable expectations. The Boston *Transcript* characterizes the production as "truly admirable"; and the Boston *Herald* says:

"Mr. Savage has a satisfactory answer to all criers of 'Sacrilege,' to all doubters of the possibility of the success of 'Parsifal' in English; the answer is the performance of the music drama by his company, for the performance . . . was in many respects uniformly excellent, and in some respects it was fully as good as performances at Bayreuth or at the Metropolitan Opera House, if in these same respects it was not better."

The Boston *Journal* comments:

"The principal singers gotten together for this initial performance were exceedingly satisfactory, and one, at least, splendidly competent. That one was Mr. Putnam Griswold, a young American who has studied for five years under the best of the foreign masters, and who has sung in opera at Frankfort. His Gurnemanz was a model of beautiful singing, and sincere, unaffected, interesting acting. That such an artist can spring unknown upon our stage into such complete understanding of the Wagnerian style, and with such an admirable voice to reinforce it, is a pleasant thing to note.

"Naturally much interest centered in the Kundry of Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, for she is well known to Boston and is a woman of large reputation in England. Vocally she is an excellent exemplar of Wagnerian rôles. She has power, intelligence of phrasing, a certain poignant appeal in her tones, which are not sensuously beautiful, and an earnestness that counts for much. As an actress she has more solidity than genius, more quiet depth than emotional charm. She was a Kundry terribly in earnest, but not wholly endowed with the lure that Richard Wagner imagined.

"The others may be praised for the many excellences they exhibited. Mr. Pennarini, the Parsifal, is a handsome man, who played the rôle with just the right touch throughout. As a singer he has a fresh and virile voice, often pleasant, but as often boisterous and without finesse. He can and should sing more effectively than he does. But his nobility as an actor was unmistakable, and he gave the immensely difficult scene with the penitent Kundry a reverential tenderness that stamped him as a man of ability. Mr. Johannes Bischoff was a forceful and highly suggestive Amfortas, displaying a sonorous voice to advantage, and Mr. Homer Lind played Klingsor, the magician, with crafty favor. He, too, sang admirably.

"The music of the outside chorus in the grail scenes was very beautifully given, and the flower-maidens sang their amorous strains very effectively. The scenic effects were of great beauty and richness, and the costumes appropriate and artistic.

"Mr. Walter H. Rothwell conducted with spirit, taste, and understanding, and did wonders with the necessarily limited orchestral resources at his command."

The English text used is by Margaret Glyn, who has endeavored to translate in the original sequence and to preserve intact the accent and rhythm of the lines.

NOTES.

A THREE-ACT comic opera, "Knight Roland," by Haydn, has been discovered in the Palm Garden Library at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

A "Progressive Stage Society" has been organized in New York for the purpose of "producing modern social dramas of progressive tendencies" and of "holding lectures and discussions on great dramatists and their works." The secretary of the society is Julius Hopp, and Mrs. Richard Hovey and Bliss Carman are actively interested in its plans. Björnson's "Beyond Human Power" (second part) will probably be the first stage production of the society.

BOSTON University has issued a circular inviting opinions on the proposal to hold an international conference for the purpose of adopting a "universal alphabet" by which to indicate the pronunciation of words in the leading European languages. Among those who are in sympathy with this project may be mentioned Dr. Paul Passy, secretary of the International Phonetic Association, Paris; the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, editor of the Standard Dictionary; and E. Benjamin Smith, editor of the Century Dictionary. Correspondence in relation to the matter is in charge of Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., of Boston University.

MR. WILL L. FINCH, secretary of the Cincinnati Industrial Bureau, writes to us as follows: "In an article in *Everybody's Magazine* for August of which an abstract is published in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 10, a list of cities in which great orchestras exist is given, and the interest which was aroused and resulted in their organization is credited to Theodore Thomas. Singularly enough, however, Cincinnati, which has had a Symphony Orchestra to be ranked with the greatest for the past ten years, organized and supported by a few enthusiastic women, who had been interested in the festivals, is entirely omitted. But beyond this, there is no credit given to the Cincinnati festivals as the primal force which induced the formation of these organizations. The great Chicago orchestra itself, with Theodore Thomas as its organizer and conductor, would not have been formed had not the men who were the leading spirits been familiar with the work done by Thomas in the Cincinnati festivals. With the exception of one festival held in New York City and two in Chicago, there has been no attempt to give festivals on the same plane for the reason that without the wonderful work of Theodore Thomas and his personal supervision they could not take the same position. His work in the Cincinnati festivals will remain a monument to him."

CARICATURES OF THE RECENT WAGNER FESTIVAL IN MUNICH.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MENTAL ELEMENT IN FATIGUE.

THAT a person apparently prostrated by fatigue may still exert powerful strength when a proper appeal is made to his mind or to his emotions, is well known. That this is due, not to the addition of energy from outside, but to the removal of a kind of mental inhibition that has prevented him from using energy that is still stored in his organism, is asserted in an article in *Cosmos* on "The Psychology of Fatigue," signed "L. M." The writer believes that the tired man, at least in the early stages of his fatigue, is so simply because he believes himself to be so; and he adduces numerous interesting facts in support of this view. He says:

"Fatigue is a complex phenomenon; its most apparent manifestation is the gradual diminution of functional power—the difficulty of continuing work that has been begun. But there is in fatigue a considerable psychic element. The physical phenomena that are the consequence of prolonged labor give to the mind the autosuggestion of the impossibility of acting, considerably before this impossibility really supervenes. M. Dubois, of Berne, has with justice dwelt on this fact. He says:

"'Soldiers are on the march; they have traversed a long road. They can go no farther and lie down by the roadside, declaring that they are incapable of going another step. Let an officer appear who knows how to raise the *morale* of his troops, and let him order the band to play, and you will see these men take up their march almost at a quickstep.

"'Were these men worn out? No; for in that case it would have been necessary to give them rest or food, or to leave them where they might be picked up by the ambulance. They were tired; but under the influence of fatigue their *morale* had weakened, and they viewed their fatigue through the magnifying-glass of their pessimism. The word of their chief, the music, put new life into them, enabling them to resume their march. The knowledge of imminent danger, or of the presence of an enemy, would have acted in the same way and given them again the use of their legs.' He adds:

"'I do not wish to assert that an action on the senses can have no direct influence on the muscular force; various physiological experiments seem to show that it may. But I refuse to recognize any so-called "dynamogenic" action in the facts here detailed.

"'Encouragement creates no force; it can only set free preexistent energies. Rest and food alone can restore to an organ the strength that it lacks, the former enabling the cell to eliminate its toxins and the latter carrying to it nutritive material.

"'A psychic excitant acts in another way on the elements of the thinking brain, which are much more delicate and mobile. It dissipates sad humors and what we call fatigue. Finally, just as the conviction of powerlessness makes one powerless, strength may return again with the feeling that one possesses it.'

"M. Tissié, in his interesting work on 'Fatigue and Physical Training,' cites several examples of this psychic influence:

"'During the bicycle race from Paris to Brest and return, Terront, overcome by sleep after 66 hours on the road and three nights without rest, fell by the way. He had no wish to go on, but his brother urged him to do so. He was replaced on his machine, and after moving along hesitatingly for a few minutes he started off in excellent form and won the race in a brilliant finish.

"'After his ride of 1,000 kilometers [621 miles], which had lasted 42 hours, this same rider . . . affirmed that he could do 100 kilometers more, if they would place him again in the saddle.

"'Victory does not belong always to the army that can boast of the fewest casualties, but to that which knows how to resist psychically and to advance at the proper moment.'

"Examples are numerous: 'A battle lost,' said Suvaroff to Joseph Le Maistre, 'is a battle that is believed to be lost.' 'There are in war,' said Prince Frederick Charles after Rézonville, in 1870, 'other factors besides those of tactics or strategy, namely, those of moral superiority, and there are cases where we should rely on the latter in the face of the former.'

"'European states,' wrote M. F. Regnault, 'accumulate formidable engines of war; fortresses, cannon, guns—all are of the last degree of perfection. The number of combatants is immense; it is a nation in arms. But is any thought taken for the moral factor? Evidently not. And nevertheless this moral factor is the whole thing, with millions of people suddenly torn from their firesides and filled with fear. Formidable masses without cohesion—a terrible instrument that no hand knows how to wield. The moral element is the king of battles.'

"Above the muscular act stands a psychic act, conscious and superior."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACTION OF WOOD ON A PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE.

A CURIOUS property of wood, whereby it is able to photograph itself in the dark, is described by Dr. William J. Russell, in a paper read before the London Royal Society last June and printed in *Nature* (London, September 22). Says Dr. Russell:

"It has been shown in former papers that many substances are capable of acting on a photographic plate in the dark and producing a picture of themselves. Further investigation shows that this property belongs probably to all woods, some, however, being much more active than others.

"To obtain a picture the wood has to be in contact with, or at a little distance above, the photographic plate, and has to remain there for times varying from half an hour to eighteen hours, and to be at a temperature not higher than 55° C. [131° F.].

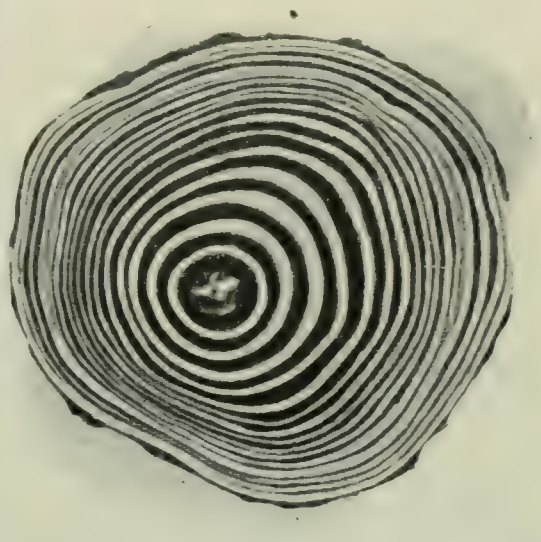


PHOTO OF SECTION OF FIR-TREE, TAKEN IN THE DARK BY ITS OWN RADIATION.

"The wood of the conifers is very active, and gives pictures which are very definite. The illustration is a picture of a section of a branch of a Scotch fir, and shows well the rings of spring and autumn growth. It is remarkable that the former are very active, producing in this picture the dark rings, and so with the other pictures, the part which is active in the original is dark in the picture. The rings seen in the wood are very sharp and strongly pronounced in the picture. If the action exerted on the plate be owing to the presence of hydrogen peroxid, as has been previously suggested, no doubt it is produced by the resinous bodies present in the wood, but it is remarkable that there is no action from the dark autumn wood. Experiments described in the full paper show that resin exists in the dark rings, but apparently under such conditions that it can not escape. Other members of the pine group have been experimented with and have been found to behave in the same way as the Scotch fir.

"With the spruces the action on the plate is not so definite and well marked; the white wood is always active, but in some cases the dark rings are also active, and the pictures are not so sharp as with the firs. Larch-wood gives a very interesting result, for the picture is the reverse of that of the Scotch fir, that is, the dark rings in the wood are the active rings and the light rings are inactive.

"With regard to woods other than conifers, oak and beech are both active and give very good pictures, so also does acacia (Robinia), Spanish chestnut, and sycamore; on the other hand, ash, elm, horse chestnut, plane are comparatively but slightly active.

"Many foreign woods are very active, but as the annual rings are often not well developed, the pictures they give are of a somewhat different character. The African blackwood, rosewood, cocobola, and many others are very active. Several of the foreign woods have a ring of white wood which is quite inactive.

"Knots in a wood generally, but not always, give a good picture. Some of the resin in immediate contact with the knot is in some cases but little active. The marked difference in properties of resins from different sources is described, and it is shown how difficult it is to remove it so that the wood shall be no longer active.

Boards that have been exposed to the air for a long time, an oak box a hundred or more years old, rotten wood from the stump of a tree, and even bog wood have all been found to be still active. . . .

"In certain cases the picture obtained on the plate does not resemble the markings which are visible on the wood. With some woods this more commonly occurs than with others. That this picture is persistent in the wood is shown by fresh sections giving the same result. The true bark of a wood is apparently quite without action on a photographic plate, so is the internal pith of a plant."

OUR SLOW NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

WHY does it take twice as long to build a war-ship in the United States as in Europe? That this is the fact and that it is due to preventable causes, are the assertions of Joseph R. Oldham, writing in *Cassier's Magazine* (October). Mr. Oldham charges that our naval constructors do not stick to their plans, but waste time in all sorts of fruitless alterations, and that the specifications furnished by them to contractors are vague and indefinite. He says:

"If the largest battle-ships can be built in British and continental yards within two years, is it not possible for the United States to build her largest battle-ships in much less time than the four or five years now occupied in the completion of these structures?

"It would seem to the writer that if American engineers applied the same enterprise and energy to shipbuilding that they have devoted to mining, steel-making, and bridge and locomotive building, the result would be different. As it is, America has not given her undivided attention for any great length of time to shipbuilding, and in merchant ship construction at least the country is decades behind Great Britain, both as regards the time required and the cost of construction.

"Many of the world's great buildings, the large cathedrals, for instance, were not built from original, full, and complete plans; such plans, if they ever existed, were doubtless lost or destroyed long before the buildings were finished; these were delayed in construction, sometimes for decades, for lack of means, materials, or men. Such conditions as these do not appertain to the construction in these days of a war-ship, which should be finished quickly to keep pace with the times, if not for economical reasons.

"To accomplish this, the first desideratum is to have full, exact, and complete designs and detail plans of the hull. Are such plans supplied by the American Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair? The answer to this basic question is, No. The designs given to contractors are far from complete, and are not accompanied by proper detail plans. They are 'general' plans, outline plans, and are commonly called 'type' plans. The specifications also are outline and typical. About the only things fixed and definite about these documents are the general dimensions, the approximate displacement, armor, armament, and speed of hull. The contractor is not given much more than this to guide him in working out the design and various details of construction of a war-ship, tho he must comply with all directions."

That there might be good points about this method the writer admits, provided time and money were of no value; but in practise it is very wasteful. He says:

"In the shipyard, plans are made only to be returned over and over again as unsatisfactory, and what seemed plain enough to the shipbuilder when making his estimate becomes now so complicated that the first year's time of the contract is lost in finding a way to carry out the contract. There should be only one naval architect responsible for the design of the vessel. Now there are three parties trying to do the work—the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the superintending constructor, and the shipbuilder, and much time is lost in trying to harmonize the ideas of these three parties to the design. As the Bureau of Construction must finally decide, the time expended by the other two parties is in many cases simply time wasted, and retards construction work on the vessel. As an illustration of this, the author has authority for the statement that work on a cruiser had to be stopped for seven months until the constructors at Washington could decide just what the course of a pipe should be.

"It is not uncommon to see bulkheads, bunkers, hatchways, turrets, hawse-pipes, and chain lockers materially altered after the hull is all plated and the ship ready for launching. The writer has seen the bottom cut into for fitting torpedo-tubes after the launchways were placed, and gun ports altered after the ship was afloat.

"In brief, it would be difficult to put one's finger upon a single element in the structure of some vessels and say, 'this is actually finished as it was originally designed.' Even the very lines are changed, and it is no exaggeration to say that material alterations are commonly effected in government ships from stem to stern and from keel to truck while building.

"The workmen become demoralized by these continuous alterations. They say, 'What is the use of taking trouble over these parts or in pushing the work along? We know that it will never be carried out on these lines.' The worst feature of this condition of affairs is that in many cases such changes are mere alterations and not improvements."

Mr. Oldham believes that much of this is due to the fact that our naval constructors spend too much time in studying the theory of their profession and not enough in the workshop. They do not seem to be capable of pushing work along, and the work must be pushed if we are to finish our ships on time. The writer would build vessels on the following plan:

"Let there be always on the board at least one vessel of every type, in the designing stage, and when the modifications are presented these should be formulated on the corresponding design. That would seem to be the proper way to develop ideas. Talking and writing will not do it. Ideas must be delineated to be discussed and understood, and, when so perfected, why not let them be embodied on the latest 'unapproved' design? When, however, a design reaches the 'approved' stage, let it be like the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not.

"The ship so designed and constructed, say, in about twelve months' time, will be of a more modern type than her 'improved' sister ship which may have been building for three or four years. A large ship can not be entirely remodeled by all practicable alterations.

"Therefore the author inclines toward the opinion that the vessel which is begun and finished within a year, without any changes or alterations whatsoever, will be a more up-to-date ship than the one launched at the same time which may have been under construction for three or four years, even tho she have all practicable improvements embodied in her hull."

To Cure Disease by Washing Out the Blood.—A new method of freeing the blood from toxic substances in disease is proposed in a paper recently presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences, by Dr. Charles Repin. Says *The Scientific American*, in a note on the subject:

"By a special apparatus which he uses, he literally washes the blood by drawing off the serum and replacing it by an artificial serum formed of a saline solution. In this way the corpuscles are furnished with a fresh liquid and the serum containing the poisonous substances is eliminated from the body. To carry this out, the blood, which is taken by aspiration from a punctured vein, is at once mixed with eight or ten times its volume of a saline solution. The mixture is sent into a centrifugal separator which is so arranged that all the blood-corpuscles are collected at one point. They are taken from the separator by a pump which reinjects them into the system at once. The apparatus is entirely automatic and works continuously. It extracts the plasma with all the toxic products and replaces it by an artificial serum. No harm is done to the corpuscles, which do not suffer from their short passage to the outside. M. Repin's method has been applied at the Pasteur Institute. The apparatus is operated by a horizontal shaft which revolves at a high speed. The shaft carries four arms projecting at right angles and each arm has a conical chamber mounted on the end. The shaft and chambers are traversed by a system of tubes which allow three functions to be carried out: First, the blood mixture is brought into the chamber; second, the globules are separated and provided with the right amount of liquid for reconstituting the original volume; third, the surplus of the diluting liquid is drawn off. The apparatus contains a number of details which are necessary to prevent coagulation of the blood and make it work successfully. These will no doubt be illustrated in a

succeeding description. By simply passing the blood through the apparatus all the operations are carried out automatically and the reconstituted blood is returned to the system, after having been washed entirely free from the toxic matter it may have absorbed. Dr. Repin is now demonstrating the physiological effects of this method."

TO EXPLORE THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

AN exploring expedition which should consume eighty-five years of time and $25,000,000 of money and yet penetrate only twelve miles from its starting-point would be something of a novelty. Such an expedition was proposed at the recent annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by Charles A. Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine bearing his name. Mr. Parsons's expedition would journey straight downward, and his plan is only a novel scheme for exploring the crust of the earth. Says a writer in *Engineering News*:

"He pointed out that our knowledge of the character of the earth's crust is really based on very meager data. The greatest distance to which man has penetrated toward the interior of the earth, either by mine shafts or by deep borings, is little over a mile, and our only knowledge of what lies deeper is based on study of the strata upturned in past geologic ages and on observations of volcanoes.

"To explore the earth's crust to a much lower level, Mr. Parsons suggested that a shaft be sunk to a great depth. At intervals of half a mile or so stages would be constructed to avoid the well-known difficulties in hoisting directly from great depths, and the whole machinery would of course be driven by electric power. By selecting a site where water-bearing strata would not be penetrated and providing a huge brine-circulating system to cool the shaft at the bottom, Mr. Parsons believed it to be possible to sink a shaft to a depth as great as 12 miles. The work, however, would occupy no less than 85 years, and the cost he set at $25,000,000. Naturally private capital would not be attracted by such an enterprise, but Mr. Parsons suggested that some national government might undertake it as a contribution to human knowledge, which he deemed might easily far exceed in value anything that has resulted from the many millions spent on explorations in the Arctic seas.

"It need hardly be said that Mr. Parsons's proposal is interesting at present only as a curiosity of the imagination, but he is undoubtedly correct in his statement that greater knowledge of the earth's crust is desirable.

"As a practical matter, knowledge of the nature of the earth's crust at depths of a mile or less would appear likely to be of more direct value to the race than investigations to find what may exist at depths out of reach for any commercial purpose. At present such investigations of the earth's crust as have been made in deep well borings have very largely gone unrecorded, and the knowledge that might have been thus gained has been lost. To remedy this defect in future the United States Geological Survey has just perfected plans for the systematic collection and preservation of records of deep well borings, and will publish annually a record of such borings made during the year. The Survey will furnish to any well-driller who will agree to save samples of borings, pocket memorandum-books for keeping a log of the borings and canvas bags in which samples of each stratum penetrated can be preserved and forwarded to the Survey at Washington free of postage."

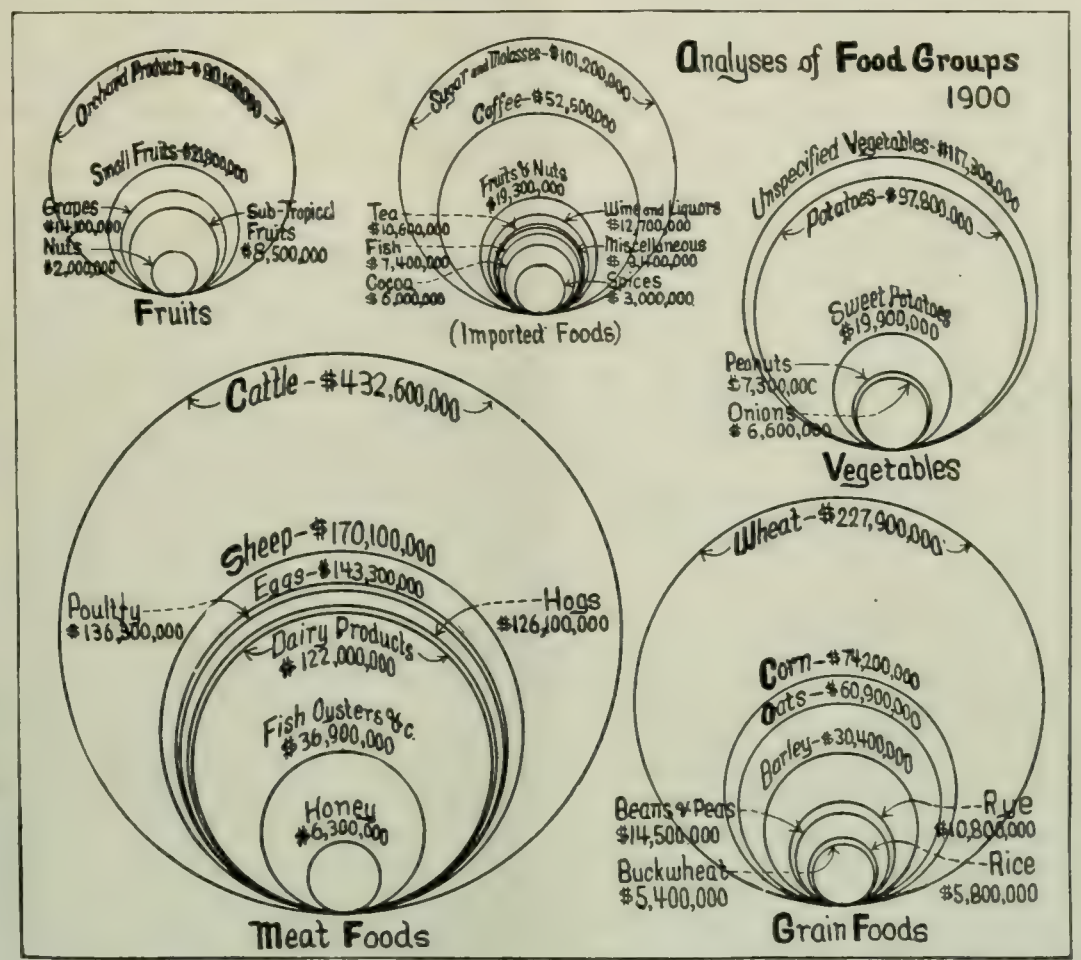


CHART SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1900, ESTIMATED BY MONEY VALUES.

Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine*.

ARE WE BECOMING VEGETARIANS?

THAT we Americans, as a people, are distinctly tending toward vegetarianism, and that we are greatly benefiting thereby, is asserted in an article entitled "How the American is Changing His Food," contributed by F. W. Hewes to *Pearson's Magazine* (October). This writer bases his statements on the statistics of the last census. He says:

"We are becoming more and more a nation of vegetarians.

"In the matter of mutton, for instance, every 100 Americans in 1850 consumed 94 sheep, nearly a sheep to each man, woman, and child; in 1900 the consumption had been reduced to 50 sheep to every 100 persons—a reduction of almost half. More remarkable still has been our turning from pork: 118 hogs to every 100 persons in 1850—more than one hog for each man, woman, and child—to 43 hogs in 1900. We are still large eaters of beef, however, tho here, too, there is a reduction of 20 per cent. from 25 beeves to 100 persons in 1850 to 20 beeves in 1900.

"But what of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry, which must be considered as meat foods in contradistinction to those which are strictly vegetarian? Here, too, tho the statistics do not cover the whole period of fifty years, we find interesting changes; mostly large increases. For example: In 1880 the supply of eggs was 920 dozen for each 100 persons, and in 1900 it reached 1,700 dozen. In the same period the supply of dairy products increased by more than threefold. The only dairy product showing a decrease is cheese: fifty years ago each person ate 4½ pounds annually; in 1900 the amount had dropped to one-half pound.

"Reducing all these various meat products to a common denomination—dollars and cents—we find that our meat diet as a nation has decreased in fifty years by about 36 per cent.

"Striking as this result is, none of us will take it as evidence that we eat less generously than our ancestors. Indeed, Americans as a people never fared better in food than they do to-day. To make up for the decreased meat diet there is but one way to turn. Have we increased our vegetable food—our wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables, fruits, sugar?

"The census here also gives interesting results. In 1850 Americans consumed 430 bushels of wheat for each 100 persons; in 1900, 623 bushels—a very marked rise. Corn and potatoes give very similar percentages of increase."

One of the most interesting changes shown by these statistics is in the consumption of oats, presumably on account of the improved methods of the manufacture of oatmeal; 90 bushels in 1850 to 380 in 1890—over fourfold in forty years. A decrease in the consumption of oatmeal in the last decade, during which it has dropped from 386 to 361 bushels for each 100 persons, is probably due to the

substitution of other "cereal" and "breakfast" foods, which have in some families wholly taken the place of oatmeal. To quote again:

"Over against this increase in the consumption of the great vegetable foods is to be recorded a loss in some of the minor vegetables. Sweet potatoes drop from over a bushel and a half per each person in 1850 to about a half bushel in 1900. Rye, buckwheat, beans, and peas taken together, drop from nearly a bushel and a half to about two-thirds of a bushel. The buckwheat-cake isn't as popular as it was, and we don't hear so much of pork and beans as our grandfathers did. These loss items, however, are so small a part of the whole that their effect in holding back the record of increase in vegetable food consumption is not important.

"Take now the market-garden products, fruits, and sugar. Any one who will stop a moment and think of the present-day grocery store with its rows upon rows of inviting canned goods—tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, and all manner of fruits, and of the excellent displays of green vegetables and fresh fruits, from huckleberries to watermelons, will find himself convinced of the important part these foods play in our common diet. And then our candy item, our preserves item; no one whose memory can supply a comparison of the candy stores of thirty years ago with those of to-day can fail to be impressed with the increase of sugar consumption. Here, indeed, the figures tell a striking story: in 1850 each man, woman, and child in America ate 23 pounds of sugar; in 1900, 65 pounds of sugar. And in the twenty years since 1880 the consumption of market-garden products and fruits has increased more than threefold.

"Again, as in the case of meat foods, bringing all these various products gains and losses into the harmony of dollars and cents, we see an increase in the consumption of vegetable products of over 80 per cent.

"In brief, then, our meat food in fifty years has decreased by 36 per cent. and our vegetable food has increased by 80 per cent."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE WAR.

We now have some interesting information regarding the operations of the Chinese steamship *Haimun*, which was chartered by the London *Times* and equipped with the DeForest wireless telegraph system for the purpose of gathering war news in the Far East. Her career, while comparatively short, seems to have been highly successful. Says an editorial writer in *Cassier's Magazine*:

"The reason given for the sudden cessation of operations was that the steamship required repairs and had proceeded to a Japanese port for that purpose. It developed later, however, that the movements of the vessel had been restricted by the Japanese Government to points south of Pillar Rock on the Chinese coast, which restrictions had the practical effect of putting the *Haimun* out of commission. One reason for placing these restrictions on the movements of the vessel is said to be that the *Haimun's* wireless transmission interfered with the Japanese wireless operations up to a distance of one hundred miles. Another possible explanation may be that the news gathered, or that might be gathered, by the *Haimun*, as to the operations of the Japanese, and sent out to the four corners of the earth by cable, from Wei-hei-wei, where the wireless shore station was situated, did not accord with the well-established policy of the Japanese and, indeed, all naval and military authorities, to conceal their actions in every possible way from the enemy. If this policy prevails hereafter, as no doubt it will, the gathering of war news by wireless telegraphy or otherwise may be as difficult a matter at sea as it now appears to be on land.

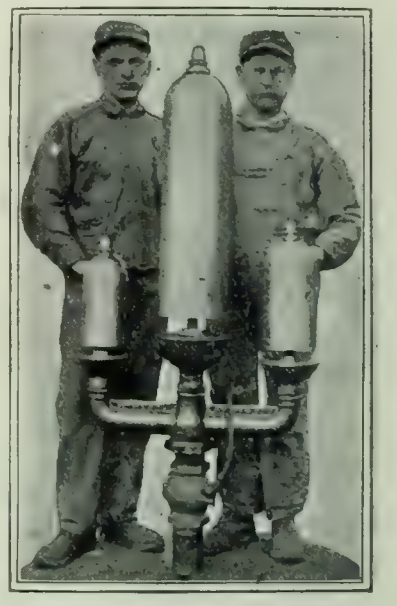
"On one occasion when the *Haimun* was within twelve miles of Port Arthur the vessel was brought to by a shot from the Russian war-ship *Bayan*. She was presently boarded by two lieutenants, who proceeded to inspect her papers, the wireless telegraph apparatus, messages, etc. The correspondent of the London *Times*, Captain James, had, on the approach of the boarding crew, sent a wireless message to Wei-hei-wei, informing that station that they were about to be boarded by the Russians, and if nothing was heard from him within three hours to notify the commander of the British fleet at Wei-hei-wei and the London *Times* accordingly. During the inspection of the *Haimun* all the guns on one side of the *Bayan* were kept menacingly trained on the hull of the former, and those on that ship were for a time uncertain as to their fate. The boarding officers, however, were suddenly recalled by excited signals from the *Bayan*, which immediately returned to Port Arthur. It was surmised by the *Haimun's* officers as an explanation of the hurried return of the *Bayan* that the Russians had overheard wireless signals from Japanese war-ships. If this surmise be correct, and, indeed, whether correct or not in this particular instance, the possibility of such an occurrence would indicate that wireless silence may sometimes be golden if by speech the enemy is apprised of his adversary's presence or contemplated action. In this relation it may be noted that every telegraph operator acquires a style of transmitting the Morse alphabet that is peculiar to himself and by which his sending may be recognized by his fellow operators as readily as by his voice. Indeed, it is also a fact that so simple a piece of automatic telegraph apparatus as the well-known messenger call-box transmits the signals representing the number of the box in so characteristic a manner that the central office clerk can determine from which box a call has emanated long before the number of the box is completed. Hence it is easy to understand that some characteristic of transmission or of the code employed in wireless telegraphy might readily convey to an operator familiar with those characteristics a knowledge of the presence of a friend or enemy, even tho the signals themselves may be unintelligible."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

Referring to an article on "Bee Stings in Medicine," recently quoted in this department from the New York *Tribune*, Dr. W. R. Andrews, of Clarksburg, W. Va., writes us: "The poisonous principle of the honey-bee's economy was tested upon the healthy, its effect noted, and the remedy assigned a definite place in homeopathy perhaps a half-century ago. I believe one Brauns, in 1835, first directed attention to it, and Constantine Hering, soon after the middle of the last century, placed it upon an everlasting foundation by careful 'provings' of the remedy, which indications hold to-day in just the same manner as when given by him, and the remedy has been in daily use by homeopaths ever since."

"Having shown that the human body normally contains a minute quantity of arsenic, Prof. Armand Gautier has investigated the sources of the poison," says *The American Inventor*. "He finds but little arsenic in the meat of oxen and calves, but a larger quantity in fish, and a high proportion in mackerel and lobsters. But little is contained in vegetables. Wheat, potatoes, Burgundy and other wines yield arsenic, and sea salt has considerable of it. The arsenic is eliminated from the human body by the excretions, and especially by the cutting of the hair, beard, and nails. The curious observation is made that a bald-headed man may store up more of the poison than a man from whose head a good crop of hair is regularly cut."

"A big triple whistle, the largest ever constructed, has recently been put into use by the East St. Louis Electrical Railroad Company," says *The American Inventor*. "Four times a day this mammoth whistle is blown, and it can be heard for ten miles, north, south, east, and west. In being connected with an electric clock which is guaranteed not to vary five seconds in a year, this whistle will prove the most valuable public time dispenser ever invented. Residents in the immediate neighborhood of the power-house anticipated all sorts of trouble when the big whistle was first talked about. They expected to hear only shrill and objectionable sounds every time the enormously big affair was blown off. But no one has had an opportunity to complain of discord at whistle time."



LARGEST WHISTLE IN THE WORLD.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor*.

Lord Cromer, of the Egyptian Government, is reported, says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, as having recently made the following observations on the Cape to Cairo Railway: "I am quite confident that in view of the very great physical difficulties which would have to be encountered, the cost of constructing any such railway would be altogether out of proportion to its utility. I am, however, given to understand that this project—if it was ever seriously entertained—has now been abandoned, and that the idea of establishing communication by rail and river between Cairo and Cape Town has been substituted in its place. This is altogether a different matter. A very difficult—if not the most difficult—part of the original project is thus abandoned, for it would no longer be necessary to construct a railway across the vast marshes lying, roughly, between the fifth and tenth parallels of north latitude."

"The last census," says *Good Health*, "reveals the fact that several thousand women are engaged in occupations which are generally monopolized by men, and demonstrates that civilized women, as well as savage women, can follow the arduous pursuits which are usually considered suited to men only, provided they are prepared therefor by proper physical training." The following summary is quoted from *The World's Work*: Stock raisers and drovers, 1,947; lumbermen, 100; wood-choppers, 113; civil engineers and surveyors, 84; longshoremen, 18; stevedores, 21; watchmen, policemen, 879; boatmen and sailors, 154; pilots, 5; carriage and hack drivers, 43; railway baggage-men, 10; brakemen, 31; conductors, 7; switchmen and yardmen, 26; ship carpenters, 6; masons, 167; plumbers and fitters, 126; fishermen and oystermen, 1,805; miners and quarrymen, 1,370; blacksmiths, 196.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DEMAND FOR "BUSINESS CLERGYMEN."

IN a dominantly commercial era, such as our own, it is not surprising that the terminology of business should occasionally invade the precincts of religion. Not long ago a plea for "a church trust" was widely discussed in religious circles; and now appears an article (in *Leslie's Monthly*, November), emphasizing the churches' need of "business clergymen." The writer, Mr. Arthur Goodrich, intimates that "lack of business ability is responsible for most of the potential successes and actual failures in the ministry." He adds:

"'A good investment,' that was what Dr. Conwell, of Philadelphia, who has built up the largest church in America, says a church must be made to its members if it is to succeed. It is what Dr. Rainsford has made St. George's, in New York, and what many others are making other parishes throughout the country."

St. Bartholomew's parish in New York is cited as "perhaps the most striking example possible" of the successful application of business methods to church work:

"Less than sixteen years ago a clergyman was called to two New York parishes. One was thriving, the other was standing still, the duty of existence growing heavier with each year of inactivity. He chose the latter church, because, as he said, 'there was more work to do.' At that time his congregation was never large and bad weather often made it very small. It had a Sunday-school of less than fifty members and the Sunday services were practically the end of the week's labor. People were moving rapidly farther uptown; the churches were going with them, and St. Bartholomew's, at that time one of the smaller Episcopal parishes, while it was stubbornly holding its place, was gradually weakening. And so it was, comparatively inactive, half forsaken, when Dr. Greer came to it, cheerily, quietly, determinedly.

"Dr. Greer left St. Bartholomew's recently perhaps the most powerful single Protestant organization in the world, a church that spends more than two hundred thousand dollars a year, the old edifice remodeled and crowded to the doors of a Sunday morning, a parish house in the midst of the maelstrom of East Side life—which for all the varied activity within is only a center from which reach practical helping hands to needy people for miles around—six Sunday-schools aggregating two thousand members, two in English, one in Armenian, one in Chinese, one in German, one in Swedish; industrial schools, clubs, an employment bureau that obtains positions for one hundred people a week, a clinic that cares for one hundred and fifty people a day, a boarding-house for girls, and many other important cogs in an immense and constantly active machine of religious and philanthropic endeavor. It was built up piece by piece, getting greater support as it proved itself, just as any factory or business grows. Men invested their money for Christian and philanthropic work at St. Bartholomew's for the same reason that they invested other money in certain railroads, because they felt that the man at the head knew how to use it, which probably also accounts for the fact that some churches are prosperous while many have large debts.

"A glance at the financial statement of the church shows the solid basis on which the present achievement is built. The pew rents with the regular collections and offerings cover the current expenses, and some pews have been sold outright to families—among them the Vanderbilts—for five thousand dollars. Four special collections at the church, together with the income from two legacies, help the Parish House to a balance after spending nearly eighty-nine thousand dollars in its year's work, including an annual pay-roll of employees amounting to more than twenty thousand dollars. The income of the Parish House work pays nearly one-third of its total cost, and with the present organization nearly every society or bureau or club is approximately self-supporting, and the church gave last year upward of thirty thousand dollars to outside religious work. It also had a balance at the end of the year.

"There are hundreds of stories of work done by this parish every week that are vitally human and inspiring. An organization of men visiting Blackwell's Island every week; the German pastor taking a newly landed emigrant from the dock to the company to which the employment bureau has sent him, going from this duty to brighten some forlorn little German home and at night organizing native entertainments for his people to offset the attraction of the saloons; a musical director urging on the work of a number of glee clubs and of German and Chinese choirs; a parish visitor finding a sick woman, in one of one thousand five hundred annual calls, and hearing a pitiful wish expressed for an orange; the superintendent of the Chinese gild renting stores for his people, teaching them arithmetic and writing, and buying American clothes for them; the Oriental mission preacher holding service in Turkish with a congregation of Armenians, Syrians, Turkish people, three Mohammedans from Egypt and one Coptic, or standing between the officials at Ellis Island and Persians just landed who speak the old Syriac tongue; the Girls' Friendly Society giving dances in the Roof Garden in the summer; these furnish only a suggestion of the manifold work that the parish is doing."

The pastor of a successful "working church" in an Eastern city is quoted as saying: "The church is a temporal organization doing an entirely practical work. Business integrity is as necessary to its continuance and definite achievement to its advance as in any other temporal organization." In this judgment Mr. Goodrich concurs. He concludes his article:

"A man who enters the ministry has or should have certainly as great incentive to obtain results as the man who goes into business. And the minister who gives to his work the same forethought, the same dogged determination, the same self-thoughtless concentration that makes a fortune for the business man, will necessarily bring the riches of achievement to his church. He may be lost in the dust of an inland village, or he may stand out brilliantly in the lights of the city streets, but in either place he will gain his end. And he will gain another which he will not have consciously sought, for inconsistent human nature, while it will continue to criticize him, will respect him more than any one else in the world."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC GRIEVANCE.

ROMAN Catholic papers throughout the country are adopting a tone of indignant protest toward the Government in discussing a peculiar phase of the Philippine educational problem. It seems that the American policy in the Philippines provides for the annual education of a hundred Filipino youths in the United States, and an official superintendent, William A. Sutherland, was recently appointed to carry out this plan. The first batch of students, upon arrival in this country, was distributed between about twenty educational institutions. Only two of the students, however, were sent to Roman Catholic schools, and in this fact lies the source of the Roman Catholic discontent. *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston) declares that "a burning wrong" has been committed, and *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame) thinks that there have been "violation of principle, unjust discrimination, and betrayal of trust." *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) comments:

"The Treaty of Paris stipulated for the integrity of the Filipinos' religious rights; this particular transaction does not look very like good faith. It is not the intention to proselytize, no doubt; but the effect can hardly be anything else, unless the Catholic body keep a sharp eye upon the society into which these young strangers are thrown. Indifference as to their religious fate, or unconcern about it, is almost the same as proselytism—perhaps worse, since it may lead to total agnosticism."

Professor Sutherland has written an open letter to a prominent Roman Catholic in Philadelphia, justifying his course on these grounds:

"Several hundred institutions have been considered and investigated more or less in selecting those for the Filipino students to attend, and I will say that for selecting every school that is now attended by them, there have been definite, tangible reasons. No choice has been haphazarded. There has been no more intention (nor any less) to disregard the Catholic schools than there has been to favor the Protestant schools. . . . . .

"Not a single one of the Filipino students during all the innumerable consultations that we have had on the subject of the schools that they were to attend, has ever asked me to be placed in

a school because it was Catholic. We have never in a single case discussed the religion or denomination of a school that they were to attend, for its selection or rejection.

"In conclusion, despite the harsh and unjust comments made in certain periodicals, I can not but feel that some good may come, and I should be much gratified if it would result in placing at our disposal data that will enable us to select for future consignments of Filipino students to America still better schools and still more adequate and appropriate boarding-places for these wards of ours."

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN BOSTON.

GENEROUS notices in the news columns of the daily papers and a quite unusual volume of editorial comment, both secular and religious, have been evoked by the sessions of the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Boston during the past month. The attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury contributed to the interest, as well as to the dignity, of the congress, which, even without his presence, would have been sufficiently distinguished by the character of its delegates. More than eighty bishops, from all parts of the world, took part in the proceedings, marching with pomp and ceremony, and in full canonical robes, to the opening service of the convention in Trinity Church. The sermon from Trinity pulpit, delivered by Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., was devoted to the subject of Christian unity, and its conciliatory tone has won the commendation of Protestants and Roman Catholics alike. Bishop Doane said, in part:

"What shall our relation be and our attitude to these other workers for Christ? The spirit of it, the motive of it, the key to it, must be along the line of going back, behind the days of separation, to the great facts and the great truths which we have held in common; of trying to detect the element of truth which there always is in error; of getting at the original substance to which something has been added or from which something has been taken, and dwelling, but not controversially, upon that. If we car only find the place where the ways parted, is it not possible to find the place where they may meet again? Just as an illustration of the thought, it would be well, it seems to me, that while utterly unable to accept any thought of supremacy or of any Petrine episcopate in Rome or any Petrine successor in any bishop of Rome, it is easy to acknowledge a primacy, because of the antiquity of the Roman See and because of its splendid service in the early days, in maintaining the faith and the order of the church. Or, again, there is no need to push our protest against the teaching which destroys the reality of the Incarnation and disturbs the one mediatorship of the incarnate Son, into a forgetfulness of the fact that the Virgin Mother is 'the blessed among women' to whom the angel message gave this title because God had chosen her to be the bringer-forth of His Son. Denying the 'Roma locuta, causa finita,' does not mean that the Catholic Church of all time and of all the world, speaking with consentient voice, hath not authority in controversies of faith as one of the three great witnesses to the truth, revelation, reason, authority. Rejecting a definition of the Eucharistic mystery which combines poor metaphysics with pure materialism, we are the freer to insist upon the reality of our Lord's 'Body given, taken, and eaten after an heavenly and spiritual manner' in the Holy Communion. We neither need nor dare to deny to the priest, nor take away from any burdened soul, the power and the privilege conveyed in our Lord's words to the apostles, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted,' because this has been exaggerated into the evils of compulsory confession and priestly direction, to the dulling and deadening of the individual consciences of men. Surely these are ways of 'lengthening and spreading' that may make possible approaches to agreement with those who hold truth, tho it be in the distortedness of exaggeration.

"In the same way we may deal with the later Protestant position, reaching out toward it to find and dwell on points that are held in common among us all."

At the opening session of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies (the practical legislative body of the convention) the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington, D. C., was elected chairman.

Photograph by Elmer Chickering & Co., Boston.

BISHOPS ENTERING TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON, AT THE OPENING SERVICE OF THE CONVENTION.

Courtesy of *The Churchman*.

Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, was elected chairman of the House of Bishops, and assistant of the senior and presiding bishop, Dr. Tuttle, of Missouri. The result of the voting in both cases was held to indicate a decided victory for the "Low-Church" party, and emphasized at the outset the predominant temper of the delegates.

By far the most important debate of the convention revolved around the vexed question of divorce, and an entire legislative week was spent in the discussion of a proposed new canon on the subject. The existing canon of the Episcopal Church recognizes divorce for but one cause, namely, adultery, and sanctions marriage to the innocent party only. The canon proposed at Boston made this recommendation:

"No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or wife of any other person then living from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage."

This canon was adopted all but unanimously by the House of Bishops. Its spirit was also vigorously affirmed in a Boston mass-meeting at which Bishop Doane and Bishop Greer spoke. Chief-Justice Stiness, of Rhode Island, speaking both at the meeting and in the convention, added the testimony of his thirty years of experience, estimating the number of divorces in this country at sixty thousand a year, and declaring his conviction that the great majority of those who seek divorces are impelled by the desire to marry again. The fight against the canon was led by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks and the Rev. Dr. Huntington, who argued that an idealist policy too far in advance of public sentiment could only have the effect of nullifying the church's influence. As a result of the whole discussion, the House of Deputies rejected the canon by a small majority of votes, adopting in its place a compromise measure, which permits the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery, after an interval of "not less than a year."

The differences of opinion manifested on the convention floor appear in the comment of the religious press. The New York *Independent* is in sympathy with those who voted against the proposed canon, and declares:

"When a person finds that his or her wedlock is irrevocably broken, he or she ought to be allowed and encouraged to remarry, because marriage is the most honorable, most moral, and the safest condition for an adult human being. The time and labor spent in trying to prevent innocent people from living in an honorable estate, under pretense of honoring marriage, had better be spent in rebuking the actual social sins which break up homes. The men whose religion consists in making laws stricter than the laws of God or of nature are not only overdoing righteousness, but they make virtue odious."

The Roman Catholic point of view is voiced by the New York *Freeman's Journal*:

"The problem the Episcopal convention is trying to solve is one for which it is to be hoped the Episcopal Church will find a solution. But it is a case of a house divided against itself. In marked contrast is the attitude of the Catholic Church on the divorce question. She teaches that marriage is a sacrament instituted for man's spiritual welfare, as was every other sacrament. Hence her refusal to recognize divorce. She is now, as she has ever been, inflexibly opposed to it. A discussion such as has been going on for several days in the Episcopal convention could never take place in a council of Catholic ecclesiastics."

The question of the "change of name," which has been the subject of so much discussion within the Protestant Episcopal Church during recent months, was dropped as inexpedient at this time. A criticism of Bishop Potter's indorsement of the "Subway Tavern" in New York was also disposed of without debate. One of the important results of the convention was the quickening of the various church societies to new activity in behalf of the causes of labor, temperance, etc.; another was the creation of a new bishopric for Cuba.

THE VISIT OF PROFESSOR HARNACK.

THE name of Adolf Harnack looms large just now in the theological controversy of Europe, and, in view of this fact, it is somewhat surprising that his visit to this country, for the purpose of attending the recent Educational Conference at St. Louis, has been almost unheralded and unrecognized. Professor Harnack is "probably the ablest and most distinguished theologian in the world," says the New York *Independent*, as he is "unquestionably the leader of liberal theological thought in Germany." An inquiry into the sources of his power and influence is especially appropriate at this time.

ADOLF HARNACK, D.D., PH.D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Berlin.

That Professor Harnack should have won such peculiar distinction at the age of fifty-three is due, says Prof. Albert T. Swing, of Oberlin College, to a variety of causes. These causes are specified in an article in the Boston *Congregationalist* (October 1), from which we quote:

"His popularity as a lecturer is hardly sufficient to account for his reputation at home and abroad. Nor can his renown be explained even by the fact of his brilliant scholarship. Germany has produced many able scholars, some of whom have been more steady and accurate in judgment. But Harnack has been able to arouse peculiar interest because of the important field in which he has worked with such eager and indomitable industry. Here for the past thirty years he has been making brilliant studies, which he has at no time considered as final, but merely suggestive contributions to a new recasting of the whole."

Harnack's first work dealt with the heresies that beset the early Christian church, and opened the way for his later studies in apostolic history. Ten years ago he began to bring out the "Texts and Investigations for a History of Old Christian Literature." Later, he published his "History of Early Christian Literature to Eusebius" and "History of Dogma." To quote again:

"If it was his 'History of Dogma' which first made Harnack well known in England and America, he is generally better known from several of his smaller books, especially 'Christianity and History,' 'Thoughts on the Present Position of Protestantism,' and more recently 'The Essence of Christianity.' This last book has called out even more adverse criticism in Germany than was caused by his declaration that the Apostles' Creed said either too much or too little for a creedal test. In 'The Essence of Christianity' he has probably shown the strength and the weakness of his position more fully than in any other of his productions. And German professors and pastors are very much divided in their estimate of his soundness. For, while he has many ardent admirers, especially among the younger men, the German public as it now stands is very much against him, and he seems at present to have more antagonists than any other German professor.

"Dr. Ruprecht, who was one of the pupils of Harnack's father, has written a book much larger than 'The Essence of Christianity' in most impassioned opposition to many of its statements. There are also such mild opponents as Drs. Lemme, Cremer, Walther, Otto Zoeckler, and many others."

Professor Swing concludes:

"It is not surprising that American readers find Harnack one of the most difficult men to locate and keep located. One needs to

remember that he is following a man who has not been trained in drawing the lines of heresy as historical New England learned them in the Unitarian controversy. He has been one of the unfettered and largely unclassified lovers of religious truth. The key to the understanding of his apparently contradictory position is probably furnished by the fact that he accepts the affirmations and negations of science and historical criticism just as he now finds them in his German world, and he does this all the more readily because he finds independent grounds for a vital faith in the realities of the Christian life. He is devoted with true religious enthusiasm to the person of Jesus Christ. The purely spiritual and ethical are as great with him as with the best of his antagonists. And so from his own point of view we find him saying, very explicitly: 'Let the plain Bible reader continue to read his gospels as he has hitherto read them; for in the end the critic can not read them otherwise. What the one regards as their true gist and import the other must acknowledge to be such.'"

During his stay in this country Professor Harnack has lectured (in German) before Harvard University, the Boston University, and the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PASTORAL VISITATION.

THE Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") is impressed by a lack of the sense of pastoral duty on the part of many clergymen. He thinks that if the modern minister would visit his congregation oftener in their own homes, he would know better "how to preach and what to preach about," and that, among other benefits, he would be delivered from "one of the chief futilities of the pulpit,—preaching on academic subjects, which interest him very much and about which the people do not care one brass pin, or wearying himself with vain controversies which he thinks are most exciting, but which bore the people to death." Dr. Watson says further (in *The British Weekly*, London):

"How [except by pastoral visitation] is a minister to gather those facts of family life upon which his pastoral duty must be based? For instance, the children who are ready for the Sunday-school; the young people who should be prepared for their first communion; the young men who are getting careless about religion; the reason why some people are not communicants at all; the cause of irregular attendance at church, and such like information. And is it not likely that in pastoral visitation the secret sorrows of the family will be told the minister, which would not be brought to his study except in an emergency, and which he might never guess for himself? If there be an understanding between the minister and his people, then they are ready when he comes with many confessions, suggestions, questions, there is a conference about affairs which sends away the minister a wiser man, and leaves the family happier, and both minister and family nearer to one another. Nothing is more revealing and nothing more touching than the welcome a minister gets when he calls, and the intense satisfaction which is expressed about knowing him better when he has been in the home without his gown and band, or his pulpit voice. He who does not go home from a round of visitation with a more friendly heart to all mankind, and a more pastoral feeling about his own people is not worthy to be an under-shepherd of Jesus Christ. With ordinary men the regularity of the people's attendance at church depends upon the faithfulness of the minister's care over them in their home, and while no one can calculate the good which has been done by the preaching of the gospel with care and unction from the pulpit, no one can exaggerate the comfort and the help which people have received from a pastor's faithful care. The preacher obtains audiences, the pastor makes a congregation."

In an article on "The Minister as a Curate" (*Homiletic Review*, August), the Rev. W. J. Mutch, of New Haven, Conn., pursues a similar line of thought. He says in part:

"It is very easy to say 'believe and live,' but what about all those who never thought of disbelieving and yet do not live spiritually? Here is a man who likes to go to church and hear a good sermon, but has no desire to unite with the church, no interest in the Bible, and is quite content to remain as he is. Here is one who is always saying and doing mean and aggravating things without intending to hurt any one. Here are penurious piety, and hereditary prejudice, and chronic melancholy, and acute despondency. Here are fads as catching as the measles, such as whist and 'science' and the 'cures' and Tottenism. Here is a dangerous habit in its incipient state. Here is causeless anxiety, and danger which has not awakened fear. Here are family troubles as private and as serious as the physician's professional secrets. The list might be prolonged indefinitely, but they all require special treatment privately and can not be handled in the pulpit. If the minister is not a faithful curate in fact, whether in name or not, all these complaints must go uncared for or else be submitted to the religious quacks and humbugs that are sure to arise, like weeds in fallow ground, when there is nothing better to take their place."

The only means that have ever been found effective in dealing with such cases as those described, continues the writer, is "close contact with some wise person of experience." The minister "is generally the most natural person for this confidence," since "he understands the case best and most easily," and can treat it to the best advantage. "There ought to be a confidence equal to the confessional," adds Mr. Mutch, "but it must come naturally and freely. . . . In no other way than this can the minister's social call be justified." We quote, in conclusion:

"Of course there will be a chorus of dissent, the burden of which will be that the minister is human and subject to the limitations of the flesh. As it is now, he has more ills and personal frailties in himself and others than he can bear comfortably; his life would be shortened if there were laid on him in a more definite way the 'cure' of several hundred souls. No doubt there would be much that is unpleasant and wearisome, and yet it is not unlike the task of every physician. Tho the Master's life was shortened, he did not shrink from bearing the sins of many, that he might be a proper curate of their souls. The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep, and, if he is wise, he will give it in the way which will be most effective in saving them. In order to do so, there must be that intimate and personal confidence and spiritual oneness which will necessarily make the pastor a sharer in the burdens and a guide and supporter in the weaknesses of the flock."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Rev. William Sanday, D.D., LL.D., Canon of Christ Church and Professor of Divinity in Oxford University, is delivering a course of lectures at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, on "The Criticism of the Fourth Gospel."

THE Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which held its nineteenth annual convention in Philadelphia a few days ago, affords "convincing proof," says *The Churchman*, "that men to-day, as always, demand and respond to reality in religion." It was founded twenty-one years ago by James L. Houghteling, a Chicago banker, and already represents 7 national organizations, 70 local assemblies, 2,500 chapters, and 20,000 workers. The recent convention was the largest ever held, and was attended by more than 2,000 delegates.

THE notable picture by Sigismund Goetze, "Despised and Rejected of Men," which was reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 3, has been ruthlessly damaged by vandal hands, while on exhibition at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Says *The Christian Commonwealth* (London): "This outrage was one of offended religious susceptibilities. The assailant stepped over the barrier and plunged his walking-stick several times through the canvas. He was arrested after an exciting struggle, and gave as his reason for his conduct his conviction that the Crucifixion should not be made a money-making concern or an advertisement. Fortunately, none of the faces in the painting are injured, and it is believed that it can be satisfactorily repaired. Its value is estimated at £5,000."

THE following extract from a recent letter of the Rome correspondent of the London *Tablet* indicates a curious indifference to Roman Catholic journalism even in the city of Rome: "The oldest Catholic paper in Rome, the *Voce della Verita*, will cease publication on the last day of the present month, its staff joining the ranks of the *Osservatore Romano*. Rome is thus left with only one Catholic daily, the *Osservatore*, and that one very little read for a variety of reasons. Meanwhile the enemy of all shades have their *Giornale, d'Italia, Tribuna, Messagero, Patria, Italie, Capitan Fracassa, Avanti*. This fact is all the more surprising when it is remembered that the Catholic party in Rome is more numerous than all the other parties combined, and it is especially deplorable when it is remembered that all the opposition papers, no matter how much they differ among themselves, neglect no opportunity to cast discredit on the Holy See. Many explanations have been alleged for the want of success of Catholic papers here, but it is probable that one very obvious reason is quite sufficient to account for the phenomenon: Catholic newspapers are not read because they do not give the news of the day. Happily an attempt is now about to be made to start a real Catholic 'newspaper' in Rome."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S METHOD OF FIGHTING A BATTLE.

ONE feature of Kuropatkin's battles upon which European military expert attention inclines to fasten is the deficiency of all modes of communication between headquarters and the various corps during the progress of the operations. Even the friendly Paris *Temps* sees reason to deplore the frequent miscarriage of crucial maneuvers consequent upon imperfect transmission of orders. Growing out of this defect, it is presumed, is Kuropatkin's tendency to freedom of movement during battle. The German experts in particular deem this a grave fault. The commander-in-chief should always be found at his headquarters. When he rushes hither and thither, there is confusion in looking for him. Aides-de-camp and staff officers lose precious time. Kuropatkin affords a contrast to the Japanese commanders, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, for they remain placidly in one spot all day. Kuroki is reported to have spent twelve hours beside a small stream, fishing and smoking, while his army was engaged in a vital turning movement at Liao-Yang.

THE PLAINT OF MILITARISM.

"There is slaughter in the far east, but alas! there is none in the west."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

A serious failing in Kuropatkin, according to the Berlin *Vorwärts* and the anti-Russian Socialist organs of Germany, is his alleged improper use of his reserves. At the crisis of battle, says the Berlin daily, there comes a call for the reserves. By that time, however, Kuropatkin has practically used up his reserves in response to ill-timed appeals for reinforcements from every part of the field. The commander of genius, we are told, knows when to refuse these distracted appeals. To sum up the criticisms of these observers: Kuropatkin's method of fighting a battle is defective in respect of choice of position, surveillance of the field throughout the perations, and handling of large units during a maneuver. But as regards the last-mentioned point, the military expert of the Paris *Temps* says:

"Many excellent generals, even of those who have left names in history, have not hesitated to acknowledge themselves novices in this art. Desaix, for instance, declared that there was nothing greater 'in nature' than the conduct of a battle. Joubert, a short time before his splendid death at Novi, wrote to Merlin: 'I am not much of an expert at the combinations of war. I do not even know if they exist.' Napoleon, after ten years of war, admitted that as general he knew no more of them than he did on his first day. When, in proud consciousness of his talent, he added that two men only, Hannibal and himself, had known how to command a hundred thousand men, he did no more than emphasize the extreme difficulty of the art and the infinitely small number of men really capable of high command. But what would he have said if he could have foreseen that a century later a Russian general would command in the Far East during the shock of 200,000 white soldiers against 200,000 yellow soldiers, and that before it was accurately known just how this general had acquitted himself of this superhuman task, there would be writers at Paris to instruct him by telegraph?

"Napoleon, who never succeeded in any defensive battle, would, no doubt, have blessed the destiny that allotted to another than himself the responsibility of passing through such a test."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH RESISTANCE TO RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

THE tragedy in the North Sea which has compelled the London press to take the Baltic fleet seriously at last, aggravates an Anglo-Russian discord which the case of the *Calchas* had already made acute.

The *Calchas* is a British steamer of about seven thousand tons. She is engaged in the regular trade from Great Britain to the Far East and thence across the Pacific to British Columbia and United States ports. She left Victoria (British Columbia) on July 10 last on her return voyage to Japan, Hongkong, and Europe. But she was very much overdue at Yokohama before her owners heard of her arrival at Vladivostok. She had, it appears, been captured by the Vladivostok squadron, and upon her arrival at Vladivostok itself was found to contain a port cargo of general merchandise for Japan, Hongkong, and Europe.

But the cargo for Yokohama and Kobe, including, it would appear, registered and unregistered United States mail, besides 270 tons of flour, 125 tons of machinery, 215 tons of sleepers, and a quantity of raw cotton, led to a decision of the prize court at Vladivostok which raises, thinks the London *News*, a "grave question of principle." The flour, the cotton, and the sleepers were declared contraband. Of the mail, ninety bags were sent to their destination by the German steamer *Arabia*, which had also been seized, but which was later released. But some of this mail, alleged to have been registered, was, according to an unofficial account, confiscated and opened by the Russian naval authorities. In the contraband feature of this incident, according to the London press (whose comments on the North Sea tragedy are not yet at hand), Great Britain is vitally interested, and as regards the seizure of mail matter, Russia is thought by our English contemporaries to have perpetrated a flagrantly wrongful act. A "legal" expert writes in the London *Standard*:

"Is a steamship line, by the fact that, in the course of its ordinary business, it is carrying letters to Japan, the servant of Japan and the enemy of Russia? Such a position would be preposterous. A carrier of mails, without notice of their contents, can not be treated as an enemy, and is liable to no penalty for the performance of acts done in the usual course of trade. Can, however, the mail-steamer be stopped and despatches, posted in the ordinary course, be seized? The present practise is that mail-steamers are not exempt from visit nor the mails from seizure. But Mr. Hall [the writer on international law] says on this point: 'The secrecy and regularity of postal communication is now so necessary to the intercourse of nations, and the interests affected by every detention of a mail are so great, that the practical enforcement of the belligerent right would soon become intolerable to neutrals. Much tenderness would now be shown in a naval war to mail-vessels and their contents; and it may be assumed that the latter would only be seized under very exceptional circumstances. . . . At the same time, it is impossible to overlook the fact that no national guarantee of the innocence of the contents of a mail can really be afforded by a neutral Power.' Mr. Hall suggests that immunity to mail-bags should be conceded on an official declaration that no despatches are being carried for the enemy, but that search should be allowed on reasonable grounds of suspicion being stated in

writing. The English Government has always held the view that certified mail-bags should be exempt from visit or seizure, and this view was adopted by the United States in the civil war. The great discomfort that will be caused if Russia is allowed to pursue her present course without protest can be seen from the fact that Japan can exercise her right to place a squadron in European waters and intercept Russian mail-bags. That she will do so may well be doubted, but certainly any serious interference with the Japanese business mail tempts some form of retaliation."

It is admitted by some London organs, on the other hand, that the state of international law, so far as the case of the *Calchas* is concerned, is somewhat unsettled. It is assumed that the Russian authorities claim the right to hold despatches, even if sent by registered mail, when such despatches are suspected to throw light upon the plans of the enemy. The *Calchas* mail is said to have included matter addressed to Japanese officials and containing "financial information of value to the enemy." On this aspect of the question another expert declares in the financial and commercial supplement of the London *Times*:

COLLAPSE OF RUSSIAN SNOW FIGURES BEFORE THE RISING SUN.
—*Shin Koron* (Tokyo).

"In the old days of maritime war there were no mail-steamers and no cables. The present conditions are entirely novel, and little or no attempt has been made to frame laws to meet them. The ancient usage permits a suspected neutral vessel to be taken into a port of the captors, there to be ransacked for hostile despatches; and ships have been condemned before now (the carriage of hostile despatches being an offense of peculiar malignity) because an unimportant letter has been found hidden away at the bottom of a tea-chest or elsewhere. But what Government now has need to send important despatches by sea at all? There is the telegraph. And the bare idea of ransacking scores or hundreds of sealed mail-bags and tons of passengers' baggage, on the chance of finding a hostile despatch among them, is glaringly preposterous. Yet this would seem to be the course which commends itself to Russia. Compare her action with that of the American Government in the well-known case of the steamer *Peterhoff*, captured by the Federals for attempting to carry contraband to the Southern States. The conduct of the vessel was peculiarly unsatisfactory, but a sealed postal mail-bag found on board was ordered to be delivered to the attorney of the United States, out of the custody of the Prize Court, and was given up to the British authorities unopened. What 'despatches' indeed can go from Europe to Japan which are dangerous to Russia? Despatches from Japan to her belligerent forces would no doubt be highly objectionable; despatches, likewise, between the mother country and her colonies. But what is there to be feared in the case of despatches from a neutral country to the enemy? If it be objected that despatches might be sent from Japanese ministers in the West, then the answer is that by the law of nations the conveyance of the despatches of a minister resident in a neutral country are to be deemed innocuous, the presumption being that such despatches are for the purpose of preserving friendly relations between the neutral state and that of the belligerent Power to which the minister owes allegiance."

The decision of the Vladivostok prize court in the case of the *Calchas* was that she had been justly seized. The flour, timber, and cotton were held to be contraband and confiscated, but the cargo for neutral ports does not seem to have been affected by this pronouncement. The machinery was held for further consideration —this part of the cargo appears to have been mainly of American origin—and an appeal has been taken to St. Petersburg. The following editorial from the London *Mail* faithfully reflects the views of most English papers regarding that aspect of the *Calchas* case in which Great Britain is peculiarly interested—the difference between absolute contraband and conditional contraband:

"The decision of the Vladivostok Prize Court in the case of the steamer *Calchas* naturally causes some concern to both the British and Russian governments. The steamer herself is to be released, according to the most trustworthy reports, but of her cargo a quantity of flour and cotton is pronounced contraband, and is to be confiscated, while the vessel and a certain amount of machinery which she had on board are to be detained for three months at Vladivostok.

"The *Calchas*, when captured, was on a voyage from the United States to a Japanese port with a cargo which under the old rules of contraband would not be regarded as liable to seizure. But at the opening of the present war the Russian Government issued a sweeping proclamation, in which it included as contraband food and cotton among numerous other articles. The British and American governments, after considerable delay, protested against this view, declining to admit that provisions could be contraband unless they were clearly shown to be in transit to the enemy's forces. It should be said that the somewhat shadowy entity known as international law is by no means on the side of the Russians, and that the British Premier has declared publicly in the House of Commons that the British Government would not sit down quietly under a decision manifestly contrary to established precedents. There is no other choice for it, in view of the fact that the very existence of this country in war will depend on the free importation of food, which will be difficult and dangerous should precedents be established tending to include food in the articles which are generally considered contraband.

"Prompt action will doubtless be taken by the British authorities in the present case, and it is much to be hoped that Russia will accede to our representations without delay. The Russian position is an unreasonable one, and has been taken up, as is believed, contrary to the advice of the best Russian experts in international law, including men such as M. Martens [of the St. Petersburg contraband commission] and Count Lamsdorff. They would do well if they impressed upon the too ebullient grand dukes who instigated the attacks upon British shipping that nothing is to be gained by setting such powerful neutrals as England and the United States against Russia."

A GERMAN AVOWAL OF GERMAN TERRITORIAL POLICY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ALL avenues of access to the German mind are indefatigably invaded by the Leipsic *Grenzboten* with uninterrupted impressions of the coming influence of sea power upon the destinies of the fatherland. The Leipsic organ is, in a peculiar sense, the exponent of Emperor William's declaration: "Our future lies upon the water." It speaks with authority, not only as the recognized mouthpiece of the German "Jingo" school of world politics, but also on account of the close touch maintained between itself and certain officials in the Berlin Foreign Office. The utterances of this paper are assumed, accordingly, to emanate from sources sufficiently responsible to reflect, altho not to pledge, the official mind itself. For this reason a special significance is supposed to attach to an editorial in this paper in which for the first time is avowed a German policy of territorial acquisition in South America. The United States, it is declared, may be expected to abandon the Monroe Doctrine in view of the steady growth of the German navy and, more particularly, in view of the development of domestic complications which may interfere with the maintenance of traditional American foreign policy. To quote:

"The Union has over us the great advantage that it holds unimpeded sway upon its continent and that it can already call its own territorial expanses that suffice for the most considerable increase of population, but it has also grave anxieties that darken its future. What influence, in political as well as in moral effect, may yet be gained by the negro millions, which increase so much more rapidly than the white population, can not be foreseen at all. Any one

who has seen the total perversion of the national life among the races of Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela, all strongly mixed with negro blood, will admit that the United States will soon have attained a point at which it can no longer calmly leave the negro question to development along present lines, but, for the salvation of its future, will have to adopt the severest measures.

"He who has seen the negro only in Africa does not know him, for stocks can be found there which sustain a comparison with white races. The American negro of slave descent is, on the other hand, without exception the curse of every nation with which he blends. Chile and Mexico, the only two Latin-American republics which have no negro population, have also, alone of them all, national armies which meet European ideas. The armies of the other free states of America are undisciplined negro and mulatto hordes. The United States has, therefore, every reason to place the solution of the negro problem in the forefront of its domestic policy, if, indeed, the labor question and the antagonism between East and West do not present problems no less serious.

"The land of boundless possibilities is usually looked at only on the bright side and yet the shadows upon it are so dark that any European nation would sink under them. To all appearances, the Union will sooner or later overcome the faults which have persisted in it almost from its birth and will consolidate itself into one of the world Powers of the coming centuries, but that will not be done so rapidly or so undisturbedly as is now generally assumed. Should Roosevelt be again elected, it may with certainty be taken for granted that the now rather loitering imperialism will at once soar again into a powerful flight. Whether, in that case, England, conspicuous above all others through her possessions on the American continent, will be able, by means of timorous yielding as in the case of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or by a policy of weakness, to avoid a war with the United States, is at least doubtful. In any event, if it really means to carry out a large foreign policy, the Union will be able to settle accounts with ourselves far more easily, as only in Southern Brazil have we serious colonial interests which the Union habitually leaves unassailed only in order to avoid occasions of contact within a calculable period. When the United States has annexed to its own territory the regions to the south as far as the Panama Canal, and this can be accomplished as soon as it pleases, the desire for activity in South America will scarcely maintain its present intensity, for the administration of so vast a region would in itself entail difficulty and expense that would render the acquisition of further territory undesirable. That Canada will be annexed is, on the other hand, only a question of time. . . . . .

"Millions of men have been lost to Germany by emigration. Millions in capital have been invested in foreign lands, often without having ever been recalled to Germany. How different would it be if we acquired for men and capital colonies of our own that would attract. Only thus will Germany, together with her oversea possessions, constitute a nation sufficient unto herself, herself producing all the means of life and all the raw materials for her industries, and becoming wholly independent of the foreigner. Great Britain and the foreigner could not alarm us any more. We, too, would have become a world Power.

"But we can, of course, acquire colonial possessions answering our requirements only by maintaining good relations with Russia and the United States. Without Russia's friendship an extension of our economic effort in the Far East and in Asia Minor is as unthinkable as would be our acquisition of a foothold in South America without a previous understanding with the United States. But as long as we can render Russia important services in Europe and as long as we are among the best customers of the Yankees, it need not be supposed that national doctrines or even jealousies will interfere with a sound understanding of their own advantage and our natural claims."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH SUSPICIONS OF KING EDWARD'S FOREIGN POLICY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S rumored plan to pay a visit to London in the near future has occasioned so candid an outburst of anti-Hohenzollern sentiment in the responsible periodical press of England as to surprise even the continent of Europe. If the Emperor really comes to London, asserts *The National Review* (London), organ of that school of British world politics which favors the Dual Alliance as against the "Prussianized Triple Alliance," some new "trap" will be laid for King Edward to fall into. An anonymous writer in its pages has gone to greater lengths than this, altho in the form of insinuation. The gist of the matter is that King Edward, adopting the policy of the late Queen Victoria, keeps in his own hands a direct control over the foreign affairs of Great Britain. In fact, we are rather bluntly told that the Prime Minister himself is apt to find his authority subordinated to the royal prerogative in great questions of world politics. This is the state of affairs from which Emperor William has derived advantages in the past. He had such personal influence over his royal uncle as to persuade the latter to commit England to "the Venezuela mess." Should the Emperor visit London this winter, some new international complication must result.

SIR CHARLES HARDINGE,

British Ambassador in St. Petersburg who is said to heed not the orders of the London Foreign Office but the personal commands of King Edward.

These English suspicions of King Edward in the domain of world politics have been stated yet more explicitly by a writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London). The King, we are assured, has been made the victim of a reactionary monarchical combination comprising Emperor William, Czar Nicholas, and leading Austrian royalties. The first success of this combination was the debt-collecting expedition of European Powers against a South American republic, to which King Edward lent the weight of his personal influence. Another reactionary monarchical success was the negotiation of a loan in London in favor of Emperor William's Asia Minor railroad project. The Bagdad Railway scheme raised such a storm in England, however, that the Balfour ministry had to drop it. In the words of the anonymous writer in *The Contemporary Review*:

"The German Kaiser, and on his advice the Russian Czar, decided in their relations with Great Britain to ignore public opinion there, together with all its organs, and to deal as far as possible directly with the monarch on the assumption that his will is binding and final, as is their own. In their view even a constitutional monarch is on the one hand influential enough to induce his Cabinet to put off action in important international crises until public opinion leaves it no choice, and on the other hand he is able with tact and courage to pour abundant water on the flames of popular passion. In this way he obtains a decisive voice in the affairs of the nation. . . . . .

"It was the Kaiser who took the first step, giving a wide berth to ministers and ambassadors, and making advances in his own roundabout way. Whenever he was in England, people fearing that he had a knife to grind, asked awkward questions. But the Prime Minister was unembarrassed for an answer, and said the Kaiser had no intention to ask for anything. And it would be unfair to doubt that the Premier replied according to his lights. As subsequent facts disproved the correctness of his statements, the conclusion is forced upon one that he himself was unaware of the arrangements which were going on over his head. It was thus that the Bagdad Railway compact was sprung upon the nation without any previous negotiations, the Premier said, a compact which neither the people nor any Government in touch with the people

would brook. Now nobody can suppose that the Foreign Secretary would keep his own chief in the dark concerning an arrangement of such wide bearings and grave import. And the only other hypothesis is unhappily that which fits in with the story told in Berlin.

"That, however, is only one point in the secret history of the Bagdad Railway project. There are others more curious still. The refusal of the Government to publish the correspondence on the subject whets public curiosity and sharpens hostile criticism.

"The secret preliminaries of the Venezuelan expedition form another episode in the Berlin version of the taming of the constitutional shrew. Especial stress is laid upon the brilliant tactics of the German overlord who not only drew Great Britain into partnership, but actually induced her to crave for admission. As usual the public was assured that no joint deal between the two governments was contemplated. And it believed the statement until the Anglo-German expedition was trumpeted abroad as a triumph of British diplomacy. How that end was compassed is a mystery from which the veil has not yet been torn; but in diplomatic circles in Berlin a big corner of it is sometimes raised for the delectation of the elect. The Kaiser, one there learns, has numerous wires at his service between London and his own capital which do not pass through the embassies on either shore of the North Sea. And of the 'live wires' several names are mentioned which self-respecting Britons would gladly miss from such a singular list."

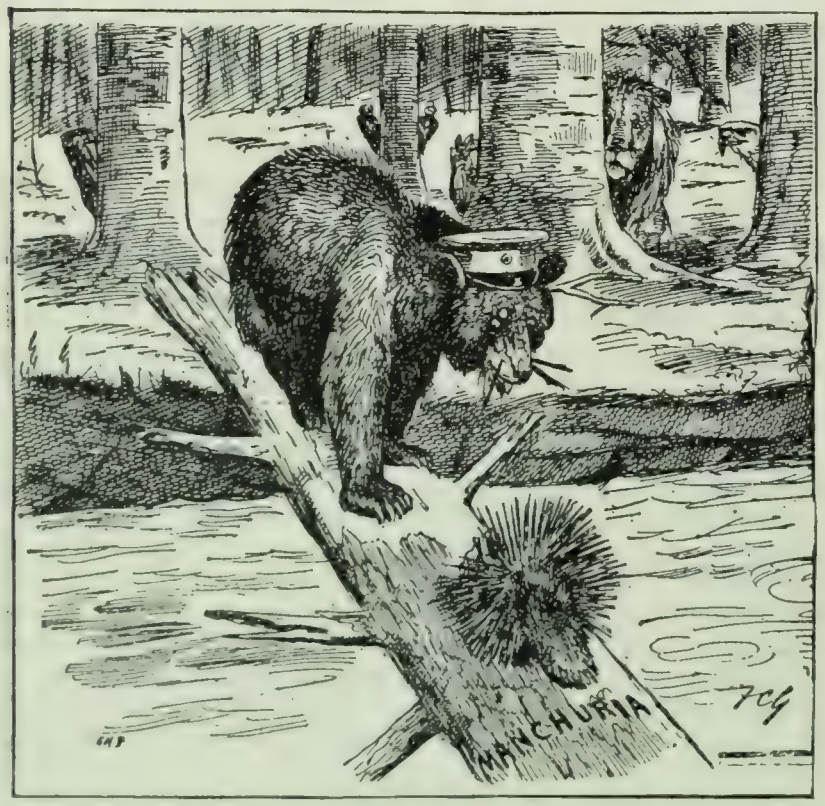
THE INDEFINITE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

PRIME MINISTER BALFOUR has transformed the face of British politics once more by announcing that should the Conservative party in Great Britain adopt a protectionist policy, he can not remain its leader. But he says he still favors putting a duty on foreign imports by act of Parliament, and taking that duty off by a commercial treaty whenever such a course is "favorable to our own manufactures." The scheme might afford a basis of imperial unity, he thinks, and for that reason he would call a grand conference of all the leading colonies out of which might be evolved the "Greater Britain." Mr. Chamberlain, on his side, repudiates the name of protectionist. He wants, he says, the same "free hand to deal with hostile tariffs" that Mr. Balfour favors. "Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain do not and can not mean the same thing," asserts the Conservative London *Standard*, but it is contradicted by the London *Telegraph*, with equally good sources of information, which says: "Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are in complete accord." The London *Times*, warmly favorable to the Chamberlain program of preferential tariff, thinks that suspicion of difference in policy between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain can originate only in a mind befogged. But the London *Standard* thinks the judgment of organs which thus argue is impaired by loss of temper:

"Our unlucky contemporaries find, to use Lord Salisbury's phrase, that they have put their money on the wrong horse, and that is an experience which is bad for the temper. Still they should try to avoid the use of offensive language about those who are as good Unionists as themselves, with at least equal opportunities of gaging Unionist opinion. It is their own fault if they chose last year to run away with the impression that Mr. Chamberlain was going to 'sweep the country,' and lead the party to a triumphant victory, with his hasty and ill-conceived scheme. They know by this time that their judgment was wofully at fault. Instead of carrying the constituencies, Mr. Chamberlain has found his fiscal plans, involving the taxation of food and tariff duties on foreign manufactures all round, rejected at by-election after by-election. So far from strengthening the party he has almost broken it to pieces. His precipitate admirers reckoned without several factors, one of which was the personality of Mr. Balfour. The Prime Minister said at Sheffield [over a year ago] that as long as he held the position of leader he meant to lead; and the words were not idly uttered. Those who imagined that he intended to play second fiddle to any other statesman entirely misconceived his character. He is not disposed to record a submissive assent to a policy which has been adopted without his initiative, and is in opposition to his own opinion. The Edinburgh speech was a clear and impressive statement to that effect. It was very awkward and very disappointing for those who have been trying to persuade themselves that the Unionist party is united, for all practical purposes, under the Birmingham banner. But they do not mend matters by pretense which deceives nobody."

But that uncompromising opponent of both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, the Liberal London *News*, organ of the non-conformist conscience, explains the situation in a way reflecting upon the good faith of both the statesmen concerned:

"It makes one dizzy. It is the politics of Bedlam. It is the oratorical method of Humpty Dumpty in 'Alice Through the Looking-glass.' 'When I use a word,' said Humpty Dumpty to the astounded Alice, 'I make it mean just what I want it to mean.' Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain agree to make the word protection mean just what they want it to mean. It is an unpopular word, and therefore must be avoided at all costs. It must always mean something outside both their schemes. So Mr. Balfour repeats, 'Retaliation does not mean protection,' and Mr. Chamberlain after him, 'Tariff reform does not mean protection.' And so, as they both of them agree to denounce protection, they can both pretend that their policy is the same, and Mr. Chamberlain can even say, with a supreme touch of insolence: 'Such a reform of the tariff as Mr. Balfour and myself propose.' While Mr. Chamberlain defies Mr. Balfour in every argument and proposal he puts forward, he yet keeps up the fiction of agreement on the main question, and the whole of his inspired journals shout with him in chorus. *The Standard* maintains its single protest; but all the other Unionist organs cry aloud with one voice: 'Our great leaders agree!'"



EAST AND WEST.

The Bear and the Porcupine. (Suggested by a picture by Philip R. Goodwin in "Outing," December, 1902.)
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE POWERS (to Germany): "You go first."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TROUBLE BRUIN.

The Making of a Masterpiece

OR THE

Story of the Standard Dictionary

WHEN Robert Cawdrey published his "Table Alphabeticall, Conteyning and Teaching the True Writing and Understanding of Hard Usuall English Words," he had so little faith in the average intelligence of the public of his day that he deemed it best to preface his work with the following instruction: "If thou be desirous (gentle reader) rightly and readily to understand and to profit by this Table, and such like, then thou must learn the alphabet, to wit, the order of the letters as they stand, perfectly without book, and where every letter standeth; as (*b*) neere the beginning, (*n*) about the middest, and (*t*) toward the end."

HOW THE START WAS MADE.

Several years ago, with a small battalion of able editors, a patient yet much-impeded march from the first letter to the last word in the English language was begun in this city. Many learned men the world over, doctors of divinity and doctors of medicine, professors in all the arts and sciences, extant or obsolete, were invited to collaborate, and joined the ranks of a literary staff, which, all told, aggregated 257 workers, who began their labors on the latest addition to standard books of reference. The announcement of this working staff instantly sends our thoughts back to poor old Dr. Samuel Johnson, who wrote his dictionary, as he plaintively said, with such "little assistance of the learned . . . that the only aid which he received was a paper containing twenty etymologies, sent to him by a person then unknown"—the Bishop of Rochester. The hundred and forty years that have passed since then have created other and less irresponsible writers who, following in Johnson's track, have set forth the learning of a lifetime for the benefit of their fellow men.

OTHER DICTIONARIES OUTSTRIPPED.

Trench tells us that in words contemplated singly there are boundless stores of moral and historic truth, passion, and imagination. The one essential foundation of a dictionary is the vocabulary from which it is to be made, and in the course of compiling one of over 300,000 words, such as is the STANDARD, the editors enjoyed the exceptional opportunity of appreciating the sound logic of Trench's claim. Worcester's Dictionary, first published but three decades ago, contained, approximately, one hundred thousand words; and when Webster's first saw the light of day, nearly 70 years ago, it was one of his chief boasts that his arduous labors had introduced into his work "12,000 words and 40,000 definitions which could then be found in no other similar work," but he has been outstripped. A comparison of the dictionaries of the English language on the market to-day shows that the STANDARD DICTIONARY contains 267,000 more words than Stormonth's Dictionary, 122,000 more than Worcester, 172,000 more than Webster's International, and 92,000 more than the ponderous Century.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

To prepare a dictionary which is to be a recognized authority one needs a long purse, for each branch of science, art, mechanics, etc., needs to be examined to bring its wealth in words to increase the aggregate. The works of all authors of repute also come in for consideration, until, by accurate copying, this pure and simple harvest of words is completed. For the STANDARD DICTIONARY no less than five hundred persons were engaged to read for new words, and the terms so collated were entered alphabetically in books handy for reference, and by the side of each entry a sign indicating its source was placed.

Johnson, whose method was simpler though less thorough, took many of his words from other dictionaries, and supplied some himself, having them written down with spaces left between, in which he subsequently inserted their etymologies, parts of speech, and various significations. But it must not be supposed that Johnson was the inventor of all the supplied words. When challenged with the parentage of the Latin *depeditation*, he laughingly admitted he had coined it, but added that "he had not made above three or four in his dictionary." Would that such considerate treatment of the language could be attributed to many journalists and authors of the present day!

MAKING THE DEFINITIONS.

When the STANDARD'S vocabulary was completed, each word was copied upon a separate and numbered (though otherwise blank) card, and the cards were strung together in packets of twenty-five. In this form four packages (one hundred words) were handed to a definer, who was responsible for the first work—the basis of the enterprise. With dictionaries immediately before him, usually seven in number, he created a definition that did not infringe upon any one of the books, to which, to avoid errors, he made constant and careful reference.

In the preparation of the Funk & Wagnalls STANDARD DICTIONARY forty definers were steadily engaged, and as these men were called upon to treat a multitude of subjects it was desirable to select persons known as "specialists," to treat particular classes of words, in architecture, botany, chemistry and its branches, law, medicine, zoology, obsolete words, and various other subjects. This is a noteworthy circumstance, when it is considered that for "Worcester" Mr. Joseph Hale Abbot, besides performing considerable labor of revision, prepared, unaided, all the "definitions of technical words and phrases in the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Botany" for about one-half of the entire dictionary.

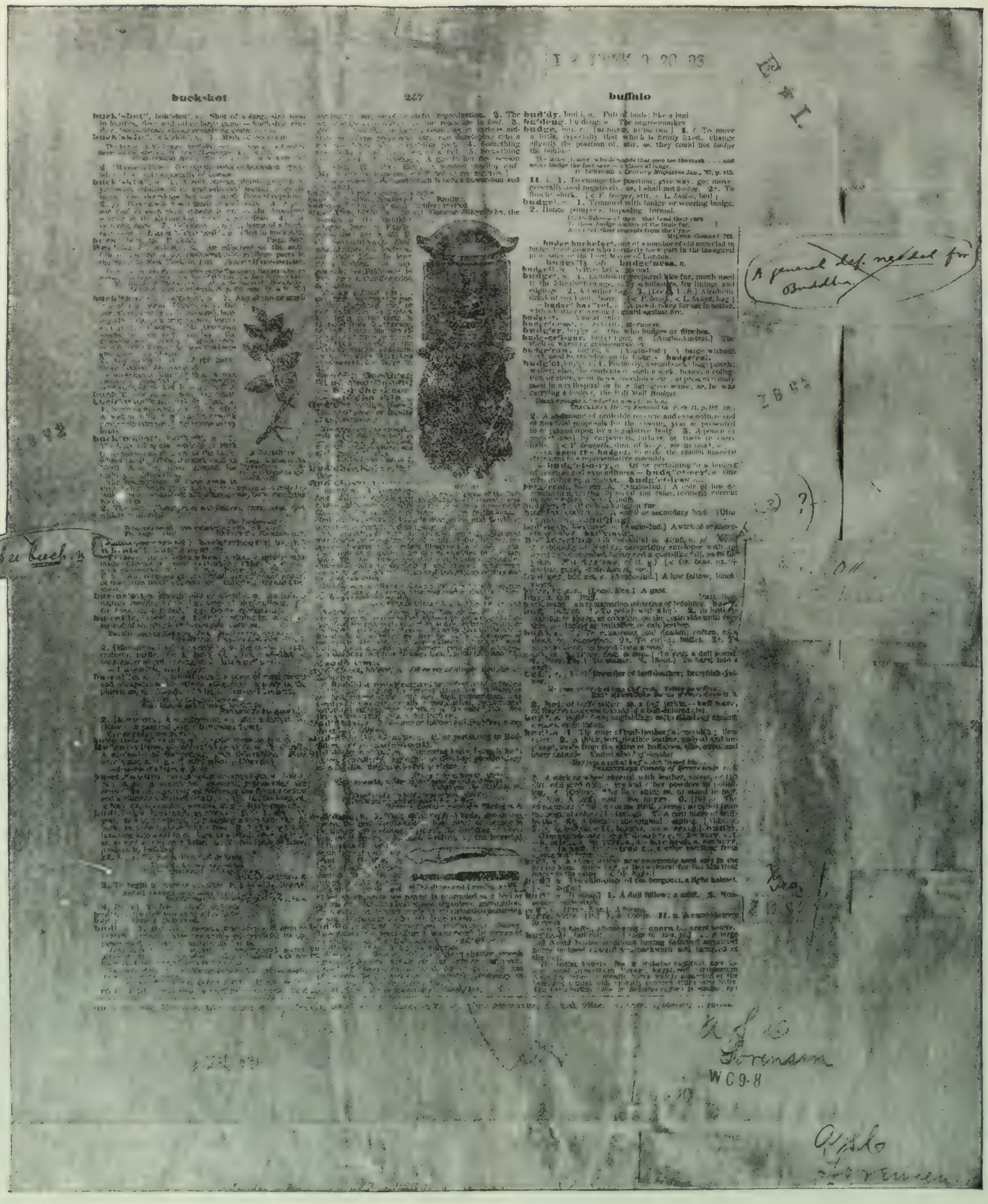
One of the radical departures made in the STANDARD is in the order of definition. Instead of beginning with the original sense of a word and tracing it down to its present-day meaning, as is done by all other dictionaries, the editors of the STANDARD wisely decided upon reversing the old order, and thus the reader can see at a glance that of which he is most likely in search—the popular and generally accepted meaning of a word.

JOHNSON A BLUNDERER.

Unfortunately the best lexicographers occasionally fall into absurd errors which are not easily discovered by the untrained. Johnson, whose great work occupied eight years of his life, has in modern times been singled out as one of the greatest blunderers. His etymologies were poor and incorrect, and his definitions, though accurate, were often marred by his prejudices. Some notable examples of the latter fault—for fault it is, since it is the province of the dictionary to present the language as it is, and not as the lexicographer feels it ought to be—are the definitions of "Puritan," "pensioner," "excise," "Tory," and "Whig." The Puritan he sarcastically declares to be "a sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion," while with him a pensioner is a "slave of state, hired by a stipend to obey his master." His definition of excise brought him into serious trouble, and small wonder, for he wrote "a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but by the wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid." Johnson could not keep his political opinions out of his book, so while he declares a Tory to be "one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state and the apostolic hierarchy of the Church of England: opposed to a Whig," he defines "Whig" as "the name of a faction." Though these examples serve to show the bias of the man, and are not treated as we would treat them today, they are not altogether inaccurate. Perhaps the most absurd definition published was that of "semicircle," which has been attributed to Webster: "A perfect circle with a straight line drawn through its diameter."

Some lexicographers, it would seem, delight in perpetuating errors. For example, Johnson defined "lexicographer" as "a writer of dictionories," and the *lapsus calami* has been pertinaciously copied by succeeding editors of his work.

THE MAKING OF A MASTERPIECE—*Continued.*



XI. STAGE OF WORK.

Plate-proof Marked for Corrections in Plate.

A. B. 5/15 (Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph.D.); E. I. (Ernest Ingersoll); R. 8/20 (E. F. Roberts, M.A.); A. S. C. (A. S. Campbell); Z. B. 9/2 (Zenas W. Bliss); W. C. 9/8 (Wm. R. Cochrane); D. G. 9/20 (D. S. Gregory, D.D.); I. K. F. 9/20 (I. K. Funk, D.D.).

UNIQUE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES.

One of the characteristics of the STANDARD DICTIONARY was the placing of the compounding of words, a feature which every other dictionary has neglected shamefully, into the hands of an expert on the subject. A special department, too, was created for synonyms and antonyms, which was placed in charge of a writer naturally qualified and amply competent to prepare those scholarly dissertations which adorn the book. Besides these and several other departments, a simple and concise system of cross-reference, the referring of one word to another for elucidation or comparison, was adopted, which entailed a vast amount of labor.

DEFINING BY SYNONYMS.

The reference made above to synonyms invites further consideration of the difficulty of the art so little appreciated or understood of framing definitions, an art which, as exercised by the Fleet Street Lexicographer, displays, according to his world-renowned biographer, "such astonishing proofs of acuteness of intellect and precision of language as indicate a genius of the highest rank." For, continues Boswell, "they who will make the experiment of trying how they can define a few words, of whatever nature, will soon be satisfied of the unquestionable justice of this observation, which I can assure my readers is founded upon study, and upon communication with more minds than my own." Again, apropos of the synonym and the much-bequizzed definition of "net-work" as "anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections"—a definition that prompted Goldsmith to say that if Johnson were to write a fable about little fishes, he would make them all talk like great whales—one may appropriately quote the learned Doctor, who in his preface very properly says:

"To explain requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms can not always be found. For as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit of definition. Sometimes easier words are changed into harder; as *burial* into *sepulcher* or *interment; dry* into *desiccative; dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity; fit* into *paroxysm;* for the easiest word, whatever it may be, can never be translated into one more easy." Worcester in later editions deliberately adopted the plan of defining the word by its synonym.

SUPERFICIAL "EXPERTS."

Here are a few definitions taken from a recent reprint of an encyclopedic dictionary, which it is claimed had on its editorial staff a number of so-called experts: "BUCKWHEAT, *adj.* Resembling buckwheat; designed to grind buckwheat." After reading this one is tempted to ask which of the definitions applies to buckwheat cakes? In connection with this it may not be inapt to recall Johnson's definition of "oats"—"a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." This shows that, though his "Tour to the Hebrides" is written in a very happy vein, he could not refrain from perpetrating a joke on his friends across the border. Again, in the Encyclopedic one finds "BROMATOLOGY, *n.* A discourse, dissertation, or treatment on ailments." Why not "the science of alimentation"? "Botany," as an adjective—a very uncommon use, by the way—is defined "In which good botany exists." Evidently, in this case, the experts were about as much at sea as "the owl and the pussy-cat" of nonsense-rime fame. But the most abominable jumble ever perpetrated occurs under "air-pump" in this very work, and this is how it reads: "The cylinders are firmly cemented to the glass plate. It is evident that when any one commences to work the machine, the air in the cylinders will be immediately expelled by the first upward motion they are compelled to take. The valve will then fly open, and the air from the receiver will fill both the pistons, as well as itself, though, of course, now in a somewhat rarefied state." How the "cylinders" which "are firmly cemented to the glass plate" can be "compelled to take" an "upward motion" is perplexing, but how the air can "fill both pistons, as well as itself," is simply inconceivable.

SOME QUAINT DEFINITIONS.

Henry Cockeram, one of the early lexicographers, who published his dictionary in 1623, was evidently a wag, for he recommends his book to "Ladies and Gentlewomen, Young Schollers, Clarkes, Merchants, and Others" as a work which presents "vulgar words, mock words, fustian termes ridiculously used in our language," and from which they can gather "the exact and ample word" which would fit them to shine. Whatever else he might have claimed, it is certain that his definition of an "idiote" as "an unlearned asse" has the merit of brevity and comprehensive expression. His definition of "pole" is old enough to be quoted—"POLE, the end of the axle-tree whereon the heavens do move," but this oddity is eclipsed by his definition of "lynx," which is a "spotted beast that hath a most perfect sight, insomuch as it is said that it can see thorow a wall." But if Cockeram be condemned for the errors of his work, there is in the condition under which it was written some excuse for him. When, however, in our own day, and under the advantages of a possible brilliant collaboration, mistakes occur which are so absurd that it is inconceivable how they could have gone through all the stages of writing, editing, revising, and proofreading, no satisfactory defense can be made.

HOW A FRENCHMAN DEFINED "LOBSTER."

In the course of the preparation of the Dictionary of the French Academy, to be on the editorial staff of which one must have attained the age of three score years, a definition of "lobster," now famous in history, though it never went into print, was presented for acceptance by one of the Forty Immortals. It read: "a little red fish that walks backward." One of his associates in "immortality" objected to it. He admitted the definition was clear, but based his objection on three points: "First, the animal is not a fish; second, it is not red until boiled; third, it does not walk backward." Another definition is taken from a dictionary which comes to us via Chicago. It is that of "inking-apparatuses," and reads: "Different forms of apparatus have been adapted to different presses, and some of them are peculiar to certain kinds!"

SECURING ACCURACY FOR THE STANDARD.

When a definer's work was done, so far as the definition was concerned, it was subjected to a critical examination by a "reviewer," or sub-editor, whose duty was to see that no significant ideas were omitted, and who, with *carte blanche* to perfect a definition in style, construction, or otherwise, bore in mind the principle laid down by Worcester that the definition of words is the most important part of a dictionary, and that a word should always "be so defined as to exhibit the meaning, or the different meanings, in which it is used by good writers."

The next step in order in compiling the STANDARD was the selection of quotations to illustrate the various meanings of words. These quotations, which were written by a large staff of readers, and verified and edited by a well-equipped quotation department prior to being pinned upon the packages, were attached to the work before it was handed to the reviewer for inspection.

Next the package was taken to the typewriters' room, where for upward of three years twenty operators were kept busy copying the definitions that had yet to undergo critical examination. In this department accuracy of record was the most desirable quality, and although each operator was trained to speed she was never allowed to sacrifice accuracy for it. Once this work was done the typewritten matter took the place of the package which was filed away for future reference, and having been proof-read, was held for final revision, a process occasionally requiring much labor from the associate editors.

METHODS OF PRONUNCIATION NOT FOLLOWED.

Pronunciation claims a passing word, demanding as it does no timorous apostle, but rather one emboldened by the certain knowledge of undoubted fact. Such a position is the more apparent as one contemplates the constant introduction into the language of foreign words, originally with their native pronunciation, and in course of time Americanized or Anglicized, or of classical words which have perhaps a local or even class pronunciation—words of which "clerk," "restaurant," "trait," and "valet" are examples. That Webster erred in this is again apparent. For we are told he maintained "that the speech which generally prevailed in New England in his day represented the best and most historic pronunciation. He, himself, said *vollum* for *volume*, and *perce* for *pierce*." And as for his oft-quoted predecessor, the following anecdote, given on the authority of Mrs. Piozzi, is amusing and instructive, as well as to the point: "As he was walking along the Strand, a gentleman

slipped out of some neighboring tavern, with his napkin in his hand and no hat, and stopping him as civilly as he could: 'I beg your pardon, sir, but you are Dr. Johnson, I believe.' 'Yes, sir.' 'We have a wager depending on your reply: pray, sir, is it *irrèparable* or *irrepàrable* that one should say?' 'The last, I think, sir,' answered Dr. Johnson, 'for the adverb [he meant adjective] ought to follow the verb; but you had better consult my dictionary than me, for that was the result of more thought than you will give me time for.'"

A STANDARD FOR PRONUNCIATION.

To guard against all possibility of error the pronunciations of the STANDARD DICTIONARY were placed in charge of an Advisory Committee of over fifty experts from different parts of the world. These philologists, who represented the English-speaking races from Orient to Occident, practically decided the pronunciations of words. The preferences of each member of this committee were obtained and recorded at no small expense, after considerable correspondence and labor, and were inserted in a form convenient for reference at the end of the work. This was the first attempt to collate in a dictionary of the English language a comprehensive list of the pronunciation of English words, and it may be claimed for it that it is the most representative list ever prepared.

HOW THE COMPOSITION WAS DONE.

The next stage through which the STANDARD went was that of composition. From the hands of the style editor the package was taken to the printing-office, where its number was registered, and it was immediately handed over to the compositors. Occasionally these men found it difficult to decipher the multi-colored handwritings (for on this staff each worker was known by the color of his ink) which seemingly ran riot over the pages, and had to consult the head proof-reader, part of whose work it is to read the copy at sight. Printing-office proofs were struck, and the last of these, with the proof-readers' queries and the copy, was sent to the editorial rooms, where the queries were answered, the proof returned, and the copy filed away. This done, the galley-proof was again sent to the editorial rooms, but now 250 impressions were forwarded to the "correspondence" department, whose duty it was to send a copy of each proof to the various authorities who had to pass the work finally.

HOW THE EXPERT WORK WAS DONE.

These proofs were despatched all over the world, for in Australia, India, the Cape, Natal, in fact everywhere where the English language is spoken, the workers of this dictionary were to be found. Each expert—they numbered 257—examined such words as came within the scope of his learning, and if need be corrected them, and returned his proof signed as approved by him.

On arrival each set of proofs was handed to those in charge of the transcribing department, to whom was given a duplicate set of galley-proofs pasted on sheets of linen folio, and upon this sheet every one of the experts' corrections was transcribed. This work complete, the experts' proofs were all filed away, and the large white sheet, bearing an exact reproduction of the various modifications called for by each authority, was then handed to those in charge of the editing of specialist matter. This work once completed, the sheet was transferred to the associate editors for general criticism and elimination of superfluous quotations. After this the sheet traveled in turn to the illustration department, where the positions of the engravings that embellish the book were indicated.

ILLUSTRATING THE STANDARD.

Small wood-cuts of striking clearness and full-page colored plates of remarkable brilliancy were prepared with the utmost care, so that scientific accuracy was assured in detail. Proofs after proofs of the colored plates were submitted before the tint or shade required was obtained, and the correct effect assured. Nothing could be more exquisite than the *Decorations of Honor*, nothing more natural than the *Plate of Gems*, nothing more lifelike than the *Flowering Plants*. Each and every one of the subjects illustrated has the merit of being an exact facsimile of the thing itself. A glance at the plate of *Butterflies* will satisfy the expert that here art has reproduced nature with an exceptional measure of success. But this was not at all an easy matter. This plate alone was proved ten times before it was acceptable to the experts. The plate of types of *Typical Woods* is an exact reproduction of the woods themselves and was made direct from those woods. The radial section of each variety is presented and the grains and cross-grains are reproduced with remarkable clearness. The obtaining of the samples necessary to make this plate involved considerable correspondence and research, not to mention the cost of each plate—that given under *Spectrum* actually cost five thousand dollars before a single impression was ready for use. It is safe to say that never before has so much attention been given to the preparation of pictorial illustrations lithographed or otherwise.

ALL THAT HUMAN INGENUITY COULD DO WAS DONE TO INSURE ACCURACY.

To revert to the editorial labors: the pronunciations and etymologies were verified again to avoid all possibility of error, and once more the proof was returned to the "cross-reference" department, where special care was exercised, for sometimes changes were made which, without harmonization, would render the department work valueless. Thence the sheet found its way to the compounders and proof-readers, who perfected their work and then it went before the critical eye of the managing editor, and finally also under the keen observation of the editor-in-chief, who supervised every line of the work from beginning to end.

Following the editorial work, the galleys were next made up into pages, which were proved two or three times before being cast as plates, and here, with the exception of the imposition and printing, the work came to an end.

COLLECTING FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FACTS FOR THE APPENDIX.

From the foregoing statement of the labor entailed in producing a dictionary, it will be seen that nowadays such a work is more than a word book, and unless it contains a comprehensive biographical, geographical, and bibliographical appendix it is wofully in arrears of public demand. So the publishers of the STANDARD set the editorial staff to prepare a concise but comprehensive record of proper names in the history of the world. Here, then, was a task entailing almost as much work as the vocabulary itself. The collecting of five hundred thousand facts was no small undertaking, yet it was successfully accomplished, and the world is the wealthier thereby. Hundreds of books had to be examined for biographical and historical data and to verify each fact. Ultimately the publishers came near to their objective point and after a journey of five years' duration and an expenditure of over one million dollars in cash, the STANDARD DICTIONARY became an accomplished fact.

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS SPENT.

Never before or since has so much money been expended on such an undertaking, the Century Dictionary, itself, according to its publishers' printed statement, costing but $700,000, being more than $300,000 behind. But this great difference is easily accounted for and is shown in the number of experts engaged. The Century Dictionary had 81 experts on its staff, but there were employed on the STANDARD no less than 257, or more than three times as many. That the result justified the expenditure only facts can prove, and when the statement is made that the vocabulary of the STANDARD DICTIONARY contains nearly 100,000 more terms than any other dictionary extant, one can but feel that the money was well spent.

Probably at no time has the popular interest in dictionaries, excited by the vigor of international competition, equaled that of to-day. But the interest thus excited should be encouraged to a purpose of some benefit. Not so long ago Dr. William Matthews stated that Lord Chatham read Bailey's folio dictionary through twice, scrutinizing each word carefully, so as to bring the whole range of the English language completely under his control. At one period of his life he used to have the dictionary read aloud to him once a year; and he was wont to complain that many noble words fell, from time to time, out of use. Daniel Webster was often seen absorbed in the same study. William Pinckney, in his day the giant of the American bar, and a powerful public speaker, studied the dictionary, page after page, content with nothing less than a mastery of the whole English language in order to acquire copiousness, variety, and splendor of diction. The value of such a work as an educational medium was recognized at a very early date by the corporation of the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, which in 1578 decreed that "a dictionarye shall be bought for the scollers of the Free Scoole, and the same boke be tyed in a cheyne, and set upon a desk in the scoole, whereunto any scoller may have accesse, as occasion shall serve." This shows that our forefathers at least knew the value of the free school, as well as of the dictionary as an educator.

When the bibliographical history of the nineteenth century comes to be written, its most interesting part will treat of the dictionaries and the debt that the English-speaking races owe to the American people in general, and to the STANDARD DICTIONARY in particular. The depth of thought and the breadth of learning crystallized in its pages have placed the scholar and student within the reach of a never-failing guide to their Mother Tongue.

IT was just two years ago that I introduced the Shivers' Panetela Cigar. On every box that has been made, these words have appeared on the flap label where they were bound to be seen and read by anyone opening the box:

"GUARANTEE

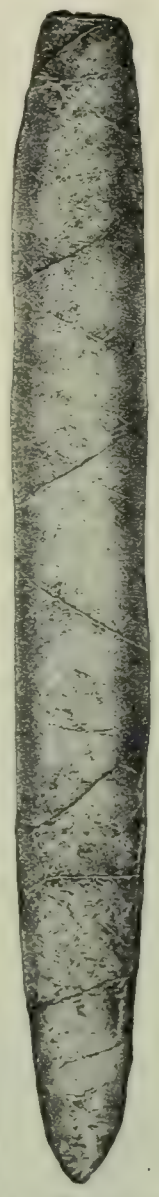
We guarantee that Shivers' Panetela Cigars are clean, clear, selected, long Havana filler, and selected Sumatra wrapper.—Herbert D. Shivers, Inc."

Were this not true, would I not be branding myself a liar on every box of cigars that I sell?

The success of these cigars has been beyond expectation or even hope, as the Panetela shape and size was never what is known as a popular shape, though always well thought of by discriminating smokers. This success has had another effect—a host of imitators. I have yet to see the *equal* of Shivers' Panetela at anywhere near its price.

If this were an essay on morals, it would be fair to say that in the long run I do not believe misrepresentation in business pays, but as it is an advertisement to sell cigars, I am simply going to ask the smoker to read

My Offer: **I will, upon request, ship one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars to a Literary Digest reader, all express charges prepaid. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety, also at my expense, if he is not pleased. If satisfied, and he keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, for them within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.**



Shivers' Panetela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

In ordering please use business letterhead, enclose business card, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

And my claim—that the equal of Shivers' Panetela is usually not retailed for less than ten cents, and that no other cigar in the world is sold to the consumer at so near the cost of manufacture—a hand-made cigar of this quality at five dollars per hundred. No wonder the sales—which I believe to be larger than that of any other Panetela cigar in the United States.

What possible risk can the smoker run in trying a hundred?

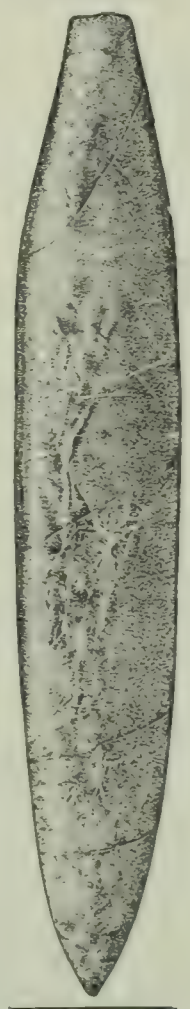
SHIVERS' OPERA REINA a new cigar of a very popular size and shape that will divide public opinion with Shivers' Panetela. It is sold under the same conditions, with the same guarantee on every box:

"GUARANTEE

We guarantee that Shivers' Opera Reina Cigars are clean, clear, selected, long Havana filler, and selected Sumatra wrapper.—Herbert D. Shivers, Inc."

I can add nothing. Most remarkable of all, same price and terms: $5.00 per hundred after the smoker has given them a fair trial.

My Offer: **I will, upon request, ship one hundred Shivers' Opera Reina Cigars to a Literary Digest reader, all express charges prepaid. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety, also at my expense, if he is not pleased. If satisfied, and he keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, for them within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.**



Shivers' Opera Reina
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

In ordering please use business letterhead, enclose business card, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

I do not retail cigars, or sell sample lots, but sell the entire product of my factory at *wholesale prices*, by the hundred or more. There are no discounts or rebates to dealers or clubs. The whole aim of the business is from factory to consumer without the intervening profits of salesmen, wholesalers and retailers, and the saving thus effected is put right into the cigar—giving my customers a much better cigar than is possible for them to procure at the price or near it.

It costs something to sell a man his first hundred cigars—after that he orders of his own volition. Renewal orders I must have, and I get them—more of them than you would believe if I told you how many.

As to references: no matter where you live, the chances are there is a customer for my cigars in your immediate neighborhood, to whom I will gladly refer you. A large proportion of the increase of the business comes from my customers recommending the cigars to their friends.

Write me if you smoke.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Fetichism in West Africa."—Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Denizens of the Deep."—Frank T. Bullen. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.75 net.)

"Astronomy for Amateurs."—Camille Flammarion. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Story of Wireless Telegraphy."—A. T. Story. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Table."—Mary W. Alexander. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Christmas Eve on Lonesome."—John Fox, Jr. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Tar Baby and Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus."—Joel Chandler Harris. (D. Appleton & Co., $2 net.)

"Principles of Cookery." Parts I., II., and III.—Anna Barrows. (Paper, $0.50 each. American School of Economics, Chicago.)

"Rudyard Kipling."—A criticism by John M. Robertson. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

"Maitreyi."—Pandit S. Tattvabhushan. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

"The Son-in-Law Abroad, and Other Indian Folk-Tales."—R. Ramachandra Row. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

"Spencer's Economics."—Dr. Guglielmo Salvadori. (Paper, G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

"The Doctor's Leisure Hour."—Charles W. Moulton. Arranged by Porter Davis. (Saalfield Publishing Company, $2.50.)

"The Appreciation of Sculpture."—Russell Sturgis. (Baker & Taylor Company, New York, $1.50 net.)

"Old Love Stories Retold"—Richard Le Gallienne. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"The Story of the Churches."—Daniel Dulany Addison. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"The Art of Caricature."—Grant Wright. (Baker. & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"A Quintette of Graycoats."—Effie Bignell. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"The Law of the Land."—Emerson Hough. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"More Cheerful Americans."—Charles Battell Loomis. (Henry Holt & Co., New York, $1.25.)

"Prince Henry's Sailor Boy."—Otto Von Bruneck. (Henry Holt & Co., New York, $1.50.)

"Careers for the Coming Men."—Whitelaw Reid and others. (Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Music of the Responses."—Harry G. Archer. (Philadelphia General Council Publication Board.)

"Choral Service and Psalter." Harry G. Archer. (Philadelphia General Council Publication Board.)

"Songs of a City."—Howard V. Sutherland. (James H. Barry, San Francisco, $1.)

"Comedies and Legends for Marionettes."—Georgiana Goddard King. (Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Captains of the World."—Gwendolen Overton. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Whosoever Shall Offend."—F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Presidential Problems."—Grover Cleveland. (The Century Company, $1.80 net.)

"Twenty Famous Naval Battles."—Edward Kirk Rawson. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $2.)

"The Brownies in the Philippines."—Palmer Cox. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Poetical Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.75.)

"A Box of Matches."—Hamblen Sears. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Twenty-Five Ghost Stories."—W. Bob Holland. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York, $0.50.)

"Black Friday."—Frederick S. Isham. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Phœnix and the Carpet."—E. Nesbit. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Thackeray's Letters to an American Family." (The Century Company, $1.50 net.)

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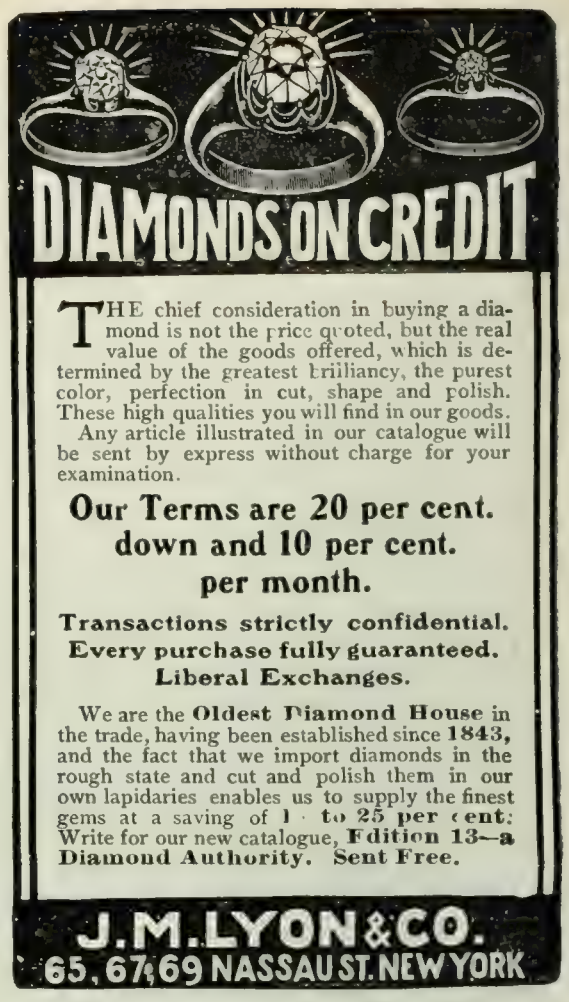

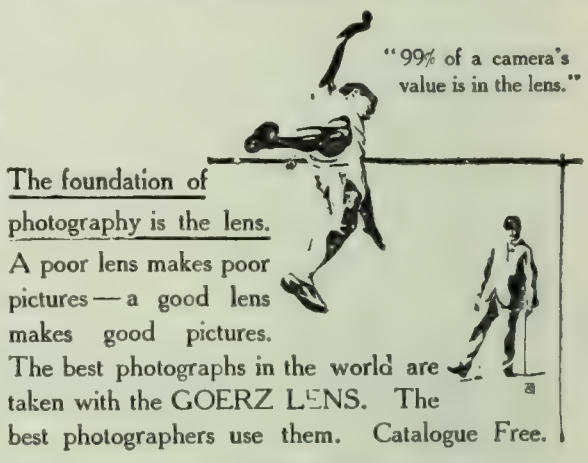

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Edited by A. W. SHAW

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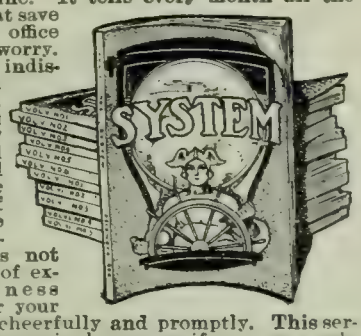

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"The Common Lot."—Robert Herrick. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Government of Ohio." Its History and Administration. Wilbur H. Siebert. (The Macmillan Company, $0.75.)

"Baby Elton, Quarter-Back."—Leslie W. Quirk. (The Century Company.)

"Captain John Smith."—Tudor Jenks. (The Century Company, $1.20 net.)

"The Madigans."—Miriam Michelson. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Gray World."—Evelyn Underhill. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Divine Fire."—May Sinclair. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"Hawthorne's Grandfather's Chair."—Homer H. Kingsley. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Old English Ballads."—William Dallam Armes. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"The Arabian Nights' Entertainments."—Clifton Johnson. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Swift's Gulliver's Travels."—Clifton Johnson. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Stories of King Arthur and His Knights." (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

"Stories of Robin Hood and His Merry Outlaws."—J. Walker McSpadden. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.75.)

"Synopses of Dickens's Novels."—J. Walker McSpadden. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.45 net.)

"The Georgians."—Will N. Harben. (Harper & Bros., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Picking Cherries.

By MINNA IRVING.

I was picking cherries up
Her father's cherry-tree,
In a hammock in the shade
She was watching me.
Roses on her maiden breast,
Roses in her hair,
She herself a budding rose
Twenty times as fair.

Growing weary all at once,
Down to rest I came,
"Cherries go in pairs," I said,
"We should do the same."
And the roses o'er her heart
Suffered an eclipse:
I was picking cherries then
From her scarlet lips.

—*From The Metropolitan Magazine.*

Things and the Man.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

By cable to *Collier's Weekly*. Copyright, 1904, in the United States by Rudyard Kipling. Published in THE LITERARY DIGEST by courtesy of *Collier's Weekly* which has a special arrangement with Mr. Kipling, by which his new political poems are cabled to this country for publication in *Collier's*, simultaneously with their publication in the London *Times*.

"*And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren: and they hated him yet the more.*"—Genesis xxxvii. 5.

Oh, ye who hold the written clew
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings,
Look, to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings—
Once on a time there was a man.

He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, armies, ogres, kings;
He, lonely mid his doubting crew,
In all the loneliness of wings;

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A weekly paper devoted to the pastime reaches 10,000 readers. It will be sent to you 6 weeks for 5 cents. If you are interested and mention THE LITERARY DIGEST, we will send you in addition *free* the following: 100 foreign stamps and a pocket album, an illustrated stamp catalogue, and a book of information "About Stamps." We offer for cash orders: 546 different foreign stamps for $1.50; 1,000, all different, $3.25; 500 mixed foreign stamps, 15c. Stamp albums to hold 3,000 to 6,000 stamps, 30c., 50c., and 75c., post free. Hinges for mounting stamps, 10c. per 1,000. Be sure to mention this paper.

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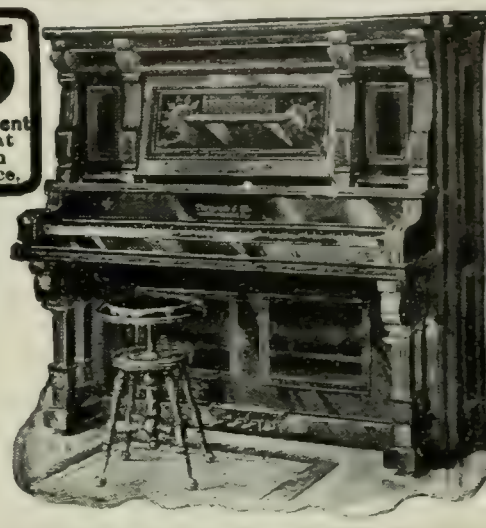

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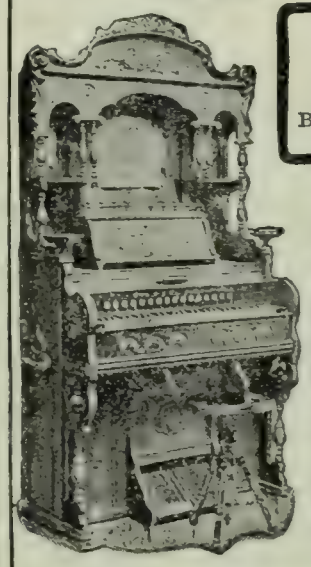

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Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight at the grinning teeth of things,
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of shocked foundations flew
Before his ribald questionings,
He broke the oracles in two
And bared the paltry wires and strings
He headed desert wanderings;
He led his soul, his cause, his clan,
A little from the ruck of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

Thrones, powers, dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings;
The meek historian deems them true,
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings,
The simple central truth that stings
The mob to boo, the priest to ban,
Things never yet created things.
Once on a time there was a man.

A bolt is fallen from the blue,
A wakened realm full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and forborne harvestings;
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his plan.
My lords, what think ye of these things?
Once in our time is there a man?

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 17.—The Japanese, says a report from Mukden, have been compelled to fall back along the entire line on the Shakhe River; the determined attacks of the Russians finally breaking the center of their opponents. Advices from Tokyo state that the Russian war-ships at Port Arthur are suffering severely from the Japanese fire.

October 18.—Despatches from Tokyo say that the Russian attacks all along the lines on the 17th were repulsed; Oyama confirms the reported loss of twelve guns on the 16th. General Kuropatkin, it is reported, has gained ground southward.

October 19.—Heavy rains, cause an almost complete suspension of fighting along the Shakhe River. Japan, it is said, will send to Russia, through the United States, a notice calling attention to the alleged use of Chinese garb by Russian troops.

October 20.—A dense fog, rain and mud still render hostile operations on a large scale impossible. A despatch from Mukden states that the Japanese are slowly retiring. The Japanese army besieging Port Arthur, it is reported, have captured several positions near Rihlung Mountain; the Port Arthur garrison is now said to number 5,000 men. The vessels of the Russian Baltic fleet stop at Skagen, Denmark; the fleet is believed to be on its way to the Far East.

October 21.—Despatches from Chefu say that the Japanese resumed the bombardment of Port Arthur on October 16.

October 22. There are further signs of another conflict in Northern Manchuria; the Russians are massing against General Kuroki; both armies still confront each other on the Shakhe River. The total losses in the ten days' fighting around Yentai are placed at 90,000; the Japanese estimate of the Russian casualties is 60,000 and the Russians put the Japanese losses at 30,000.

October 27.—The Baltic squadron, it is reported, attacked a fleet of British steam fishing-vessels in

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AS good to-day as it was yesterday or will be to-morrow—that's the way you can make coffee if you use a "Meteor." It insures an unbroken series of uniform and perfect successes. Coffee thus made is a gentle stimulant, nutritive and non-injurious—it has all the strength and aroma of the genuine coffee bean and none of its nerve-destroying properties.

Any one can use a "Meteor." It is very simple in construction. It will not overflow. Coffee can be made on the table in a few minutes.

Look for our Chafing Dish advertisement in next issue.

The **MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths**
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the North Sea, 200 miles from the English coast, at midnight of October 21, and fired continuously upon them for twenty minutes, sinking two vessels, damaging others and killing two men.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 22.—The rupture between France and the Vatican is approved in the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 325 to 237.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 17.—Senator Spooner, Stalwart leader of Wisconsin, says that it is not certain that the State would go for Roosevelt.

William J. Bryan, in his speeches, in Indiana, states that while the Democratic platform and candidate are not perfection, they are better than the opposition.

David B. Hill begins his campaign tour of Indiana.

October 18.—Betting on the election in New York is at odds of four to one on Roosevelt.

October 19.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, closes his campaign of West Virginia, predicting Democratic success in the State.

October 20.—Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, in a speech in New York, reviews the Administration's record in the trust issue.

October 21.—Ex-President Cleveland receives a great reception at a mass-meeting in New York.

Judge Parker, at Esopus, speaks on administrative extravagance.

October 23.—In a letter to Secretary Taft, Governor Wright of the Philippines, shows that Judge Parker had been greatly misled in statements he has made in regard to conditions in those islands.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 17.—President Roosevelt summarily dismisses Robert S. Rodie, head of the steamboat inspection service at New York.

The United States Supreme Court again decides that certain repudiated bonds of North Carolina are valid.

October 18.—Mrs. Roosevelt reorganizes a "Ladies' Cabinet" to control social affairs in Washington.

Frank A. Vanderlip, of New York, gives a cheering view of the country's prosperity, before the convention of Illinois bankers at St. Louis.

October 19.—Secretary Taft, by direction of President Roosevelt, will go to Panama to settle all differences on the Isthmus. The demand for free trade with the canal zone and free transit across it, and the objection to toll roads are some of the causes of friction.

October 20.—Panama, it is reported, is highly pleased with the prompt action of the President in deciding to send Secretary Taft to the Isthmus to adjust differences there.

The Episcopal General Convention at Boston adopts a compromise canon allowing clergymen to remarry the innocent party in a divorce for infidelity one year after the granting of the decree.

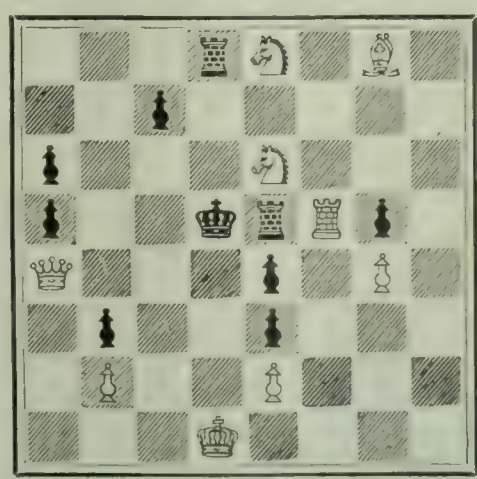
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 995.

By F. STEVENS.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

3rS1B1; 2p5; p3S3; p2krRp1; Q3p1P1; 1p2p3; 1P2P3; 3K4.

White mates in two moves.

In the days when men and women were models of rugged strength, and when stomach troubles were all but unknown, the wheat was ground in the old-fashioned mill—all the wheat.

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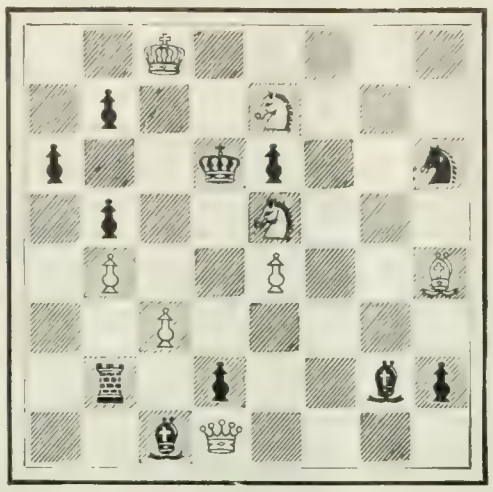
Problem 996.

By F. W. WYNNE.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

2K5; 1p2S3; p2kp2s; 1p2S3; 1P2P2B; 2P5; 1r1p2bp; 2bQ4.

White mates in three moves.

Concerning Problem 986.

The British Chess Magazine (October) informs us that it is a 3-mover, and that it has two key-moves. Credit will be given for either solution; but it would be specially interesting to see how many solvers can find both ways of solving it.

Solution of Problems.

No. 985. Key-move: Q—B 8.

No. 987. Key-move: Q—K sq.

No. 988.

1. Q—B 8 / K—K 5	2. Q—Q B 8 / K—Q 4	3. Q—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / K—B 4	2. R—K B 3 ch / K—K 5	3. Q—R 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 3	3. Q—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 3	3. Q—R 6, mate
1. ..... / P—K 5	2. Q—B 5 / B x Q	3. R—K B 3, mate
	2. ..... / B x R	3. Q—B 2, mate
	2. ..... / P—K 6	3. Q—K 5, mate

No. 989.

1. Kt—Q 2 / B x Kt	2. Kt—B 8 / Any	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Kt(Q 2)	2. R—R 5 ch / K x R(R 5)	3. R—R 5 ch, mate
	2. ..... / K x R (Kt 3)	3. B—Q sq, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Kt (Q 6)	2. R—R 3 ch / K x R (R 3)	3. R—R 5, mate
	2. ..... / K x R (Kt 5)	3. B—Q 7, mate
1. ..... / P—B 5 dis. ch.	2. K—R 6 / Any	3.

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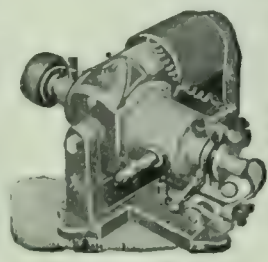

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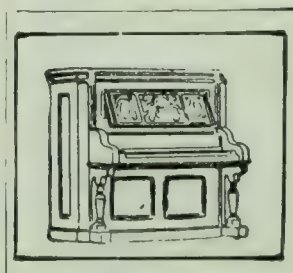

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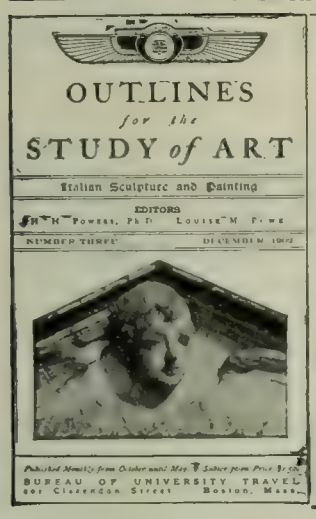

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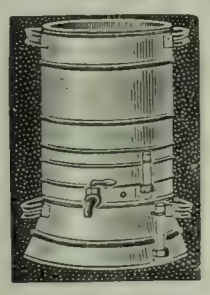

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		3. ..... / K x R (B 4)	4. Kt—Q 3, mate
		3. ..... / K—Q 3	4. Kt—B 4, mate
		3. ..... / K—B 3	4. Kt—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. Kt (K sq) x P / P—B 4	3. Kt—Q B 4 ch / P x Kt	4. R—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / P—K 4	3. Kt—K B 5 ch / K—K 3	4. Kt—Q B 5, mate
1. ..... / P—K 4	2. R x P ch / K—K 3	3. R—K Kt 4! / P—B 4	4. R—Kt 6, mate

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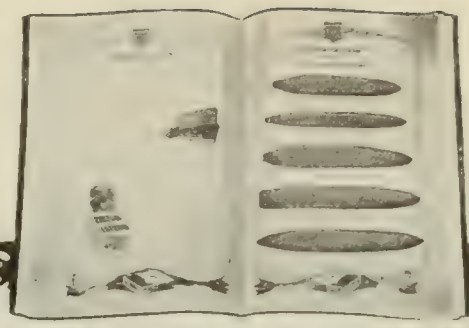

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2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	35	Q—R 6	Q—Kt 2?
3	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	36	Q x Q (ch)	K x Q
4	P—K 3	Kt—B 3	37	R—Q R 4	P—Q R 3
5	Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	38	R—K B 4	R—Q sq
6	B—Q 3	B—Q 3	39	B—B 3	R(Q)—K B sq
7	Castles	Castles	40	K—Kt 2	K—B 2
8	P—K 4	P x K P	41	K—B 2	K—K 2
9	Kt x P	B—K 2	42	R—K R 4	R—Kt 2
10	Q—K 2	R—K sq	43	K—K 3	K—B 2
11	B—Kt 5	Kt x Kt	44	B—K 2	K—Kt sq
12	B x B	Q x B	45	R(R4)—Q 4	K—B 2
13	Q x Kt	Kt—B sq	46	R—Q 8	R(Kt2)—Kt sq
14	P—B 5	P—B 4	47	R x R ch	R x R
15	Q—K 3	Kt—Kt 3	48	K—Q 2	K—K 2
16	K R—K sq	B—Q 2	49	K—B 3	R—Q sq
17	B—B 4	Q—B 3	50	R x R	K x R
18	Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt	51	K—Kt 4	B—Q 2
19	P x Kt	Q—R 5	52	B—B 4	K—B 2
20	P—B 4	P—K Kt 4	53	K—R 5	B—B sq
21	R—K B sq	R—K 2	54	B—K 2	B—Q 2
22	Q R—Q sq	K—R sq	55	B—R 5	P—R 3
23	P—Kt 3	P x P	56	P—Q R 4	B—B sq
24	R x P	Q—Kt 4	57	P—Q Kt 4	B—Q 2
25	R—Q 6	R—K Kt sq	58	B—B 7	K—B sq
26	Q—Q 4	B—B sq	59	K—Kt 6!	K—Kt sq
27	K—R sq	R (K2)—K sq	60	B—R 5	K—B sq
28	Q—Q 2	Q—Kt 2	61	B—B 3!	K—Kt sq
29	Q—K sq	Q—Kt 4	62	P—Kt 5	R P x P
30	K R—Q 4	Q—R 4	63	P x P	P x P
31	B—K 2	Q—Kt 4	64	B x P	B—B sq
32	Q—Q 2	Q—Kt 2	65	B x B	K x B
33	B—R 5	Q R—K B sq	66	K x P	Resigns.

JANOWSKI-MARCO.

The fourth game of a match to test the King's Gambit Declined.

	MARCO. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*		MARCO. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	17	Kt—Q Kt 3	B—Q Kt 3
2	P—K B 4	B—Q B 4	18	B—Q 2	R (K)—Q sq
3	Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3	19	Castles (Q R) (o)	Kt—K B 7
4	P—Q B 3 (a)	B—K Kt 5 (b)	20	Q x P	Kt x K R
5	P—K R 3	B x Kt	21	R x Kt	Kt—Q R 4 (p)
6	Q x B	Kt—Q B 3	22	Kt x Kt (q)	R x B
7	B—Q B 4	Kt—K B 3	23	Kt—Q B 4	R—K B 7
8	P—Q 3 (c)	Q—K 2	24	Q—K Kt 4 (r)	P—K B 3 (s)
9	P—K B 5	P—K R 3 (d)	25	Q—K Kt 3	Q—Q B 4
10	B—Q Kt 3 (e)	Castles (Q R) (f)	26	B—Q Kt 3 (t)	P—Q R 4
11	Kt—Q 2	K R—K sq	27	P—Q R 4 (u)	B—Q R 2 (v)
12	P—K Kt 4 (g)	P—Q 4 (h)	28	P—K R 5 (w)	P—Q Kt 4
13	P—K R 4 (i)	P x P (j)	29	P x P	Q x P
14	P x P	P—K R 4 (k)	30	B—Q R 2	Q—Q R 5
15	P—K Kt 5 (l)	Kt—K Kt 5	31	Kt—Q R 3	Q x P
16	B—Q B 2 (m)	R—Q 2 (n)			Resigns.

Notes by Janowski. Translation from The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

(a) In this entire series of games, Marco has adopted this move, which we, also, prefer; however, White has, besides, as second possibilities 4 B—Q B 4 and 4 Kt—Q B 3.

(b) Against the threats of 5 P x P, or 5 P—Q 4, there is no better defense.

(c) To 8 P—K B 5, Black could advantageously reply: 8.., P—Q 4; 9 P x P, P—K 5; 10 Q—K 2, Kt—K 2; 11 P—K Kt 4, P—K R 3, etc.

(d) In the third game Black played 9.., Castles, an inferior move that gives White an opportunity for 10 B—K Kt 5.

(e) If 10 B—K 3, then 10.., B x B; 11 Q x B, Kt—K R 4, etc.

(f) Black now has the advantage.

(g) Somewhat daring, this was not a propitious moment for initiating an attack; 10 Kt—K B sq would have been better.

(h) Beginning a very interesting combination.

(i) If 13 P x P, then 13.., P—K 5; 14 P x P, Kt—K 4; 15 Q—K 2, Kt x Q P, with a very strong attack.

(j) Opening the file for his Rooks.

(k) An important move.

(l) If 15 P x P, Black would reply 15.., R—K R sq.

(m) Necessary, he was threatened with Kt—K B 7 and Kt—Q 6 ch.

(n) With the intention of doubling his Rooks: 16.., B—K B 7 ch would have been of no avail.

(o) With the hope of repelling the attack by giving the exchange. 18 K—B sq would be disadvantageous, on account of 19.., R x B; 20 Kt x R, Kt—K 6 ch, etc.

(p) The position is now ripe for the final assault, this move of the Knight being decisive.

(q) If 22 B—K, Black would reply 22.., Kt—Q B 5.

(r) Trying to bring the Queen into play.

(s) He was threatened with P—K B 6 ch.

(t) Forced; if 26 Kt x B ch, 26.., Q x Kt, followed by R (Q)—Q 7, etc.

(u) Also, forced, as he had to prevent P—Q R 5.

(v) Preparing for P—Q Kt 4.

(w) He has not time to take advantage of his superiority on the King's side.

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 19 New York, November 5, 1904 Whole Number, 759

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECHES.

THE party organs can not agree as to whether Judge Parker's speeches indicate towering statesmanship or blundering ignorance. He is "always clear and straightforward" in his speeches, declares the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), with no "extravagance of manner or matter," but with all the qualities to prove that he "measures up to the full stature of a statesman," and "if it did not know it a few months ago, the country now knows that Judge Parker is preeminently the character of man of whom our Presidents should be made." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) remarks: "The Republicans profess to be in great distress when Judge Parker is silent; their distress is real enough every time he speaks." The Republican papers profess exactly the opposite feeling. Every one of his speeches, according to their view, makes his prospects about ten shades dimmer. His "amazing misstatements," according to the Providence *Journal* (Rep.), and "the awful extent of his ignorance and credulity in public affairs," according to the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), are making Republican votes by thousands. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) says:

"Judge Parker's persistence in gobbling flies in public begins to tickle the public sense of humor. One day the worthy candidate kills Filipinos by the hundred thousand and adds a round $450,000,000 to the expense account of the United States for his little brown brothers. Another day he bites ravenously at fairy tales about the suppression of free speech and liberty of the press and the existence of all-around demoralization and deviltry in the Philippines. Some wag or official prompter tells him that the wicked Administration hides the Treasury receipts and expenditures. The Judge repeats the yarn. Apparently the daily papers are not allowed to break in upon the contemplative solitude of Esopus. . . . . .

"It must occur to a good many Democrats that the silence of Judge Parker has considerable advantages over his speech."

Judge Parker's allegations in regard to the cost of the Philippines in life and treasure, and the Republican reply, were considered in these columns last week. In later speeches the Democratic candidate has taken up the relationship of the trusts to the Administration, governmental extravagance, and the tariff. He avers that our Government has become one "whose officers are practically chosen by a handful of corporate managers." The trusts and protected interests, he tells us, "have decided to attempt to continue the present Administration in power" in hope of favors and immunity, and "it is common knowledge that they have determined to furnish such a sum of money to the Republican National Committee as it is hoped will secure the 'floaters' in the doubtful States for the Republican ticket." Such an attempt, he adds, "ought to array every honest, independent, and patriotic citizen on the other side." Speaking of extravagance, Judge Parker figures that "it cost about $166,000,000 more to run the Government last year than it did seven years ago," a situation which "on its face raises the presumption of extravagance and waste, a presumption which requires evidence to overcome," and "none has been presented." Instead, the Republican leaders ask what branch of the Government should be cut down. Judge Parker replies that he would cut down the army. If we are to embark upon a policy of imperialism, he argues, we need a much larger army; if not, a smaller one is sufficient. The excessive tariff rates, declares the Democratic candidate, in another speech, "have caused serious injury to the great body of the people." He says further of the tariff:

"It has increased the cost of living and added to the price of nearly everything that the people must buy. This is known of all men and they cry out against it. And their cry should be heeded. But it has been so long a part of the policy of the country that its reformation must be prudently undertaken so as to prevent an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

"The Democratic platform points out the true method when it demands 'a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions, and discriminations.'

"I pointed out in my response to the notification committee how a gradual reduction of customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing business conditions, and I adhere to the method suggested. But the work should be undertaken at once in the interest of the whole people. And it can only be undertaken by the Democratic party.

"The Republican party will not attempt it. It only promises such a revision as the friends of the tariff wish. As they do not wish any revision downward, there will be none in that direction while that party can prevent it. Any other revision will not relieve the masses. And it is to their relief that Congress and the President should hasten."

These words on the tariff give sure evidence "that he has the stature of statesmanship," declares the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Dem.); and the Atlanta *Journal* avers that "his facts and arguments are unanswerable." His attack on the trusts, says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), "effectually disposes of the claim put forth by the Republican managers that he is in sympathy with them, and makes it more clear than ever that he is the people's candidate."

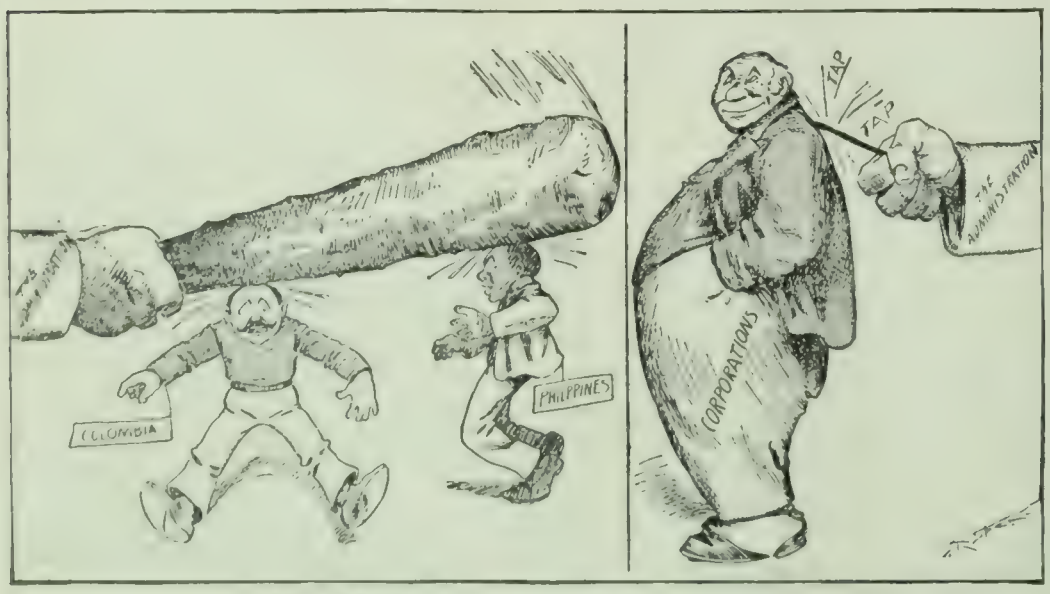
The Republican orators and editors are devoting themselves to dissecting and deriding Judge Parker's statements. His estimate of $650,000,000 expense and 200,000 lives lost in the Philippines has given Secretary Taft and ex-Secretary Root a text for hours of oratory; and Governor Wright's long despatch from Manila, denying nearly all his other allegations about the islands, is seized upon by the Republicans with equal avidity. His speech on the trusts causes Senator Knox to ask about August Belmont, Patrick McCarren, Cord Meyer, William F. Sheehan, Thomas F. Ryan,

John B. McDonald, David B. Hill, Thomas Taggart, and other Parker managers, who "one and all owe their whole power in politics to the intimate connection they have established between the management of corporations and the management of public business. Mr. Parker was created by them," he adds, "would never have been thought of except for them, and has not now one chance of success save what they give him." In an interview Judge Parker said he had covered the negro question in his letter of acceptance, and the failure to find it mentioned there gives the Republican press additional concern about the judge's mental qualities. In a speech at Esopus he spoke of the deficit as being $24,000,000, and

WHY DOESN'T HE KISS THE OTHER BABY, TOO?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

said that the public is "denied all information pending the campaign" in regard to the government finances. The Boston *Herald*, which is rather friendly toward him, reproves him thus:

"Judge Parker, in his speech at Esopus on Friday, struck some telling blows against the great increase in expenditures under the present Administration; but he either was misinformed or did not make himself clear on one point. He said: 'In the first sixty days of this fiscal year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $24,000,000. How much more we have run behind since we are not able to state, owing to the recent administrative orders forbidding government officials from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are based. It is safe to assume from the making of the orders that there has been no improvement, otherwise the public would not be denied all information pending the campaign.' The first sixty days of the current fiscal year may be taken as the months of July and August; but since then we have had September, and the figures for the outgo and income in that month were given out early in October, and were widely commented on, particularly in Republican papers, as there was a surplus of almost $6,000,000 shown in the receipts over the expenditures. That reduced the deficit for the year to less than $18,000,000. The treasury still continues to give to the public daily statements of receipts and expenditures, which are published in many of the principal papers of the country, including our own. Therefore there was no excuse whatever for Judge Parker not being in a position to discuss the expenditures of at least the first ninety days of the current year, while the figures down to Thursday of last week should have been easily obtainable by him. Nor has there been any change in the system of the treasury department that prevents our citizens from knowing from day to day how the government receipts and expenditures are running."



THE BIG STICK AND THE LITTLE STICK.
—Spencer in *The Commoner*.

GRAFT IN RUSSIA.

AN empire of graft in high places, where nine-tenths of the people exist solely for the profit of the other tenth, is the way John Foster Carr presents the plight of Russia in an article in the current *World's Work*. This one-tenth which Mr. Carr speaks of consists of three classes: landowners, merchants, and bureaucrats. The bureaucracy and the merchants in collusion, we are told, have built up a perfectly organized system of graft, which is "openly recognized, treated with tolerance, even thought of with respect." Mr. Carr goes on to give a brief outline of the system of corruption:

"There is no parallel to the rapacity of these privileged and high-placed thieves. Not only do admirals buying coal in foreign ports procure receipts for much larger sums than they have paid, pocketing the difference and dividing it with their under officers, but no contract is let at home which does not allow a liberal margin for a 'rake-off.' In this way, Russia has paid for her railroads two and a half times the amount which the Minister of Finance estimates as their value—and by American standards his estimate is 50 per cent. higher than the necessary cost. It is said that fully 75 per cent. of the large Red Cross fund which was subscribed at home and abroad has been stolen. The magnificently equipped hospital train which the Czarina sent to the East was looted between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Not a thing of value was left in it.

"Nowhere else has bureaucracy proved such an enormous burden to the State. Department after department has been created, and, before the end of the year, another will be added to the long list. Block after block of useless great office buildings has been erected. It is seriously asserted that there are as many clerks on the pay-roll of the office for dog licenses as there are dogs in St. Petersburg."

But the biggest grafters are the Grand Dukes—"a company of royal vultures," as Mr. Carr calls them—consisting of three uncles and a brother-in-law of the Czar. The writer says in regard to this "Grand Ducal gang":

"They and their understrappers sell and barter privileges, steal from the public crib, and wreck as they choose the national prosperity. They are all corrupt, and so shameless that they are not affected by foreign scandal at their acts. The three grand ducal uncles are the trustees of the fund that has been collected to erect a church as a memorial to Alexander II. Work was begun twenty-two years ago. The money has been subscribed several times over by the nation. Nobody expects that it will be completed in this generation, and yet the embezzling trustees are the sons of the murdered Czar. One leads a notoriously profligate and dissolute life. The second, the head of the fleet, is a patron of the actresses at the French Theater. One of his mistresses lately acted as go-between in a deal for the purchase of foreign ships. The third is military governor of Moscow and chief Jew-baiter of the family. He is so rabid an anti-Semite that he will not allow a Jew to pass the night in the city of Moscow. The royal domain embraces a territory twenty-five times the extent of Ohio. . . . . .

"Autocrat among autocrats, and grand beneficiary

DANGEROUS SPORT.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE POLITICAL FOOTBALL GAME.
Grover's interference is good, but the man with the ball doesn't seem to be able to follow.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

of this tremendous system of oppression, is the Czar Nicholas II. He is at once the administrative head and the victim, for, fearing for his life, he is like clay in the hands of the Grand Dukes. But, if he were free to act, there is no evidence that he has the will to work reforms. Nor has he the ability or strength for a contest with a system which has become national."

GEORGIA'S FIGHT FOR LOWER RAILWAY RATES.

WHAT is described by the Atlanta *News* as "the most vital and critical fight in the history of popular rights and of corporate interests that has ever taken place in the South" is now being waged by the Georgia Railroad Commission, in its efforts to secure what it considers equitable freight rates for Atlanta and other Southern cities. The railroads aver that they can not grant the commission's demands without reducing their profits to nothing, or less, and they are making a strenuous resistance in the courts. A correspondent of *The News* says that he can "ship goods from the factory (at Niagara Falls) all over the South, and 600 to 700 miles farther than to Atlanta, for about one-half what I do to Atlanta," a state of affairs that the Georgia commission and merchants intend to remedy. On July 16 the commission notified the railways entering Georgia that unless they made reductions within sixty days in certain interstate rates alleged to discriminate against Atlanta and other Georgia cities, the commission would reduce certain rates within the State. The railways declined to make the reductions, and on September 16 the commission promulgated a table of reduced rates within the State, and announced that other reductions would follow. Thereupon the Central Trust Company of New York, holder of a large block of bonds of one of the railways involved, applied to Judge Newman in the United States Circuit Court for the northern district of Georgia for an injunction to restrain the railways from making, and the commission from enforcing, the new schedule of reduced rates. A temporary injunction was granted, and the dispute is now being fought out in the courts. The railways contend that the Georgia commission is trying to influence interstate rates, a matter that is outside its province and belongs to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and contend further that Atlanta is not entitled to such low rates as Birmingham, Ala., for example, because the latter point has competition. To which the Georgia papers reply that the Interstate Commerce Commission is too feeble to accomplish anything, while the plea that Atlanta does not enjoy competition "implies, if it means anything at all, the existence of a combination in restraint of interstate commerce."

The Atlanta *Constitution* urges the Georgia merchants to build, or encourage others to build, a railway line from Atlanta to the sea. It says:

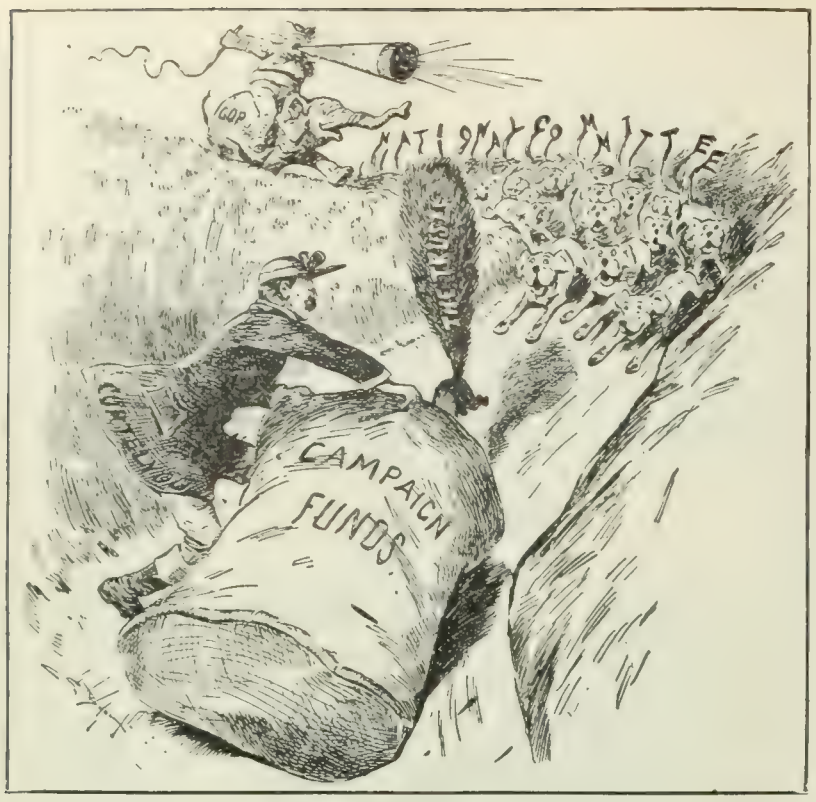
"It is hard to overestimate the importance of the issue. Manufacturing, jobbing, and distributing corporations by scores have been prevented from locating in Georgia or have been driven out of Georgia by reason of the gross inequality and flagrant extortion of the freight tariffs of the railroads traversing the State and operated under its franchise. The concerns of the kind that remain find their business limited and their profits ruinously curtailed, altho the natural conditions for such enterprise—geographical, proximity to the raw material, labor, etc.—are all that could be desired. It is simply a case of being eaten alive by the common carriers. . . . . .

"Atlanta is up against a fight for her commercial life. So far as the railroads are concerned, Atlanta is a city beleaguered. The siege may be lifted in a measure by a victory in the federal courts which leaves unquestioned the right of the state railway commission to regulate interstate rates, but the outcome of the litigation there pending is problematical at best, and the time thus consumed is certain to have the effect of hope deferred, whatever the ultimate outcome. The situation is one that demands the fertility of resource for which Atlanta in the past has been famed. It is a situation for expedients and not one in which this city can afford to hazard all on a single cast of the legal die.

"We must have two strings to our bow. Even now Atlanta should be planning a sally through the barbed-wire entanglements of the courts—a sally to the open sea!"

The Railway World (Philadelphia) condemns the Georgia commission for its rate-reduction order, as follows:

"The action of the Georgia commission is an assertion of power without warrant in either justice or expediency. It has long been recognized, and the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld this view, that local non-competitive rates should properly be higher than rates which were influenced by rail or water competition. The revenues of a railroad are derived from both sources. Competitive traffic will be accepted so long as it can be made to contribute anything to fixed expenses. Interest and dividends are usually paid out of the returns from local business. For this reason the railroads entering the State of Georgia are justified in



BAGGED!
—Bush in the New York *World*.

IS THIS SAFE?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

"FRENZIED FINANCE" IN THE CAMPAIGN.

making their long-distance rates even lower than their local rates. If the through rates are, in fact, depressed by competition, there is no ground for complaint that they are higher than rates from non-competitive points. It may be, as the Georgia commission argues, that Atlanta is entitled, from its situation in reference to water competition, to the same rate as Birmingham. This, however, is a question to be decided on its own merits and to be settled by argument, not by the method of coercion which the commission has ventured to employ."

STANDARD OIL AND TROUBLED WATERS.

THOMAS W. LAWSON'S allegation that the troubled waters of the Democracy, in New York State and the nation, were soothed into harmony by Standard Oil, which will also soothe the doubtful States into voting for Parker (as quoted in these columns last week), has had the unexpected effect of troubling Standard Oil itself to the point of issuing a denial which has set all the newspapers talking. After denying that the corporation is interested in copper, steel, railroads, banks, gas, or anything but oil, we are told in this official statement: "Neither is it true that the Standard Oil Company, John D. Rockefeller or any officer of the Standard Oil Company has taken part in securing the nomination of any of the candidates for office, as is so positively stated." Mr. Lawson, in reply, repeats his charge, and says that Parker's nomination was brought about by Senator "Pat" McCarren, and Senator McCarren (so Mr. Rogers told Lawson) has been for years in Standard Oil employ.

The fact that the Standard has been goaded to a reply, after many years of silence under fire, makes it clear to the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Dem.) that some of Mr. Lawson's shots "have hit." The Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and the New York *Press* (Rep.) believe Lawson rather than Rockefeller, and *The Journal of Commerce* considers the denial an evasion. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"The inference that Standard Oil is for Parker rests upon several distinct bits of evidence.

"1. Roosevelt humiliated Standard Oil when the John D. Rockefeller telegram of February 7, 1903, was published. Standard Oil never forgets a humiliation.

"2. Roosevelt injured Standard Oil when his influence forced the three laws, providing against railroad rebates, for publicity, and for the expedition of anti-trust cases through both houses of Congress. Standard Oil never forgives an injury.

"3. Judge Parker was nominated by occult influence. There was no popular movement in his favor, because he was not known. 'The nomination,' in the words of Bryan, 'was gained by corrupt and indefensible means.' It required the strength of some great interest to engineer such a deal. Standard Oil alone combined the strength and the motive.

"4. After Hill, the most active and effective figure above the surface in the nomination of Parker was State Senator 'Pat' McCarren, of Brooklyn. 'Pat' McCarren has publicly acknowledged that while state Senator he received an annual salary from Standard Oil. He is still state Senator.

"5. The visit of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Esopus and his two-hour conference with Parker two days after the adjournment of the convention.

"6. The categorical statement by Thomas W. Lawson, former personal and business intimate of H. H. Rogers, that Standard Oil is determined to beat Roosevelt at all costs.

"7. The statement made to Raymond, the Chicago *Tribune* correspondent, by one of the best-known Democratic politicians in the country that Standard Oil was determined to beat Roosevelt at all costs.

"These seven incidents make a strong case of circumstantial evidence that Standard Oil is against Roosevelt and for Parker. That being so, the friends of Roosevelt would better take deep thought, for Standard Oil controls an unlimited amount of money, and when it goes into a fight, it goes in to win."

But there are many newspapers, Republican as well as Democratic, which acquit the great oil trust of the charge of buying up the Democratic party and the doubtful States. Why, says the Washington *Times* (Rep.), this is a slur on the honesty of the country; and so say several other journals. The nation "can't be bought," says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.), and if any interest tried it, "its knell would be sounded by the first proof of its corruption." If the Standard bought the nomination of Parker, "it evidently made a very poor investment," remarks the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), and if it thinks it can "buy the Presidency of the United States for any man, or away from any man, its wealth has brought upon it the madness that goes before destruction." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) observes similarly:

"There is not money enough in the United States to elect Judge Parker. Money can be used to advantage only in close contests and where 'floaters' are cheap. Even then money has a strange tendency to stop in the hands of the political disbursing agents instead of accomplishing that whereunto it is sent.

"To elect the Democratic ticket in the coming election Standard Oil would have to buy up one-half of the country and do it so

quietly that it would not be detected. Whatever else they may be, the Standard Oil magnates are not fools.

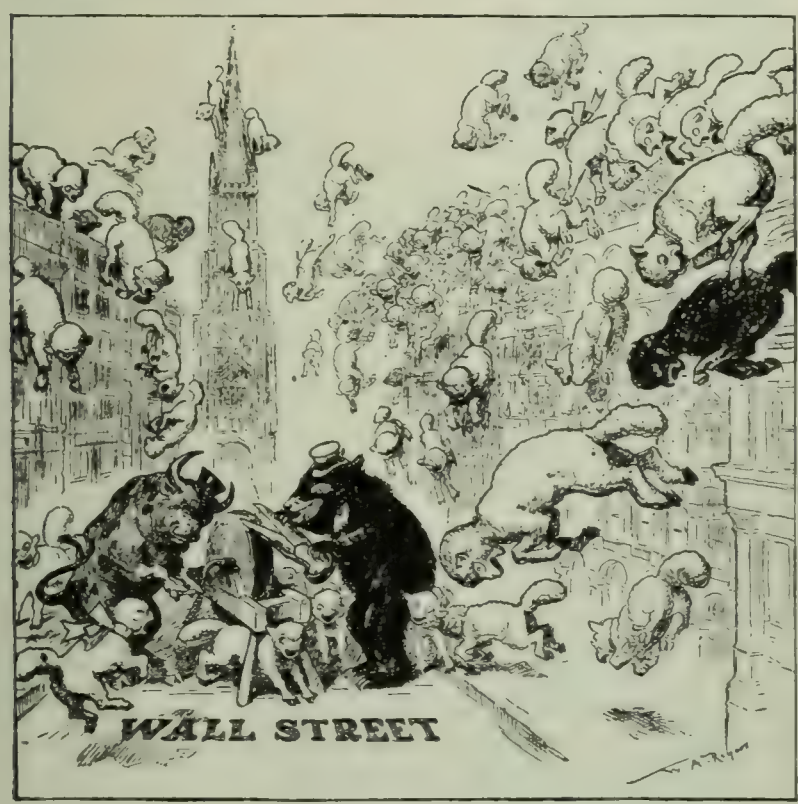
"When Lawson wrote this story he must have been 'frenzied.' He is a weak and a silly man. When such as he can become millionaires, there is hope for everybody."

The New York *World* (Dem.) disbelieves both Lawson and the Standard, and declares that the big oil concern is trying to buy the election for Roosevelt.

SIGNS OF GROWING PROSPERITY.

"I BELIEVE it is time for optimism!" exclaimed Frank A. Vanderlip, in his speech before the Illinois Bankers' Association on October 18; but, he added, in effect, not too much optimism. "Encouragement to a wild speculative boom at this time, when improvement is justified more by hopes and possibilities than by immediate actual conditions," he said, warmingly, "might set the whole period of recovery back a month, six months, a year." How much this advice is taken to heart in Wall Street may be seen from such newspaper headlines as "Heaviest Business of the Year," "New Stock Sales Record," "Biggest Day Since 1901," etc. The tide has turned, says *The United States Investor* (Boston), and we are in for "prosperity on a scale not yet reached in our history." The railway traffic managers say they have more business than they can handle, and inquiry among the car-building concerns reveals the fact that urgent orders have recently been placed for upward of 20,000 cars of various descriptions. One traffic manager is reported as saying: "I haven't seen a pessimistic report in three weeks. The business revival seems to be general through the country—East, West, North, and South—and in minor lines as well as major ones."

Mr. Vanderlip's speech at St. Louis is taken as the key-note for most of the prosperity predictions. Mr. Vanderlip was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Secretary Gage, and is now a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. His



SOMETHING DOING.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

prediction carries added weight from the fact that in an address two years ago before the Wilmington (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce he had, as the New York *Financier* recalls, "with almost marvelous accuracy outlined the situation, clearly exposing the causes for the financial unrest which then prevailed and suggesting efficient remedial measures; the forecast upon which he at that time ventured proved to be surprisingly correct." The most striking part of Mr. Vanderlip's address was his comparison of present business conditions in this country with those of ten years ago, and his picture of what these conditions will be ten years hence, if the present rate of growth continues. His estimates are tabulated thus by the New York *Times*:

	1894. Millions.	1904. Millions.	1914. Estimated millions.
Population	68	82	98
Money stock	$1,600	$2,500	$3,400
National bank-notes	$172	$411	$686
Bank deposits	$4,600	$10,000	$20,000
Railroad earnings	$1,200	$1,900	$2,600
Total wealth	$75,000	$106,000	$140,000

Mr. Vanderlip said:

"If we look abroad, we see England struggling under most adverse conditions, a great portion of her industrial population actually underfed, and a million people receiving aid under her poor laws. We see in France a nation grown rich by thrift, a nation where economy has become a disease, and in the growth of it all initiative for new accomplishment has been lost. In Italy we see a great industrial awakening, but conditions still so hard that a large percentage of our 800,000 immigrants annually come from that country. In Germany we find a barren land yielding from the fields most meagerly and from the mines hardly at all, but with a population whose energy, intelligence, and education have built, out of most discouraging conditions, a vast industrial organization which is our one real competitor in the markets of the world. If we will accept from the Germans something of their scientific methods, their carefulness, their thoroughness, and their willingness for hard work, and bring such qualities to bear upon our own resources, the figures which I have been quoting as possibilities of the future will yet look small."

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
The New York financier who takes a rosy view of our commercial future.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the criticism that Mr. Vanderlip's decade of growth, which forms the basis of his argument, begins in 1894, a year of depression, so that "the comparison is not of normal levels of progress, but of a low level with a high one." Further:

"In the situation as it exists to-day, largely produced by exceptional influences in the extravagant period since the revival of 1897, there are certain factors that forbid our taking too sanguine a view of the prospect of another period of vigorous advance right away. While this situation is one of slackened activity and diminished profits, it is not one of lowered prices. With few exceptions prices have been kept abnormally high, and the cost of industrial production has been pushed upward and held there, mainly by combinations of capital and of labor. At a time when active demand more than kept pace with the means of supplying it, prices went up and large profits incited to feverish efforts to increase production. Heavy outlays were made in all directions, requiring large capital issues, wages were increased, the cost of materials and supplies advanced, and everything was lifted to an unusual plane of prices and of actual cost; and, withal, there was a great inflation of capitalization to absorb present and prospective profits. The consolidations and combinations, the trusts and labor-unions, which worked together to produce this unhealthy result, have been striving to maintain it, and everything that enters into the cost of production is still at an abnormal altitude.

"Can we expect a renewal of productive activity that shall endure

and create a sound and lasting prosperity while this condition continues ? . . . It is doubtful if there can be a renewed activity that will last before the present range of prices is lowered and the cost of production adjusted to stimulate a larger demand for consumption."

The New York *American*, which aims to represent the dollar-a-day capitalist rather than the other kind, hits off Mr. Vanderlip's predicted prosperity in a manner unknown to *Dun's* or *Bradstreet's*, thus:

There's a good time coming, boys, the flushest ever known;
There's only just a few things left the trusts and banks don't own,
And if we land the G. O. P. and Theodore this fall
We'll read our titles clear to them and simply own it all;
So come along ten million strong, fall in behind the band,
Election's near: good times are here; prosperity's at hand.

There's a good time coming, boys, the Steel trust hopes to clear
A billion dollars selling stock that's water-logged this year.
John Rockefeller's going to buy more hopes of Paradise
With half a dozen colleges—a very fancy price;
So join with us, be strenuous; fall in behind the band,
With Roosevelt in, good times begin; prosperity's at hand.

There's a good time coming, boys, the roads will all raise fares
And charge you more than you have got to take you anywheres;
The meat trust counts with hopeful glee the profits it will make
By asking twenty cents an ounce for ordinary steak,
So join the throng and come along, fall in behind the band,
The trusts will own the earth alone; prosperity's at hand.

There's a good time coming, boys, the price of food will soar,
And those who can't afford to eat will trouble us no more.
You'll pay the price of cloth-of-gold for everything you wear,
And buy from druggists' scales the coal you get of Brother Baer.
So shout aloud and join the crowd, fall in behind the band,
The trusts and banks give heartfelt thanks; prosperity's at hand.

There's a good time coming, boys, altho the man who pays
The price of blessings such as these may not feel full of praise;
But if he acts so grouchy that he mars our song of mirth
We'll freeze and squeeze him till he gets completely off the earth,
So march ahead and cheer for Ted, fall in behind the band,
The trusts rejoice with one glad voice; prosperity's at hand.

THE PRIVATE CAR TRUST.

J. W. MIDGLEY, former chairman of the Western Trunk Lines Association, in testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago, declared that the private car companies are "the greatest trust in the world," and "have the railroad companies firmly in their grasp." While this statement is regarded by some papers to be an exaggeration, they believe that the evil is such as to demand the immediate action of Congress. "The Interstate Commerce Commission," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "apparently can do nothing except listen sympathetically to the complaints of the shippers. Congress should be spurred to action by disclosures of the extent to which interstate commerce is interfered with and producers and consumers in extensive regions are made to suffer."

The commission is now investigating the methods of this so-called private car trust. It appears that certain companies which own and operate refrigerator, stock, and tank cars made contracts with the railroad companies by which the car-owner, as shipper, is charged a certain rate per hundredweight for the transportation of the shipment, and is allowed a mileage rate for the use of the car by the railroad. By degrees these car companies have grown so powerful that they dictate terms to the railroads, enforcing a low rate on shipments and increasing the rebate paid to them, while at the same time charging excessive rates for the use of their cars by private shippers, these rates being made ostensibly in the form of exorbitant charges for icing the cars or otherwise preparing them for service. The discrimination thus brought about between the rates charged the car companies and the rates that private shippers are compelled to pay is interpreted as a violation of the Interstate Commerce act; but the car companies, that make the rates for the private shippers, claim that they are not common carriers and are therefore not amenable to that act. The commission, it is said, would abolish the private car altogether, and compel the railroad companies to own all the cars, holding them open to all shippers alike at uniform prices. Under the present scheme, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "a packing company or a fruit company having the advantage of ownership in the cars can get its transportation done at so much less cost than others that the latter have no chance in competition with them."

"One thing this investigation has done, if nothing else," says *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), "It has brought to public knowledge the existence of grave abuses, and has forcibly called attention to the necessity of their remedy. It is to be hoped, and it is altogether probable, that the force of aroused public opinion may accomplish the reform of the private car evil, a result which neither the law nor the railroads are apparently able to bring about." The Chicago *Post* thinks that the inadequate freight facilities of the railroads are responsible for the private car evil. That paper remarks:

"The private car industry is the outcome of a condition which was general a few years ago among the railways of the United States, and which still exists on several lines. The railways could

WHICH IS MORE IN NEED OF FREEDOM?
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

not furnish cars enough to meet the demands of shippers. Certain shipping interests—in self-defense—came to the rescue by having cars built for the handling of their own products. These cars soon represented the investment of a large amount of money, and the owners naturally sought opportunities to make their earnings reasonably steady and uniform—just as investors do in any line of business.

"Thus the private car—supplementing the inadequate equipment of the railroads—came to be a carrier of products other than those for which it was built originally. For example: The Armour, or Swift, or Street's cars are not now limited to the transportation of live stock and packing-house products. The private car industry became a part of the country's freight-carrying system, and if this eventually proved detrimental to the railways—particularly to lines whose equipment has been increased to a point where they can handle in their own cars all the freight offered—are the private car companies to bear all the censure if their enterprise has allowed them to secure what amounts to a practical control of the transportation of certain products?

"As long as the railroads lag behind the freight traffic demands of the country, there will be a tendency among large shippers to furnish their own cars and to make the railroads and smaller shippers pay the dividends on the investment. There may be evils and abuses connected with such an arrangement; but it would seem to the ordinary observer that the remedy lies almost wholly in the hands of the railroads.

"Let these transportation companies equip their lines with cars sufficient in number and of a character properly to handle the varied

products which make up the country's freight; let them be prepared to carry expeditiously at reasonable rates, and without unfair discrimination, the country's vast commerce, and there will be a natural end of whatever monopoly the private car companies may enjoy, of whatever abuses such a monopoly may invite."

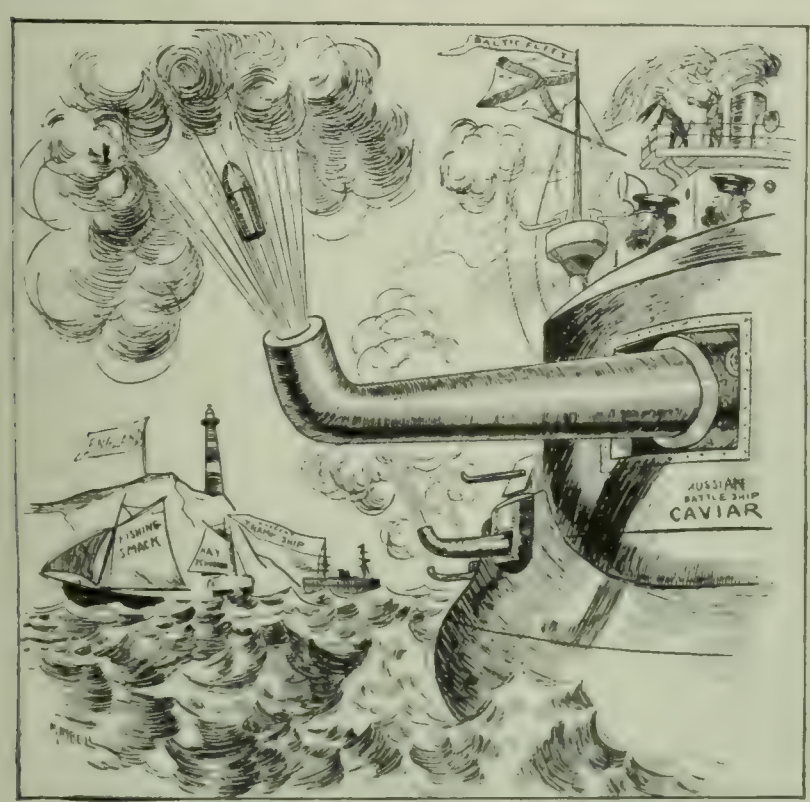
ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR AVERTED BY ARBITRATION.

THERE is a "peculiar appropriateness," remarks the London correspondent of the New York *Sun*, in the fact that the first important use of the Hague court, which the Czar created, "is to save his empire from the swift ruin which the folly of his government was inviting." It is currently reported that France was influential in suggesting this disposal of the difference that was hurrying Russia and Great Britain to the brink of war. The dispute is a question of veracity between Admiral Rozhdestvensky and the British trawlers, and their two stories will be examined by an international commission, as provided for by Article IX. of the Hague Convention, which recommends commissions "to facilitate a solution of the differences by elucidating the facts by means of an impartial and conscientious investigation." The trawlers aver that the Baltic fleet bombarded them for nearly half an hour at midnight of October 21, killing several fishermen and riddling their boats, and then steamed away, leaving one war-vessel that waited till dawn without offering any help, and then departed. Rozhdestvensky replies that he was attacked by two torpedo-boats that were skulking among the fishing-fleet, and says that he sank one and drove off the other. If any of the fishing-vessels were hit, he adds, he is sorry. To quote from his report to the Russian general staff:

"The North Sea incident was caused by two torpedo-boats advancing to attack without lights under cover of darkness against the vessel leading the detachment.

"When the detachment turned on its searchlights and opened fire the presence of several small steamboats resembling steam fishing-boats was discovered. The detachment endeavored to spare these, and ceased firing as soon as the torpedo-boats were out of sight.

"The English press is indignant because a torpedo-boat left by the detachment on the spot until morning did not aid the victims. Now, there was not a single torpedo-boat near the detachment and none was left behind; consequently the vessel remaining near the small steamboats was that torpedo-boat which was not sunk, but only damaged. The detachment did not aid the little steamboats because we suspected them of complicity on account of their obstinately cutting into the order of the positions of our vessels. Several of them showed no lights, and others only very late."



PROPOSED NEW TYPE OF GUN FOR RUSSIAN NAVY.

For the safety of themselves and friendly craft in neutral waters.

—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The British think that the Russian admiral's story is a clever fabrication, based on the following paragraphs in the first story of the affair, sent by the London *Times's* Hull correspondent:

"While the men of the fishing-fleet were looking at the passing war-ships searchlights were flashed upon them. By the aid of the

NERVOUS? WELL, SAY!

—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

lights those on board the *Moulmein* noticed what they took to be torpedo-boats approaching them. At one time it seemed likely that they would board the *Moulmein*, but they did not do so, and steamed away.

"Soon the crews of the fishing-fleet were horrified to find that they were being made targets of by the Russian vessels, and the effects of the bombardment were speedily visible," etc.

None of the later accounts from Hull has said anything about these torpedo-boats.

Premier Balfour, speaking in Southampton on Friday evening of last week, said of the conflicting stories and of the Baltic fleet:

"In the story of our fishermen there was much tragedy, but no romance; in the story of the Russian admiral there is no tragedy, but I am driven to the belief that there is much romance. It is impossible to doubt which is the correct story.

"I should not have approached it but for the fact that the admiral's story is really an attack upon our national honor and implies that we are not doing our duty as neutrals. In an island kingdom like Great Britain the nationality of every craft is known. It is inconceivable that we could be harboring Japanese sailors and war-ships without Russia, and, indeed, the whole civilized world, knowing it. I enter a most emphatic protest against such an allegation.

"The truth will be made manifest and clear as noonday when the inquiry is held, which in most statesmanlike manner has been welcomed by the Czar. But in bare justice to the Czar and the Russian Government I will say they never at any time underestimated the gravity of the crisis or failed to do what they could to diminish it.

"Remember the wheels of diplomacy move slowly, and perhaps the wheels of Russian diplomacy especially slowly; but it should be borne in mind that the tragedy was not known until Monday, and the Government at once expressed its sorrow and promised reparation, and at the very beginning intimated that any wrong doer ought to receive punishment.

"One difficulty was that the fleet which committed the outrage was on its way to the illimitable East. That difficulty has been gotten over, but there is another difficulty—namely, that the Rus-

sian admiral has a theory of the rights and duties of a belligerent fleet as against neutrals which would really make the high seas a place of public danger.

"Suppose some dark night a liner or transport fell in with the Baltic fleet at Gibraltar, where they had intended to divide, and approached within the magic distance—according to the admiral's theory, he would be justified in sinking it.

"The position is one impossible for neutrals to tolerate. A fleet animated by that policy would be a fleet which would have to be eliminated out of existence if civilized commerce was to pursue its way unimpeded.

"I am glad to think that in this view the Russian Government agrees, and has given orders which will prevent a recurrence of the tragedy that has filled our hearts with sorrow and the hearts of all those who have heard of it abroad with something approaching indignation."

The decision to refer this dispute to a commission "speaks much for the frame of mind in which the nations now are, and is a fine measure of the progress which has been made toward a reign of reason and justice, if not always of universal peace," remarks the New York *Tribune;* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"This is by far the most important case that has yet been referred to the Hague tribunal. The reference itself is an assurance of peace, since the danger of war came rather from national excitement than from deliberate determination, and this appeal to reason allows time for cooler counsels. Such action is infinitely more honorable to England than could have been the angry appeal to arms that appeared so threatening; and nowhere will it be more earnestly applauded, as worthy of a great and strong nation, than among Americans, whose concern is only for the peace of the world and the advancement of good-will and fair dealing among nations."

The Philadelphia *Press* says of Rozhdestvensky's story:

"The explanation of the Russian admiral may seem imaginative and fantastic, but it is not to be dismissed without examination. Unless that officer is to be charged with wilful fabrication, unless he is to be held as absolutely destitute of truthfulness and of good faith, his statement could not be discarded without investigation as entitled to no consideration. His own Government at least could not discredit him without evidence. He may have been entirely mistaken, but in order to be wholly disregarded and abandoned he must be treated not only as mistaken but as deliberately false.

"Of course, this was out of the question and when his report was made it compelled an inquiry. The issue is, first, one of fact, and then of reasonable justification, and it is properly a matter for arbitration by disinterested authorities. The proposal came from England and Russia promptly accepted it. The solution is not only fortunate in itself, but it will serve to promote the cause of arbitration."

WHAT THE SOUTHERN COTTON-MILLS ARE DOING FOR THEIR EMPLOYEES.

SCHOOLS, churches, libraries, gymnasiums, baseball teams, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations, and clubs, we are told, dot the South in the neighborhood of its cotton-mills, provided and sustained by the mill-owners for the welfare of their employees. The campaign against the Southern mill-men as exploiters of child-labor, and the Ogden missionary movement to build schools in the South, partly with Northern money, have prompted *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) to ask the mill-men what they are doing for their communities; and the fifty replies which *The Record* publishes reveal a vast amount of effort for social betterment. A South Carolina manufacturer writes that he does "not know of a single mill, large or small, in this section of the State that is not contributing to the maintenance of schools from its private funds." And a Georgia mill-man says: "From personal observation I think you will find that nine mills out of ten in the Southern States maintain schools for the benefit of the children of their operatives." One mill in South Carolina that has been in process of construction for a year and a half, and has not yet begun running, erected a schoolhouse at the start, and, it is reported, "the school was well attended last year, and is now in a flourishing condition." "Money spent in channels of this kind is repaid fourfold," thinks a manufacturer in Batesburg, S.C.; while another, in Greenville, S. C., observes that "apart from higher considerations, business foresightedness causes mill-men to entrench themselves in their present position by forestalling with progressive and aggressive measures the discord-sowing attacks of the labor agitator." The chief obstacles are "worthless, vampire fathers," and parents who argue "that they have no education themselves and it is not necessary for their children to have any."

An idea of the amount spent for these purposes may be had from the following table, based upon returns from 65 out of 117 mills in South Carolina two years ago. The statement was placed before the legislature, and appeared in the Charleston *News and Courier:*

The mills are paying under the three-mill tax for education	$44,802.16
The mills are paying, in addition to this, per annum for schools, including salaries, fuel, school expenses	$27,512.54
The amount paid for poll-tax by those connected with mills	$7,994.00
The value of school buildings furnished by companies	$74,975.00
Value of school equipment	$11,189.00
Average months school run per annum	8.86
Total enrollment per annum	7,433
The average attendance of the schools	4,731
Is tuition free?	All free
Churches in villages of mills	93
Value of same	$159,500.00
The companies have contributed toward erection	$90,595.00
Companies pay per annum in assisting churches and Sunday-schools	$5,208.00

The Southern mill situation is peculiar in the fact that the "help" are usually natives, people born and brought up in the neighborhood. A manufacturer in Gastonia, N. C., says on this point:

"Do you know that the mill people of the South are better cared for than the same class of people in any other part of the world? You will find, by investigating the subject, that this is true. The reason for it is that very often the mill-owners, bosses, and operatives are all closely related. To illustrate: I am part owner and manager of six mills in which work men and women who are sons, brothers-in-law, cousins, etc., of mine, and many of them are related to prominent families of our State, but on account of financial reverses had to enter the mill. No such conditions exist anywhere else in the world, to our knowledge. I am working a family whose mother is a niece of a former treasurer of this State; also some who are related to a Senator of the United States and of a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. I mention these facts merely to show you the kind of material we have among the operatives of our Southern mills. We love our people, and they, in turn, are loyal and true to us."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AT any rate we should prefer to see Senator Fairbanks Vice-President than head of the weather department.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

THE Baltic fleet is to divide and go to the Far East by separate routes. It may last longer that way.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

PERHAPS the Russian navigators counted in all the time they have been getting started, and thought they had got to Port Arthur.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE Panama regular army, who is a little cuss, weighing about 110 pounds, will probably capitulate when he gets a look at Secretary Taft.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is reported that Kuropatkin's charger deserted to the Japanese in last Thursday's battle. There's horse sense for you.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MR. CARNEGIE wants the line between Canada and the United States obliterated. It will take a lot of draining to obliterate part of it.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IF it is within the bonds of propriety may we suggest that Secretary Taft also step softly when he carries the big stick to Panama? The isthmus is so thin.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MAYBE it was the Russian Government, not the Japanese, that wanted Marshal Oyama recalled. Kuropatkin will probably recall him—in after-years.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE crowds at a Republican mass-meeting in New York kept up a cheering that made it almost impossible for the spellbinders to be heard. Possibly that was the purpose.—*The Washington Post.*

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE IN THE NEW CENTURY.

WRITING in *The North American Review* (October) in the spirit of one who would forecast the literature of the coming era by estimating the heritage of a past epoch, Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, defines the salient characteristics of the nineteenth century as follows: "First, the scientific spirit; second, the spread of democracy; third, the assertion of nationality; and, fourth, that stepping across the confines of language and race for which we have no more accurate name than 'cosmopolitanism.'"

Under the headings indicated, we are led to consider, first of all, the influence of the scientific spirit upon literature:

"The 'use of the scientific method' is not equivalent to the application in the arts of scientific theories, altho the man of letters is free to take these for his own and to bend them to his purpose. Ibsen has found in the doctrine of heredity a modern analogue of the ancient Greek idea of fate; and altho he may not 'see life steadily and see it whole,' he has been enabled to invest his somber 'ghosts' with not a little of the inexorable inevitability which we feel to be so appalling in the master work of Sophocles. Criticism, no less than creation, has been stimulated by scientific hypothesis; and for one thing, the conception of literary history has been wholly transformed since the theory of evolution was declared. To M. Brunetière we owe the application of this doctrine to the development of the drama in his own language. He has shown us most convincingly how the several literary forms—the lyric, the oration, the epic, with its illegitimate descendant, the modern novel in prose—may cross-fertilize each other from time to time, and also how the casual hybrids that result are ever struggling to revert each to its own species.

"Science is thus seen to be stimulating to art; but the 'use of the scientific method' would seem to be more than stimulation only. It leads the practitioners of the several arts to set up an ideal of disinterestedness, inspired by a lofty curiosity, which shall scorn nothing as insignificant, and which is ever eager after knowledge ascertained for its own sake. As it abhors the abnormal and the freakish, the superficial and the extravagant, it helps the creative artist to strive for a more classic directness and simplicity; and it guides the critic toward passionless proportion and moderation. Altho it tends toward intellectual freedom, it forces us always to recognize the reign of law. It establishes the strength of the social bond, and thereby, for example, it aids us to see that, altho romance is ever young and ever true, what is known as 'neo-romanticism,' with its reckless assertion of individual whim, is anti-social, and therefore probably immoral."

No less distinctive of our age than the growth of scientific methods is the spread of the democratic movement. The feeling is often expressed that democracy is hostile to genius, or slow to recognize it, but "here in America," as Professor Matthews points out, "we have discovered by more than a century of experience that democracy levels up and not down, and that it is not jealous of a commanding personality." On this point we read further:

"The people as a whole may throw careless and liberal rewards to the jesters and to the sycophants who are seeking its favor, as their forerunners sought to gain the ear of the monarchs of old, but the authors of substantial popularity are never those who abase themselves or who scheme to cajole. At the beginning of the twentieth century there were only two writers whose new books appeared simultaneously in half a dozen different tongues; and what man has ever been so foolish as to call Ibsen and Tolstoy flatterers of humanity? The sturdy independence of these masters, their sincerity, their obstinate reiteration each of his own message—these are main reasons for the esteem in which they are held. And in our own language, the two writers of widest renown are Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling, known wherever English is spoken, in every remote corner of the seven seas, one an American of the Americans and the other the spokesman of the British Empire. They are not only conscientious craftsmen, each in his own way, but moralists also and even preachers; and they go forward in the path they have marked out, each for himself, with no swervings aside to curry favor or to avoid unpopularity."

Professor Matthews proceeds to emphasize "the success with which the abstract idea of nationality has expressed itself in concrete form" during the nineteenth century. Within less than forty years, "Italy has ceased to be only a geographical expression, and Germany has given itself boundaries more sharply defined than those claimed for the fatherland by the martial lyric of a century ago." Hungary has asserted itself against the Austrians, and Norway against the Swedes; and each has insisted on the recognition of its national integrity. All this is "but the accomplishment of an ideal toward which the western world has been tending since it emerged from the Dark Ages into the Renascence." Moreover:

"The segregation of nationality has been accompanied by an increasing interest in the several states out of which the nation has made itself, and sometimes even by an effort to raise the dialects of these provinces up to the literary standard of the national language. In this there is no disloyalty to the national ideal—rather is it to be taken as a tribute to the nation, since it seeks to call attention again to the several strands twined in the single bond. In literature this tendency is reflected in a wider liking for local color and in an intense relish for the flavor of the soil. We find Verga painting the violent passions of the Sicilians, and Reuter depicting the calmer joys of the Platt-Deutsch. We see Maupassant etching the canny and cautious Normans, while Daudet brushed in broadly the expansive exuberance of the Provençals. We delight alike in the Wessex-folk of Mr. Hardy and in the humorous Scots of Mr. Barrie. We extend an equal welcome to the patient figures of New England spinsterhood as drawn by Miss Jewett and Miss Wilkins, and to the virile Westerners set boldly on their feet by Mr. Wister and Mr. Garland.

"What we wish to have explored for us are not only the nooks and corners of our own nation; those of other races appeal also to our sympathetic curiosity. These inquiries help us to understand the larger peoples, of whom the smaller communities are constituent elements. They serve to sharpen our insight into the differences which divide one race from another; and the contrast of Daudet and Maupassant on the one hand with Mark Twain and Kipling on the other brings out the width of the gap that yawns between the Latins (with their solidarity of the family and with their reliance on the social instinct) and the Teutons (with their energetic independence and their aggressive individuality). With increase of knowledge there is less likelihood of mutual misunderstandings; and here literature performs a most useful service to the cause of civilization. As Tennyson once said, 'It is the authors, more than the diplomats, who make nations love one another.' Fortunately, no high tariff can keep out the masterpieces of foreign literature which freely cross the frontier, bearing messages of good-will and broadening our knowledge of our fellow-men."

An Italian Tribute to Watts.—In a recent review of the English art of the nineteenth century, Diego Angeli, an Italian writer, speaks of George Frederic Watts as a painter who comprised in his work "the fiery and vehement ardor of Titian, the dramatic impetuosity of Tintoretto, and the indefinable grace of all their contemporaries." According to this critic, Watts was the only member of the Preraphaelite brotherhood who embodied at once the methods of the English national school and the Italian spirit of Rossetti. In contradistinction to followers of Rossetti who "turned their attention to the primitives of Tuscany and Umbria, and regarded as degenerate every artistic production dating from a period later than that of Botticelli," Watts derived most of his inspiration from two sixteenth-century artists. His "magnificence and grandeur of design" he took from Michelangelo; his "marvelous coloring and forceful technique" he owed to Titian.

The same writer concedes Watts's talent as "a painter of ideas," but goes on to say (in *L'Italia Moderna*, Rome):

"Watts is, above all, not a moralist, but a painter—one of the greatest and most powerful masters of color and line. He

surpassed all his contemporaries in the power of pictorial harmony, and since he united in his clear and sincere soul that spiritual tendency which is characteristic of English painters with a skilful technique which recalled the best traditions and glories of the national school, he is to be considered as the single representative painter of the nineteenth century in England, the century in which that country reached its climax of preeminence in art, science, and temporal dominion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN BOOKS IN ENGLAND.

MR. CHALMERS ROBERTS, an American literary agent who for four years has been engaged in introducing American books to English readers, is authority for the statement that "ten American books are published in England to-day where one was published twenty years ago." These books, he says, are "winning an army of readers, who had, in the main, to be aroused from intense indifference to the details of American life." The same writer continues (in *The World's Work*, October):

"No one aware of the general tone of successful English novels could have predicted the large sales secured in Great Britain for 'David Harum,' 'Eben Holden,' 'Old Gorgon Graham,' and 'Mrs. Wiggs.' Human nature is the same everywhere, and these books are intensely human; yet they are also intensely foreign and full of detail quite unintelligible to the average Briton. Certain writers, like James Lane Allen, win a large audience because of their adherence to the traditions of art. Others are purely the favorites of fortune, like Winston Churchill, whose similarity of name with a popular and pushing young Englishman has undoubtedly helped the sale of his novels. Of people whose books sell well on their merits, there are two or three schools—Mary Wilkins, for instance, represents one, Ellen Glasgow another, Jack London, and the late Frank Norris a third. Their books are all such books as the English reader expects from America, and most easily understands when he gets them. Aside from fiction, books like Andrew Carnegie's 'Empire of Business' sell permanently because the author is as well known in Great Britain as in America: like Booker T. Washington's, in that the humanitarian and sociological public is perhaps the widest in the world; like Helen Keller's autobiography, for the same reason, with the romantic attraction of the author's personality added.

"In my immediate experience, the books of Miss Wilkins, of Miss Glasgow, and of Mr. Norris have had the best receptions, both from critics and buyers. Had he lived, Mr. Norris would soon have had in England a following as large in proportion as in his own country. The old story, that certain American writers sell better in England than at home, is to a great extent untrue. Furthermore, one could name many of the best writers of American fiction who have never found their British audience. I could astonish American readers with a list of names unappreciated in England. Their publishers have exhausted all the mild means available to the English publisher; several of them have, in fact, passed from one house to another, in the hope of finding a proper hearing, but for the most part in vain. Perhaps they are too much of the old school, and are classed with forgotten Trollope and Wilkie Collins in England. There are fashions in fiction as elsewhere, and spent New England or the red blooded West are the places now most favored by English readers of American fiction. They have their own tales of mere men and women, of a better quality, they believe, than the American stories.

"The reading public in England, however, is very limited—by no means so great a percentage of the population as with us. Few of the millions taught to read by free schools have reached the point where they can appreciate fairly good novels. The cheap weeklies and monthlies are the most popular forms of literature. But the weeklies and the monthlies, which go to millions of American homes, are immeasurably better than the same class of publications in England. This is but another evidence of that keenness of mind and that ambition of intellect which are the strength of the American people at home and the pride of their countrymen abroad."

THE ART OF CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

WHEN Charles Dana Gibson came into prominence some fifteen years ago as a portrayer of beautiful women, he was probably quite unaware of the fact that he was creating a national symbol. The "Gibson Girl" seems destined to become historic, and is already recognized throughout the world as the expression of a well-defined type of American womanhood. "We have become so accustomed to her," says Mr. Robert Bridges (in *Collier's Weekly*, October 15), "that it is difficult to realize what a tremendous impression has been made by a series of black-and-white drawings. We find the girl burnt on leather, printed on plates, stenciled on hardwood easels, woven in silk handkerchiefs, exploited in the cast of vaudeville shows, and giving her name to a variety of shirtwaist, a pompadour, and a riding stock." Mr. Bridges continues:

Photographed for "Collier's Weekly."

CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

He is "the Thackeray of black-and-white drawing," says Mr. Robert Bridges, and has worked in "that field of social satire and philosophical observation where the great artists in black and white, from Hogarth to the present, have always exhibited their genius."

"The result of all this has been that the men and women he depicts, who are for the most part young, impressionable, and more or less thoughtless, are accustomed to say, in the frivolity of their conversation—if they ever do converse—that Mr. Gibson draws one girl and one man, and shuffles them around in divers positions. This is mere talk, but it is another indication of the way in which a very big fame sometimes dwarfs the finest achievement. Now, as a matter of fact, the people who follow art, and whose opinions are worth something, know that Mr. Gibson's achievement has far outrun his early fame. The nine volumes in which he has collected his drawings show a wonderful progress, not only in his craftsmanship as an artist, but in his grasp of the important things in the life of this country.

"Mr. Gibson has drawn not a few types, but a great many individuals; not the social butterflies alone, but the significant people in all grades of life; not only beautiful women in gorgeous raiment, but all types of women in all classes."

Mr. Bridges hazards the prophecy that a hundred years from now the industrious student of antiquities, looking at Gibson's drawings, will be able to say: "Here, at least, are men and women of every class as they actually lived in America at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century." He proceeds:

"If one may venture on that dangerous thing, a literary analogy, it would be that Gibson is the Thackeray of black-and-white drawing and Phil May is the Dickens. This means, of course, that Mr. Gibson is more of a satirist than a humorist. While he draws real

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THE GREATEST GAME IN THE WORLD—HIS MOVE.

Drawn by Charles Dana Gibson.

faces of real people, he puts them in positions which suggest the contrasts and ironies of life. This removes him from the category of merely clever draughtsmen into that field of social satire and philosophical observation where the great artists in black and white, from Hogarth to the present, have always exhibited their genius; and it should be said emphatically that Mr. Gibson has never used his satire to make fun of what is worthy and ideal, but that it has been directed against sham, hypocrisy, and self-deceit. If he has, to an appreciable extent, formed the taste of young men and young women in dress, he has also cast his weight in favor of what is straight, honorable, genuine, and gentle in conduct."

In concluding, Mr. Bridges calls attention to the fact that "there is no more exacting medium of expression than pure line." It is impossible to "read any ulterior purpose into these veracious drawings." Furthermore:

"This marvelous skill and simplicity in the use of line is shown to its best advantage in the faces which Gibson draws. The way in which he expresses emotion and varied feelings, some of them the most fleeting, by a few simple strokes of the pen, is the admiration of all good craftsmen. Whether it is a gleam of humor, a touch of despair, a bit of coquetry, or the direst tragedy—a few firm lines tell the whole story, and tell it subtly, but unmistakably. No artist can express the varied emotions and the depth of emotion which Gibson depicts without himself being a man with a grasp of human nature. It is therefore entirely natural and logical that another side of Mr. Gibson is distinctly literary. He has given literary reality to 'Mr. Pipp,' 'The Widow and Her Friends,' and 'Mr. Tagg.' These characters, with their circles of friends, have reached the same sort of currency in the imagination as the characters created by a novelist; in fact, it has been seriously proposed to dramatize Mr. Pipp, as tho he were the latest creation of a popular romancer. That is the kind of thing that very few artists have accomplished. Hogarth did it, and so did Du Maurier and Charles Keene. He is in these things, as has been said, the same sort of a satirist as Thackeray; and while satire is his prevailing weapon in a literary way, there are frequent touches of the best kind of sentiment, which never degenerates into sentimentality. The drawing which is reproduced on this number of a very old man whose grandson is telling his fortune and announces, 'You are going on a long journey,' is a bit of the inevitable pathos of youth and old age. These are the qualities that give Mr. Gibson the widest appreciation among those who understand what is best in literature and art."

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"DANGEROUS!"

Drawn by Charles Dana Gibson.

The issue of *Collier's Weekly* in which Mr. Bridges's "appreciation" appears, contains a letter written by Charles Dana Gibson in reply to a request for a brief article explaining his reasons for preferring pen and ink to all other mediums and answering some of the many questions frequently asked by young artists. Mr. Gibson says, in part:

"I recommend pen and ink for beginners, for by using line their shortcomings are easily seen and located. In other mediums a beginner is apt to be non-committal and deal in broad pale smudges, somewhere inside of which he hopes the right drawing may be. It is far better for him to do his drawing in a definite way, for the louder it calls out for correction the better off he is. . . . To draw correctly should be a beginner's first concern. Time is needed, and if none of it is wasted style will be acquired quite unconsciously.

"Beginners are worried needlessly over the quality of paper and ink to be used. It is only necessary that one should be white and the other black."

AUBREY DE VERE: HIS PERSONALITY AND FRIENDSHIPS.

THE authoritative biography of Aubrey de Vere, by his friend and executor Wilfrid Ward, reveals a charming personality valued by many of the choicest minds of Great Britain for the greater part of a century. Aubrey de Vere was born in Ireland in 1814 and died at the family seat of Curragh Chase in 1902. Early in life he became an enthusiastic student of English poetry. His poetic feeling developed more as a matter of life, perhaps, than of expression, tho, in the opinion of a critic writing in the London *Times*, he was "essentially a poet of a high order." Says the same writer: "He was not a Wordsworth, and not a Coleridge, but if some one would make a careful anthology of his sonnets, his lyrics, and his legendary poems, it would be found worthy to rank at least with 'The Christian Year.'"

His nature was predominantly religious, and his later verse—the verse, especially, produced after his conversion to Roman Catholicism at the age of thirty-eight—was religious in character. According to another writer in the London *Times*: "He entirely subordinated poetry, the natural passion of his mind, to his beliefs, in obedience to an injunction laid upon him by Pius IX. Whether this be matter for regret or not, it must be conceded that in removing the flight of his genius so far from earth its popularity must necessarily be impaired." That this lack of popularity occasioned him some bitterness is evinced by a

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HIS FORTUNE—"You are going on a long journey!"

Drawn by Charles Dana Gibson.

passage in a letter to Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, from which we quote:

"Literary labor with the hope of a result must be a very animating thing! For a great many years I have never written anything in prose or verse without the knowledge that, on account of jealousies or animosities, either political or polemical, what I wrote was in fact but a letter to some few friends, known and unknown, to be illustrated by a good deal of abuse, and recalled to my recollection by the printer's bill. I am of the unpopular side, you know, in England because I am a Catholic, and in Ireland because I am opposed to revolutionary schemes."

Whatever homage was denied his poetry, however, was given in abundant measure to his personality. The late Richard Holt Hutton, for many years editor of *The Spectator*, once said, after De Vere had left a company: "What a wonderful man that is; what simplicity and purity of character! I wish I were more like him." His literary friendships were wide and included Wordsworth, Sara Coleridge, Carlyle, Tennyson, and Newman, besides many others. The citations from his letters and diaries contained in the present volume show him to have been a keen observer of men. His estimate of Carlyle, for instance, is sound criticism unembarrassed by his deep friendly feeling for the Scotsman. To quote from a letter written in 1881, soon after Carlyle's death:

AUBREY DE VERE AS A YOUNG MAN.

"He was not a Wordsworth, and not a Coleridge," says a writer in the London *Times*, but "a careful anthology of his sonnets, his lyrics, and his legendary poems would be found worthy to rank at least with 'The Christian Year.'"

"Carlyle's immense success will never be understood, I think, till he is criticized simply as a prose-poet of the 'philosophic school of poetry,' just as Scott, in his novels, was a great prose-poet of the narrative school. Great as was Scott's success, it would have been twice as great only that he had never formed, what is indispensable for poetry, whether metrical or in prose—viz., a powerful style. I doubt whether Scott had enough of passion about him to have succeeded in such an attempt. Carlyle had there the advantage over him. Like Burns, he had the *perfervidum Scotorum ingenium*, and the educated and uneducated peasant broke his way alike, and early, into a style full of power and free from the conventional. The other merits of style he knew and cared little about; and he had demerits without number, borrowed from his German reading, I suppose, which, however, only added pungency to his peculiar form of prose poetry, giving an apparent depth (which was quite illusory) to his writings, flattering young readers with the notions that they understood what was too hard for their elders, and imparting to what he wrote a something characteristic, physiognomic, and grimly exciting, like that which was imparted to his discourse by the flashing eye, the reddening cheek, and the vigorous and musical Scotch brogue. When Scott (in most respects so unlike him) was gone, prose poetry was a field in which he walked without a compeer—for 'poetical prose' is another thing altogether. Had he been capable of writing poetry in meter, he would have been distanced by rivals greater than himself."

With Tennyson he was on terms of great intimacy, and certain passages of the present volume give an interesting insight into the early life of the Laureate. One especially, written in 1845, describes the brother poet, "weary of his uncertain prospects and of his long and, as it seemed, hopeless engagement." Writes De Vere:

"July 16.—Paid a visit to Tennyson, who seemed much out of spirits, and said that he could no longer bear to be knocked about the world, and that he must marry and find love and peace or die. He was very angry about a very favorable review of him. Said that he could not stand the chattering and conceit of clever men, or the worry of society, or the meanness of tuft-hunters, or the trouble of poverty, or the labor of a place, or the preying of the heart on itself. . . . He complained much about growing old, and said he cared nothing for fame, and that his life was all thrown away for want of a competence and retirement. Said that no one had been so much harassed by anxiety and trouble as himself. I told him he wanted occupation, a wife, and orthodox principles, which he took well."

He was born too late to know Shelley, but his judgment of that poet's personality furnishes a specimen of his critical insight. To quote again:

"I can never make out whether Shelley was a fallen angel still fierce with the pride that caused that fall, or an angel in duress struggling with sad limitations. Something angelic there certainly was about him, something that I recognized from the first day that I read his poetry and of which I never see the slightest trace in his imitators, and never saw a trace of in Byron during my boyhood's day of Byronic delusion, tho I fancied there was a good deal of the Titan about him. This angelic quality, limited and deflected as it is in Shelley, manifests itself to me, not only in the emotional parts of his poetry, but in its intellectual processes. There is a marvelous intuitive power about its intelligence, a most subtle and wholly consistent discernment and following up of principles, which many readers have missed, because they took it for granted that errors such as his were incompatible with such gifts—which is to forget that in the region of things spiritual, and, to a large degree, of things moral, all errors are compatible with all degrees of intelligence, if you presuppose the absence of humility and of the veneration which generates humility. His intelligence had also a keen logic about it: this gift of logic has been denied to him by some critics because his conclusions are often so wild and injudicious. But the logical faculty, far from being one with judgment, seldom, when largely developed, coexists with judgment, whose processes are of a practical, not syllogistic, order; and when a man's premises are wild, he will reach wild conclusions with a speed (like a race horse's) proportioned to his strength and breed."

NOTES.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Toronto, visited Cornell University a few days ago and laid the cornerstone of a "Hall of Humanities," which bears his name, and is being constructed at a cost of $250,000.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO is engaged in writing a new tragedy, "The Ship," of which the scene is laid in the lagoons and islands of Venice prior to the foundation of that city. A musical commentary is being composed by Baron Franchetti. There are only four characters in the play, and the principal part will be taken by Eleanora Duse.

"THE matrimonial combination of artist and writer, of which J. Pennell and his wife, Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, were the prototype, is much in vogue just now," says a writer in *Town Topics* (New York); "The Peixottos, Ernest and Mary H., are constantly in evidence in the magazines with their charming sketches of strange lands, and among the publishers' fall announcements I notice several books of travel of like origin. In 'Holland' Beatrix Jungman describes the quaint scenes of their native Netherlands, which her artist-husband, Nico Jungman, has painted, and in 'Naples' the colored plates by Augustine Fitzgerald are furnished with text by his wife Sibyl. In 'Venice' it is the daughter of Mortimer Menpes who has written the accompanying letterpress, but the formula still holds good—it is the man who paints and the woman who writes, suggesting that while the man is busy with his brush and colors the woman, being forbidden to talk, perforce amuses herself making pot-hooks and hangers."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

COLOSSAL NATURAL BRIDGES A NEW DISCOVERY.

THAT we have in our Southwestern country great natural bridges of rock, surpassing in size and interest the famous one in Virginia, has been known for some time in a general way; but public attention has recently been called to them by accounts of explorations and discoveries at the head of White Cañon, in San Juan County, Utah. These are described in *The Century Magazine* (August), by W. W. Dyar, of whose article an abstract with comments is given in *The National Geographical Magazine*, in part as follows:

"The bridges are many miles from the railway, and, it is said, can be reached only during the spring of the year, as lack of water makes the region inaccessible except during the early months. In March, 1903, Mr. Horace J. Long, a mining engineer, conducted by a cattleman named Scorup, who had caught a distant glimpse of the bridges in 1895 and had desired to examine them ever since, entered White Cañon at a point two days' march from Dandy Crossing, on the Colorado River. They ascended the cañon for several miles, passing numerous ancient cliff dwellings, until they had their first sight of the first of the great bridges.

"'The travelers had with them no scientific instruments for making accurate measurements, but by a series of rough triangulations Long obtained results which are doubtless correct within narrow limits. The first bridge, which they named the Caroline (in honor of Mr. Scorup's wife), measures two hundred and eight feet and six inches from buttress to buttress across the bottom of the cañon. From the surface of the water to the center of the arch above is a sheer height of one hundred and ninety-seven feet, and over the arch at its highest point the solid mass of sandstone rises one hundred and twenty-five feet farther to the level floor of the bridge. A traveler crossing the cañon by this titanic masonry would thus pass three hundred and twenty-two feet above the bed of the stream. The floor of the bridge is one hundred and twenty-seven feet wide, so that an army could march over it in columns of companies, and still leave room at the side for a continuous stream of artillery and baggage wagons.'

"The second bridge is about 3½ miles farther up the cañon. Its 'height is more than twice and its span more than three times as great as those of the famous Natural Bridge of Virginia. Its buttresses are 118 feet farther apart than those of the celebrated masonry arch in Maryland, known as Cabin John Bridge, a few miles from Washington city, which has the greatest span of any masonry bridge on this continent. This bridge would overspan the Capitol at Washington, and clear the top of the dome by 51 feet; and if the loftiest tree in the Calaveras grove of giant sequoia in California stood in the bottom of the cañon, its topmost bough would lack 32 feet of reaching the under side of the arch.

"'Emulating the example of Mr. Scorup, Long named this bridge the "Augusta," in honor of his wife, and it is fortunate that the lady was so appropriately christened.

"'This bridge is of white or very light sandstone, and, as in the case of the Caroline, filaments of green and orange-tinted lichens run here and there over the mighty buttresses and along the sheltered crevices under the lofty cornice, giving warmth and color to the wonderful picture.

"'Our explorers were unable to scale the walls of the cañon in the immediate neighborhood of either of these two bridges, and their time was too limited to permit an extended search for a ravine or wash that would lead them to the top of the cliffs.'

"About 12 miles down the cañon is the third bridge. 'Long, in his rough notes of the trip, calls this the "Little Bridge," and we may well retain this designation. Its dimensions, however, are small only as compared with the gigantic proportions of the Caroline and the Augusta, for it has a span of 211 feet 4 inches, and the under side of the arch is 142 feet above the bottom of the cañon. The crown of the arch is 18 feet 8 inches thick, and the surface or roadway 33 feet 5 inches wide. The slenderness of this aerial pathway and the fact that the cañon here opens out into a sloping valley beyond rendered it possible for the camera to give a proper impression of loftiness. Indeed, judging from the photographs alone, one might suppose this to be the highest of the three bridges, whereas in fact it has but little more than one-third the altitude of the wonderful Augusta arch. It was comparatively easy to reach the top of this bridge, and among Long's notes I find the following: "Rode our horses over. I am the first white man who has ever ridden over this bridge."'"

IS THERE SNOW ON THE MOON?

NEW and improved methods of studying the moon's surface have brought to light peculiarities of shape and shade before unknown, and some of these the astronomers are having a hard time to interpret. From some of them, as readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will remember, Prof. W. H. Pickering concludes that

THE LUNAR APENNINES.

From a photograph taken March 4, 1895, at 6 h. 6 m., Paris meantime, with the Equatorial Coudé (elbowed equatorial) of the Paris Observatory. Moon's age, 8d., 1 h., 7 m.

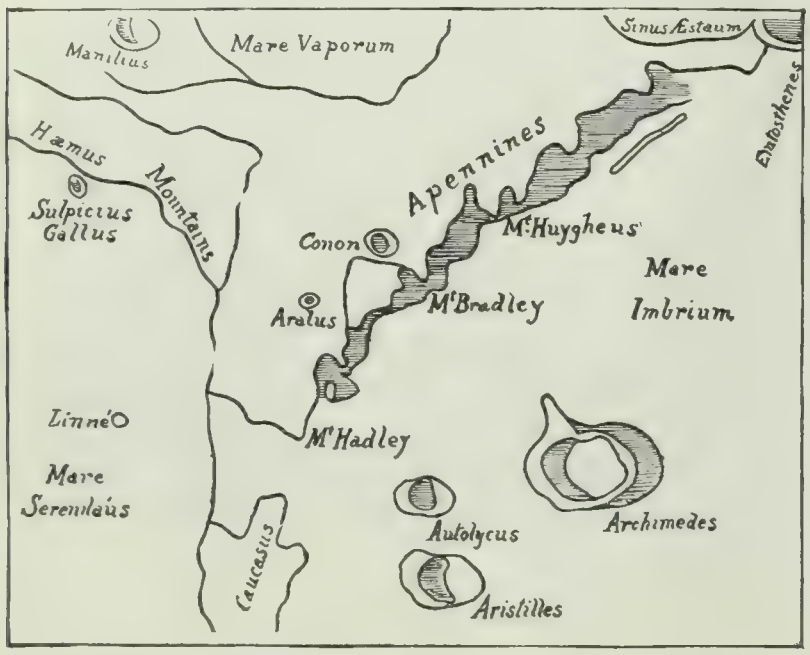
there is without doubt snow on the moon. In a recent article in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London), E. Walter Maunder, while acknowledging the accuracy of the observations from which Professor Pickering has drawn his conclusions, asserts that they may be interpreted in another way, and one less at variance with what we know of lunar conditions. Mr. Maunder bases his discussion on a study of the accompanying reproduction of one of the fine lunar photographs taken by Messrs. Loewy and Puiseux at the Paris Observatory, and having for its principal object the great mountain chain, 400 miles long, of the lunar Apennines, including peaks from 15,000 to 21,000 feet in height. Says Mr. Maunder:

"The first feature of the Apennine highlands to claim attention is the nearly triangular form of the area they cover. . . . The next feature to be noticed is the general slope of the region. Toward the Mare Imbrium, on the east, the face presented by the Apennines is exceedingly bold and steep; toward the Mare Serenitatis and Mare Vaporum on the west and south the highlands sink down gradually.

"The result of such a formation upon the earth would be obvious. There would be a deposition of moisture over the whole highland region, either in the form of snow or water, and this moisture would move downward toward the plains either as streams or glaciers. But it would move with very different speed and [illegible] ent effects upon the two faces. On the steep escarpment facing east neither water, snow, nor ice could rest. The moisture would be quickly thrown off, descending in waterfalls or avalanches down to the plains, and wearing away the cliff face into a great number of narrow gorges or gullies. The débris would be deposited at the foot of the cliffs, and the torrents would carve their way some

distance into the plain, as a rule in a direction at right angles to the range, smoothing out and covering all irregularities which ran parallel thereto. What we actually see upon the photograph is as unlike this as could well be imagined. The base of the range in the Mare Imbrium is confronted by a line of low hills—wrinkles, as it were, on the surface of the plain—suggesting, by their parallelism to the range, that no effective amount of moisture, either as rain or snow, had been deposited on the eastern slopes of the Apennines since the Mare Imbrium was formed.

"But the main drainage of the region would be in the opposite direction, because the chief catchment area would be the broad gentle slope toward the west and south. Here the tendency would be for the moisture, whether it was in the form of ice or water, to unite small streams together to form larger ones. Important rivers or glaciers would have their origin in this region and would work their way downward, excavating broad valleys. The erosive effects, if not so rapid as on the east face, would, from the better presentment to us, be even more conspicuous, and there should be no difficulty in detecting the deposit of alluvium at the mouths of the great watercourses. We do indeed find valleys and ravines on the western slopes, but these often are so blocked or show so many irregularities of level that they can not be held to be water channels. If this was their original nature, then the more recent history of the moon must have entirely changed their appearance; we see nothing to remind us of the characteristic arrangement of a drainage area on the earth. More than that, we find in the neighborhood of Sulpicius Gallus a dark band parallel to the edge of the Mare Serenitatis, as if the Mare was actually deeper here than further out in the plain. Such a channel would have inevitably been filled up by the alluvium washed down by rivers draining the highland district."



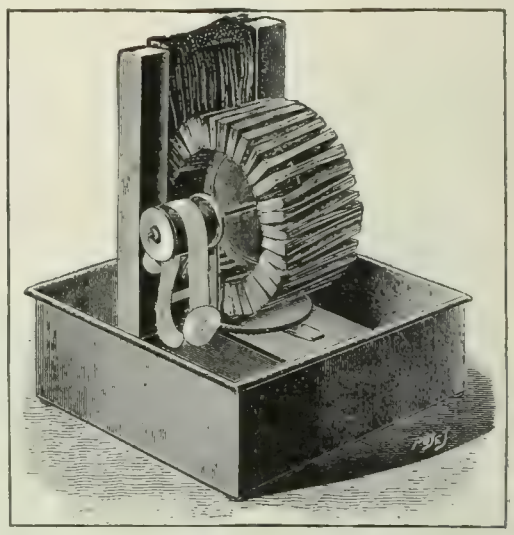
MAP OF LUNAR APENNINES.

A CAPILLARITY MOTOR.

A TOY motor that is said to run by capillary force is described in *La Nature* (September 24). At first sight the arrangement looks very much like a perpetual-motion scheme, but examination shows that the energy that operates the motor is really the sun's heat, acting by evaporation. Capillarity is a necessary feature, but it is perhaps too much to say that it actually operates the motor. Says the writer of the note:

"A small motor invented by M. Leboyer, of Riom, is fundamentally only an apparatus for the demonstration of capillary phenomena. Certainly no one will use it for irrigation purposes. But the idea that is at the base of the system is original, and it is not impossible that some day it may be put to practical use. Everybody knows that porous substances imbibe water and other liquids easily—for instance, the fabric of lamp-wicks, blotting-paper, etc. The water rises through these substances by capillarity. This power of imbibition, however, varies with different bodies, and has a limit with all. A strip of blotting-paper will draw up water only to a height of three or four centimeters [an inch or two]. M. Leboyer, in the course of some recent investigations, has found a kind of porous stone that will draw up water sometimes to the height of a decimeter [4 inches]. This stone is commonly known in Auvergne as 'domite' [a variety of trachyte]. With it he has made the little motor illustrated herewith.

"Two bars of this stone, of square section, are placed vertically in a trough containing water; they draw up the fluid by capillarity. At the upper part and in contact with the porous stone hang bunches of tinder whose lower ends touch a wheel, as shown in the illustration. This wheel is formed of superposed strips of blotting-paper. Finally, on the axis of the wheel there is a belt carrying two miniature buckets. . . . The water drawn up by the porous stone supports is taken up by the tinder and finally by the strips of blotting-paper in contact with it. The whole left side of the wheel becomes heavy and the wheel turns; then there is equilibrium, while the water of the moistened part evaporates. Then the balance is destroyed again, and so the wheel keeps turning with greater or less speed, according to the state of the atmosphere. The little buckets rise and fall, raising the water about ten centimeters [4 inches]. Of course the motor works irregularly, but in the course of twenty-four hours quite a little water is raised. . . .



A CAPILLARITY MOTOR.

"Of course this is only a simple scientific toy, . . . but the inventor believes that there is more to it than this. Large masses of absorbent stone may be utilized and apparatus may be devised to raise water several meters. The paper would be replaced industrially by thin sheets of domite. The system would cost nothing to maintain and would account for a certain amount of water daily in favorable weather. But perhaps this is expecting too much of the capillary motor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHALL WE HAVE AN "AMERICAN" PANAMA CANAL?

PATRIOTISM in its most peculiar manifestation appears in the demand made by certain daily papers, especially in Chicago, that the Panama Canal commissioners reject and cast aside all the French plans for the canal, so that the great work may be purely American. These demands are characterized as "frothings" by *The Engineering Magazine*, which goes on to say of them, in an editorial article:

"The years of supremely able and almost priceless study and investigation expended upon the work by the Nouvelle Compagnie . . . could not be replaced except by the expenditure of twenty years' time and untold millions of dollars by the American commission. And to be consistent, the Chicago movement should not stop there. This new Know-nothingism which would use only the domestic brand of research and investigation must reject much more than the conclusions of the Nouvelle Compagnie. It must throw overboard Bessemer, Stephenson, Watt, Newton, Copernicus—and what of Christopher Columbus? Shall Chicago accept anything discovered by one who was not an American? Never! Let the discovery be made over again, under Chicago auspices.

"To the same order belong, it is to be hoped, the rumors that some members of the commission are favoring a sea-level plan with a dam at Gamboa and a tunnel to the Pacific. It is scarcely credible that engineers of standing should engage in futile consideration of a scheme which has neither novelty nor good sense to commend it. This project was one of the earliest to be considered by the engineers of the Compagnie, and one of the most promptly discarded on account of its manifest inexpedience. The sea-level canal at Panama is a possibility of the future, but of the future only. Any attempt at it now (or at any time by any tunnel scheme) would be wasteful to the point of disaster. The only

really good solution will be found by following the general features of the project adopted by the Nouvelle Compagnie, perhaps as modified and adopted by the Isthmian Canal Commission. The former has been admirably supported by General Abbot, . . . while the latter was advocated with equal vigor . . . by the late George S. Morison. . . . . .

"Altho the work of the Panama Canal Commission has not yet appeared before the public in any very conspicuous manner, it is interesting to note that very important progress has been made in the fundamental operations upon which the success of the whole undertaking must rest. Probably no actual construction work will be begun before July of next year, but in the mean time plans for the sanitation of the entire zone have been formulated, and these are now being actively pushed. When it is understood that there are about two thousand buildings of all sorts included in the property acquired from the French company, as well as all the towns and villages along the route and within the canal zone that all need to be overhauled, sterilized, and made healthful, and that a complete supply of pure water is to be provided along the route, it will be seen that there is plenty of work to be done before the actual excavation is started. For all this work the control and operation of the Panama Railroad become invaluable, and its possession greatly simplifies the work of the commission."

MYSTERIOUS VARIATIONS OF THE COMPASS.

SOME unexplained deviations of the magnetic needle on shipboard, which, it is claimed, have caused the destruction of some vessels, and have drawn others far out of their courses, are discussed in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 1). Says the writer of an editorial note in that paper:

"Whenever a ship is lost from being out of her proper course, it is ascribed to perturbations of the compass, and numerous facts seem to indicate that altho this may not be so frequent as sea captains say it is, such a phenomenon may take place. Nevertheless, a serious inquiry is yet to be made, and M. August Krogh, of Copenhagen, has made some preliminary steps toward one.

"The catastrophe that took place in the morning of June 28 last, when the Danish vessel *Norge* was lost with 600 persons, is the first case that he examines with care.

"According to the course of this vessel, she should have passed about 25 miles south of Rockall rocks, on which she struck. The last observation giving the ship's position was made twelve hours before she grounded. At this time there were no signs of electric disturbances, nor of a deviation of the magnetic needle, and it seems impossible to explain the difference between the real and calculated positions except by a sudden and considerable deviation of this compass.

"This supposition finds serious support in the reports of two captains who have observed similar anomalies in the same waters, which facts tend to prove that the vicinity of Rockall is most dangerous.

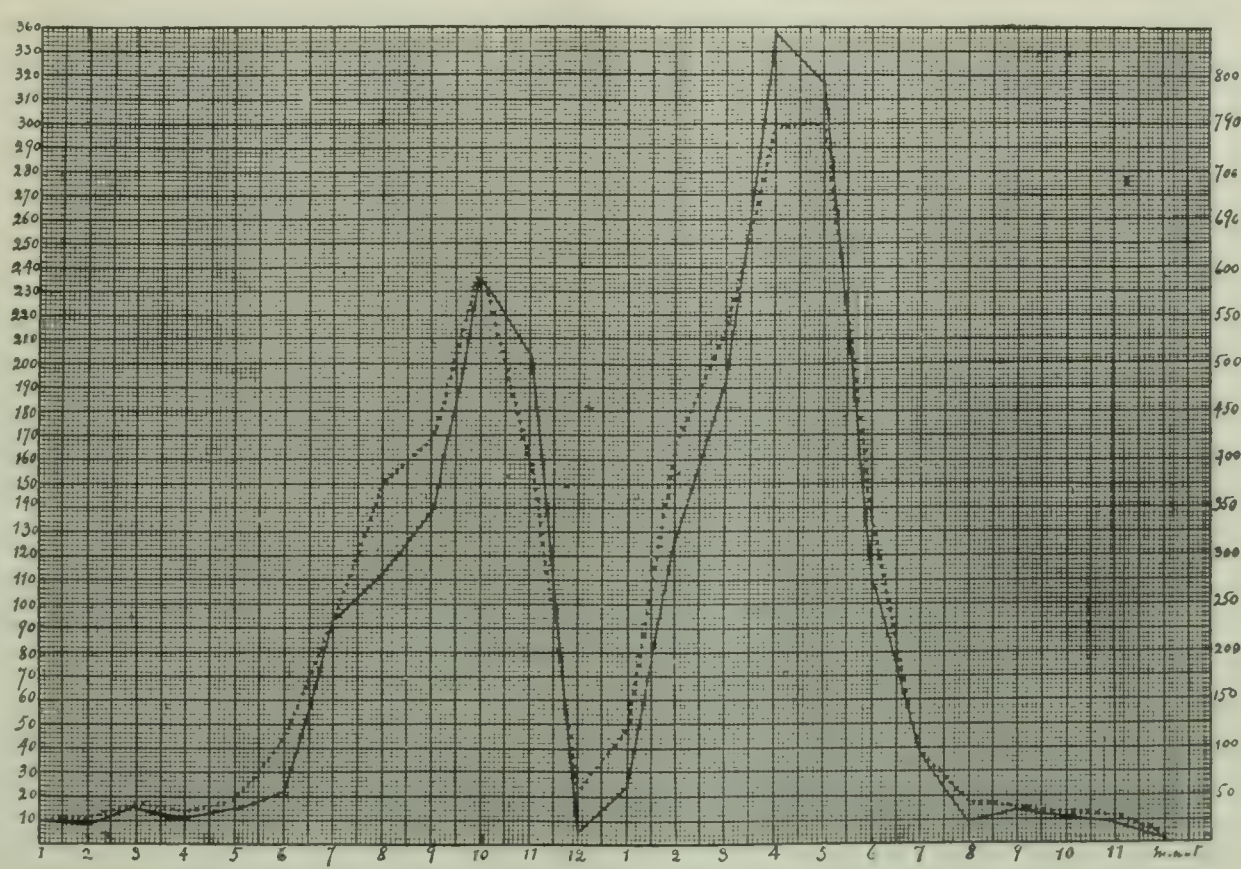
"Several years ago, Captain Hveysel, of the *L. H. Carl*, was sailing from the United States to Denmark, keeping as close as possible to the arc of the great circle that runs from Newfoundland to Pentland Strait in the north of Scotland. At about 20 degrees west of Rockall he took his position at noon. But, making new observations at midnight, he found to his astonishment that the vessel had gone about a quarter more to the south than that indicated by the compass. An observation of the pole-star showed, in fact, that the compass had deviated toward the east between 10 and 11 degrees. The weather was fine, but there was observed in the north, on the horizon, a slightly luminous band, which was attributed to an aurora borealis; and it was supposed that this had caused the deviation of the needle. The course was rectified, but the deviation of the needle continued till nearly midnight, when it gave the normal indication, the traces of aurora having disappeared.

"This year, almost on the date of the *Norge* disaster, between June 24 and 25, Captain Horner, commanding the steamer *Elixer*, on her way from Port Ingles, Fla., to Linhamm, Sweden, found himself in the vicinity of Rockall. On the evening of the 24th, he saw that the variation of the compass had suddenly increased to 9 degrees, which had carried him well to the north of his course. He had expected to pass 20 miles from Rockall, and an observation taken on June 25 informed him that he had passed 45 miles away. After he had passed through Pentland Strait, the compass resumed its normal state.

"M. Krogh notes that deviations so sudden and so large have never been recorded in the observatories; but it is certain that we should not make a comparison between movements of needles in magnetic observatories and those of compass needles placed in steel ships. . . . Perhaps it may not be impossible to explain such temporary deviations on shipboard as have just been noted by the known variations of the earth's magnetism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF GETTING TIRED.

TO the direct discomforts of fatigue, which are quite evident to all who have ever experienced them, an indirect effect must now be added that is even more important in its influence over health or even over life. Two French statisticians, Messrs. Imbert and Mestre, have shown that the tired workman is more liable to accident than one who is fresh or newly rested. This they establish from French official reports of accidents in various trades and occupations, where the time of day at which the accident happened is stated. From these it appears that as the worker grows more and more tired his liability to accident increases. The writers argue that resting periods should be multiplied in all the various trades. They say in an article on the subject contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (September 24):



CURVES SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN OVER THE HOURS OF THE DAY.

"A workman is less apt to perform his movements with the necessary speed and energy when he is in a state of fatigue. Hence the number of accidents ought to be greater when the workers are

more tired, and the distribution of these accidents over the various hours of the day should furnish a means of discovering the degrees of fatigue at those hours.

"Such a method of observation is doubtless indirect, and such statistics are always uncertain in some degree; but on the contrary the distribution of accidents over the hours of the day has the advantage of giving us information about workingmen as a body. Individual peculiarities, such as condition of training, hardiness, etc., thus disappear, and the results represent an average, whence may be deduced precise indications regarding the modifications that it may be necessary to introduce into the system of labor in each occupation."

Curves are given by the author showing this distribution for various trades. In the case of those having to do with lifting and carrying, for instance, the following facts appear:

"1. The number of accidents increases progressively from hour to hour during the first half of the day.

"2. After the mid-day rest, in the first hours of the afternoon, the number is notably less than in the last hour of the morning.

"3. In the course of the second half day, accidents become hourly more numerous.

"4. The maximum number of accidents hourly toward the end of the second half of the day is notably larger than the corresponding maximum for the morning.

"We could not desire, it would seem, a more rigorous confirmation of our deductions on the influence of fatigue on the occurrence of accidents; it is important, however, to assure ourselves that the statistics of accidents in other occupations lead to the same results. . . . . .

"A comparison of the different curves shows some difference in the hours of maximum accident, but we must believe that these are due, on the one hand, to the fact that our statistics cover a whole year, winter and summer, with days of variable length and periods of rest variously located. Also, each group really includes different professions, for which the hours of work and rest are not exactly the same. . . . . .

"These same characteristics should appear in the curve showing the total of all the accidents in the various professions. This is evident in the curve given herewith, in which the continuous line represents the distribution, into hourly totals, of 2,065 accidents of which 56,468 workmen were the victims in the Department of L'Herault, while the dotted line shows, on another scale, a similar distribution of 5,534 accidents that happened to 140,407 workmen in nine departments around Toulouse. . . . . .

"Now altho fatigue is the inevitable consequence of all expenditure of energy, and altho we can not do away with it unless we abolish work itself, we can at least prevent it from reaching the degree at which its influence in the production of accidents is injurious. If we note what has been shown regarding the hours just after the mid-day rest, it would seem that a notable diminution in the number of accidents would result from interposing, in the middle of each half day, a rest, not so long as that of the noon hour, for fatigue would then be less, but of a duration to be determined by divers considerations. . . . This would only be applying to the mechanical labor of adults what has already been done for the mental work of children."

Statistics grouped by days of the week would show in like manner whether the Sunday rest has any effect on the number of accidents in the days immediately following. Messrs. Imbert and Mestre inform us that such statistics are in preparation. Preliminary studies show no such effect, but the question is one for further study. Since 1898 the French law requires a report of the cause and conditions of each accident. This enables the writers to assert that every trade or occupation has its typical form of accident. The ratio of these "type-accidents" to accidents from all causes varies in different occupations, being nearly forty per cent. of the whole in the carrying trades and only twenty-two per cent. in the chemical industries. The whole investigation shows what may be done with statistics if they are intelligently handled.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Dangers of Celluloid.—Under this heading, the risks attending the use of articles made of celluloid and similar inflammable compounds are pointed out editorially by *The Lancet* (London, September 10). Says the writer:

"The unrestricted sale of articles made of celluloid, which is practically guncotton, for any purpose whereby such article is liable to come into contact with fire, should on no account be allowed. We believe there are other dangerous substances related to guncotton which go under other names and which are also used for similar purposes and should be likewise banned. It may be that the inflammability of celluloid is sometimes somewhat counteracted by admixture with substances with an opposite tendency, but the difficulty is to distinguish the combustible from the incombustible. At all events some warning should be inscribed on the articles made therewith, and they should be marked 'highly inflammable' or with some other equally premonitory and protecting device. It is time also that the fire insurance companies should formulate and promulgate warnings and prohibitions in connection with their policies of insurance, in order to avoid vexatious questions as to compensation for losses sustained by the use and abuse of celluloid articles, after the manner of the by-laws of the railway companies in respect to the carriage of explosives. The dangerous use of celluloid is due in great measure to the fault of the public themselves."

Use and Abuse of Athletics.—After an exhaustive examination of the case for and against athletics in *The Medical Record* (September 24), Dr. Robert E. Coughlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., comes to the following conclusions:

"The prime object in athletics is improvement of the general health. One writer has said that health, like happiness, does not exist. Each has a goal or limit which, while seemingly attainable, eludes perfect possession. He said the body consists of a number of mechanisms which have the closest and most exact relations, and as they approximate to harmony there is health, but when disordered there is ill-health. To obtain good health, muscle-building is not a necessity. One can not judge of a person's health by the size and hardness of the muscles. We have seen that the converse may be true. To obtain health, one must not be in a perfectly trained condition, owing to the effects of severe training on the nervous system. There is no evidence to prove that athletics and muscle-building improve the constitution. One should always keep in mind the fact that built-up or hypertrophied muscle has a tendency to degenerate. The heart being a muscular organ shares in this tendency. . . . Altho the evidence for and against athletics is contradictory, the whole subject may be summed up by stating that athletics are beneficial when properly and judiciously applied and very injurious when the precautions above mentioned are ignored or carelessly regarded."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A RADIUM clock, which will keep time indefinitely, has been constructed by an English inventor. It registers time in two-minute beats, its object being to exhibit the dissipation of negatively charged α- and β-rays of radium. The clock, according to *The Scientific American*, consists of a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of this tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscope, formed of two long leaves or strips of silver, is attached. "A charge of electricity in which there are no β-rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together. This very simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance it is computed will occupy thirty thousand years."

COMMENTING on the recent report of the government committee appointed in England to inquire into the question of physical deterioration, *The Hospital*, August 6, says: "The committee, as was to be expected, lay great stress upon alcohol and tobacco as causes of physical deterioration; and they say among other things, that the effect upon offspring of maternal drunkenness, or, at least, of the drunkenness of both parents is very much greater and more serious than that of the drunkenness of the father only, and also that drunkenness among married women is greatly upon the increase. Their indictment of tobacco is mainly based upon its assumed directly deleterious influence upon young smokers; and no ascertained or probable effect upon offspring is even referred to. However, nothing is more certain than the frequent transmission of an unstable nervous system to offspring; and few things seem more calculated to produce such instability than the daily saturation with a narcotic of the body of an undernourished and intemperate man. We are disposed to think that a complete examination into the effects of tobacco on the population would justify a much more serious indictment than that for which the committee has become responsible."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JEWISH COMMENT ON MR. ZANGWILL'S MISSION.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL, the author and playwright, has come to this country to interest leading Jewish citizens in the establishment of a Zionist colony in British East Africa. The plan he advocates was projected at the last Zionist congress in Basle, and has a practical interest, in view of the British Government's declared willingness to set aside a large tract of land on the Nandi Plateau, Uganda, for purposes of Jewish colonization. As Mr. Zangwill explains (in an interview reported in the New York *Times*):

"This is not merely a dream in the air. It is an actual offer of the Government, made under the auspices of Joseph Chamberlain.

"The Nandi Plateau is one of the best pieces of land to be found anywhere in the British Government. The question is whether the Jews will accept it. The old guard, so to speak, the Jew of ancient longings, does not want anything but Palestine.

"But nothing was to be achieved until something definite was offered. This is the first land that has been placed at the disposal of the Jews for colonization.

"The first Jews who went to Palestine did not go there straight. They wandered for forty years in the wilderness, and the old and feeble dropped away. Those who arrived were the strongest and fittest. The striking thing is that the Jews have not possessed an inch of land for nineteen centuries. This tract on the Plateau of Nandi is the first thing that has ever been offered. . . . . .

"In its present practical assurance this scheme for colonizing the tract which has been granted needs the cooperation of both poor and rich.

"It means material salvation for the oppressed, the wandering Jew, for the masses. For the rich it gives a cause to work for; it will bring that spiritual salvation which so much wealth and worldly good requires."

The Jewish papers in this country do not look at all kindly on Mr. Zangwill's plan. *The American Hebrew* (New York) says: "We doubt very much whether Zionists will subscribe to Mr. Zangwill's new definition of Zionism. It sounds like Hamlet with Hamlet omitted." To this *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) adds:

"Of course he will succeed in getting more or less money; there never was a scheme so wildly foolish that a glib talker could not get some support for it. That this money will be absolutely wasted there can be no question, and if this were all there would be no great harm done. But there may be a worse result. If any considerable number of people are sent to Uganda, it will not be long before disease and starvation will decimate them, unless they can successfully appeal to the world for aid; and it is for this certain result that a number of wrong-headed, obstinate men are working."

Jewish Comment (Baltimore) says:

"Our English correspondent thinks that Jewish East Africa would become an ordinary English colony with a Jewish governor, and this seems to be all that is in it at present. . . . It may turn out to be quite as successful an enterprise as the colonies in Argentina (and that is a modest hope), with the great advantage of being under the supervision of the English Government, the colonizing power *par excellence*. If the whole aim of the Zionists were to get a legally assured home, East Africa offers a prospect of an early realization of their fondest dreams; but if at the same time they hope for reinvigoration, intellectual and moral, through the influence of the spiritual glories and memories of Zion, East Africa will be as impotent as New Jersey or Winnipeg. Badly as the Jews need a place to rest in peace, they need an influence that will make for culture and for the awakening of the instincts that we are so ready to believe lie at the basis of Jewish character."

The Jewish Chronicle (London) takes a more sympathetic attitude, and prints in a recent issue the statement of Sir Harry Johnston, a former governor of British East Africa, to the effect that "the land offered is most desirable: one of the finest parts of the East Africa Protectorate. It is nowhere unhealthy to Europeans. It is fertile, and admirably well watered by perennial streams, and possesses several magnificent ranges of mountain." The same paper comments editorially:

"The Commission of Inquiry, which the Zionist organization is sending out, should shortly start on its mission, and much will no doubt depend on the report which it will present. But the prospects of the colony must also depend, to a great extent, on the attitude of the Zionists themselves, whose sentiments on the question have not been tested since the death of Dr. Herzl. One thing is perfectly certain. The Zionists have not the power or the resources to carry out so ambitious a colonization design. They could not dream of embarking upon the enterprise without the support of other sections of the Jewish people. If the Commission of Inquiry should report favorably, the coming congress may content itself with laying its conclusions before other Jewish bodies, and inviting them to carry out the scheme, with or without the collaboration of the Zionist organization. That would at least salve the consciences of the Zionists themselves, and prevent the disruption of their forces."

MR. CAMPBELL AND THE "PAGANISM" OF ENGLISH WORKINGMEN.

THE Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, London, has an article in *The National Review* (October) which has brought a storm of protest about his head. It deals with the subject of "Sunday Observance," and furnishes a pessimistic picture of present-day religious conditions in England. According to Mr. Campbell, "Sunday is becoming the most boisterous day of the week; it is the day when the rich man gives his choicest parties, and the day when the poor man gets drunk in the company of his boon companions." There is "paganism at both ends of the social scale," but the present mood of English workingmen is "saddest of all." Mr. Campbell continues:

"Two-thirds of the national drink bill is incurred by the workingman. His keenest struggles are for shorter hours and better wages, but not that he may employ them for higher ends. He is often lazy, unthrifty, improvident, sometimes immoral, foulmouthed, and untruthful. Unlike the American worker, he has comparatively little aspiration or ambition.

"Conscientiousness is a virtue conspicuous by its rarity. Those who have had close dealings with the British workingman know he needs watching, or work will be badly done, and the time employed upon it will be as long as he can get paid for. It is as Ruskin puts it, that joy in labor has ceased under the sun. The worker does not work for the work's sake, but for the pay's sake, and his principal aim is to work as little as possible and get as much as possible, both in money and leisure. Such a workingman's Sunday, therefore, is exactly what we should expect, a day of idle self-indulgence or drunken rowdyism. He does not go to church, and the churches are blamed for it; but his reason for abstention is not because his ethical standard is higher than the churchgoer's—far otherwise. These are facts the statement of which may be unpopular, but which there is no gainsaying. Let it be understood that as stated here they are not intended to apply to workingmen as a whole, but to large classes among them, which classes it is to be feared constitute a majority."

This characterization of the English workingman has created a sensation, and is bitterly resented in radical circles. On a recent Sunday morning a large crowd waited in the vicinity of the City Temple, and hooted Mr. Campbell as he drove away in his carriage. At the midweek service following, the church authorities, having "some misgiving of a hostile demonstration," provided a body-guard of police, and Mr. Campbell admitted from the pulpit that he had received "a considerable number of letters, running into thousands, in fact," from individuals deprecating his article. He said further:

"Some of my correspondents ask in all friendliness that I modify or withdraw part of that statement. I shall neither modify nor withdraw any part; but I would ask you to read first of all the

statements which I made, and not as the newspapers have represented them. . . . The part of the article referred to, to which most objection appears to be taken, I am willing to repeat word for word to any assembly of workingmen who care to hear me."

A number of prominent clergymen have taken part in the controversy provoked by Mr. Campbell's remarks. The Rev. Dr. John Clifford, of Westbourne Chapel, has written a letter to the London papers speaking with earnest sympathy of the working classes; and the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, in an address at Pentonville a few days ago, declared:

"I can't conceive a greater mistake, or a mistake more fruitful of mischief, than by indiscriminate denunciations to widen the gulf that exists between the church and the working classes. It is so easy to alienate your brother, and so difficult to reconcile him The working classes! Think of the way in which we have used them! Think of the foul wrongs we have done to the working classes! It is not for us to accuse them if they enter a public house when the places are so near their homes, and we know perfectly well that, while they would not be tolerated in the richer neighborhoods, they have been placed at their doors by an irresponsible magistracy. It is one of the foulest wrongs we have done to the working classes. Think how multitudes of them have been sweated and rack-rented for generations. What do you expect?

"They have, as all classes have, their vices. It is their virtues I wonder at more. I don't pretend to stand here as an expert, but I do say this, that . . . the working classes of this country are as Christian as any other portion of the population. They still believe in the Sermon on the Mount; they lay no stress upon externals, but they insist on truth in the inward part, and in genuineness of character."

The Labour Leader (London) concedes the decadence of "genuine Christianity" and the vices of the working classes, but asks: What is the pulpit doing to "turn the downward rush"? It goes on to say:

"Are we to have more ministers standing by the side of oppressed labor, or is our fashionable preacher still to offer us words, words, words, which break no bones, fill no mouths, and end no iniquities? Is the pulpit still to keep its eye upon the rich subscribers in the pews, or is it to see nothing but justice, truth, and mercy? The most eloquent and convincing condemnation of drink which we have heard came from a habitual drunkard who was getting intoxicated at the time. Is Mr. Campbell's denunciation of society also to be nothing more than the eloquence of Satan reproving sin?

"Tho we feel how unsatisfactory a *tu quoque* is in such serious matters as this, we think the dishonest plumber and the lazy bricklayer may well turn to the preachers and say: 'Prithee, sirs, do not I do *my* work as well as you do yours? I look after my master's interests much more loyally than you look after those of your Master; and I assure you if I disregarded the fundamental principles of my craft as much as you disregard yours, my bricks would not stand a gale and my pipes would run nowhere at all.' The preacher who gets such a rebuff, if he be a wise man, will go away sorrowing. He will then pass out of the pharisaical stage of enlightenment.

"There is decadence, and the decadence has gone far. But Socialism alone can arrest it. . . . . .

"If Mr. Campbell only knew it, he has been condemning present-day society root and branch."

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THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.

Who charges English workingmen with being "often lazy, unthrifty, improvident, sometimes immoral, foul-mouthed, and untruthful," and with spending their Sundays in "idle self-indulgence or drunken rowdyism."

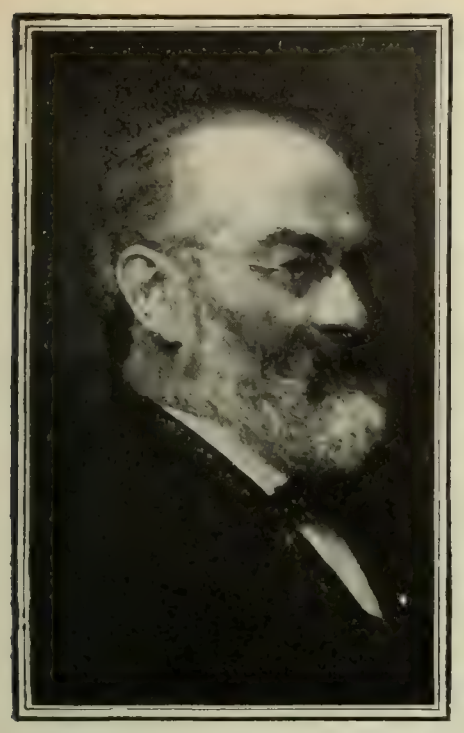
AMERICAN CONGREGATIONALISM AND ITS FUTURE.

THE National Council of Congregational Churches in triennial session at Des Moines, Iowa, October 13–20, is declared to have been in every way the most remarkable meeting which has been held in the history of American Congregationalism. "It seemed to mark the beginning of a new era in the progress of the denomination," says the New York *Outlook*. The same paper continues:

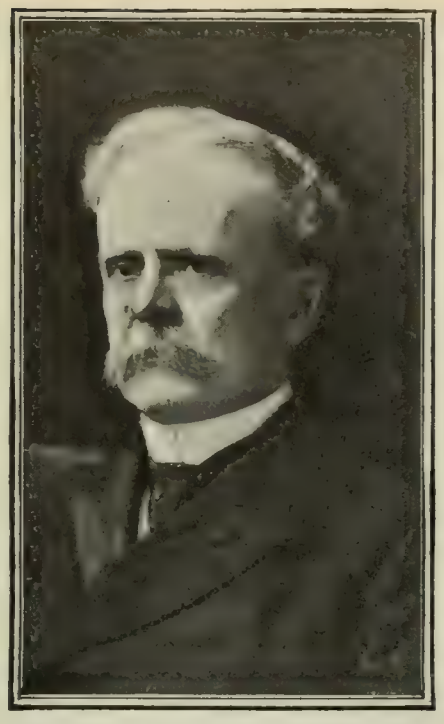
"The attendance was larger than ever before, the addresses as a whole were more notable, the spiritual tone more pronounced, and the consciousness of a noble mission more evident. By nearly, if not quite all, this condition was recognized as chiefly due to the new interpretation of the moderator's duties by the retiring moderator, the Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J. Dr. Bradford has endeavored to be the servant of all the churches during the three years from the time of his election until his successor was chosen. He has changed the traditional idea of a Congregational moderator from that of merely presiding at meetings to that of a ministry at large. Spending one-third of his time among the churches, he has exerted a unifying and quickening influence. His right to do so had been challenged by a few, and it was evident that this interpretation would be contested at the council. When the matter came up, Dr. Bradford was sustained by an overwhelming majority, and thus a great step forward was taken in the direction of unification, without in the slightest degree invading the liberty of the local churches. It was natural, when such a conclusion was known to be inevitable, that the council should seek as a successor of Dr. Bradford a moderator whose ability and spiritual character would command the confidence of all the churches. That man was found in Washington Gladden, D.D., of Ohio, who is one of the foremost figures in the ecclesiastical and social life of our country."

Apart from the problem of denominational administration, the question which aroused most interest at the convention was that of church unity. The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, the Rev. Dr. Weekley, of the United Brethren, and President Stephens, of the Methodist Protestant University at Kansas City, were present and spoke in behalf of their denominations; and a report of the committee on church unity appointed at the last council at Portland was read by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, of the New York *Independent*. Says *The Independent* editorially:

"This note of unity called forth the most remarkable scene in the meeting of the Congregational Council, when the report was adopted with the utmost enthusiasm for steps looking to final complete union with the Methodist Protestant and United Brethren bodies. . . . Already the Methodist Protestant and the Congregationalists have accepted the plan of union, and it remains for it to be accepted by the United Brethren at their general conference next spring. Then the plan will have to be approved by the local conferences of the two before it can begin to be put into operation. It anticipates, for a while, the union of the three bodies in one general council, and the union of their missionary agencies, while plans are being prepared for complete consolidation. These things take time, as there are separate interests to be cared for and protected. We may expect that within the next ten years very much of the scandal of a disunited Protestant Christendom will be removed.

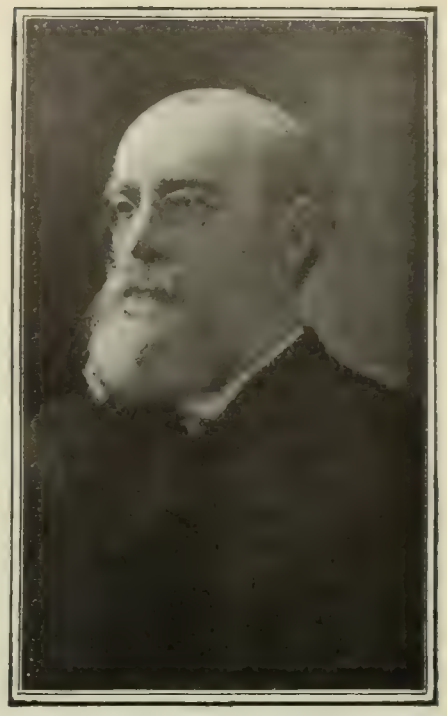


THE REV. WM. HAYES WARD, D.D., LL.D., Chairman of the Committee on Church Unity.



THE REV. AMORY H. BRADFORD, D.D., Retiring Moderator of the Congregational Church.

THE REV. CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D., The New Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.



THE REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D., LL.D., The New Moderator of the Congregational Church.

PROMINENT PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The churches want union, but wait the guidance of intelligent Christian statesmanship."

The Boston *Congregationalist* comments:

"Never has a National Council drawn and held so many of our representative men. They seemed to be there not so much because some of them had places on the programs, but because they felt that they could not afford to miss so memorable and influential a gathering; as if they really wanted the exceptional opportunity of fellowship which it provided and to be related to it in any way whatever in order that their own lives and interests might respond to its greatening touch. . . . . .

"Side by side with this denominational awakening we place the unmistakable enthronement of the spiritual life in the center of the council's thought. There was no frantic attempt to galvanize lethargy into life. It was the spontaneous overflowing of pent-up desire, yearning, and self-dedication. It found expression in several hastily arranged meetings at which the newly appointed committee on evangelism considered its work for the next three years. These meetings, free from all petty and mechanical conception of revivalism, were wonderful testimonies to the way in which God's spirit was working on the hearts of the rank and file and upon men like Drs. Hillis, Bradford, and Lyman Abbott, who will have much to do with the shaping of this movement as it may come to expression in different parts of the country. . . . . .

"Still another marked characteristic was the disposition to secure a better outward framework for the freshly growing denominational and religious enthusiasm. To add the quality of efficiency to the liberty and the spirit of fellowship which traditionally have marked Congregationalism was the desire of many. It showed itself in the vote of the large majority to sanction the freer interpretation of the moderator's function. It showed itself in the appointment of a commission of nine sagacious men who possess initiative and insight to consider what modifications of our polity are practicable in order to meet the demand of new times. It showed itself again in a resolute attitude toward all our benevolent societies in which sympathy for their work was joined with the desire, amounting practically to a demand, that they shall so adjust their relations to one another and so order their internal administration as to justify and receive the full confidence and support of every Congregationalist in the land."

The ninety-fifth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in Grinnell, Iowa, October 11-13, and shows, says the Chicago *Advance* (Congregational), that "the work of the board is growing as it ought to grow, not only from without, but from within, by the new spiritual life planted in heathen soil." A hundred and seventy-eight missionaries are at present maintained in foreign fields, and during the last twenty years the force of native preachers in such countries as Turkey, India, and China has been more than doubled. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, of St. Louis, was elected the new home secretary of the board.

A CONDENSED FORMULA OF THE UNIVERSE.

"BALANCE—The Fundamental Verity" is the title of a new book by Orlando J. Smith, president of the American Press Association, in which he seeks to establish a condensed formula which will explain the universe. His principal conclusion is that "scientific experience and the higher interpretation of the system of nature point distinctly to one fundamental interpretation—the return of equivalence and compensation in all interactions." The fundamental conceptions of science, he thinks, "point distinctly and with emphasis to this higher and single generalization—that balance rules the world. Balance is the key that unlocks them, the word that explains them, the principle that unifies them." Somewhat more in detail the principle is treated in the following:

"Can we say that the equivalents which return persistently in motion and transformation are compensatory? Yes; the return of an exact equivalent is exact compensation. Heat is the compensation for the fuel that produces it; electricity is the compensation for the energy that is transformed into it; one molecule of water is the compensation for two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. A definite amount of matter or force pays for exactly the same amount in another form. That which disappears and that which succeeds are mutually compensatory. Fuel pays for heat and heat pays for fuel. The account balances perfectly. Nature has no profit and loss account, no bad debts, no failures in compensation.

"The assumption that anything can exist in the physical world without exact compensation appeals to the scorn alike of science and of common sense. Our patent office in Washington refuses to consider devices to produce perpetual motion, not because that office would place an arbitrary limit on the possibilities of mechanical invention, but because effect without cause, power without compensation, is impossible."

The principle carried into the realm of morals is found applicable to all the facts. The author maintains that "balance is a word in which are concentrated the higher meanings of the words order, right, and justice." Thus:

"Balance includes order, right, and justice, but none of the latter

can multiple completely the former. Balance is an active, governing principle, supreme, central, automatic. Order is regulation; balance is regulator. Right is correctness; balance is corrector. Justice is compensation; balance is compensator.

"In our advance in knowledge we perceive more and more of the duality in the processes of nature. Doubtless we shall know in time that all processes, save the supreme process, are double. We begin now that the law of causation is misnamed; it is really the law of cause and effect. And so also the law of evolution is actually the law of evolution and devolution. That the fit survive is only half a truth, the other half being this—that the unfit perish. That matter and force are indestructible is also a half of the complete truth that matter and force are indestructible and uncreatable. The law of consequences is really the law of antecedents and consequences, tho I shall continue, for the sake of brevity, to designate it as single.

"As Roget has shown, nearly all of the important words in our language are balanced by words of opposite meaning. Even honor is balanced by dishonor, virtue by vice, right by wrong. But where shall we find the obverse of balance, its other half, mate or contrary, the force which matches balance on equal terms? I know of no such energy or principle. It has no name; no word in our language expresses such a meaning. We say that reaction balances action, attraction balances repulsion, order balances disorder and so on, but what balances balance? These words in which I attempt to consider the balancing of balance become ridiculous, indicating the absurdity of the thought that balance is itself subject to balance. Balance is single and supreme, without mate or equal."

The author finally arrives at a harmony of science and religion by an application of his principle to the three fundamental religious beliefs: 1. That the soul is accountable for its actions. 2. That the soul survives the death of the body. 3. That there is a supreme power that rights things. His elucidation is as follows:

"The belief that the soul is accountable for its actions is the recognition that the law of consequences applies to the individual soul, that the good shall fare better than the evil, that men shall reap as they sow.

"The belief that the soul survives the death of the body is the recognition that accountability does not end with the death of the body; that the wrongs which are not righted here must be righted elsewhere; that the good which is not rewarded here must be rewarded hereafter; that there can be no break in the process of accountability. As science assumes that cause and effect, action and reaction, motion and transformation are ceaseless in the physical world, so religion assumes that cause and effect, actions and consequences are ceaseless in the soul of the individual. The religious doctrine of ceaseless moral accountability is identical with the scientific doctrine of ceaseless cause and effect.

"The belief in a supreme power that rights things is the necessary corollary of the two preceding beliefs. The doctrines that the actions of the individuals will be balanced by their consequences and that this process does not cease with death include the recognition of a supreme power of rightness—a power that rights things."

This interpretation of the meaning of religion, continues Mr. Smith, is not the interpretation of one sect or church, of one time or place; it is "the interpretation of all sects and churches that can be classed as religious, and of all times and places in which religion has been manifest." Furthermore:

"We have observed the harmony in the scientific interpretations of the system of nature—that each interpretation points unerringly to a higher and single interpretation. And now we observe the same harmony in the fundamental conceptions of religion, which point with equal certitude to a conclusion in unity with the supreme interpretation reached by science.

"Religion, dealing with the essential obligations and relations of man, rests with the recognition of eternal justice—that right rules the world. Science, dealing with all truth, with the explanation and reconciliation of all phenomena, advances to a still broader position—that balance rules the world—a position so broad that it includes the fundamental grounds of religion."

Mr. Smith submitted the advance sheets of his book to the criticism of a number of persons prominent in literary, scientific, philosophic, and religious work, and their replies are incorporated in the present volume. Mr. W. H. Mallock, the well-known English author, finds in the so-called "law of balance" only a new phase of the old law of cause and effect, and he declares that it leads to "a system of pure determinism." He says further:

"That nothing can be destroyed is in one sense perfectly true, but in another it is equally false. If science shows us that in one sense nothing is destroyed, it shows us also that in another sense nothing endures. The material of the rose is indestructible, but the same rose never blossoms twice. Mr. Smith's argument can apply to the soul only on the assumption that the soul is a non-composite unity. His assumptions may be true, but it has no foundation in science. Mr. Smith, indeed, himself gives his case away when he says that 'the abyss of death is spanned by the bridge of faith.'"

Prof. Alexander B. Riggs, of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, criticizes the book from an evangelical point of view. "The author's conclusions are defective," he says, "because he leaves no room for the presence of Jesus Christ, the greatest and most potent factor in human history, nor for a revelation of truth and the manifestation of a Redeemer." Prof. George William Knox, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, thinks that the argument that "balance is the fundamental verity" belongs to "a region incapable of proof," and holds no primacy over other *a priori* judgments. He comments further:

"Kant, who most clearly set forth causality as an *a priori* judgment of the mind, also argued for immortality somewhat on the lines of this book. Doubtless to many it is the most convincing line of reasoning. But in our judgment something more is needed to establish so great a conclusion."

CHURCH MUSIC ON THE STAGE.

THE much-discussed *motu proprio* of the Pope attributes the debasement of religious music, in part at least, to the influence of the theater. It has been suggested, however, that the church too often absorbs the worst, rather than the best, in theatrical music, and that elements of real strength in the drama and opera lie unutilized. M. Camille Bellaigue, a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), points out that the stage has ever been ready to avail itself of church music. He cites "Robert le Diable" and the "religious" scene in Meyerbeer's "Prophet," and recalls the Ave Maria incorporated in the second act of Saint-Saëns's "Proserpine." He says further:

"But the crowning work, the miracle of art liturgical as well as religious of theatrical music is found in the second tableau of Wagner's 'Parsifal.' The followers of the Holy Grail pray round the altar on which it has been set, and here is the most sublime representation of her most sublime mysteries which the Catholic Church has ever found. The most sublime and the most complete also; here sentiment and worship, the spirit and the letter, the attitudes and movements of devotion, combined with prayer, meditation, and ecstasy, faith and love, all that the church is, all that represents the church, find musical expression."

In this music Wagner "returned, by a free but faithful rendering, to the two principal forms of church music, the Gregorian unison and the harmonized air *alla Palestrina*," thus fulfilling, to the very letter, the conditions imposed by the recent papal edict. M. Bellaigue says, in conclusion:

"The theater has shown itself able, when necessary, to abandon theatrical methods, and to become in some sort the church, which it was its duty, as well as its glory, to represent. It has stripped itself of the worldly, profane, and histrionic character which belongs to it, but which the church, on the contrary, has not been ashamed to assume and employ. Thus the scenic representation of holy things has actually become more true than their realities. Perhaps it would be a good thing if the music of the church would take from the music of the theater—we mean the most serious and purest of this music—the sharp and just rebuke which is implied in a comparison between the two."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN FORECAST OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

EUROPE'S original impression that Theodore Roosevelt is to receive from an infatuated republic an overwhelming mandate to lead it, for the next four years, along the path of imperial conquest, has shaded off into a general idea that next Tuesday's election may be close. Not one European journal of first importance predicts the election of Mr. Parker. He is deemed a little too old-fashioned to become President of the United States. German papers like the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* profess to see a leader of the conservatives in Mr. Parker. That makes his position a defensive one and therefore he must expect defeat. Americans want no windward anchor for the scudding ship of state. They want to sail unknown seas of world-politics with Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Parker knows there are breakers ahead, but he will never be at the helm. "If Roosevelt wins," asserts the organ of the German Foreign Office, "the watchword will be 'full steam ahead!' Hence there has never been a presidential election so interesting and so portentous as this for the non-American world."

In taking Mr. Roosevelt's victory for granted, this daily and the continental papers in agreement with it do not enter into the question of doubtful States. This republic is an imperially inclined unit, within which the Republican candidate is discovered filling the national ear with tales of empire. Brilliant as the position of the republic now is and long has been, it will be as nothing to an America mistress of the world. A glorious career would be opened up to the young. The treasures of conquest would enrich all. The whole modern universe would be at the feet of the greatest people the world has ever seen.

A seductive program, admits the Paris *Gaulois*, to whom Mr. Roosevelt seems to "incarnate a heroic legend," and which, with other organs of the Continent, detects a quickening of the pulse in Americans to whom this dream is revealed. Little by little, we are assured, the splendor of the project has begun to dazzle the volatile elements throughout the country. There has grown up a formal party of conquest, filling the land with its eloquence and making even sober citizens think of grander things than were ever before born in an American brain. As the French daily puts it:

"With Roosevelt it is insatiable imperialism, dreams of expansion, young ambitions flattered, increase of the army, development of the navy, ever-increasing activity of diplomacy, the half-caught glimpse of a world-policy, the speedy entry of the young republic into the European concert, the young republic prodigal of its advice, dictating its wishes and exacting its part of the cake each time it is proposed to cut it."

So there are "strong chances" that the coming election will maintain him in the chair of Washington. But the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris), conceding that Mr. Parker's election would imply "abandonment of the glorification of war," suspects that it would entail no modification of American "world-politics." The Paris *Temps* and the Paris *Journal des Débats* imitate the London *Times* in refraining from prophecy; but the last named takes up the subject of doubtful States, which it gives as ten—New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, West Virginia, Delaware, Colorado, Montana, and Utah. It makes these out as doubtful upon "independent and cautious calculations" made in this country by a correspondent upon whom it relies. The London *Times* comments editorially:

"The Republicans, so far as a numerical reckoning up of forces goes, seem to have a decided advantage. Among the doubtful States there are at least two—Wisconsin and Delaware—which would normally be counted as Republican, but have lately been endangered by political feuds in the local ranks of the party. Here, of course, everything will be done that is possible to close up the party ranks, if only by a temporary compromise in the nature of a truce, before the election day. In Indiana, for a long time noted for its political vicissitudes, the choice of Mr. Fairbanks, a Senator and party 'boss,' as the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency is thought to have strengthened his own side. In West Virginia the Democrats have played a similar card by the nomination for Vice-President of Mr. Henry G. Davis—an ex-Senator and railway magnate, with large interests in the mineral wealth and industries of that prosperous and progressive State—who is described by Senator Lodge, with not altogether unkindly sarcasm, as 'a most excellent gentleman, of large property, and eighty-one years of age.' In the other doubtful States, whether in the East, like New Jersey and Connecticut, or in the West, like Colorado, Utah, and Montana, cross-currents are at work, of which it would be rash to estimate the result from the outside. It may be said, however, of all calculations based upon former state elections and contests for minor offices that the larger interests of the Presidential campaign are often strong enough to sweep aside sectional differences and personal jealousies. It is important to remember, too, that the changes in the distribution of representative power produced by the addition under the recent census of twenty-nine to the number of Presidential electors may to a certain extent necessitate corrections in estimating the balance of forces in comparison with previous contests. There is some difficulty in arriving at any conclusion as to the effect of the final elimination of the currency question, and of "Bryanism" generally, from the Democratic program, but that it will strengthen the party represented by Mr. Parker, not only in New York and the Eastern States, but throughout the greater part of the Union, is hardly to be questioned."

A forecast of a definite kind is made with something like confidence by the London *Statist*, which has the reputation of being a competent judge of American affairs, besides being in a position to gain first-hand information from responsible sources:

"The opinion is very general in the United States that President Roosevelt will be elected. Our readers will remember that whenever a close contest is expected there is a slackening of business, and public attention is diverted from business to politics; whereas, when the public makes up its mind that one candidate is sure of success, people go on with their usual avocations, and little attention is given to politics. 1896, of course, was an exceptional year, for Mr. Bryan represented silverism, and his election would certainly have caused a panic. But in preceding years of elections our observation has always held true. In 1900, altho Mr. Bryan again offered himself as candidate, little attention was paid to politics, for everybody came to the conclusion that Mr. McKinley would be reelected. Consequently we had a great boom in American securities. This year there has been a remarkable recovery of confidence. It will be in the recollection of every reader that twelve months ago there was general anxiety in the American stock markets. A long and painful liquidation went on for many months, and pessimists predicted serious failures. This year there has been a steady recovery, and quite recently the American stock markets have been active. It is scarcely possible that this could have come about if great attention were given to politics. And the fact that great attention is not given to politics is clear proof that the public at large is confident that President Roosevelt will win. It seems reasonable to conclude that the general opinion in America is correct. . . . . .

"With us imperialism stands for federation of the British Empire. In the mouth of an American it means expansion abroad. And to expansion abroad the majority of Democrats are opposed, while it seems clear that the majority of the Republicans are in favor of it. Thus there is a broad division between the two parties and the men that represent those parties. Yet that there is apathy; that the public attention has been little drawn this year to the Presidential campaign; that nine men out of ten are convinced that President Roosevelt will win, all go to show that the vast majority in the United States is in harmony with the West and with President Roosevelt; that it desires to have a powerful fleet, and that it is determined to keep the foothold it has gained in China, so that it may push there its trade to the utmost. If that be so, it would be strange indeed if just at this critical moment the American people were to elect Judge Parker instead of President Roosevelt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COALING OF ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY'S SQUADRON.

MANILA, capital of the Philippines, it is positively stated by some well-informed European journals, has been selected by Russia as a port of call, in certain contingencies, for the Baltic squadron, or, as it is officially styled, the second Pacific squadron. In fact, a goodly fleet of merchant vessels, laden with the very best grade of smokeless steam-coal, put out of Cardiff, Wales, one by one, this summer, under definite instructions to make Manila a rendezvous. Such is the information for which the London *Standard* makes itself responsible. These shipments of Welsh coal run into the hundreds of thousands of tons, and in at least one instance the price paid was $27.50 per ton for a consignment of 10,000 tons.

THE BEAR THINKS OF HIBERNATING, BUT THE LOCALITY IS NOT SAFE.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The charters and bills of lading are invariably made out for some neutral port, but many of these vessels have failed to put in at the destination given in the ship's papers. Such are the alleged facts upon which the organ of the Welsh coal trade, *The Cardiff Journal of Commerce*, bases its view that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron was intended to undertake in good faith the long journey from the Baltic to the Far East. Since the outbreak of the war Russia, it is stated by well-informed English trade organs, has purchased the abnormally large quantity of over 1,400,000 tons of Welsh coal, about half or two-thirds of which was obtained through go-betweens.

The ambitious scale upon which this operation is planned, in view of the difficulties involved in the coaling of war-ships at sea, has filled the military experts of Europe with amazement. Says the London *Times*:

"The fuel supply must necessarily be enormous, whichever route be chosen for the voyage. A reasonable estimate for each battleship is from 5,000 to 6,000 tons, for the larger cruisers nearly as much as the lower figure named, and for the smaller cruisers at least 2,000 to 3,000. It is unlikely that any real attempt will be made to coal the bigger ships at sea, but, owing to the benevolent neutrality of some of the continental Powers, all difficulties in the way of providing a sufficiency of coal and of placing it on board the vessels during the voyage appear likely to be surmounted. Possibly also the use of oil fuel may be to some extent contemplated. No information on this point is forthcoming, but it is well known that furnaces designed originally for burning coal can be readily adapted to consume oil, and that the use of this species of fuel would simplify the operation of replenishing the bunkers, as oil can be easily transferred from tank vessels through flexible pipes even when the ships are at sea. As to the route to be taken in making such a voyage, this would probably depend very largely upon circumstances connected with the use of suitable ports and coaling-stations. The direct route through the Suez Canal from Kronstadt to Vladivostok is as nearly as possible for steamships 13,000 miles. But, the British ports of call being closed, a longer route, extending to some 15,000 miles, may possibly be preferred. It has been calculated that, everything being taken into consideration, a 12-knot speed would be the most economical for the squadron, in which case it might be expected to cover 2,000 miles a week, which, with the necessary stoppages, would put the date of arrival between eight and nine weeks from the date of departure."

It is highly improbable that the Russian Ministry of Marine contemplates an earlier date than about the midddle of next April for the arrival of the squadron in the vicinity of Vladivostok, according to the calculations of the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin). It points out that Vladivostok harbor will be practically ice-bound from the middle of next month until the early days of April. It ventures the prediction that, as the squadron draws nearer Asiatic waters, the plan of the Japanese to make an end of the siege of Port Arthur and descend upon Vladivostok will be in a fair way of execution. Much, therefore, we are reminded, depends upon the amount of Russia's coal supply along the routes open to Admiral Rozhdestvensky and also upon the facilities for coaling at his disposal. The notion that large battle-ships can not be coaled satisfactorily at sea is scouted by the military expert of the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, who understands that Russia has been experimenting with a newly invented system, differing from all previous devices for coaling on blue water. The results, according to this authority, have proved very satisfactory. "Nevertheless," remarks the *Kölnische Zeitung*, "the difficulties in the way of coaling the squadron are, from the technical standpoint alone, as great as the strategical difficulties presented by the naval campaign to be thus inaugurated."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DARDANELLES CRISIS AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

AN alleged secret agreement between Russia and Turkey, of comparatively recent but uncertain date, and virtually abdicating in favor of St. Petersburg that nominal control over the Dardanelles which diplomatic conventions assign to Constantinople, harrows the London press with anxiety. Count Lamsdorff, on behalf of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is believed to have admitted the existence of the mysterious Russo-Turkish accord in recent correspondence between Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and the Czar's capital. The London *News*, scornful of Mr. Balfour's capacity in the field of world politics, insists that everybody is cognizant of the secret agreement save His Britannic Majesty's Government only. But Mr. Balfour is only too well aware of the fact, it would seem from *The St. James's Gazette* (London), and it is a source of growing anxiety to him, inasmuch as Russia has resolved to pass her Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles. Such a step would impress Japan with the importance of her alliance with Great Britain, an alliance to which she would at once appeal, no doubt, and one more crisis will have been added to the goodly number of acute situations with which the war is overwhelming the world. *The Westminster Gazette* (London), extricating its ideas from the maze of treaties of 1841, 1856, and 1871, which form an international agreement that "no ship of war belonging to a foreign Power shall be permitted to pass into the Dardanelles while the Porte is at peace," arrives at these conclusions:

"Supposing the treaty to be broken, what is the remedy? The first word is with the Sultan, whose 'ancient rule' has been broken. But supposing that the Sultan connives at the breach or that he has made his protest and been overborne by *force majeure*, what then? Has each of the signatory Powers a separate right of protest, and have they all a joint and several responsibility, or can the protest

only be made by the Powers in concert? Russia, apparently, is inclined to put forward the doctrine that the 'European principle' can only be enforced by a European concert, and that separate Powers have no separate remedy. The question is academic in one sense, since any Power can, if it chooses, make its protest and enforce it by declaring war; but in estimating the possibility of a diplomatic protest and the answer likely to be made, it is important to be sure of the formal ground. So far as we are concerned it has to be borne in mind that we have hitherto sought rather to limit than to extend our separate responsibility in this matter. Thus, in a protocol to the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, Lord Salisbury said 'on behalf of England that the obligations of her Britannic Majesty relating to the closing of the straits do not go farther than an engagement with the Sultan to respect in this matter his Majesty's independent determination in conformity with the spirit of existing treaties.' Thus defined, our engagement is to 'respect,' not necessarily to defend, the rights of the Sultan.

"Finally, the question occurs, What is the position of Japan in this matter? The answer is that she is not a signatory to the treaties barring the passage of the Dardanelles, and has no legal right of protest against their infraction except on the ground that the infraction of any treaty is a wrong. It has been suggested in some quarters that if Turkey either permitted or failed to prevent the passage of Russian war-ships she would have violated neutrality and have become in law a belligerent Power on the side of Russia—the consequence of which would be that our treaty with Japan would compel us to intervene on the side of the Japanese. This seems to us far-fetched. Turkey would plead that she could not be made a belligerent against her will on the ground of a proceeding which she was powerless to prevent. In the improbable event of an attempt by Russia to force her war-ships through the Dardanelles, the duty of preventing her would devolve upon the Powers who are signatories to the treaties. Failing their effective intervention, it would then be purely a question of policy for us—a question whether our own interests or our moral obligations to Japan compelled us to interfere single-handed."

A BLOW TO GREAT BRITAIN IN TIBET.

A SEQUEL to the adventures of that intrepid hunter of lamas, Colonel Younghusband, is now announced. The stern bleakness of Tibetan plain and mountain, the pitiless ice and frost of winter, and home-coming man's struggle with Asiatic nature in her malignant mood give the prevailing atmosphere in these fresh chapters of the colonel's history. But the theme is not wholly original. The mysterious disappearance of a still more mysterious adventurer from nowhere, accompanied in his flight by the young ruler of the secluded land in which the crafty alien has attained power, is a familiar motif. As for the background, with its glimpses of Buddhist hordes sweeping down from Mongolian fastnesses to the rescue of the wandering Grand Lama, its agitated political circles in St. Petersburg and London, its infinity of mandarin intrigue in Peking, European organs find all this as fructifying as the Nile.

The characters, too, are all effective. They have impressed themselves upon London journals profoundly. There is our old friend, the Amban, China's official representative in Tibet, whose omission to sign the treaty now in the Foreign Office at Simla seems to London organs to require an explanation. The Amban's plea that he had no authority from Peking to sign the document is translated into hollow mockery of the colonel. In the Te Rinpoche, on the other hand, there is no guile. "A benign and cultured priest," the London *Mail* calls him. "During the negotiations he proved himself the most courteous and reasonable of the Lamas." This credit, however, really belongs to the hierarch of Tashe-Lhunpo, says the London *Times*. This lama as "the glorious teacher," is a perpetual reincarnation of "the boundless light," in which capacity he has been recognized as pontifically sovereign by Colonel Younghusband. This was a false, if not dangerous, move, according to that observant organ of the Berlin Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung*:

"It would, indeed, be a serious underestimate of the political capacity of the Dalai Lama to assume that his flight from the 'holy city' is equivalent to a renunciation of temporal and spiritual rule in Tibet. Such a thing as that he has certainly not intended. His departure indicates, on the contrary, that he means to arouse resistance in the land in order that he may step forth at the suitable moment. It is significant that among his followers is a secretive Russian, concerning whose personality much obscurity prevails, concerning whom it remains unknown when he first made his appearance in Lhasa or what plans he is carrying out. But in any event it may be taken for granted that his presence is no mere accident and that the confidence reposed in him by the Dalai Lama has special reasons to justify it. As is well known, the ruler of the monastic nation hitherto had made various concessions to the empire of the Czar, the details of which have not become known, but which, nevertheless, must be regarded as important and as directed against the English. The negotiations carried on in the summer of 1902 between the embassy of the Dalai Lama and Count Lamsdorff (Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs) remain so secret that it has still to be ascertained whether a representative of the Czar was to take up residence in Lhasa as a means of cementing further relations. Yet it is impossible to see why that was not intended, why one of the Czar's diplomatists was not to be received. It would then become clear that the Russian who now accompanies the ruler of Tibet in his wanderings is entrusted with an important political mission.

"As things stand at present it is a matter of indifference whether the Dalai Lama enjoys the protection of Russia or not. As long as the war with Japan lasts, no one in St. Petersburg will undertake anything that might lead to a conflict with England over Tibet."

Colonel Younghusband's task in Tibet may, in fact, have to be done all over again, thinks the French Foreign Office organ, the Paris *Temps*:

"Already, from all directions, indications are multiplying which seem to attest the fragility of the work accomplished at such great expense, and to foretell the necessity of a coming recommencement. It is asked what will become of the treaty when an end is once made of the pressure which wrung signature from recalcitrant authorities.

"This instrument does not omit to lend itself to certain chicaneries more serious, perhaps, than may appear at first sight. The Grand Lama did not sign it. It was in vain that he left his great seal behind him. No authentic commission authorized the use of it. No one knows precisely what is the real, constitutional competence of the personages of more or less exalted rank who took it upon themselves to affix their signatures to this document. Who would venture to assert that the devious diplomacy of a monastic Power has not in reserve tricks by means of which it may recall so many concessions and that, in any event, it may not be enough for the Grand Lama to turn about and to resume the plenitude of his supernatural powers in order to take all value from an act concluded without him, or even against him? . . . . . .

"The empire of the Czars could not tolerate that a rival Power, by constituting a protectorate over Tibet for itself, should pretend to impose upon Tibet an absolute rupture of all relations with the outside world. Russia could only regard with an unfriendly eye the stipulation of a war indemnity which can not be met, at least within the time imposed, and which can only serve as a pretext for the occupation of a portion of Tibetan territory.

"China herself, who has lent her aid to an arrangement from which she hoped, for the moment, a certain renewal of prestige for her Ambans, will not fail to become aware of the thorn she has fastened into her own side.

"According to a school which has its disciples in England, there would be comprehension of a Tibet equally closed to all the Powers or a Tibet equally open to all. What can not be admitted is a Tibet closed to some, open to others."

Great Britain has practically annexed Tibet according to authoritative continental European press comment. The more or less official *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), not over-friendly to Russia, interprets the Younghusband treaty thus:

"Tibet is to be restricted in her relations with other Powers. These restrictions consist in the fact that it is forbidden to the Tibetans to diminish their territory or the independence of their Government in any manner in favor of any other Power, and that

it is forbidden them, without the express consent of England, to build, with the aid of another Power, railways, roads, or telegraph lines, or to allow mines to be opened or worked with the aid of any other Power. England has thus secured to herself in Tibet a political and economic position of privilege to the exclusion of all foreign competition, a position protected by military Power inasmuch as for the next three years—and even longer if the indemnity be not paid by that time—English troops are to hold the Chumbi Valley, the gateway into Tibet, and that all forts between the Indian frontier and Gyangtse must be destroyed.

"With this treaty in his pocket, Colonel Younghusband, who has conducted the negotiations, and General MacDonald, commander of the troops, are to leave the capital with their little army, after they have assured themselves that the fugitive Dalai Lama has lost his former power. At least, they seem to be assured to this effect so far as existing conditions make it possible. The Chinese Government, which poses as the suzerain over the priestly nation, but which has not been able to exercise this protectorate for a long time, as the English expedition itself sufficiently proves, has declared the Dalai Lama to have forfeited his spiritual primacy and has set up in his place his rival, the Tashe Lama of Shigatze. . . .

"Uneasy as the Chinese Government may feel at this success of England, the dissatisfaction in Russia is even greater. It had been assumed in Russia, of recent years, that the Alpine region of middle Asia, which so carefully secluded itself from India and England, would trustfully attach itself to the Russian Empire, which also has millions of Buddhists among its subjects."

But not one London organ which has the least sympathy with the Balfour Government will accept such continental criticism. The conservative London *Standard* expresses its view in phrases typical of the British attitude:

"In refraining from leaving at the capital of Tibet any emblem or token of our political supremacy, and in undertaking to restore the entire territory when the subsidiary conditions are fulfilled, we have acted on the policy that nothing in the shape of a Protectorate would be established, and that there should be no absorption of Tibetan soil. Nevertheless, certain of our foreign critics detect, in the instrument signed by the representatives of the people, an acknowledgment of something equivalent in substance, if not in form, to a suzerainty. The reference is, of course, to the express undertaking that without our consent there shall be no alienation of territory to any foreign Power. If it be argued that it is the distinct and emphatic purpose of the settlement to assert for Great Britain an exclusive right to exercise influence—as against the pretensions of other external states—there need be no hesitation in admitting that this was in fact the main reason for the despatch of the mission. Whether the entanglements of Russia in the Far East facilitated our task by preventing the departments on the Neva from supporting the intrigues which had been on foot in Lhasa, it is not to the point to inquire. We had no wish to interfere ourselves; but we could not tolerate the intervention of others. It is satisfactory to find that some at least of the Russian journals frankly admit the propriety of our proceedings and acquiesce in the outcome as a contribution to peaceful relations. Far from ignoring or impairing the claims of China to maintain and render effectual her traditional suzerainty, it has been the good fortune of Colonel Younghusband to enlist the good offices of the ambassador accredited by the court of Peking, and to carry with him the approval of that dignitary in the negotiations. Lord Curzon is entitled to retort, on those who charged him with indifference to Chinese susceptibilities, that he has reestablished the *prestige* of the dragon throne in the Buddhist capital, where allegiance had almost ceased to be professed."

With the freedom in discussing international events which contrasts so strongly with its censored reserve in alluding to domestic affairs, the Russian press makes candid allusions to the Tibetan episode. "Tibet," complains the pan-Slav and uncompromising *Sviet* (St. Petersburg), "is closed to Russia and open only to Great Britain." It ventures to recall its own dire prophecies of what would happen if Colonel Younghusband got very far into the land of the lamas, and it declares that the standing of Russia has been lowered. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) foretells embarrassments for the English, and says Russia will prepare herself for the future. But the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), which makes unexpectedly friendly observations regarding England from time to time, says that even a British protectorate over Tibet is not necessarily prejudicial to Russia. Yet the *Russ* (St. Petersburg), a newspaper hitherto friendly to Great Britain and known to expound grand ducal opinion of a cosmopolitan kind, has made the Tibetan treaty a basis for attacks upon British good faith. England, it says, forced a treaty upon the lamas which she knew they would be unable to observe, thus laying the foundation of a future policy of interference. The announcement that there is no prospect of full payment of the indemnity for seventy-five years to come has caused further Russian press criticism of Great Britain. That Power is suspected of an intention to occupy territory for that long period.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DURING THE PAUSE.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

COMFORT.

"Even if Japan cuts off a head of the Russian eagle, the bird has another with a powerful beak."

—*La Caricature* (Paris).

GENERAL KUTUSOFF.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE HUMOR OF A BUSINESS MAN.

OLD GORGON GRAHAM. By George Horace Lorimer. Cloth, 308 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE strictly American brand of humor which marked George Horace Lorimer's first book "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son," has lost none of its dry pungency, aromatic humanity, and cleverly affected vulgarity, in this second installment of the letters. Old Gorgon is "onto" his fellow man thoroughly. If he wrote on airships or hens, or directed his trigly barbed shafts at trappists, chorus-girls, or pearl-divers, one feels that the result would be much the same. The same penetration, experience, and judgment, and the same kindliness, which is at the base of the best humor, would be displayed, no matter what the subject.

There is no reason why this second licking into shape of the younger Graham by his unctuously oracular sire should not be as great a success as the first. The temptation to quote bountifully is hard to resist. Old Gorgon is not wise only; he is epigrammatic, a very Rochefoucauld for finding a jewel in a toad's head, and bestowing it upon the world in an exquisite setting supplied from his own head. But La Rochefoucauld is aristocratically impersonal: Old Gorgon is democratically genial.

One small exception may be noted in the elder Graham's almost faultless good sense and tact. To be funny or flippant about things which touch upon religion is always in bad taste. A certain levity of tone in these matters, which is a low form of pleasantry at best, is "Old Gorgon Graham's" one weak point, and he is too completely excellent otherwise to permit its continuance. To get funny over the temperature of Hell savors of the circus clown.

GEORGE HORACE LORIMER.

Mr. Lorimer's manner of crystallizing into a glittering phrase something that has existed as knowledge in thousands of his readers is one potent element in his charm. He tells of giving up a hundred to his son's college friend, Clarence, who "touched" the old gentleman at Carlsbad, after an illuminating study in theoretical mathematics as worked out on the green at Monte Carlo. It was typical of "Old Gorgon" to give up the hundred, thereby honoring his son's letter of introduction and to transfer the amount to his son's account as an object-lesson in business to Pierrepont. He writes that breezy young man: "I've usually found that these quick, glad borrowers are slow, sad payers. And when a fellow tells you that it *hurts* him to have to borrow, you can bet that the thought of having to pay is going to tie him up into a bow-knot of pain."

Old Gorgon, apropos of letters of introduction, hands out a whole string of neat conclusions. "Giving a note of introduction is simply lending your name with a man as collateral, and if he's no good you can't have the satisfaction of redeeming your indorsement even: and you're discredited. . . . I reckon that the devil invented the habit of indorsing notes and giving letters to catch the fellows he couldn't reach with whisky and gambling."

Altogether, "Old Gorgon" is as good in these "More Letters" as in his first batch. He could hardly be better. May he never lack a well-cut quill from which to scatter wisdom on Pierrepont and his multitude of twin-brothers in the world.

DOUBLE HARNESS—SEPARATE GAITS.

DOUBLE HARNESS. By Anthony Hope. Cloth, 410 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. HAWKINS might have appropriately changed his *nom de plume* as well as his style and his attitude in this latest work, "Double Harness." The theme is matrimony and the job-lot of mismated men and women he depicts would more appropriately be written about by Anthony Despair. This novel does not mark any advance in Mr. Hawkins. "The Dolly Dialogues" were the perfection of piquant sauciness; the "Prisoner of Zenda," and the next of kin, "Rupert of Hentzau," touched blithesome romance; "Tristram of Blent" was full of pleasant invention. Now, when the sprightly penman has taken unto himself a wife, he must needs discourse of the married state, at least of people unhappy in it. There is not much romance here and we miss his former lightness of touch, gay picturing, and buoyancy. "Double Harness" is like a tract on the dangers of marriage, tho it is not a very new indictment of that long-established institution.

Mr. Hawkins "presents" Mr. and Mrs. Grantly Imason, whose falling out seems rather needless, and in the end they get together again. In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Courtland it is the lady who must be blamed, for she had a temper that called for solitary confinement. Mr. and Mrs. John Fanshawe got on well enough together as long as the money held out. Mr. and Mrs. Selford are rather a sloppy, "tiffish" couple, with a sharp-eyed gossip of a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Raymore are the only twain at all harmonious; but to make up for this they have a son who has stolen money. The most interesting and consistent character in the book is a bachelor, Frank Caylesham, who is a most philosophic sinner and an easy-going worldling. There is also a bundle of bourgeois excellence in fat, Mrs. Mumples, whose husband is "doing time" for a murderous assault. She awaits his release with the most devoted wifely affection. The greatest enjoyment to be derived from the book lies in the contemplation of other people's misfortunes, which, La Rochefoucauld says, always gives us pleasure. After having his spans break and kick over the traces, Mr. Hawkins usually brings them together again, and if there is a moral it is a nebulous and unhappy one.

ANTHONY HOPE.

Beyond a study of this general matrimonial infelicity, there is no special story. "Double Harness" is a little like Thackeray in suggestion of realism, but the malcontents are not specially interesting, and Mr. Hawkins's psychologizing is not as light nor so true as that of "The Dolly Dialogues."

AN INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Herbert L. Osgood, Ph.D., Professor of History in Columbia University. Cloth, 2 vols., 8vo. pp. 578, 490. Price, $5 net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is pioneer work in the domain of early American institutional history, designed to exhibit in outline the development of English colonization on its political and administrative side; while, at the same time, it is a study of the origin of English-American political institutions. These two volumes are concerned wholly with the American side of the subject. Another volume is to follow which will treat of the beginnings of imperial administration and control, discussing the British side.

Constitutional histories of the United States have been written, but no one, until now, has undertaken to produce an institutional history of the American colonies. The corporate colonies of New England were practically commonwealths and developed with scarcely any recognition of the sovereignty of England; they founded a confederation without the consent of the home Government. Of the proprietary provinces the earliest were initiated by trading companies resident in England, and at the outset joint management of land and trade was a prominent characteristic of their policy. But this soon passed away and left a body of free tenants. Before the close of the seventeenth century, however, all the colonies of this type had suffered temporary eclipse, and nearly all had disappeared. Royal provinces had taken their place; and this was the most important and significant transition in American history previously to the colonial revolt.

American colonial history, studied from the institutional standpoint, is not limited or narrow in its bearings: "The issues with which it is connected," says Dr. Osgood, "affect deeply the history of the world at large." It is the record of the beginnings of English-American institutions; it leads outward in two direction—toward the history of the greatest of federal republics, and toward the later and freer development of the greatest of commercial empires.

The colonists were, to a great extent, cut off from Europe. Intercourse between one colony and another was more difficult and less common than it was between adjacent counties in England; journeys were more easily made by water than by land, and were undertaken by few except seamen, traders, and officials. There were no newspapers or newsletters, no system of couriers or postal service. Their few schools or books had taught them little or nothing about their own environment. The knowledge possessed by individuals was crude and rudimentary, and their sympathies were correspondingly narrow. The interests of the moment, of the town, the neighborhood, the family, the individual, absorbed the colonist's attention. In New England, local and sectional religious interests furnished all additional matters for consideration.

There was far less of social inequality in the colonies than in the old countries; the "proprietor" could scarcely hope that an aristocracy would develop to support his power; with his hundreds of thousands of acres, he was often land poor; he had none of the dignity which pertains to the office and person of a king; he too was a subject, and inviolability attached to his person in no higher degree than it did to any of his class in England. The church could demand for him only the

respect which attaches to magistracy. And in all this we discover the causes and tendencies which facilitated the democratizing of the American province—which made the process shorter, and more sure of ultimate success, than in the European kingdom. But it required the entire colonial period of our history, and a revolution at its close, to complete this course of development and transform the province into the democratic commonwealth. A transformation which, in the case of the "corporate colony," was virtually effected by a single act, required for its completion in the province a century and a half.

In the first century of American history the foundations of American liberty were laid, and American institutions, both local and colonial, were fashioned, bearing in a large sense that stamp of independence and self-sufficiency which was the natural mark of the remoteness and isolation of the colonies.

BETTER THAN ITS TITLE.

WHOSOEVER SHALL OFFEND. By F. Marion Crawford. Cloth, 388 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

MR. CRAWFORD has the Antæan quality that when his foot is on his adopted soil of Italy a new vigor courses through his pen, and his characters stand out with a good deal of semblance of life. In particular, his Italian peasants have something of the quality of Balzac's peasants in their capacity to do, their incapacity to speak. In the book before us, Ercole and his daughter Regina are characters of this type. They stand out vividly as real personages, not built according to formulæ, but acting with that unexpectedness which characterizes living personages. Few of the other characters of the book are so vital, but the villain develops interesting traits throughout, till, from a colorless parasite, he reaches an almost tragic intensity in the last pages of the book. Similar development of character is found in the hero, who at last finds his moral manhood after being led on almost to his death by the wiles of his stepfather. Altogether, this is one of the best specimens of Mr. Crawford's well-known manner which has come before us of recent years, and there is something almost masterly in the way in which he develops his plot behind the scenes. Yet the reader feels somewhat cheated by the absence of any hints of the lines of development. We like to be set guessing, even if we can not solve the riddle.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

The only thing against which any serious complaint can be made is the title of the book. It seems doubtful taste to use Biblical tags for the title of a novel altogether secular, and at times not quite suitable for persons below the years of discretion.

AN OLD THEME WEAKLY HANDLED.

VERGILIUS, A Tale of the Coming of Christ. By Irving Bacheller. 278 pp. Price, $1.35. Harper & Brothers, New York.

THERE is one thing that may be said in approval of Mr. Irving Bacheller's latest novel, "Vergilius": it is short, and the mechanical construction, due to the publishers, is excellent. "Eben Holden," "D'ri and I," and "Darrell of the Blessed Isles," previous novels of Mr. Bacheller, had some merit, and the first named enjoyed a "popular" success that gave its author a profitable vogue. "Vergilius" will add nothing to his reputation, and there is slight reason to suppose that it can be even a pecuniary success. It is hard to believe that Mr. Bacheller put anything like his worthiest effort into this futile book, which awakens in the critic a sentiment very close to irritation.

IRVING BACHELLER.

This dissatisfaction is the more pronounced because the theme is associated with so momentous and serious a thing as the coming of Christ. The advent of Christianity and the changes wrought in a pagan world by its new and wonderful teachings have been utilized by several novelists so brilliantly that this ineffective treatment shows palely by contrast. "Ben Hur," "Fabiola," "Dion and the Sibyls," as well as several novels of to-day, put this superficial and inadequate treatment of that period in "Vergilius" to shame.

"Vergilius" is a young Roman officer who has fallen in love with a patrician Roman girl, also beloved by the son of Herod. They all eventually get to the East, and "Vergilius" is led to inquiries about the wonderful "King" who is said to have appeared. In the end he finds him and weds the maid. The development of this rather slight narrative is very halting, while the atmosphere, characters, and conversation, despite a thin classical veneer, by no means recall the color and quality of the period. The note is cheaply modern, and the attempt at vivifying those ancient days a failure.

The character study of Augustus, if one may dignify Mr. Bacheller's attempt at portrayal of that distinguished Roman by such a term, is provocative of mild amusement. This certainly is not the Augustus who has come down through the ages until he struck Mr. Bacheller's pen. Here he is a blend of morose mystic and eccentric; and it is difficult to fancy the imperial friend of Mæcenas in that light. Horace could hardly have addressed to such an emperor his stately and exalted odes.

Were this novel published anonymously, one would have credited it to the pen of some college sophomore with more ambition than ability. Mr. Bacheller's reputation demands something better than this, and hence the suspicion of perfunctoriness in the execution of the book must needs rise in the reader's mind.

To summarize, "Vergilius" is a poor, unimportant, and uninteresting novel, which would deserve summary dismissal were it not for its author's name.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF A GREAT SOLDIER.

RECOLLECTIONS AND LETTERS OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. By his son, Captain Robert E. Lee. Cloth, 461 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THERE has been more than one life of General Lee written, and many memoirs exist of a soldier who, in the opinion of some European experts, was the greatest commander in the civil war. His merits as a military tactician have been sufficiently discussed, but the picture of a great personality needs the inner and domestic side of life to be revealed in order to convey a completely truthful impression. Generals are not all uniform, warhorse, battle, and bivouac. A man is most truthfully revealed among his children and intimate friends. The trials and disappointments of adversity are also tests of character. The son of General Lee has happily shown his father as he was at home, in his relations to his wife and family, as well as in his civil employment after the war was ended. What strikes the reader of these recollections more than anything else is the naturalness and simplicity of Lee. North or South, he was a genuine American, as was proved by his calm acceptance of the arbitrament of war, his adaptability to the new order of things, his thorough loyalty to the Government as reestablished. He even became president of a college and was successful in his new career. Fancy Marlborough or Wellington retiring to the rank of Master of Baliol, or Dean of Christ Church! The sweetness, dignity, and generosity of Lee's character are as apparent in the latter part of his life as in the days when he was looked up to with hope and confidence as the commander of an army. All these traits are revealed in the letters here published by his son, in which we have not discovered a trace of personal rancor, bitterness, or repining. Certainly the correspondence of Lee, as far as we know it, is, in this respect, unexampled in history.

CAPTAIN ROBERT E. LEE.

ANOTHER AWAKENING ORIENTAL NATION.

THE KINGDOM OF SIAM. Edited by A. Cecil Carter, M.A., Secretary General of the Royal Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition 1904. Cloth, 280 pp. Price, $2.00 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SIAM, "The Land of the White Elephant," "The Country of the Tai"—*i.e.*, the Free—is one of the most interesting of those territories of the Far East which is becoming gradually and spontaneously occidentalized. Siam has happily been brought to an apprehension of Western civilization not through the tyranny of a sanguinary and unscrupulous proconsul from the West, as has been too often the case in the annals of Eastern nations, but by the free, peaceful, and elevating influences of the trader, the teacher, and, to some extent, the Christian missionary. The opening of the Suez Canal crowned the results of commercial treaties, and Siam, whose independence has been guaranteed by both French and English neighbors, has been expanding quietly in foreign trade, and the arts of peace and war, until at present she promises to be as much an Occidental nation as Spain in the time of Marcus Aurelius was a Roman nation. The present volume gives, under nineteen headings, a complete, tho sometimes meager, summary of her present

condition. The information is furnished by high officials in different departments of the government service and is therefore perfectly reliable. The scientific and statistical facts thus communicated are most valuable and interesting. Nothing so complete as "A General Description of Siam by the Director-General of the Royal Survey Department" has yet reached the general public, while the accounts of the royal family, the administration, the judiciary, education, history, and antiquities of Siam are admirable, tho brief, and will be new to many readers. The work is illustrated with over sixty photographic reproductions and equipped with an index.

CHARACTER STUDIES.

SABRINA WARHAM. By Laurence Housman. Cloth, pp. xi + 439. Price, $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

MR. HOUSMAN has hitherto been known chiefly as a poet of a somewhat minor order, and as the most probable claimant for the rights of authorship in "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." His new book is almost his first serious attempt at that amalgam of plot and character which we call novel. As regards his plot on the present occasion, it is familiar to readers of Charles Reade—a fickle man married more or less legally to two women. This is worked out with some skill, tho the *dénouement* is rather of the Gordian type, and the fickle hero and one of the women are removed by drowning—an easy death and an easy solution.

The character drawing is of a somewhat less conventional type. The heroine is not altogether successful. She lives most of her life in two dimensions, but scarcely ever reaches the solidity of the real world. But the real hero of the book, and best character in it, is David Lorry, whose presentation is somewhat primitive and inevitable. He stands out clear-cut, in high relief. His father is also real and living, and several of the minor characters share this rare qualification. Altogether a notable performance which only narrowly escapes being a rounded work of art.

A CLUSTER OF PETTICOAT ROMPS.

THE MADIGANS. By Miriam Michelson. Cloth, 361 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

MISS MICHELSON, the young Californian who made a hit with "In the Bishop's Carriage," has followed it up by this other book, "The Madigans." She probably "created" the peculiar family of six girls, a maiden aunt, and a father who is a widower and who is considerably disgruntled that all his children are of the feminine gender. When the sixth made its appearance and failed to be a son, he vindictively destroyed the cradle which had never rocked a male offspring.

MIRIAM MICHELSON.

The ten papers, in which there is no sequence of action, deal with the doings of this parlous half-dozen "tomboys," for they are all that, even down to the infant Frances, aged four. The oldest, Kate, is fifteen. The family lives in a Virginia City mining-camp, near Mount Davidson, but description of scenery figures slightly in the story. Children are rather to the front in recent literature, and that would appear to account in a measure for "The Madigans." Mrs. Wiggins proved with "Rebecca" how amusingly a child may be presented to adult readers.

Miss Michelson is not too spontaneous nor too infectious in the mirth-provoking qualities of her carefully elaborated girl romps, tho the truth of them, in great part, impresses the reader. After Kate, the oldest, come successively Irene (nicknamed "Split," because of "a gymnastic feat which no other Madigan, however athletic, could accomplish half so successfully"); Cecilia, who was styled "Sissy"; Bessie and Florence, twins, shortened into "Bep" and "Tom"; and lastly Frances, called "Frank."

There is a flavor of determined purpose in the humor of "The Madigans," and the assortment of it afforded by the six girls is too conscientious a distribution of "types" to be very convincing, tho mildly entertaining. It does not materially enhance the reputation of the author of "In the Bishop's Carriage."

A STORY WITH FOUR AUTHORS.

THE AFFAIR AT THE INN. By Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Findlater, Jane Findlater, and Allan McAulay. Illustrated. Cloth, 220 pp. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS little story is something out of the ordinary in the way of collaboration. There are as many authors of this book as there are people in it. Each author has a character for which she or he is wholly responsible, this being a case of "mixed" collaboration. Thus the story is a composite of the ideas of four people, both in the conception of the plot and characters and in the actual narration of events. While these attempts at copartner cooking usually spoil the broth, in the present case there has been no such disastrous result. The story hangs together well, the interest never flags, and narration is so smooth that you wonder whether the unifying touch of some one hand has not finally recast the whole.

It is a saucy tale. The heroine, for whom, it is needless to say, Mrs. Wiggin stands sponsor, is a whole-souled American girl who is traveling with her asthmatic mother. As the sound of languages which she can not understand makes the poor mamma nervous, their choice for foreign countries is somewhat limited. When the story opens, Virginia and her mamma, having exhausted nearly all of the show-places of the British Isles, have come to Dartmoor, in Devonshire. Here come an English invalid with her meek and long-suffering traveling companion, and Sir Archibald Maxwell Mackenzie, a Scottish nobleman and something of a misogynist. On the crest of the wild moor which Blackmore and Hardy have made their theme, this little company have settled at the Grey Tor Inn. Here the comedy begins.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

While others are but stock figures, Virginia and Sir Archibald are really enjoyable. The heroine is a decidedly modern person, even for an American girl, and it happens that she takes a lively interest in the sole man of the party, not for his title, but because he is perverse and stubborn, does not understand and will not notice her, and because he has a motor-car. One would hardly think the Dartmoor an ideal place for motoring, and so it turns out. But since true love never did run smooth, it was hardly to be expected that the motor-car would do so, for the motor and love came to be inseparable. All through the story Virginia is the same. Clever, bright, and spirited, she keeps one ever in a good humor by her sprightly remarks, some of which poke good-natured fun at English ways and characteristics. Sir Archibald, while of not so mercurial a temperament, is likewise good company, and the time never hangs on the reader's hands. Altogether, it is a remarkably jolly little tale, well told and entertaining.

TOLSTOY IN DRAMA.

PLAYS: THE POWER OF DARKNESS, THE FIRST DISTILLER, FRUITS OF CULTURE. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Louise and Aylmer Maude. Cloth, 250 pp. Price, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE most important of plays gathered within this volume is, undoubtedly, "The Power of Darkness; or, If a Claw is Caught the Bird is Lost," a drama in five acts. This play has been acted in most European countries, and while perusing it the sympathetic reader is likely to find himself haunted by a regret that it has not been presented as yet on any English-speaking stage, for in it may be discerned, even more clearly than in Tolstoy's stories, the insistent moral purpose that dominates the author. The personages that are held up in the lime-light—queer, mental, and moral twists that crop out so abundantly from Russian literature—are seen in clearer relief than they appear amid the more prolix movement of a novel. That strong intermingling of religious depth, coupled with a density of physical brutality which at once puzzles, interests, and repels English readers, is in this drama presented with strangely vivid effect.

LEO TOLSTOY.

All the personages of the play are Russian peasants—the unadulterated Slav element from which so much is hoped in the future development of "Holy Russia." A rustic Lothario brings to shame successively three women. Egged on by his mother, he connives at the slow murder of an old man by his buxom wife and then for lucre's sake marries the woman. Throughout all, he has apparently no sense of the crimes he is committing and acts the rôle of one who feels that others only are to blame for coming under power of his fascination. The manner in which the author works up to the climax and brings to light the latent good in the man, through the horror attendant upon his realization that he has murdered a feeble new-born babe—his own—reveals a marvelous insight in the violently awakened workings of an undeveloped soul. The force of the man's penitence is in powerful contrast with the easy ignorance of his

sorrow. The transition from a devil-may-care buoyancy that considers nothing beyond its own amusement to a remorse that sweeps all before it and takes all blame upon itself, even to the open confession that clears all the others from complicity in his acts, discloses heights and depths of Russian temperament apart and beyond anything we may witness in our own more sophisticated civilization. We find ourselves appalled at the revelation of how remote from the world we live in is the Russian peasant nature; how steeped it is in the paganism of the dim past. The religion he so devoutly believes in never rises above what the modern world regards as gross superstition; and yet we may be haunted at times by a consciousness that this dense Russian nature is far richer and deeper than our own. In other words, and despite critical discernment and innate dislike, it is possible to lapse into a strange sort of admiration for this clumsy, half-dormant, typically Russian soul, and all because of the untilled wealth it only half reveals.

"The First Distiller" is evidently little more than a skit, which the author himself took lightly. It might in brief be dubbed a bit of symbolism, showing Tolstoy's way of looking at the devil's manner of playing with humanity.

"The Fruits of Culture" is, on the other hand, as valuable in its way as is the first-named tragedy, for it discloses Tolstoy in a rôle in which few look to see him disport himself—in the rôle of a humorist. In depicting the effects of culture upon varied types of people, he shows himself a genuine master of humor, a humor outlined broadly yet subtle in effect. He aims, however, at something more than humor, his purpose being to expose the crudities and absurdities of modern spiritualism. He holds that a spirit can not be discerned or proved by means of the five senses, and that this fact in itself shows the futility of spirit materialization.

THE ADROIT PHILANDERINGS OF A ROYAL SPINSTER.

THE COURTSHIPS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. A HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS NEGOTIATIONS FOR HER MARRIAGE. By Martin Hume, author of "The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots." Revised edition, with new chapters. Cloth, 8vo, 404 pp. McClure, Phillips & Co.

AS editor of the Calendars of Spanish state papers, Mr. Hume commends himself at once to the consideration of his readers as a political historian. It has been his duty to consider carefully, in chronological order, a formidable mass of diplomatic documents of the time of Elizabeth, "in which are reflected, almost from day to day, the continually shifting aspects of political affairs, and the ever-changing attitudes of the Queen and her ministers in dealing with them." He had been struck with the failure of most historians of the time to interpret adequately the seemingly perverse fickleness of the greatest sovereign who ever occupied the British throne; and he arrived at the conclusion that the best, if not the only, way by which a just appreciation could be formed of the fixity of purpose and the consummate statecraft which underlay her apparent levity, was "to follow in close detail the changing circumstances and combinations which prompted the bewildering mutability of her policy."

As to the actual relations existing between the Queen and certain of her favorites, Mr. Hume, as a political historian, regards these as of minor consideration, since the national results of the courtships described depended rather upon the intrigue that prompted them than upon the real or feigned passion that was supposed to accompany them. "A study of the non-political philanderings, of which this book has little or nothing to say, tho useful in elucidating the personal character of the Queen, and perhaps in exposing her frailty, would throw but little light upon the subtle war of wits from which England, under her guidance, emerged the victor."

MARTIN HUME.

Mr. Hume is led to the conclusion that Elizabeth triumphed as much by her weakness as by her strength, and her bad qualities were as valuable to her as her good ones. Without Leicester, as a permanent matrimonial possibility to fall back upon, the endless negotiations with her amorous foreign princes would soon have become pointless and ineffectual; but for the follies of Mary Stuart, which led to that lady's downfall, the Roman Catholic party in England could never have been brought under subjection. Elizabeth's nimble shifting from side to side, her agile utilization of her sex, and her feminine love of admiration to provoke competing offers for her hand exhibit statesmanship as keen as it was unscrupulous. In many cases, neither the wooer nor the wooed was in earnest, and the courtship was merely a polite fiction to cover other objects.

When Elizabeth had reached her fiftieth year, and there were no more royal candidates for her hand who were entitled to consideration, the farce of marriage was played out. From the remote Ivan the Terrible, who had been dismissed with a gibe, to the youngest of the Valois, with whom she had played for years, every marriageable prince in Christendom had, in his turn, been paraded before her. The long juggle she had manipulated had resulted in such positive advantage to her country that she was, in any case, strong enough now to retire from the game. When she played her first card, in 1559, she was in hourly danger of being crushed by her own Catholic subjects, in alliance with one or the other of her great continental neighbors; she played her last card in 1583, with both of her rivals crippled and confounded, while she held the balance of peace and war in Europe in her own cunning hands.

But it was too much to expect a woman of Elizabeth's lively temperament, who had gained great ends and derived the keenest enjoyment from the amorous comedy, to abandon outright the sport that had brought her pleasure, profit, and power. Raleigh, Essex, Blount, Harrington, and the rest of her gallant gentlemen were still there to keep her hand in.

Queen Elizabeth's own proclamations of her spotless virginity were so continual and vociferous that their emphatic repetition, while doubtless serving her political purpose, positively aggravated the social obloquy that was directed upon her by malicious gossip current throughout Europe. "The people of her own day," says her present historian, "were in a much worse position than we are, for the lodgment of a sound opinion."

A SENTIMENTAL EXTRAVAGANZA.

THE MASTER'S VIOLIN. By Myrtle Reed. Cloth, 315 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

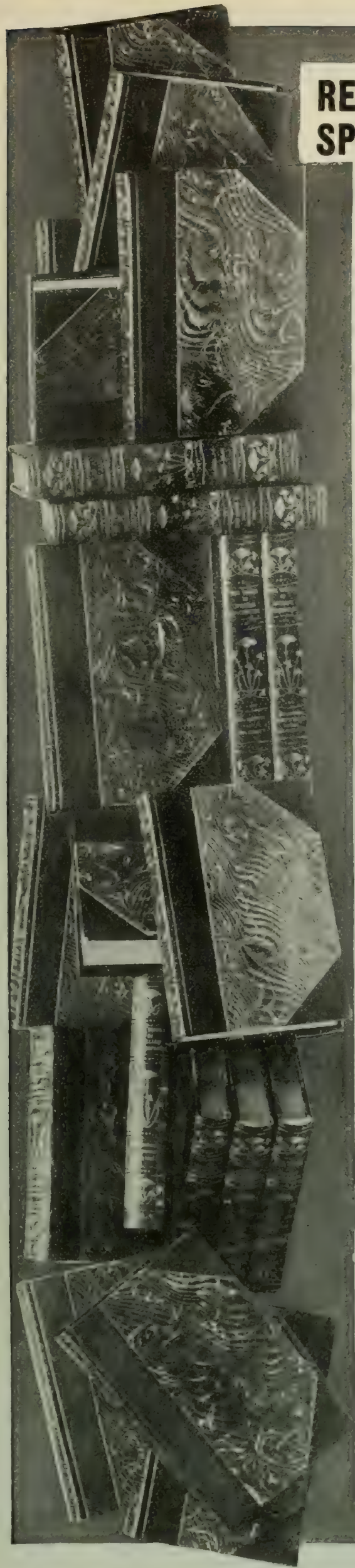
THE most remarkable thing about this piece of work is its style; and that is execrable. The plot is slight, and the characters do not obtrude themselves upon the reader's attention. Miss Reed herself takes the stage in all her literary frills and furbelows, and holds it with a vengeance. As a piece of "fine writing" there are few works equal to it.

MYRTLE REED.

The theme of the novel seems to be the development of the "soul" through suffering—not an unharrowed field of literary endeavor, and, like most of the author's previous work, it is extravagantly sentimental. Herr Kaufmann had his soul developed and then became "The Master" through the mental suffering induced by the fact that Margaret Field, the girl he loved, was forced by her mother to marry some one else; and Margaret's son, Lynn Irving, who became a pupil of "The Master," had a similar rebirth because Iris Temple, the object of his adoration, called him a mountebank and other uncomplimentary names. Finally "The Master" and Margaret, who had become a widow, are married; the young people make up, and an old Dr. Brinkerhoff, who is inserted in the story for some reason not intimated to the reader, and whose beloved dies of old age before he musters courage to declare his affections, marries "The Master's" sister just to make her happy. There is not much unity in the story, but when an awkward hiatus occurs, either the old master or the young master takes out the "Cremona" and plays "the adagio" soulfully. Once when Lynn played it he "quivered like an aspen-leaf in a storm."

Being very much overcharged with adjectives of a decidedly saccharine flavor, the story would be rather cloying were it not for the refreshing effect of some striking figures of speech. The following will give an idea of the brilliance of some of these word-jewels that glisten from almost every page: While walking in the garden one night, Iris mistook a cobweb in the moonlight for a "lost rainbow out in the night alone, like her." One evening, says Miss Reed, "the light of day shone only through the pinholes pricked in the curtain of night." At two different times during the progress of the story, the "moon rocked idly in the east," and "'The Master' stroked the brown breasts of the 'Cremona.'" When Margaret, "white to the lips with pain," knelt in the woods one day, and kissed the cross that Herr Kaufmann had erected to the sacred memory of their early love, the leaves fell about her "like telegrams from high places."

Sincerity in literature is as rare as it is in life, and the lack of it in books is as easily discerned as it is in persons. Perhaps absolute genuineness can not be expected in the ordinary novel, but such unbridled pretentiousness as is displayed in almost every page of this book should not fail to provoke unfavorable comment. Still, those who found "Lone Letters of a Musician," "Later Lone Letters of a Musician," "Lavender and Old Lace," etc., suited to their taste, will doubtless like this book.



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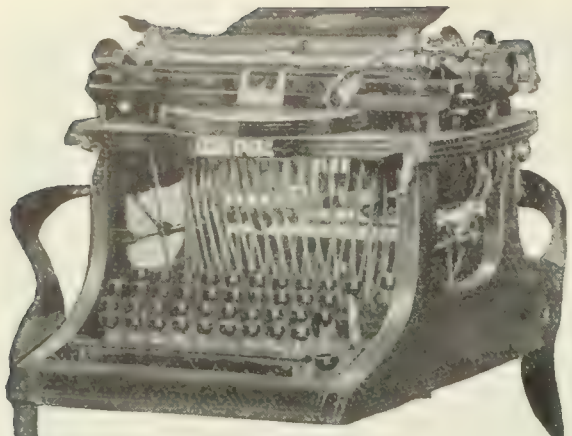

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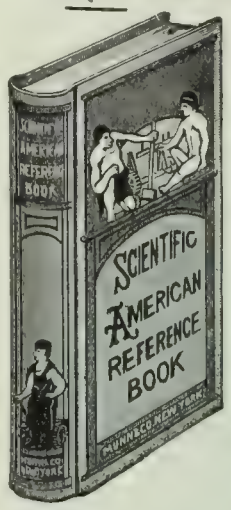

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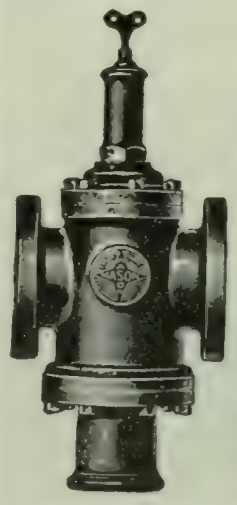

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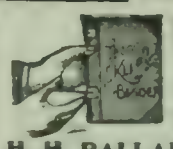

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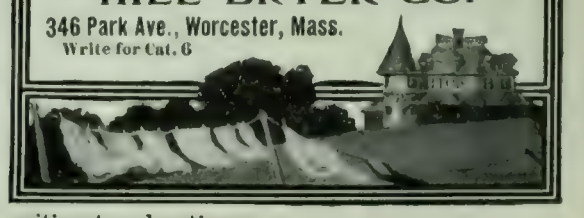

CURRENT POETRY.

How the "Square" Drew the Deed.

By Holman F. Day.

The "Square" rasped with a spluttering pen
Under the caption, "Know all Men":
Then he suddenly whirled in his creaking chair
And fixed on the brothers his grimmest glare.
His spectacles lopped to the end of his nose,
And he jigged on the floor with pettish toes;
Paul kneaded his patches with toil-stained palms,
And Ben sat scowling o'er folded arms.
"Le's see!" snapped the "Square"; "it 'pears to me
Ye've kept bach hall since seventy-three!"
The brothers nodded. "An' now ye've fit!
Are ye bound an' detarmined ye're goin' to split?"
Again they nodded. The "Square" said:
"Ye ought to be walloped an' put to bed!
I licked ye as master in school like sin;
If I had my muscle I'd lick ye ag'in!
Hain't ye 'shamed o' yourselves, ye knock-kneed steers,
To fight like this arter thutty years?"
They surlily shook their heads and then
The pen of the "Square" rasped on again.

The "Square" poised uncertain pen,
"Le's see!" he yelped, "middle name there, Ben!
Yas!—Freeman! Your mother's maiden name,
Poor woman, she's dead, an' more's the shame!"
He pursed his lips and knit his brow—
"But she's better off as things is now.
"Tain't any comfort to mother a fool.
I ought to 'a' licked ye more in school.
I whaled ye then till I spraint my arm!—
But le's git on an' divide this farm.
Your mother is buried, I understand,
Up on the knoll in the medder land.
How be ye goin'—oh-h-h, right of way!
Nice comf'table plan for two brothers—say!
Ye sartinly can't help feelin' proud,
Whichever's the one that will be allowed
By a clause in a deed—if he'll behave—
To visit his poor old mother's grave.
Ye're each of ye mean as an old barn rat,
But say, be ye reelly as mean as that?"
They gloomily eyed him, Paul and Ben,
And the "Square" rasped with his pen again.

The "Square" halted and dipped his pen,
And glowered around at the silent men.
"Folks said to me when your father died
The boys he left had sprawl an' pride.
But I knowed ye myself, an' I had my fears,
An' they've all come true arter thutty years.
Your father and gran'ther was true blue men,
But a yaller streak comes now an' then;
Most fam'lies have it a-runnin' through,
An' it's busted out blame plain in you.
It's left to some one to bring disgrace—
But le's git on an' divide this place!
Reckon the furniture's whacked up fair,
Table from table an' chair from chair?

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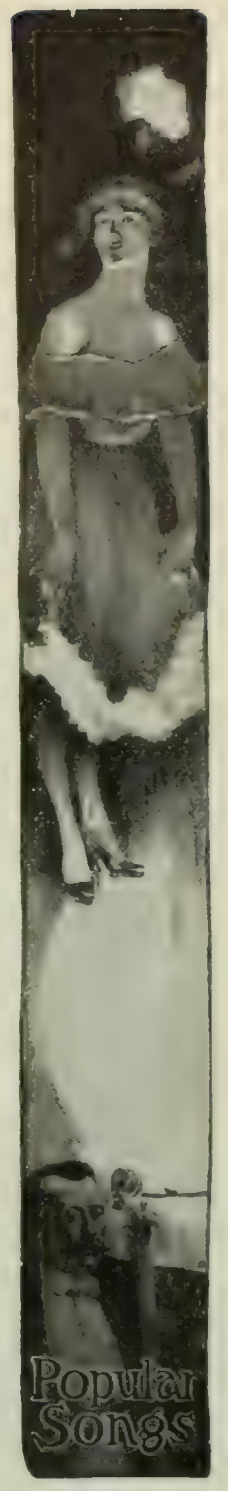

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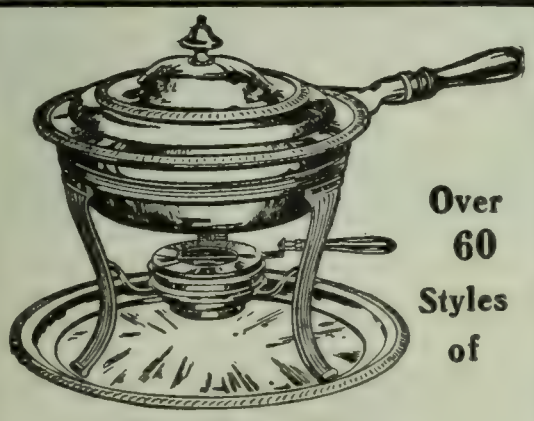

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I figger them old things hate to part!
'Twould 'a' sartin broken your mother's heart.
But fools for young ones will ruin all—
Set down there, Ben! Set down there, Paul!"
He checked the rasp of his spluttering pen
To face the gaze of two angry men.

Both of the brothers, Paul and Ben,
First Paul, then Ben, then Paul again,
Hammered their toil-gnarled fists and cried,
As they stood by his table, side by side:
"We didn't come here to hear you read
A curtain lectur'! We want our deed,
No, now we don't! We'll show this town
No hump-backed lawyer can run us down.
We've earnt our livin's an' kept bach hall
An' no thanks to nobody!" Thus stormed Paul.
"We've done it once—we can do it again
An' it's nobody's bus'ness," clamored Ben.
Then under the "Square's" spectacled nose
They shook their fingers and yelled, "We s'pose
It's a part of your mis'able lawyer plan
To stir up fights jest's long's ye can,
But ye can't come buzzardin' round our farm"—
And the brothers whirled and palm struck palm.
Then mumbling of meddling in folks' affairs
They strode from the office and clumped downstairs.
The "Square" slowly shaved his plug,
From his corn-cob's bowl the coal he dug;
He smiled to himself and he wagged his head
And fished for a match and softly said,
"Jest another case where I don't git pay,
But I allus did drive trade away!"
Then he tore the deed and dried his pen
And calmly lighted his pipe again.
—From "Kin o' Ktaadu" published by Maynard, Small & Co.

In a Hard Row for Stumps.

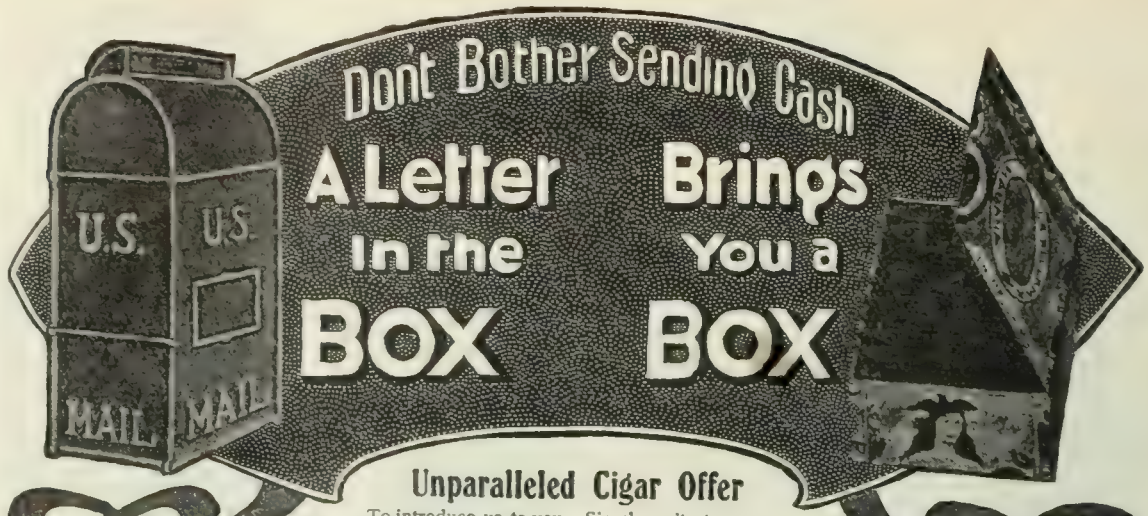
By Joaquin Miller.

You ask for manliest, martial deeds?
Go back to Ohio's natal morn—
Go back to Kentuckie's fields of corn;
Just weeds and stumps and stumps and weeds!
Just red men blazing from stump and tree
Where buckskin'd prophets 'midst strife and stress
Came crying, came dying in the wilderness,
That hard, first, cruel half-century!

What psalms they sang! what prayers they said,
Cabin or camp, as the wheels rolled west;
Silently leaving their bravest, best—
Paving a Nation's path with their dead!
What unnamed battles! what thumps and bumps!
What saber slashes with the broad, bright hoe!
What weeds in phalanx! what stumps in row!
What rank vines fortressed in rows of stumps!

Just stumps and nettles and weed-choked corn
Tiptoeing to wave but one blade in air!
Dank milkweed here, and rank burdock there
Besieging and storming that blade forlorn!
Such weed-bred fevers, slow sapping the brave—
The homesick heart and the aching head!
The hoe and the hoe, 'till the man lay dead
And the great west wheels rolled over his grave

And the saying grew, as sayings will grow
From hard endeavor and bangs and bumps:
"He got in a mighty hard row for stumps;
But he tried, and died trying to hoe his row."
O brighter and better than ten-pound hoe,



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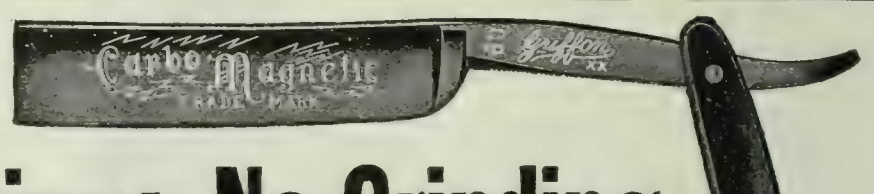

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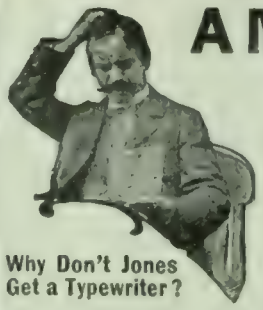

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The weeds are gone and the stumps are gone—
The huge hop-toad and the copperhead,
And a million bent sabers flash triumph instead
From stately, clean corn in the diamond-sown dawn.
But the heroes have vanished, save here and there,
Far out and afield like some storm-riven tree,
Leans a last survivor of Thermopylæ,
Leafless and desolate, lone and bare.

His hands are weary, put by the hoe;
His ear is dull and his eyes are dim.
Give honor to him and give place for him,
For he bled and he led us, how long ago!
And ye who inherit the fields he won,
Worn graves where the Wabash slips away,
Go fashion green parks where your babes may play
Unhindered of stumps or of weeds in the sun.

I have hewn some weeds, swung a heavy, broad hoe—
Such weeds! such a mighty hard row for stumps!
Such up-hill struggles, such down-hill slumps
As you, please God, may never once know!
But the sea lies yonder, just a league below,
All down-hill now, and I go my way—
Not far to go, and not much to say,
Save that I tried, tried to hoe my row.

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

A Night Shadow.

By W. C. Stiles.

Sing low in the night, sing low,
Sweet bird of the folded wing!
On thy far-off hill where the black pines grow,
And mountains their shadows fling;
While the night dews fall, and the dim stars shine,
Thou in thy shadow, and I in mine.

It was flaming dawn of a day,
And the face of my love was fair,
And her kiss like the nectarous dew that lay
In the heart of the bell rose rare;
And the skies were blue, and the days were long,
And we loved and lingered, and knew no wrong.

That ever the heart should cry,
Or the moon grow dark in the west!
For they that are fair in the face must die,
And those we love most and best.
There is dust in the urn, and the skies are lead,
And I can not hear the voice of my dead.

Sing low on thy far-off hill,
Sad bird of the slumbrous note!
Sing soft thy song till my spirit thrill
Like the plaint in thy crooning throat.
There are left but the stars on us both to shine,
Thou in thy shadow and I in mine.

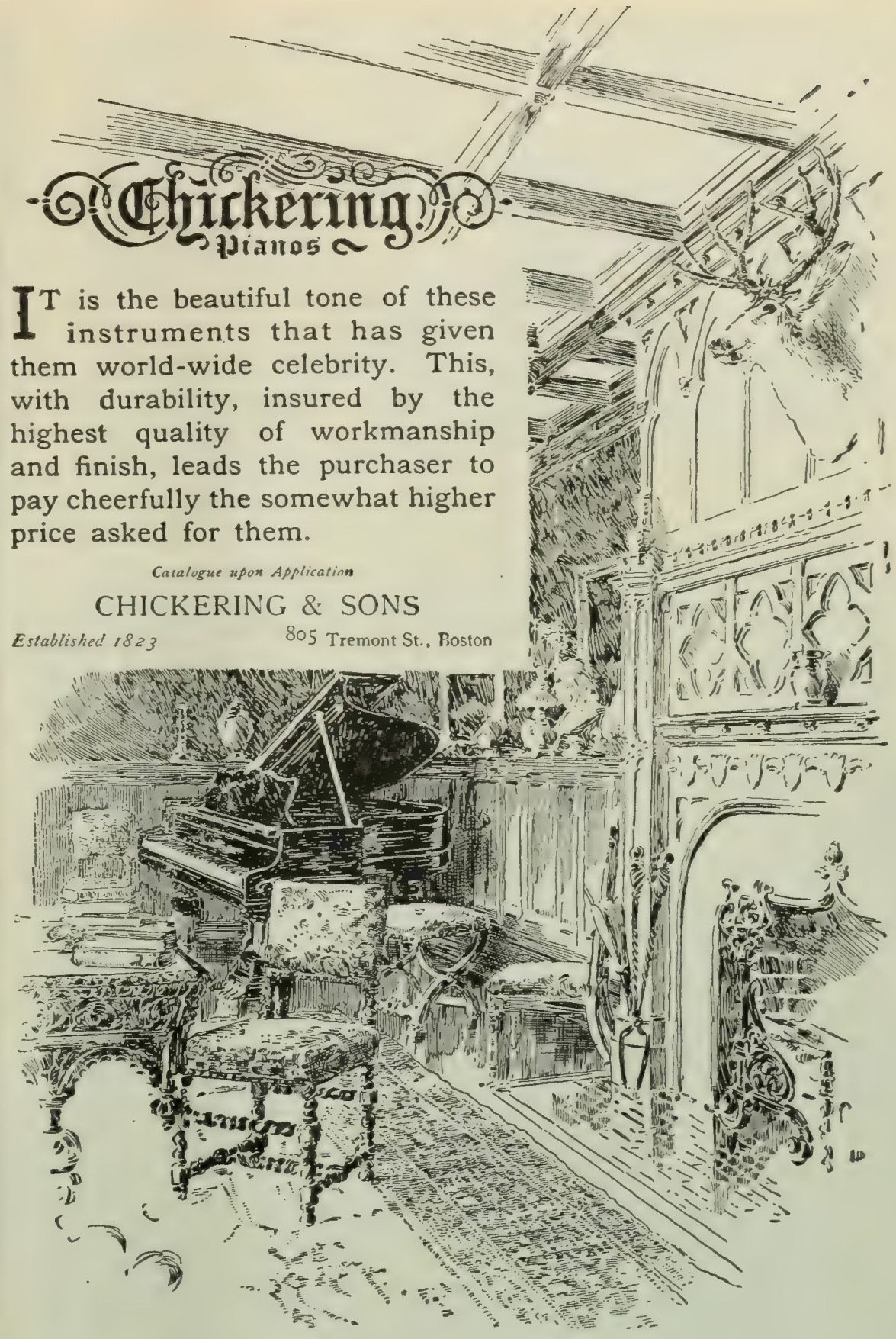
—*From The Criterion.*

PERSONALS.

Chaff.—Russell Sage on his recent birthday talked in an interesting manner about the famous Americans he has known. Apropos of Henry Ward Beecher he said:

"I went to Beecher's church one night to hear him preach. But Beecher, unexpectedly, had been called out of town, and in his place in the pulpit there sat a beardless, black-clad youth.

"But this youth, fresh from college, was unknown, and the great congregation had come to hear Beecher, and not him. Consequently, as soon as he arose and announced that he was to preach in Beecher's place, the people began to drift out. First one went, then two, then half a dozen, and the young man stood watching this dispersal from the pulpit. It was a trying moment, and yet there sat on his youthful face a



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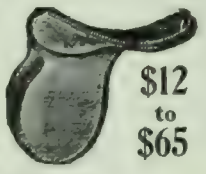

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smile singularly composed. Out the people tiptoed, and he waited, saying nothing, for almost five minutes. Then he said, as if in explanation of his silence:

"'We will not begin this public worship until the chaff blows off.'"

A Jefferson Anecdote.—Joseph Jefferson once told a friend, says *Harper's Weekly*, that during his long stage career he had never been associated with any one showing undue familiarity with him save one individual, a man named Bagley, who some years ago was property man in the comedian's company.

This Bagley annoyed Mr. Jefferson very much by his somewhat offensive manners, but owing to the valuable services rendered by him, Mr. Jefferson had always been loath to take measures more severe than a reprimand. But finally the familiarity of the property man increased to an extent impossible to endure, so he was summarily discharged. This dismissal occurred just before the opening of Mr. Jefferson's engagement one year in Baltimore.

That night Bagley got exceedingly drunk. Paying his way into the theater, he repaired to the gallery, there to see his old employer enact *Rip Van Winkle*.

The angry *Gretchen* has just driven poor, destitute *Rip* from the cottage, when *Rip* turns, and, with a word of pathos, asks: "Den I haf no interest in der house?" The theater was deathly still, the audience half in tears, when Bagley's cracked voice was heard in response:

"Only eighty per cent., Joe, old boy, only eighty per cent.!"

Couldn't Hurt Tillman.—In Columbia, S. C., Senator Tillman is not so popular as he is in other parts of the State, says the New York *Times*. Recently a young Columbian entered the outer office of the city's leading dentist. Coming out to meet his patient the dentist whispered excitedly:

"Whom do you s'pose I've got inside here? Old one-eyed Ben Tillman! And if I don't make him squeal nobody can. I won't do a thing to him—oh, my!" And the dentist surgeon brandished his forceps gleefully and returned to the pleasure of torturing the Senator.

Next day the same young man came again.

"Well, did you succeed in making Tillman yell?" he asked.

The dentist shook his head sadly.

"No," he replied in a disappointed tone. "I couldn't make him flinch. He didn't make a sound, and, d'ye know, when he got out of the chair he turned to me with a smile and said:

"'Say, doctor, I didn't know before that you ran a painless dental shop.'"

Zola's Confession.—Mme. Edmond Adam in "My Literary Life," just published, tells this story of Emile Zola:

It was Hetzel who told me the story, three or four years later, of a young author who had once brought him a manuscript, the first two parts of which had given him infinite delight for the artistic merit, both of the subject-matter and composition, but to his utter amazement and sorrow the third part was so obscene, nay, even nauseatingly prurient, that he turned away

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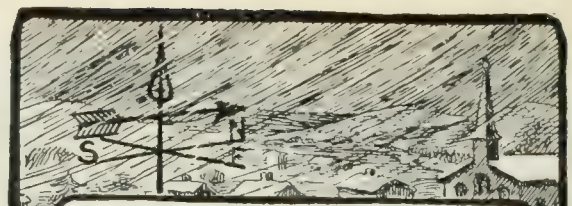

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from it in positive disgust. On the appointed day, when the author came to learn some news of his book, Hetzel said to him:

"When your talent is such, sir, that you are capable of writing the first two parts of a book like yours, how can you find it in you to dishonor your pen by what you have deposited in the third part? What mental aberration can have induced you to become guilty of so foul a reproach as a criminal in letters?"

"Sir," replied the young author, "the first two parts were written to seduce literary people who make reputations; the last part was written for those who are to buy the book."

"How dare you make such a cynical confession?"

"My object is to teach the French reader to have a taste for the depicting of vices which surround him. Truth chastises hypocrites, but instructs those who pretend to virtue."

"A pretty object of ambition this is! Please Heaven, it may not be granted to you to corrupt our readers, and to destroy all the good we, and those who have gone before us, have tried to do. You are young and you are clever. I sincerely trust you will not persevere in your unhealthy wager. Believe me, clean and healthy books alone have continuous sales, and are the only ones acceptable to posterity. You have a foreign name. May you, as you become more French, grow in wisdom."

The young author was Emile Zola.

Senator Hoar's Keys.—The mood of the Hoar eyes and the Hoar smile could be foretold by the Hoar keys, says the Cleveland *Leader*, which were bright with constant use and held with a steel ring. Their gyrations were an unfailing commentary on the Senate's proceedings.

If the keys were twirled steadily and smoothly the course of Senate events was tranquil and parliamentary. The keys approved the order of procedure, the matter in hand, or the speech as being made. So they disapproved, in jerks and half circles, a departure from Senate traditions, from faithfulness to truth, from sound sense and good taste.

They are counted over as the beads of a rosary, in moments of reflection, of attention to some statement of important act, to an exposition of personal opinion.

When held by the ring, each key downward, there was to be an inquiry. The question might be simple enough or it might be a level to an ambuscade, or it might be a shaft at insincerity and deception.

Put away the keys meant combat. Therefore the keys were watched from the reporters' gallery by men who could interpret them.

He was Scotch.—What's in a name got a Boston newspaper reporter a good scoop recently. The young man was sent out to interview Sir William Ramsay. On reaching the hall in which the eminent scientists were being entertained, relates the New York *Times*, the reporter was told that Sir William could not then be interviewed. His brother reporters received the same information.

Thereupon the reporter wrote several questions relating to radium on a page from his notebook and signed his name, which may be called McIver, for it showed the reporter to be of Scotch descent. An attendant took the note into the room, and in a few minutes the reporter was surprised to find a middle-aged man, with gray hair, inquiring if Mr. McIver were present.

"Yes, sir," said the reporter who sent in the note, stepping out from the group of reporters.

Sir William, for it was no other, stepped up to the young man and, putting his hand on his shoulder, said: "My man, you're Scotch."

"Yes, sir, I am," said the reporter, surprised at the unexpected remark.

"Well, so am I," said Sir William. And as tho to prove it, he rattled off a string of congested consonants, in which were a few Scotch sayings. Then he wound up with: "You don't know how glad I am to see a Scotchman here in Boston. It is an unexpected pleasure."

Then he took the young man aside and gave him an interview that made the other reporters say things when they read his paper the next morning.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Social Happening.—Little Alphonso, Jr., had been carefully tucked into bed, had asked for his last drink of water, and was about to dream material for new questions when his mother heard, as she was carefully and quietly folding the little garments in the dim light, "Mother, how was it I first met you?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Another Victim.—NEWSBOY: "Great mystery! fifty victims!"

PURCHASER: "Here! I say. There's nothing in your paper!"

NEWSBOY: "That's the mystery, Guv'nor. You're the fifty-first victim!"—*Illustrated Bits.*

Treating the Pallbearers. — "I read in the paper the other day," said "Tom" Dunn, "where a German over in Hoboken left $25 in his will to treat his friends after his funeral. Of course, the Germans never did anything that the Irish could not equal, and so that story reminded me of another of a Hibernian friend of mine. The doctor told him he had only a few hours to live. He called me over and says he:

"'Tom, I want you to take $10 of me money that's in me wallet and treat me pallbearers.'

"It was a touching moment. Struggling with my emotions, I said to him:

"'I'll do it, Billy. But shall I treat 'em going out or coming back?'

"'Treat 'em going out,' says Billy, a sport to the last. 'I won't be with you coming back.'"—Buffalo *Courier.*

A True Comedian.—The funny man of the piece was indulging in a bit of horse-play on the stage when he struck his head violently, entirely by accident, against one of the pillars of the scene. On hearing the thud every one uttered a cry.

"No great harm done," said the comedian. "Just hand me a napkin, a glass of water, and a salt-cellar." These are brought, and he sat down, folded the napkin in the form of a bandage, dipped it in the glass, and emptied the salt-cellar on the wet part.

Having thus prepared a compress according to prescription, and when every one expected he would apply it to his forehead, he gravely rose and tied it round the pillar.—*Tit-Bits.*

Needed the Tablecloth. — A traveler, domiciling at a Far West hotel, exclaimed one morning to the waiter: "What are you about, you black rascal? You have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bedclothes. What do you mean?"

"Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't goin' to git up, I must hab de sheet anyhow, 'cause dey'r waitin' for the tableclof."—*Tit-Bits.*

Next to Godliness.—The following bill is handed weekly by the school washer-woman to a principal of a boarding-school in Western Pennsylvania:

"To washing four teachers, five dollars."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Running No Risks. — "Have you any teeth, grandpa?"

"No, my boy."

"Then you can hold these nuts for me."—Columbia *Jester.*

Suicide with Comfort. — "Do you know the only Irishman who ever committed suicide?" asked W. B. Pollard. "You know it is said that Irishmen never commit suicide, and when the argument was advanced in a crowd of that nationality he was so unstrung that he decided to show his opponents that Irishmen do sometimes commit a rash act. He accordingly disappeared, and the man who employed

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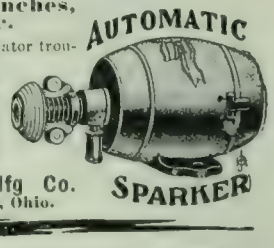

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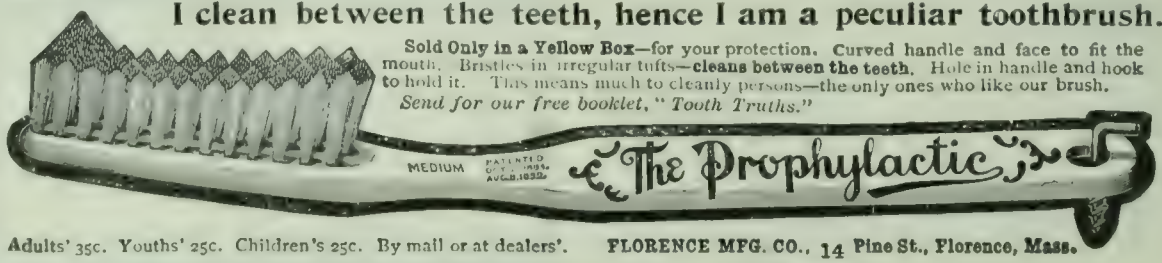

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him started a search. When he got to the barn he looked up toward the rafters and saw his man hanging with a rope around his waist.

"What are you up to, Pat?" he asked.

"'Oi'm hanging meself, begobs!' the Irishman replied.

"'Why don't you put it around your neck?"

"'Faith, Oi did, but Oi couldn't braythe,' was the unsmiling reply of the man from the Emerald Isle."—Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

The Retort.—MRS. CASEY: "'Tis a shame, Mrs. Cassidy, for yer husband to come home drunk the way he does. It hurts me to see it."

MRS. CASSIDY: "I don't doubt it, Mrs. Casey. Ye always wuz av an invious disposition."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Two Wishes.—A recent new play was nearly ruined by an apt ejaculation from the gallery.

"Oh, I wish I could act!" cried the hero, at a critical juncture.

"So do I, guv'nor," said a voice from the gallery; and the laughter of the house kept the piece from proceeding for nearly a minute.—*Tit-Bits.*

Pat's Trouble.—An Irishman came to a doctor complaining that he had noises in his head.

"Oi have thim arl the toime," he said, "an' sometoimes Oi can hear thim fifty feet away!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Waiter's Reward.—The head waiter at a big hotel was purple with rage. "The mean skinflint," he cried, "the swindling Yankee!"

"What's the matter!" asked the manager.

"Matter!" answered the waiter; "why, that long, lanky American chap that was here last month. Before he went away he took me to one side and said he'd run short of ready-money, but as soon as he got up to London he'd send me a piece of paper that would make me smile."

"Well?" said the manager.

"It's come," continued the infuriated napkin wielder.

"That's all right," said the other. "Is it a fiver?"

"No," came the reply. "It's a picture post-card of the hippopotamus at the Zoo, and he's written on it, 'Thy bright smile haunts me still.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

He Won.—"George," said his wife, "I've decided on a name for the baby."

"Really?" replied George. "What is it?"

"We'll call her Madeline."

"Ah!" said George, who detested the name. "I was once sweet on a girl of that name. Dear little Madeline!"

"Really?" returned his wife. "I shall call her Caroline, after mother."—*Judy* (London).

Couldn't Very Well.—"Didn't I tell you last week that I did not want you to call on my daughter any more?"

"Yes, sir; and I'm not."

"You're not! Why er er!"

"No, sir, I'm not. I was calling seven nights a week then."—Houston *Post.*

Some Use for Him.—A policeman, with a more than usually broad and expansive sole, had just passed a little terrace house, with a bit of garden in front and a couple of saucy women at the window, when a little boy ran after him.

"Halloa, kiddy!" said the policeman, genially.

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OVER 10,000 WOMEN ARE STUDYING THEMSELVES

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I wish you could read the letters from my pupils any one day. I know it would do your heart good as it does mine.

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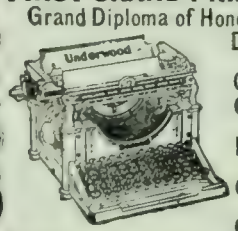

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At the Country Christening.—PASTOR (to the convert): "Do you believe in the laws of the church?"

"I do."

PASTOR (to the congregation): "Then let us pray for this person."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 24.—In Manchuria four miles separate the armies. Great Britain takes prompt action to obtain redress for the attack by the Russian Baltic fleet on the North Sea trawlers; a long note is sent to the Russian Government.

October 25.—Field Marshal Oyama reports that the total Japanese casualties in the battle of the Shakhe River were 15,879. General Kuropatkin is appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Manchuria; Admiral Alexeieff is retained as Viceroy. The Czar sends to King Edward a telegram expressing deep regret over the North Sea affair; the Russian Government is hampered in the negotiations by the failure to receive a report from the squadron. London advices say that apologies, compensation, and punishment of officers guilty have been demanded of Russia.

October 26.—Tension in England is increasing, owing to the failure of the Russian Government to make a definite reply in the absence of a report from the Russian admiral. British officials are confident that the trouble will be satisfactorily settled. Active skirmishing is reported along the lines of the armies on the Shakhe.

October 27.—The Russian admiral's report on the tragedy in the North Sea is received in St. Petersburg; he states that two torpedo-boats made an attack on his fleet in the North Sea, and it was these which were fired on, and not the fishing-vessels, the injury to which he regrets. Heavy artillery firing is reported near Mukden.

October 28.—Russia and Great Britain agree to submit the North Sea incident to an international commission at The Hague. Russia promises to detain at Vigo, Spain, the war-ships which were present during the attack upon the trawlers. General Sakharoff reports a skirmish in which the Japanese are driven to the south bank of the Hun River.

October 30.—A Russian board of inquiry at Vigo begins an investigation of the North Sea incident. Five Russian destroyers sail from Tangier; the remaining war-ships, ten battle-ships and cruisers, are taking on coal; four of the Baltic fleet's destroyers pass through the Strait of Gibraltar shadowed by a British torpedo-boat. Marshal Oyama reports the capture of the Russian position at Wumingtsun and the repulse of two attempts to recapture it.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 25.—Distinguished officers of the British navy cheer our navy at the banquet given in London to the American European squadron.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 24.—H. A. Taylor, acting Secretary of the Treasury, contradicts statements made by Judge Parker concerning government expenditures.

Thomas E. Watson says, in New York, that he is a candidate for the purpose of keeping before the public the principles of radicalism as against conservatism.

David B. Hill predicts Democratic success in Maryland, West Virginia, and New York.

October 25.—Senator Knox replies to Judge Parker's speech on the trusts.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company issue a statement denying the reports that they are trying to elect Parker President, or that the corporation speculates in copper, steel, etc.

October 26.—W. J. Bryan ends his ten days' campaign in Indiana.

John Hay, Secretary of State, makes his first and only speech of the campaign at a meeting in New York; he appeals to New York State to share in the Republican victory.

October 28.—Judge Parker replies to the statements of Senator Knox and Governor Wright in a speech at Rosemount; he discusses the tariff and the trusts.

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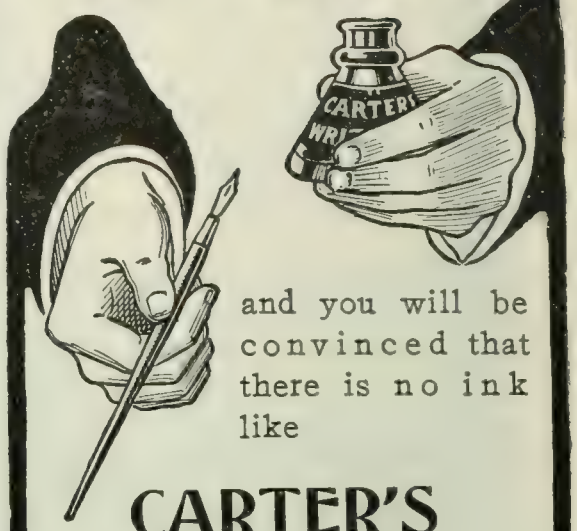

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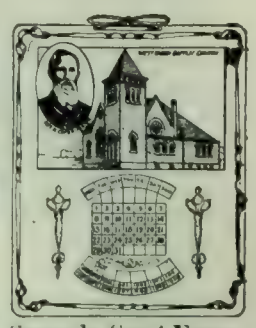

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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 24.—The armored cruiser *Colorado*, on her trial, proves to be the fastest vessel of her class in the United States navy; she maintains an average hourly speed of 22.26 knots.

Militia is ordered to Berkly, Va., where a negro was lynched, in fear of race riots.

October 25.—The State Department sends out an invitation to the Powers to take part in a second international peace conference.

An air-ship, constructed by Captain Baldwin, of California, makes a journey of ten miles over St. Louis and the World's Fair.

October 27.—A board of retired naval officers is appointed to make an investigation of the steamboat inspection service.

The President, replying to Judge James N. Tyner, declines to retract any of his statements concerning Tyner's official conduct in the Post-office Department.

The New York Subway is formally opened to the public.

October 28.—Secretary Hay invites the Powers to send representatives to a second conference at The Hague, to promote arbitration treaties, to establish an international peace congress and to devise means for lessening the horrors of war.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

PRIZE-WINNING THREE-ERS.

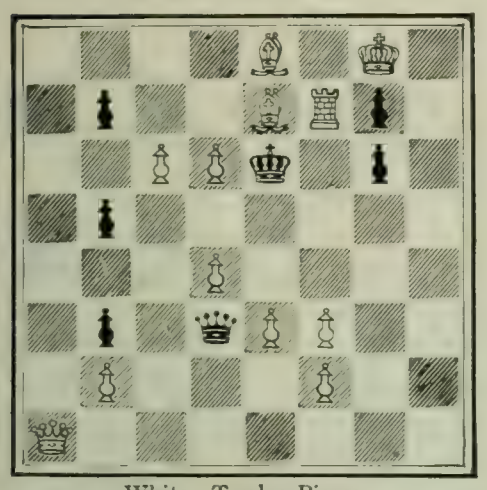
Problem 997.

FIRST PRIZE.

MOTTO: "Tria Junta in Uno."

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

4 B 1 K 1; 1 p 2 B R p 1; 2 P P k 1 p 1; 1 p 6; 3 P 4; 1 p 1 q P P 2; 1 P 3 P 2; Q 7.

White mates in three moves.

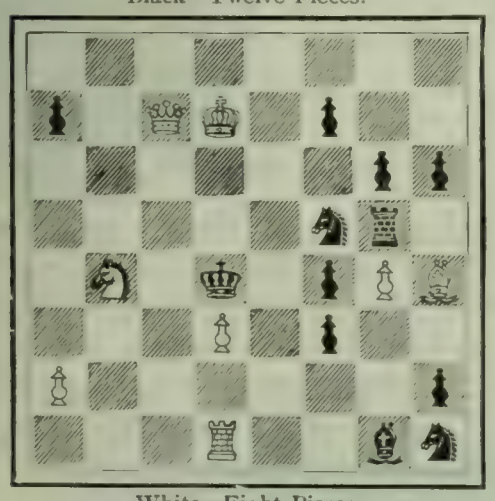
Problem 998.

SECOND PRIZE.

MOTTO: "Finem Respice."

By ARTHUR CHARLICK, AUSTRALIA.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; p 1 Q K 1 p 2; 6 p p; 5 s r 1; 1 S 1 k 1 p P B; 3 P 1 p 2; P 6 p; 3 R 2 b s.

White mates in three moves.

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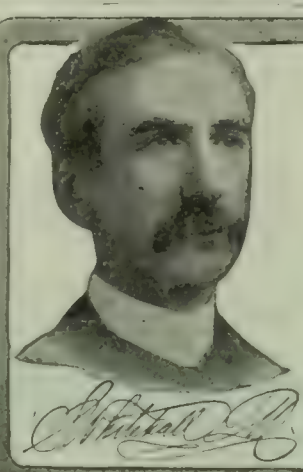

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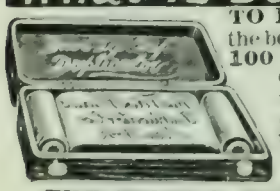

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Solution of Problems.

No. 991.

1. Q—K B 8 / B x P ch	2. B—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / B—K 3 or Kt 3	2. B x B, mate
1. ..... / B Q 2	2. B—K 6, mate
1. ..... / B—R 2	2. B—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 4	2. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 6	2. B R 5, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; M. D. M., New Orleans. W. K. Greely, Boston; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. Unsworth, New York City; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; J. F. Court, New York City; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; W. T. Kelly, Monticella, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; M. Almy, Chicago; W.D. L. Robbins, New York City; Dr. M. J. Burnstein, New York City; C. W. Corbin, Altoona, Pa.; "Arata," New York City; Pyfe, Philadelphia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

Comments: "Cleverly constructed" — M. M.; "Splendid. The careless solver will jump at Q—Kt sq"—W. R.; "Neat Key-move"—L. H. B.; "Easy and elegant"—J. G. L.; "A little sparkler, and speaks well for the Chess-talent of Dr. Dobbs"—J. F. C.; "The 'pinning' works out entertainingly"—J. H. C.; "Not much variety; but very pleasing and quite above the average 2-er"—Dr. J. H. S.; "This must be easy as I made it on the first trial"—W. D. L. R.; "Simple, but nice"—Dr. M. J. B.; "A better problem than it seems to be at first glance"—C. W. C.

Q—Kt sq is defeated by 1 ..... / P—Kt 6 2 no mate.

No. 992.

Author's solution: Q—Kt 4.

Cooked by 1. ..... / Kt—B 4.

This problem was submitted to several distinguished experts and passed up on as sound. Two LITERARY DIGEST solvers found the "cook." We wrote to the composer, and he regretfully admits that the problem is unsound.

In addition to those reported, E. M. Cook, Humacao, Porto Rico, got 985; W. E. H., 985, 987, Lyndon, M. D. M., New Orleans; W. C. Madison, Pueblo, Col., 987; W. J. Moore, Anthony, Kans., 989; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J., 987, 988, 989.

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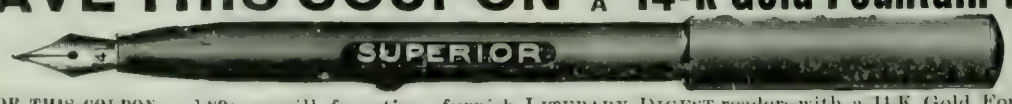

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Judge's Report (abridged).

"I greatly regret the marked inferiority of the competing problems. This section is devoid of any work of real merit; and in not one problem do I find that sparkle of originality, strength of idea, and beauty of finish that should be found in at least a few positions in an International Tourney of note. I am extremely sorry that our composers have so signally failed to uphold the traditions of our American ideals. In the small entry made, I do not find a single position worthy of honors in a first-class tourney. I consider it a reproach to our American composers to have so peculiarly a native contest so faintly competed in for honors. OTTO WURZBURG.

"First Prize: 'Tria Junta in Uno.'

"A heavy position, and an idea that is far from being burdened with originality. The main strength of the problem lies in the fact that it contains a specific idea beyond all other competing efforts.

"Second Prize: 'Finem Respice.'

"Not a strong position. Contains, however, some neat mates.

"Third Prize: 'The Battle of the Knights.'

"Lacking totally in unity of play, and minus any particular point of merit. Curiously enough, the position appears sound.

"Fourth Prize: 'Lilliput.'

"A slender little affair, containing but little, altho that little is presented correctly enough."

We will publish the third and fourth prize-winners. The author of the fourth prize-winner is our esteemed friend and most expert solver, the Rev. Gilbert Dodds, New Orleans.

The other winners are, 5th, "Occoluitque Caput," M. Bukofzer, Paterson, N. J.; 6th, "The Black Knight," H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; 7th, "Die Qulosende Aufgabe," E. Henry, London; 8th, "Si qua Fata Smant," H. L. Henry, London; 9th, "Glenmoral," F. Bennett, Australia; 10th, "Kon-x-om Pan-x," W. E. Tinsly, Washington, D. C.; 11th, "Chauncey," F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; 12, "Star," J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.

From the Hastings Tourney.

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	JACOBS. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	JACOBS. *Black.*
1 P-QB 4(a)	P—K B 4	15 Q—Q 2	B—K B 3
2 P—K Kt 3	Kt—K B 3	16 B—Q Kt 2	Q—K sq (f)
3 B—Kt 2	P—K 3	17 B—K Kt 2	B x B
4 Kt—K R 3	Kt—B 3	18 Q x B	Q—R 4 (g)
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	19 Q—Q 2(h)	Q R—K sq(i)
6 P—Q 4	Castles	20 Q—Kt 5	Q x Q
7 Castles	R—Kt sq(b)	21 Kt x Q	P R 3(j)
8 P-Q 5 (c)	Kt—K 4	22 Kt—R 3	R x P
9 Q—Q 4	P—Q 3	23 Kt—B 4	K R—K sq
10 Q x P (d)	B—Q 2	24 Kt x R	R x Kt
11 P—Kt 3	P x P	25 B—B 3	R—K sq
12 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	26 B x Kt	P x B
13 B x Kt ch	K—R sq	27 K R—K sq and White won.	
14 Q—K 3 (e)	Kt—Kt 5		

Notes by Blackburne in The B. C. M.

(a) I play this move not that I like it; but because my opponent likes it less.

(b) I failed to catch the meaning of this, unless it is to tempt me to go after the Q R P; P—Q 4 was his best move.

(c) Perhaps this is a little premature, B—B 4 first is better.

(d) When taking this Pawn, I remarked that it was against all my principles; but I could not resist the temptation.

(e) The Q must be brought back to the defense. B x P would be fatal, on account of P—B 3 winning the B.

(f) White's position is very critical, and I began to feel somewhat uneasy.

(g) At the time I thought R—B 3 was stronger.

(h) Better would have been P—B 3, followed by R—B 2, if Black plays Kt—K 6.

(i) Here Black misses his opportunity, P—B 5 gives chances of a win, for, if P x P, he replies R—B 3, winning. Perhaps, the only defense would be 20 P—B 3, Kt—K 6; 21 Kt x P, Kt x R; 22 R or B x Kt, and White has two Pawns for the exchange, and the result would probably be a Draw.

(j) This and the next move are blunders.

Marshall Wins First Prize.

The St. Louis Tournament is finished.

The first prize of $500 and a gold medal as Tournament-Champion of America goes to Frank J. Marshall, of Brooklyn, with a score of 8 wins, no losses, and one unfinished, probably a Draw. Max Judd, of St. Louis, wins second prize of $300, with 7 won and 2 lost. L. Uedeman, of Chicago, gets third prize of $150, with 6 won and 3 lost. E. Kemeny, of Chicago, wins fourth prize of $100.

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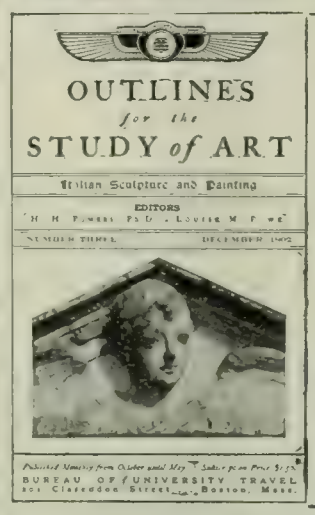

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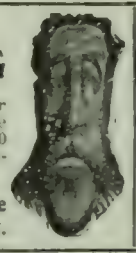

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. D. J.," Tombstone, Ariz.—(1) "Richard Le Gallienne writes in the October *Smart Set*, p. 114, 'No one shall look inside this box but you and I.' Is this correct? (2) In Mrs. Hemans' poem 'Casabianca' I find the following line, 'The boy stood on the burning deck whence all but *he* had fled.' Is 'he' correct in this line?"

(1) Shakespeare also used this form (see "The Merchant of Venice," act 3, sc. 2, line 321), and so did Vanbrugh, Thomas Hughes, and others. Altho this form was very frequent at the end of the sixteenth century and during the seventeenth, it is now generally considered ungrammatical, but is commonly to be found in the poetry of the past century. (2) Poetic license often permits constructions that are open to question. "He" for "him" or "himself" was in use in prose and poetry from the sixteenth century.

"W. S. K.," Oakland, Cal.—"Will you determine for me the grammatical regularity of the following sentence: 'This is the largest ironing I have had to do for a year'?"

As the sentence stands it is colloquial English; the insertion of the relative "that" is required by best usage.

"J. H. P.," Julietta, Ind.—"I have consulted my dictionary and can not find 'cheat,' as grain, given or even referred to. I wish to learn (1) whether or not 'wheat' turns to 'cheat,' and (2) the origin of 'cheat.'"

"Cheat" is coarse wheat bread as distinguished from "manchet," fine white bread. "Cheat" is made from flour that has been passed through a coarser sifter than is used for manchet. The term is rare and its derivation uncertain.

"D. K.," New York City—(1) "What is the origin and meaning of 'chersonese'? (2) How is it pronounced? (3) Should it be written with a capital initial letter?"

(1) It is derived from the Latin *chersonesus*, through the Greek *chersos*, land, and *nesos*, island, and means peninsula. (2) It is pronounced kur'so-nees or kur'so-nays. (3) It should not be written with a capital initial letter.

"C. W.," Washington, D. C.—"Kindly explain with illustrative examples the meaning of the terms 'preterit' and 'aorist.'"

The "preterit" is that simple form of a verb which denotes time passed; as "I explained." The "aorist" is a tense that expresses a completed action. It corresponds to the simple past tense in English, but in the Authorized Version of the Bible the Greek aorist is often represented by the English perfect. "He died" is an example of the aorist.

"P. B. P.," Newark, N. J.—(1) "Which is correct, subjunctive 'mode' or 'mood'? (2) Does it only refer to future contingencies, as stated by Lockwood in 'Lessons in English,' p. 132? (3) Does it take a plural verb? (4) In the following sentence should not the verb be 'were' instead of 'was': 'If President Roosevelt's formal letter of acceptance *was* a masterly example'?"

(1) Either is correct. (2) The subjunctive mode in English is used to express doubtful or conditional assertion. It is introduced by conjunctions of doubt, contingency, concession, etc., such as "if," "tho," "whether." "Be" and "were" are almost the only surviving English subjunctive forms. (3) Not always. (4) As the sentence you give is incomplete we can not tell.

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 20 New York, November 12, 1904 Whole Number, 760

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

"HEAR that jarring sound? It's the Democratic landslide beginning to break loose!" said the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) two weeks before election. The Democratic national committee declared its "positive belief" that Parker would "receive at least two hundred and seventy votes in the electoral college." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) departed from its custom of many years' standing and expressed its "conviction" that there was to be "a change" in Washington. Thomas W. Lawson came out with a sensational declaration that Standard Oil would "purchase a few doubtful States a few days before election," annihilate "Roosevelt and his ambitions," and start "hell for the American people." Some of these predictions seem even more interesting now than when they were made.

The result of the election is described by the New York *World* (Dem.) as "a crushing defeat for Democracy; perhaps, in view of all the circumstances, the worst the party has ever sustained." No Republican table of predictions, even, confined Judge Parker's success to the "Solid South," as has proved to be the case, and the idea that he would be defeated worse than Bryan was had no general acceptance until the cold type of the news columns showed it to be a fact. In the face of such a sweeping result, all claims that the election was "bought," or decided by unfair means, are abandoned, altho the Democratic charge that the Roosevelt Administration may be influenced by trust contributions to the campaign fund is still urged. The New York *Times* (Dem.) analyzes the result thus:

"Prosperity, a deep and widespread desire for its continuance, and a feeling perhaps not less widespread that the Democratic party is not yet 'fit to govern,' are reasons which sufficiently explain the very remarkable results of the election held yesterday in this country. In addition to the solid Republican vote, Mr. Roosevelt has received throughout the entire North an immense Democratic vote, ranging from a few thousands in a State like Massachusetts to more than 100,000 in the State of New York.

"Judge Parker has received with few exceptions the vote of the Independents, the class formerly described by the term 'Mugwump'; he has received, we judge, the greater part of the sound-money Democratic vote, together with the vote of those unswerving, old-fashioned Democrats, the bone and sinew of the party, who never vote anything but the Democratic ticket. The result is a victory that is not so much Republican as it is personal to Mr. Roosevelt, a victory more sweeping and remarkable even than that of Mr. McKinley in 1896, and comparable rather to that of Grant over Greeley in 1872.

"The discussions of the campaign, the search after issues and the talk about them, the moral arguments, and the appeal to prudence and safety, have been utterly wasted. The result was predetermined. The voters who have determined it were quite beyond the reach of any sort of argument or appeal. They were influenced by motives, and they made up their minds through considerations that no discussion of issues could in the least affect. In the first place, the remembrance of what the Democratic party did in 1896 and 1900 counted for much. It would have been almost a political miracle had the people restored that party to confidence and to power so soon after the Bryan campaigns. Probably there was a considerable number of Democrats in whose minds Judge Parker's gold-standard telegram could not efface the exceedingly unfavorable impression made by the discords and unsatisfactory compromises of the St. Louis convention. All the prominent sound-money Democrats, however, seemed to accept Judge Parker's declaration as a sufficient pledge and guaranty,

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CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS
Vice-President elect.

and they supported him heartily. The unchanged and unchanging Bryan Democrats, however, had no liking for Judge Parker, for his gold-standard telegram, or for his views and principles. There was a Bryan defection all over the country. The vote tells the story."

Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.), whose support of Judge Parker during the campaign was notably lukewarm, gives the following reasons for his defeat:

"Judge Parker simply failed to inspire the earnest, the genuinely Democratic elements of his own party with confidence. They did not feel that in voting for him they would be voting for Democratic principles. And he did not attract Republicans who are tired of the reign of special interests and are ready to come over to the Democracy when the Democracy has the courage to be democratic.

"That nomination was procured under circumstances which discredited it from the start. . . . . .

"We regard Judge Parker's defeat as a misfortune for the *immediate* interests of the country. He is better and cleaner by far than the men who surrounded him. He has a conscience, and respect for law, and his election would have relieved us from some of the dangers of Rooseveltism. We should have had a rest from sword-clanking, the big stick, and that self-advertisement which are inseparable from Theodore Roosevelt in office.

"But it is no misfortune to the Democratic party, and the *ultimate, permanent interests* of the country—and the two are one—that Judge Parker is not to sit in the White House. His political associations and his extreme conservatism of temperament render it certain that he would have done far too little to satisfy the progressive Democracy. Grover Cleveland is his ideal, and it does not need a long memory to recall the plight into which Cleveland, during his second Administration—essentially Republican—plunged his disappointed, chagrined, and indignant party."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) takes the result as an approval of the President's Philippine, Panama, and other policies, and a rebuke to Judge Parker's campaign of "mud-slinging." The New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks:

"It is safe to predict that in future Presidential campaigns:

"No party will nominate a candidate on the ground that his views are not known to the voters.

"No party will nominate a candidate for Vice-President on the ground that he has more millions than other recommendations and more years than anybody ever nominated for the office.

"No party will leave out of its platform all mention of one of the great issues of the day.

"No candidate for President will impeach the personal honesty of his opponent unless he has the proof to back up his charges."

The New York *Herald* (Ind.) gives the President the following advice:

"If you are wise, Mr. Roosevelt, now that you have been elected for a term of four years by the people, you will have mercy upon them and no longer crowd your imperialist notions down their throats. This is a democracy—a 'government of the people, by the people, for the people,' and not a government by the Executive, a one-man power. Refrain from attempting to extend the grasp of Executive pretension over the coordinate branches of the Government. In short, let us have a return to the constitutional methods laid down by the Fathers of the republic, by which generations of patriotic Americans have lived, and for which countless thousands of them have died."

The New York *Sun* says:

"Theodore Roosevelt is elected President of the United States. The term for which William McKinley was elected will expire on the 4th of next March, when what Mr. Roosevelt might regard as his first term as President of the United States will begin. Mr. Roosevelt might have coveted a second election and regarded himself as eligible for a third term, believing, as he does, that the American people have no objection to continuing in office a deserving servant of proved fidelity.

"The frankly avowed purpose has been achieved, and it must be admitted that there never was a particle of dissimulation about Theodore Roosevelt. It must also be admitted that his confidence in his destiny and unbounded popularity has been vindicated by one of the most illustrious personal triumphs in all political history. . . . . .

"We have had many severe things to say about Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration, and we sincerely regret it. We regret far more that there is not one of them that we can unsay. There has never been a refutal or a contradiction of anything. It will be happiness inexpressible if Mr. Roosevelt's own Administration, which we count from to-day, should itself furnish a refutation. He has it in him to be a patriotic and a complete President, to be the President, not of the decayed and corrupt half of the Republican party, but of the whole people of the United States."

Many other interesting features of the result, such as President Roosevelt's declaration that he will not accept another term, the election of Democratic governors in Republican States, the choice of Republican electors in Democratic States, and the triumph of Folk, La Follette, and other local leaders of national importance, will be considered next week.

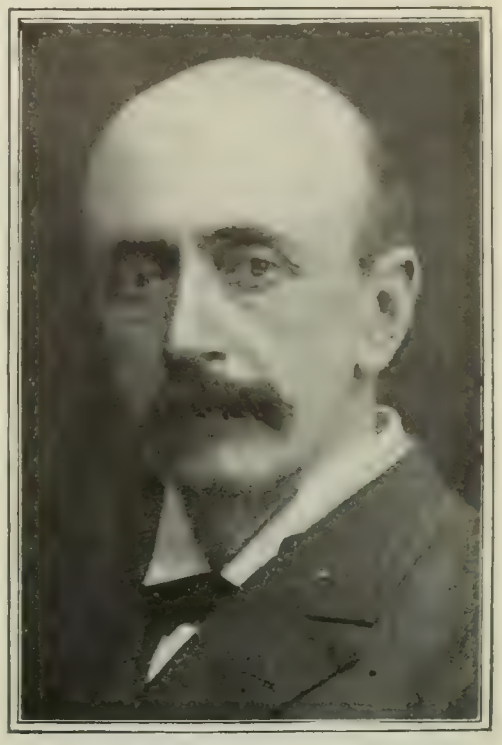
THE ELEPHANT—"Come on, uncle, we've got a big Thanksgiving turkey to enjoy." —The Manchester *Mirror*.

NOW THE DEMOCRACY WILL HAND MR. PARKER A FEW OPINIONS. —The Ogden *Standard*.

AFTERWARD.

R. L. BORDEN,
The defeated Conservative leader.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER,
Premier of Canada since 1896.



EARL GREY,
Canada's new Governor-General.

CANADA'S LEADING MEN.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

LAURIER'S sweeping victory in the Canadian election last week, by which he increases the Liberal control of the Parliament to a two-to-one majority, is interpreted as being partly a personal victory, partly an indorsement of the Laurier government's plan for the projected transcontinental railway, and partly a "stand-pat" attitude of satisfaction with the Dominion's prosperity. The Conservatives, led by Mr. R. L. Borden, contended for government ownership of the new railroad, while the Liberals advocated a plan of governmental cooperation with the Grand Trunk. The Liberal victory is taken to mean that the latter program will be carried through. Not only is Mr. Borden's party defeated, but he is himself retired from Parliament, and his home province of Nova Scotia returns a solid delegation of Laurier supporters. Ontario is the only province of importance to return a Conservative majority. The reason for this, according to the Toronto *World* (Con.), is that Ontario is the only province that really understood the question at issue—hence Laurier was defeated wherever the issue was understood. The Montreal *Herald* (Lib.) says that the dominating feature of the campaign was Laurier's personality. To quote:

"As one looks back over the past four weeks he sees, whatever the background, the dominating figure of the Prime Minister in the immediate foreground. No day was complete without its account of the great personal success he had scored in some corner of old Canada. From his first meeting at Sorel to his last at Grand Mère he was the man of the hour, the one whom, above all others, the people wished to see and to hear. He had every right to be proud of his reception, every right to feel gratified by these extraordinary testimonials of devotion. That man must be of some consequence to his country who, after attracting to Sorel five thousand people from all corners of the Richelieu Valley, could a few days later so fill the streets of Toronto with throngs of admirers that it was almost impossible for him to obtain an entry to the hall where he was to speak. It means something to those who work and pray for a united Canada that the man who to-day awaits in Quebec the verdict of the electors should have moved as he did the feelings of the people in the manufacturing towns of western Ontario, should have witnessed such marks of devotion on the part of the strong Scotch farmers of the Huron peninsula. No small-minded man could have done it. None could have done it who himself distinguished between the various elements of the Canadian population, setting one above another in importance or right to consideration. A great orator, a great man, a great Canadian, one of whom on all three counts Canadians, without distinction or party, are justly proud, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has completely dominated the interest of this electoral contest."

An American view of the result may be seen in the following comment by the New York *Globe*:

"A mistake will be made by the American press and people if Sir Wilfrid Laurier's great triumph in the Canadian election is interpreted as a victory for closer trade relations with the United States. While the tendency of the Liberal party, of which Sir Wilfrid is the chief, is against Chamberlainism and in favor of interchange of commodities with the United States, Canadian statesmen of all parties are practically agreed that Canada has gone as far as she should in urging reciprocity upon us, and that future negotiations must originate on our side of the border.

"In the campaign preceding yesterday's election the Canadian trade policy was a secondary consideration. The chief issue debated related to the Government's policy toward the new Grand Trunk Transcontinental Railroad. The Government's contract provides for private operation along its whole route and government ownership of the eastern section, through the bleak and uninhabited region north of Lake Superior, and northern Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Borden, leader of the Conservatives, proposed government ownership and operation from coast to coast. It is significant that Nova Scotia, which, with the Government-owned and operated Intercolonial Railroad, and the privately-owned and operated Dominion and Atlantic, has an opportunity to compare the two systems, has returned a solid delegation of eighteen against the Borden plan. Mr. Borden, who is a Nova Scotian and sits for Halifax, was among those defeated. This Canadian election is probably the most notable rejection of government ownership of railroads idea which has occurred on this continent.

"In addition to the unpopularity of the Borden government ownership proposal, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greatly assisted this time, as before, by the fact that he is a French-Canadian. French-speaking Quebec, which furnishes forty-five of his majority of sixty, is strongly inclined toward a 'compatriot.' On the other hand, Sir Wilfrid is not so much of a French-Canadian as to be unsatisfactory to the English-speaking provinces. Canadians who for twenty-five years supported Sir John Macdonald in all his policies are attracted by strong leadership and tend to vote according to personal admiration. The Conservatives have not a man who measures up to Sir Wilfrid in personal qualities, and until they find one they are likely to remain in a minority."

A Glasgow paper prints a story of Arthur Balfour treating a crowd, one of whom was the Japanese Minister. Everybody had named his drink except the Japanese, who in reply to Mr. Balfour's nod said: "Oh, I'll just take port, Arthur." *The Chicago News.*

ARBITRATION TREATY WITH FRANCE.

OUR first war, after gaining our independence, was with France (a brush so slight that only one or two papers recall it); and if the Senate ratifies the treaty signed in Washington last week, our first arbitration treaty will be concluded with the same country. Relations with France were somewhat strained in Jackson's time, and again when Napoleon III. tried to place Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico; but the feeling between the world's two greatest republics is at present so cordial that most of our newspapers have to branch out into generalities to find any special significance or practical worth in such a treaty between France and America. It "is of not great value, but it is not likely to do any harm," indulgently remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen;* and the New York *Evening Mail* finds it "hard, at this juncture of affairs, to imagine a disagreement between these two countries which should really menace the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of either." The New York *Globe*, however, thinks that "such treaties do much toward keeping down the pinpricking differences which, unimportant in themselves, do so much to inflame national ill-will and are thus contributory to war"; and so "Secretary Hay is doing a great work not only for this generation but for all following ones—not only for this country, but for the world." "The officials here," says a despatch from Paris, "have made sufficient inquiry in regard to the sentiment of [the French] Parliament to show that the treaty will be ratified promptly and perhaps unanimously."

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND,
Who signed the Franco-American arbitration treaty for France.

An arbitration treaty with Great Britain would be regarded by our newspapers as more important, to judge from their handling of the subject, and the idea is expressed that the State Department hopes to work the Senate around to a ratification of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty by getting favorable action first upon treaties with France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, etc. The New York *Sun* says on this point:

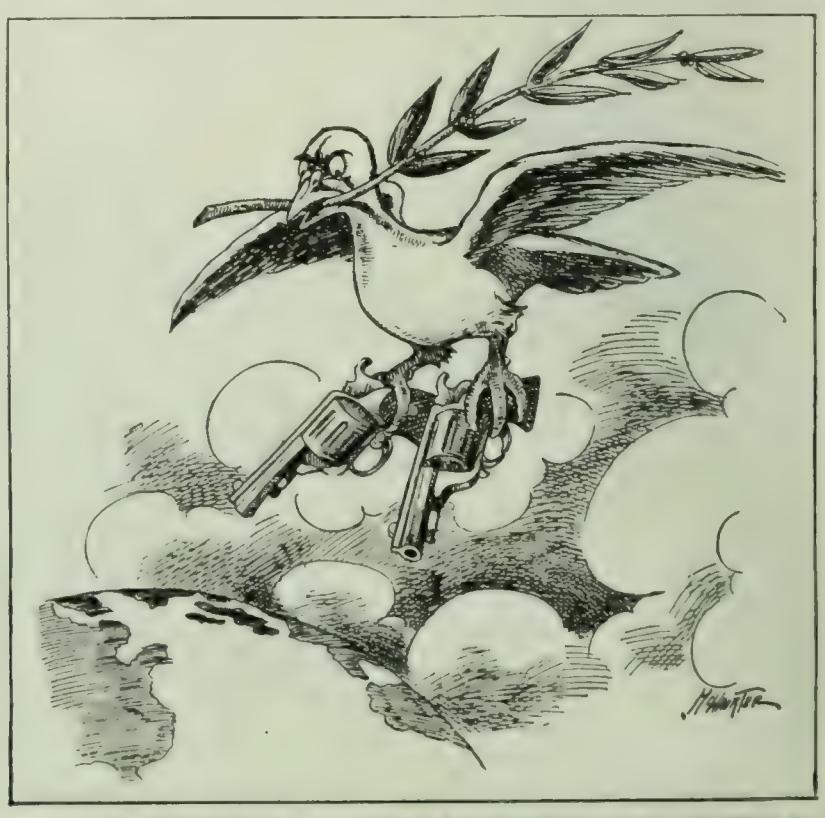
"We are told that Mr. Hay proposes also to sign treaties of arbitration with Switzerland, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, and probably Spain, and that if all these agreements are ratified by the Senate, and inquiry shall show that body to be disposed to sanction a similar compact with England, the Olney-Pauncefote project will be revived. There is no doubt that a tactical mistake was made in introducing the abortive convention just named at a time when the Senate was still agitated by the ground-swell of Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message. At the present time it is undeniable that the feeling with which Great Britain is regarded in this country is more sympathetic than it has ever previously been.

"Under the circumstances it is possible that Mr. Hay will be more successful than was Mr. Olney, tho some Senators are likely to adhere to their former position that a general arbitration treaty gives too much power to the Executive, and that the Senate should maintain intact its constitutional right to accept or reject each specific agreement to arbitrate that may be made by our State Department."

SCOLDING ROZHDESTVENSKY.

THE promotion of the commander of the Baltic squadron to be a vice-admiral and aide-de-camp to the Emperor, reported from St. Petersburg, is made in total disregard of American newspaper comment upon the admiral's supposed mental equipment, seamanship, and addiction to vodka. "It is generally held," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "that the Russian admiral has proved himself grossly unfit to command a war fleet, and that the maritime Powers can not afford to permit the Baltic fleet to go cruising about the world for the next nine or ten weeks under the direction of a dangerous fool." Our newspapers are now inclining to the opinion that when the Russians riddled the Hull fishing-fleet, they were firing at their own torpedo-boat squadron, which they had encountered unexpectedly in the night. "Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvensky left Libau with eight of these craft," says a St. Petersburg despatch, and Prince Keretelli reported, on the fatal night, that he saw eight torpedo-boats ahead. Rozhdestvensky says he sank one of the boats, and we are told that the Russian

THE VOLUNTEER FIREMAN.
—Smith in the Pittsburg *Post*.



ANDREW CARNEGIE WOULD HAVE A PEACE TRIBUNAL WITH POWER TO ENFORCE DECISIONS.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

PEACEFUL CHARACTERS CARICATURED.

RUSSIA—"Sure! I'll make it all right with you as soon as I can fix the responsibility."

—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

"SEEIN' THINGS AT NIGHT."

"I woke up in the dark and saw things standin' in a row,
A-lookin' at me cross-eyed an' p'intin' at me – so!"

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

RUSSIAN RESPONSIBILITY.

torpedo-boat squadron reached Tangier only seven strong. At Cherbourg several of the Russian torpedo-boats lingered outside, making repairs. One, we are told, had a smashed stem, another had shot holes in the deck. These evidences convince our press that the Russian ships were shelling their own torpedo-boats. "The Russian guns were once more turned upon the Russian flag," believes the Philadelphia *Telegraph;* and so think the New York *Evening Mail* and *Times*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Springfield *Republican*, and many other papers. "The fact seems to be," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "that the Russians are not fit to be intrusted with the use of deadly weapons."

Some of our papers think that Rozhdestvensky was "seeing things" that night. Thus the Washington *Star* observes:

"There ought to be no doubt that the Russians saw those Japanese torpedo-boats. It is clearly established that somebody saw Mohammed go to heaven on a white horse, and it is equally well established that Don Quixote saw a legion of ferocious giants when he charged upon the wind-mills.

"It is not everybody who can see such unusual things as Rozhdestvensky saw, tho seeing things is not exclusively a Russian gift. Seeing rainbows and sea serpents is really a very ordinary accomplishment. There are many persons in this country who see majorities that never are to be. But nobody before Rozhdestvensky has carried the vision habit to such a magnificent extreme as to include torpedo-boats.

"Chemical experts declare that grain alcohol never produces torpedo-boats, but that it may be possible to produce them with a carefully blended combination of wood alcohol, dope, carbolic acid, tobacco, chloroform, and cigarettes. It is a safe assertion that torpedo-boat visions are not handed out over any bar in the District of Columbia."

The Chicago *Record-Herald*, after reviewing the blunders of the Russian navy, concludes that "it would be a blessing to the world if every one of Russia's war-ships were on the bottom of the ocean." To quote:

"A navy that is helpless against the enemy and harmful to every one else, commanded by men devoid of all comprehension of international rights and so dazed with fear that they can't tell the difference between a turtle dove and a shark, ought to be shut up in an inland pond and never allowed to get out where it can run amuck.

"A catalogue of Russia's pestiferous blundering on the high seas would include nearly every search or seizure her ships have made since the war began. She seized the *Malacca* in the most arbitrary and high-handed manner. She sank the *Knight Commander* against all precedent and right. She seems to have actually robbed the mails on the *Calchas* on the pretense of searching for Japanese despatches. She has made the lives and property of innocent neutrals unsafe in peaceful waters.

"Entirely apart from the issues of the present war, it would be a blessing to the world if every one of Russia's war-ships were on the bottom of the ocean and if she should be bound over by the Powers never to build another until she had learned to understand and recognize the rights of other peoples.

"The nations had to join in the suppression of piracy. They have much the same kind of a reason for joining in the suppression of the Russian naval pest."

In the midst of all this scolding of Rozhdestvensky and his men, however, we are reminded by an American naval officer that a similar blunder might have been made by our own ships in 1898. He says, as reported by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*:

"Almost any officer who served in the fleet before Santiago could relate not one, but a great many incidents that occurred where the men of our own ships would have slaughtered each other if the good little angel that sits up aloft (and our exceedingly bad marksmanship at that time) had not protected us from the mistakes (incomprehensible to landsmen) which caused our ships to fire at each other, at colliers, despatch-boats, torpedo-boats, and at nothing at all—and all this in the clear atmosphere of the tropical seas.

"Such was the effect of the long, nervous tension that thousands of shots were fired at pure phantoms of the imagination. The broadsides of powerful battle-ships repeatedly burst into a furious cannonade that was arrested only with the complete annihilation of the supposed enemy. For one of our ships to approach the fleet at night was to run a grave risk. The sea was alive with Spanish torpedo-boats. Signals, lights, etc., were misunderstood or disregarded. The enemy might have obtained possession of them and displayed them for our confusion. There were many narrow escapes. Several of our vessels were struck by shells, but the luck that followed us throughout the war prevented a disaster. I could mention the names of officers who have never been able to comb their hair down flat since the particular night on which they came within an ace of sinking a friend—with whom they have never since ceased to exchange congratulatory drinks.

"If an unsuspecting fishing-fleet had blown into the radius of action at Santiago, there would have been things doing, and any fair-minded naval officer will acknowledge it. This was not panic; it was the result of the precautions that always have been and always will be taken in war time. When men-of-war are cruising in waters

where there is any reason to suspect the presence of an enemy, they will take no risks whatever. An automobile torpedo can be carried and 'fired' by any kind of a craft, even a rowboat, and consequently any commander of a man-of-war will not let any craft approach within torpedo range during war-time. He can not take the risk. When the weather is hazy or misty, a searchlight will not penetrate to any great distance, and if a peaceful craft is not discovered until close aboard, the general orders that are absolutely necessary for the protection of a fleet will almost inevitably cause her to be fired upon.

"Let us therefore disregard the shrieks of the highly excited British press until the Russians have had a chance to explain; and if it turns out that the accident was the result of a mistake, let us be honest. Let us remember the *Maine*—I mean the doings off Santiago."

Pennsylvania Justice.—While legal delays are breeding lawlessness in other parts of the country (according to Justice Brewer and other competent observers), Pennsylvania is imitating the "Jersey justice" that is the terror of evil-doers in the latter State. So we are told by one of the most prominent judges in Pennsylvania, who sends us the following editorial from the Pittsburg *Gazette*, with the indorsement that it "states the literal truth with regard to the speedy determination of murder cases in the court of last resort in Pennsylvania." Says *The Gazette:*

"Delay of justice through appeals in criminal cases is regarded as so influential in encouraging the lynching spirit that some time ago a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States recommended the abolition of the privilege as an absolute right open at will to the prisoner. Altho the right of appeal is susceptible of abuse, there could be no complaint as to the law's delay on this account if the practise of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court were generally followed. That court never delays the final determination of a criminal case. When an appeal is taken in a murder case it is promptly set down for a hearing wherever the court may be in session, and does not wait, like civil cases, to be reached when the turn of that particular county court comes up. When the case comes up the rule of the court is inexorable that it shall be disposed of at the time appointed.

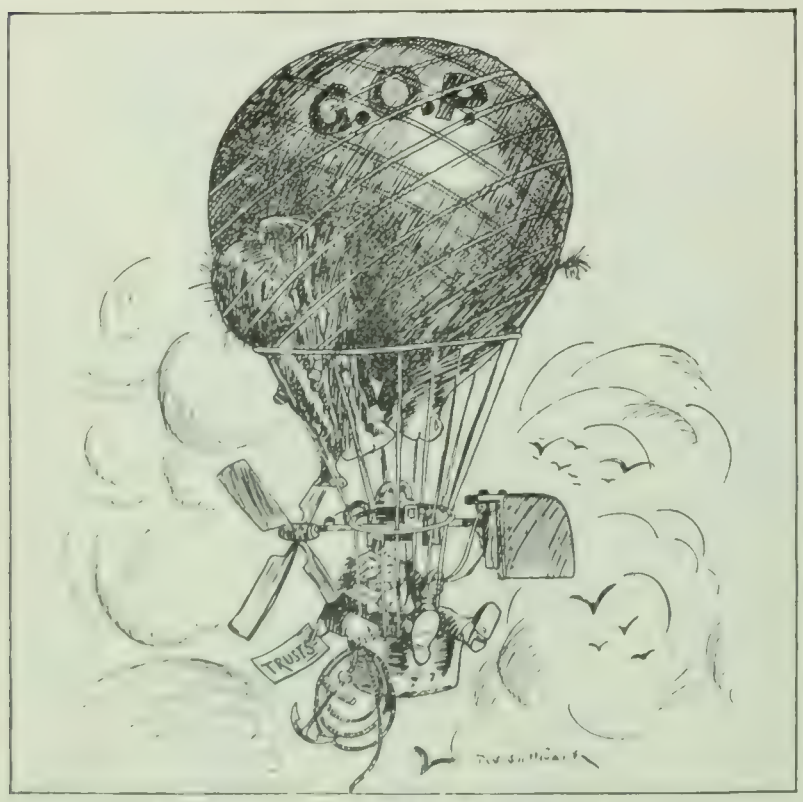
"A good instance of this is the case of Miles, Jackson, and Obey, the negroes convicted of murdering John Kluzor at Leetsdale. The usual appeal was taken in their case, and on Monday an attempt was made to secure a continuance which would carry the case over to the next term, but the court refused the motion, and as counsel for the convicts were not ready to argue the appeal the case is closed. This practise of our Supreme Court is altogether commendable, as it effectually prevents the abuse of the right of appeal for purposes of delay. If punishment does not follow swiftly upon the commission of the crime it is not the fault of the court of last resort in Pennsylvania, whose example might well be followed in other States."

A JAPANESE VIEW OF THE YELLOW PERIL.

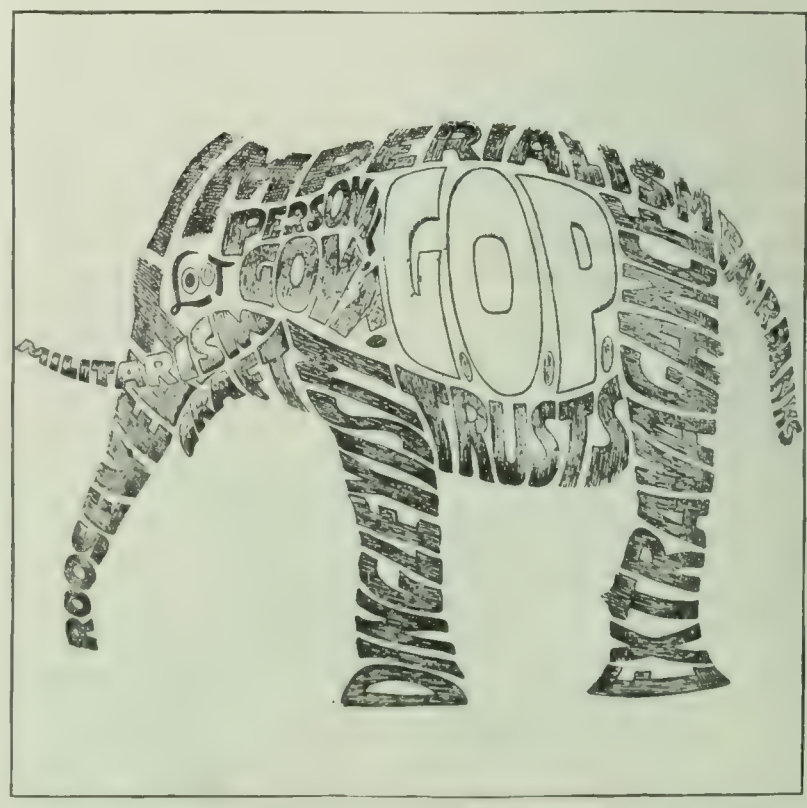
THERE is no "yellow peril," says Baron Kaneko, a distinguished representative of the yellow race, in a strong article in *The North American Review*. The Asiatics, he declares, are in peril rather than perilous, and Japan, instead of heading a huge conspiracy to oust all the "outlanders" from the Eastern hemisphere, is actually busy introducing into Asia Western goods, customs, education, civilization, and civilizers. Baron Kaneko is a Harvard graduate and LL.D., and in Japan he has been Professor of Law in the Imperial University, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, Minister of Justice, and Chief Secretary of the House of Peers. He is now in America, studying economic conditions.

The cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," if there were such a slogan, would be no worse than the Monroe Doctrine of "America for the Americans," or Victor Emmanuel's "Italy for the Italians," argues the baron; but, as a matter of fact, the white nations seem to have adopted the doctrine "Asia for us." He says:

"'Blessed are the meek' is one of the precepts of the Christian faith, 'for they shall inherit the earth!' For many years the missionaries have taught this precept to the Asiatics; but it has never been practised by the so-called Christian Powers in their dealings with Oriental nations. Indeed, the direct contrary has been the fact; for, many a time during the past fifty years, it has been shown that a nation's surest step to its 'disinheritance' of the earth is to be meek and to remain meek. That a cry should arise in the East demanding 'Asia for the Asiatics' is thus a natural outcome of the policy which the Christian Powers have pursued in that part of the world. Most of the Oriental nations, to be sure, lack the strength which is needed for successful resistance to the process of territorial 'disinheritance.' Consider the encroachment of the French in Tongking; the occupation of Kiao-Chao by the Germans; the aggressive movement of Russia in Manchuria—for these are the most striking examples of the 'disinheritance' by which China has been despoiled. Only Japan, of all the Eastern nations, has thus far been able to maintain her independence against continual foreign aggression. If there is a peril in the



THIS AIRSHIP IS UNDER PERFECT CONTROL.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.



THE REAL INSIDE OF IT.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

DEMOCRATIC SKETCHES OF THE G. O. P.

East, it is not the 'yellow peril,' but the 'white peril'; the former being a mere myth, while the latter is an actual reality."

Instead of trying to shut Americans and Europeans out, "Japan so far has done all in her power to attract them to the East." At the end of the war with China, Japan compelled the Chinese to abolish the likin system of duties, opened four Chinese ports to the commerce of the world, and secured to foreigners the right to establish factories in China. Western diplomats had been seeking these concessions in vain for years, until Japan, which might have taken all these privileges for itself, gave them to the world. In the Philippines Japan gave its moral support to the American occupation, "since she considered that the occupation of the islands by the American republic was the only way to obtain peace among the Filipinos."

BARON KENTARO KANEKO,

The "yellow peril" cry, he says, "intended to work us injury and disgrace, provides Japan with a golden opportunity to show the world that selfish ambition has no part in the aspirations of her people."

This fright at the "yellow peril," says Baron Kaneko, will afford Japan a "golden opportunity" to show how unselfish her ambitions are. He writes:

"Some may ask: What are the national aspirations of Japan? Our aim, as shown by the whole course of our modern history, is to introduce to the distant and long-neglected East the blessings of Western civilization. For a task of this kind, Japan possesses superb advantages. Planted on her island throne in the midst of the Pacific, she reaches out toward every direction from which that civilization may come, westward through the Suez Canal, under English supervision, and eastward through the Panama Canal (when that is completed), under American protection. Japan will engirdle the globe, thus reaching every quarter in the Old World as well as the New, and gathering in the richest fruits of Western culture and science, which she will proceed to disseminate among the Japanese islands. Along all these waterways, the Western nations will bring their treasures and their civilization to the vast continent of Asia; and will also knock at the door of Japan in their turn. Hearty, indeed, will be the welcome which the Japanese will give to the Western bearers of the civilization from which we have ourselves benefited so much! But the door of Japan must be kept open, for we wish our welcome to be not only hearty, but continuous, as will be the stream of those Western gifts from Europe and America through which we shall alone be enabled, strengthening our own power, to realize our national aspirations, and especially to maintain that peace which is the foundation of progress in the Far East.

"For a thousand years or more after the introduction of Chinese culture, which became merged in her ethnic life, Japan had the good fortune to possess an Oriental civilization of her own, embodied in language, art, customs, and institutions. But, after the visit of Commodore Perry, in 1853, following the example set us by our ancestors when they introduced Chinese ideas, we turned to the West for culture and science, and thus the laws, the philosophy, the religion and art of Occidental civilization were engrafted upon our institutions. The Japanese mind is earnestly engaged in molding into one the two forms of culture, the Oriental and the Occidental, its ambition being to harmonize them, even as Rome harmonized the militarism of the northern tribes with the culture of the southern races of Europe.

"Such, then, is the ultimate aspiration, the crowning ambition, of the Japanese race. By reconciling and interassimilating the two civilizations, Japan hopes to introduce Western culture and science into the continent of Asia, and thus to open up for the benefit of the world, with equal privilege for every nation and peace assured to all, the teeming wealth of the Chinese Empire. Nothing less than an aim thus ideal and lofty is what Japan aspires to realize; and, should fortune not forsake her, she will be content with nothing less. In the light, therefore, of what has been said, the alarm about a 'yellow peril' takes on the character of a golden opportunity for Europe and America to become acquainted with the real strength and ambitions of Japan. The same cry, moreover, intended to work us injury and disgrace, provides Japan with a golden opportunity to show the world that selfish ambition has no part in the aspirations of her people."

A PLEA FOR LESS LIBERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

No other nation has ever given to a subject people such a Government as we have given to the Filipinos, thinks Mr. Alleyne Ireland; and, if it is wise, no other nation ever will. "Almost every act of the United States in the Philippines, except those of a purely military nature, from the date of the battle of Manila Bay down to the present time," he says (in *The Atlantic Monthly*), "has been characterized by what may be called from one standpoint independence and originality, or, from another standpoint, blindness to local conditions and contempt for universal experience." Mr. Ireland has traveled extensively in tropical dependencies and has written and lectured upon colonial governments, and the impression one gets from his article is that, for good intentions gone wrong, our rule in the Philippines takes the banner. In the first place, he thinks that Admiral Dewey's thought of bringing Aguinaldo to Manila, where he could organize the natives, demand independence, and raise the torch of rebellion, was not especially brilliant; and he regards the failure to win over the peace element among Aguinaldo's advisers as about on the same plane. He remarks:

"That the war in the Philippines could have been avoided by the exercise of the most ordinary prudence, that it could have been avoided if the advice of any British, French, or Dutch colonial governor in the Far East had been asked and acted upon, there can be no possible doubt; and it is not less certain that if the Philippine commission which arrived in Manila shortly after the commencement of the war had been given the power to act, instead of only the power to talk, the war need not have lasted three months. Considerations of space prevent me from dealing with the conduct of the war; and I must dismiss the subject by saying that if in its political aspects it was little but a long succession of errors, in its practical operations it disclosed a devotion and heroism on the part of the American officers and troops which place the campaign on a level with the most striking achievements of the white races in tropical warfare."

Turning to the Administration of the islands as it is carried on to-day, Mr. Ireland, who visited the archipelago early in this year, describes the American officials as being "animated by an honest and sincere desire to do the best thing for the general welfare of the islands," but ignorant of "the broad established facts in relation to tropical administration." For example:

"I was shown in the Philippines some of the most wretched roads I have seen in fifteen years of colonial travel, and was asked with pride whether the English had ever done anything like that for the benefit of their colonial subjects; and when I replied that you could travel a thousand miles in an automobile in the Federated Malay States on roads as good as the Massachusetts State roads, my statement was met, if not with absolute incredulity, at least with the last degree of surprise. It was the same thing in a hundred matters. Had any nation except the United States ever given the natives of a colony any voice in their own Government, or given them an honest judiciary, or a good water-supply, or an efficient police force, or ever governed a colony with any other object than deriving revenue from it? And so on through the whole range of colonial administration! It is obvious that if a body of

men, from lack of comparative knowledge, honestly believe that the work they are doing is better than that of all others in the same field, the prospect of improvement originating within the administrative hierarchy is reduced to a minimum."

But the chief blunder, in Mr. Ireland's opinion, and the mistake that lies at the root of all the rest, is our attempt to take a people "in a very low stage of economic development" and make them participate in a system of government that is entirely beyond them. "Broadly speaking," he says, "the American policy in regard to the control and development of the Philippines is the exact opposite of that adopted by every other nation, in that political development has been taken as the standard of attainment instead of industrial development, in opposition to the universal experience of mankind, that the latter has always preceded the former." As a result, the local attempts at self-government have been unsuccessful and the general administration of the islands has been unbearably expensive. The main revenue of the islands comes from their exports, yet "the fact is that if we add together the sums paid by the people of the Philippines and by the people of the United States in connection with the control and administration of the Philippine Islands, the total reaches a sum greater than that of the whole value of the export trade of the islands." Capital has been driven away by unfavorable laws and the lack of labor, and labor is kept out by the Chinese exclusion law. Either the whole scheme of administration must be cut down to far less expensive proportions, declares Mr. Ireland, or the laws must be changed.

What the Philippines need, we are told, is "a one-man Government" like that of Gen. Leonard Wood in Cuba, "one of the most brilliant administrative feats of which the history of white rule in the tropics bears record." Compare that with the rule by commission:

"It is in the higher branches of the administration that the structure of the Philippine Government exhibits its greatest weakness and its sharpest contrast to other dependent tropical governments. It is a universally recognized trait of tropical peoples that they yield their truest loyalty and their best aid in governmental matters when there is at the head of affairs one man in supreme power, whether he be king, sultan, or governor. This characteristic, so far from being due to the growth of white domination, is the product of uncounted centuries of native development, before white men ever came into contact with the native governments; and in attempting to build a tropical government on the theory that so-called 'popular' institutions can ever recommend themselves as an ideal to the natives of a tropical country, the fact is overlooked or ignored that, in the thousands of years during which the natives of the tropics were left to themselves, to develop whatever political institutions appeared best suited to them, there was never established a single government which was not purely autocratic in character.

"When we attempt to force democratic institutions or corporate government upon tropical peoples we simply assume, without any warrant whatever, that we know better than they do what form of government is best for them. Now, not only does the government of the Philippines by a commission violate the very first principle of successful administration in the tropics by dividing into seven parts the prestige and authority which in the natives expect and desire to find in one man; but, owing to the dependence of the commission upon a legislature thousands of miles away, already overburdened with its own affairs, and composed of men who, however able they may be, have neither the time nor the opportunity of gaining any first-hand information in regard to problems of tropical administration, that confidence which should exist between a people and their Government is noticeably lacking in the Philippines, where it is perfectly well understood by all intelligent people that the commission governs the islands only in so far as it is allowed to do so by Congress.

"Shorn of any real authority to determine independently the measures best suited to the needs of the islands, compelled to legislate with one eye on the American public and the other on Congress, driven to adopt an apologetic tone in regard to all measures which are likely to arouse public sentiment in the States, the Philippine commission can neither command the respect of the people nor carry on its own work according to the plain needs of the situation."

Independence for the Philippines seems a decidedly distant possibility to Mr. Ireland. He remarks:

"It is impossible to confer independence on a people as one would present them with a public library or a drinking-fountain. If the ground is not prepared, if the people are not fit for self-government, the gift of independence simply means the handing over of the country to the despotic rule of a small coterie of picked men, who, from their foreign education and training and their race identity with the natives, would find it easy to establish an ascendency over the masses, which would keep them in a state of political and economic slavery.

"Whatever the future may hold for the Filipinos, it is certain that to-day they have scarcely taken the first step on that long road of industry and self-discipline which alone leads to a sane and wholesome national life."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JAPAN'S first serious reverse in Manchuria has come in the departure of Viceroy Alexeieff.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

NEW YORK is making as much fuss over her new subway as tho underground affairs were novelties in that city.—*The Washington Post.*

CARRIE NATION would be doing the world a favor if she could manage to get at the vodka supply of the Russian navy.—*The Washington Evening Star.*

SUPPOSE, as the result of the strained relations between this country and Panama, the latter should secede back to Colombia. What then?—*The Richmond News-Leader.*

IT is difficult to imagine the extent of the disaster which would ensue if one-half of the Russian navy should unexpectedly meet the other half on a dark night.—*The New York Sun.*

NO doubt the Russian peasantry has heard by this time that the Baltic fleet has sunk the British Channel squadron and is now on its way to shell New York.—*The New York Press.*

IT appears that the spirit of rebellion is abroad in Panama. This should disprove the claim that the prerogatives of the people of Panama have been usurped by outsiders.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

JUDGE PARKER declares the Philippines have cost the United States $650,000,000. Secretary Taft says it is only $189,000,000. Whatever the investment may be, the dividends are certainly $000.—*The Dallas News.*

THE Russians and Japs at Lone Tree Hill are said to have fought with their fists. If this brutal practise is to be kept up, the war in the Far East is sure to get itself condemned by civilized people.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF England and Russia will only wait until the next issue of Tom Lawson's magazine, no doubt Tom will make it clear that the Standard Oil Company is responsible for the North Sea incident.—*The Denver Republican.*

THE members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are to take a trip through the coal-fields. It is to be hoped this trip will have a soothing influence over the trip which the average citizen will shortly take through his coal-bin.—*The Baltimore American.*

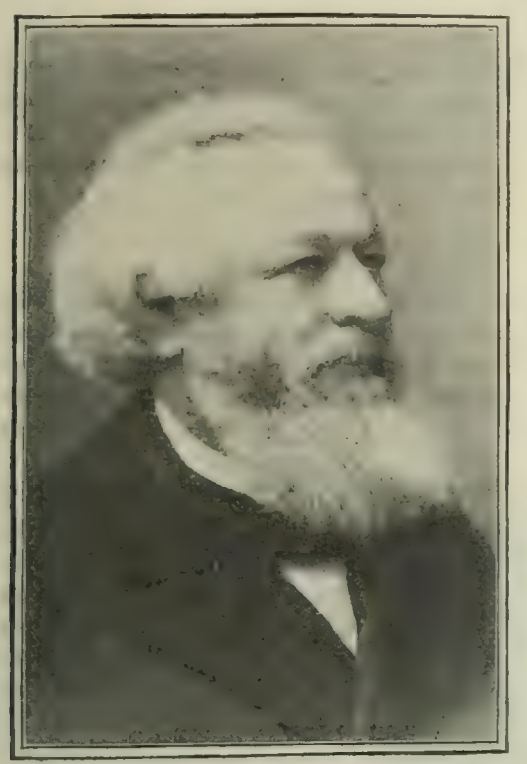
WHY?

SKULL OF COMMON RUSSIAN SOLDIER "I died for the glory of the Czar."
SKULL OF COMMON JAPANESE SOLDIER "And I for the glory of the Mikado."
—Walker in the Boise *Statesman.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING MUSICAL SEASON.

THE musical season, which opened a few days ago with a piano recital by Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler in New York, gives promise of furnishing a variety that will leave no taste without its gratification. "Last season was a strenuous one," says Mr. Richard Aldrich, the musical critic of the New York *Times*, "but the one now impending bids fair to surpass it in some respects." The same writer continues:



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ALEXANDRE GUILMANT,
The eminent French organist who is now touring this country.

"The community will not again be stirred to excitement by the first production of 'Parsifal'; but instead of one 'Parsifal' there will be two. Curiosity as to new conductors and their methods will have somewhat less to feed on in the Philharmonic Society's concerts, since several of the distinguished strangers who came last year will return; but the interest in their doings will be no less. There will be a greater gathering of visiting virtuosos in instrumental and vocal music than has appeared in New York for many years, and their competition for public favor will be very keen."

Proceeding to a few generalizations regarding the coming winter's opera, Mr. Aldrich writes:

"The opera will no doubt be more brilliant, in some respects, than it has ever been before. The stock-market is higher, and the subscription is the largest that is recorded on the books of the Metropolitan Opera House. For the glittering company before the footlights will be provided, according to present prospects, still more of the brilliancy of Italian opera than has been heard there for years. The singers have been selected and the repertory chosen with this end in view. Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Caruso, Donizetti and Verdi—the earlier Verdi—these are to be the names most familiar there, apparently, if Mr. Conried's plans are carried out. There are some venturesome experiments in the galvanizing of ancient Italian mummies in prospect, and operas that have long been absent from the New York operatic stage will make their reappearance for the benefit of the singers whose style they best exemplify, as well as others that have a better claim of their own upon the attention of the musical public. The list will be remarkably diversified, according to the present outlook; and the more truly musical side of things will not be neglected in it. There are reasons to believe that there will be a more harmonious cooperation in the mechanical departments behind the scenes that will make for more perfect representations of the material effects than were seen last year. But none of these things will make up for the lack of a conductor—*pace* Mr. Hertz and Mr. Vigna—of the supreme authority, the fire and sweeping eloquence, the finesse and subtlety, of Mr. Mottl."

Orchestral concerts will be plentiful during the coming months, and at the present time it is easy to count up seventy or eighty concerts already arranged for. Says Mr. Aldrich:

"The Philharmonic Society's plan of inviting distinguished conductors from abroad stimulated interest mightily in its concerts last year, and it will be continued this year with some of the men who most deeply impressed the public, and some others. Messrs. Colonne, Kogel, Safonoff, and Weingartner will return; Mr Panzner will make his first appearance, and a fitting climax to the season will be made by the summons for Theodore Thomas to take his place once more at the head of the orchestra he led so long

"The coming of the foreign conductors resulted in some remarkable performances last season. Yet the fact could not be gainsaid that the playing of the Philharmonic orchestra, even under the stimulus of these new conditions, was not up to the highest standard of technical perfection or the standard that New York can properly demand. The invitation of 'guest' conductors, to use the German phrase, is not at all a solution of the problem that still confronts the Philharmonic Society. It is a temporary expedient—an expensive one—which cost last year $20,000, provided by a special subscription of wealthy friends of the organization. From its very nature it can not long be continued—probably not after the present season. But for the present the Philharmonic's constituency may well be satisfied to enjoy what is offered."

FRANZ VON VECSEY,
A "boy prodigy" who has created a sensation in London and Berlin.

In addition to the concerts of the Philharmonic Society may be mentioned those of the Boston Symphony, under Wilhelm Gericke; of the New York Symphony, under Walter Damrosch; of the Russian Symphony, under Modest Altschuler; of the People's Symphony, under F. X. Arens; of the Young People's Symphony, under Frank Damrosch, and of Victor Herbert's new orchestra at the Majestic Theater, New York. Mr. Aldrich goes on to speak of choral music:

"The three chief choral organizations of New York—the Oratorio Society, the Musical Art Society, and the People's Choral Union—have already entered upon their preparations. The Oratorio Society promises, first, Brahms's 'German Requiem,' postponed from last year, the greatest of modern choral works, which has not been heard here for a dozen years, and its usual Christmastide performances of 'The Messiah.' The People's Choral Union is studying 'Elijah.' The Musical Art Society, so far from arousing only a passing fancy, is more secure than ever in the admiration of a fastidious body of music lovers."

Chamber music is to be represented by the Kneisel Quartet, the Dannreuther Quartet, and the new organization of young women headed by Miss Olive Mead. Mr. Aldrich says, in concluding:

"The visiting virtuosos will be a legion. 'Der Himmel hängt voller Geigen' [heaven hangs full of fiddles], and especially of pianists. The latter include Vladimir de Pachmann, Josef Hofmann, Ernst Schelling, Eugen d'Albert, Adèle Aus der Ohe, and, late in the season, Paderewski is coming and Rafael Joseffy will emerge from retirement. The violinists include Eugène Ysaye, Fritz Kreisler, Miss Marie Nicholls, and the little 'prodigy,' the Hungarian lad Vecsey. Anton Hekking, remembered from years gone by as the admirable 'cellist of the Boston orchestra, will make a tour as a soloist. Among the singers who will appear, besides the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House who will allow themselves to be heard in concerts, are Mme. Melba, Ella Russell, Muriel Foster, Mme. Gadski, Lillian Blauvelt, and doubtless more."

AN ITALIAN CARICATURIST'S IMPRESSION OF EUGÈNE YSAYE.
—Viafora in the New York *Times*.

M. Alexandre Guilmant, the famous Parisian

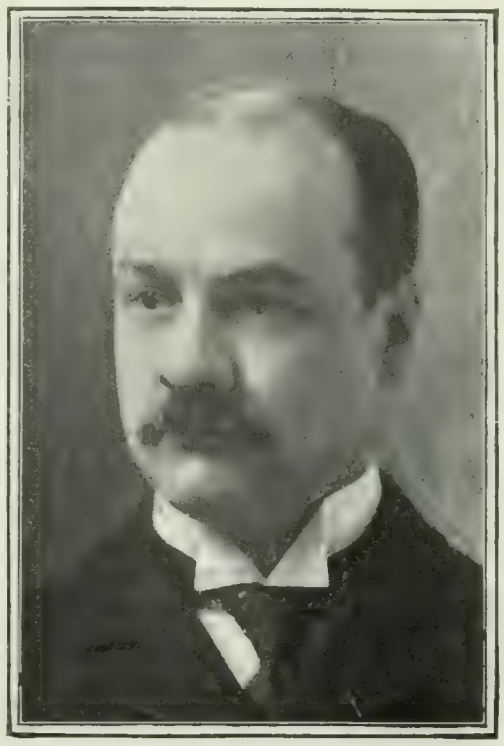
organist, came to the United States recently to give a number of recitals at the St. Louis Exposition, and is at present touring the country. He is regarded as the greatest organist in the world.

COLUMBIA'S SESQUICENTENNIAL.

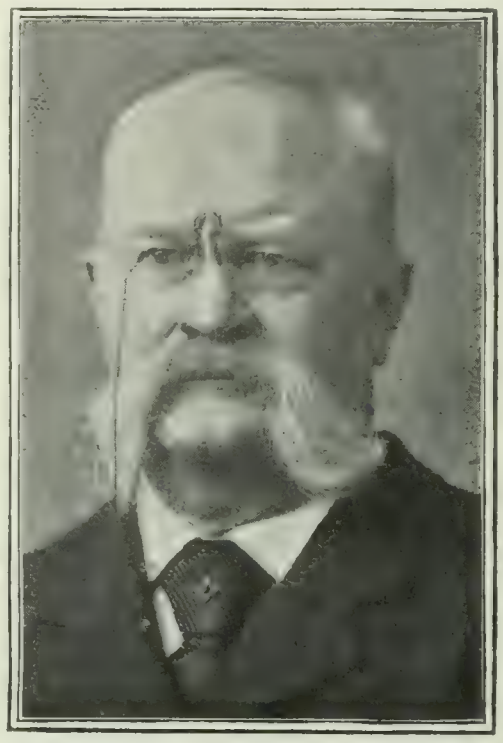
ON October 31 Columbia University celebrated her hundred and fiftieth birthday. The morning exercises consisted of the laying of the corner-stones of four new college buildings and the dedication of a fifth; the afternoon was given up to a university convocation in the gymnasium, at which President Butler delivered a commemoration address and conferred honorary degrees upon thirty-three graduates. The significance of the occasion is treated in an editorial in the New York *Independent*, from which we quote:

"For 150 years the development of Columbia has been almost continuously a progressive realization of the university ideal. Departments of medicine, law, and engineering grew into faculties, and so likewise, in the decades 1880 to 1900, did the departments devoted to graduate instruction in political science, natural science, and philosophy. Opportunities for undergraduate study extended to women led to the founding, in 1889, of Barnard College. Thus by the year 1890 the educational activities carried on under the authority of 'The Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York' had become in fact those of a great university, and in 1891 these trustees authorized the president of the college to describe the institution in its publications as a university. . . . . .

"The broad conception of education which has thus shaped the growth of Columbia University is the first condition of true university life in any seat of learning; but other conditions also are requisite, if the highest achievements are to be looked for. In these Columbia has been fortunate beyond precedent.



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, PH.D., LL.D.,
President of Columbia University.



JOHN HOWARD VAN AMRINGE, L.H.D., LL.D.,
Dean of Columbia University.

"Her instructors and students have breathed the atmosphere of moral and intellectual freedom. Narrow sectarian influence was barred at the beginning. The charter of King's College expressly prohibited the making of any law, ordinance, or order that should 'extend to exclude any person of any Religious Denomination whatever from Equal Liberty and advantage of Education or from any of the Degrees, Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, or Immunities of the said College, on account of his particular Tenets in matters of Religion.' The board of governors was made to include the rector of Trinity Church, the senior minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, the minister of the Ancient Lutheran Church, the minister of the French Church, and the minister of the Presbyterian Congregation. The charter of Columbia College forbids the applying of any religious test whatsoever to any professor.

"The remaining condition of great university achievement in modern times is a situation in a center of great wealth and varied activities of civilization. Columbia, on her magnificent Morningside Heights, is at the center of what is destined to be, if it is not already, the largest and most wonderful aggregation of wealth and population that has yet existed on either side of the world. Here must come, from every American commonwealth and from every land, the men who would spend the years of their university life where are concentrated the greatest opportunities and advantages that civilization can bring together in one place.

"That Columbia is to-day the leading university of the New World, and that in a few years it may, if all conditions continue favorable, be recognized as the leading university of the entire world, has been claimed, if not admitted. There is evidence of it in the tributes that have been paid within these last few weeks by the distinguished men of learning from all the centers of university life in Europe, drawn to America by the Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, who have lingered in this city on their homeward journey. One and all, they have ungrudgingly acknowledged the preeminence of Columbia in that graduate instruction which is the true expression of the highest university activity. With a larger teaching force than any other American university, a larger body of students exclusive of undergraduates, and a larger body of students, including college undergraduates, than any other American university save one, Columbia enters now upon a new period of her history, with an opportunity and a promise such as no educational organization has ever before enjoyed."

The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"The history of Columbia University has been one of startling transformations: four times it has changed its name; in less than a generation it has passed from the condition of a small Knickerbocker college with loosely related higher schools, to that of a fully equipped metropolitan university. . . . . .

"Columbia was long a model of academic good breeding, perhaps, training adequately the more favored youth of the city; but she failed to create either the atmosphere of culture that early prevailed at Harvard, or that splendid ambition for learning which glorified the beginnings of the Western universities. In fact, until President Barnard conceived the plans which President Low executed so happily, Columbia remained one of the most provincial colleges in the land, being, apart from the professional departments, merely such a finishing school as suited the youth of Irving's New York—a New York charming socially, but certainly not overoccupied with the things of the mind. That indolent and graceful life has passed; Columbia to-day is a very beehive of research. Her dissertations are as good as those made in Germany. Her faculty is recruited from ambitious students from every quarter of the globe. In all external aspects, she is the most cosmopolitan of American universities. In activity she rivals the streets and markets of New York. In complexity of organization and in wealth, even, she is impressive as our great financial corporations are impressive. As an expression of this metropolitan city she is singularly complete. And yet nobody feels more keenly than graduates of the old leisurely college that Columbia to-day lacks something which other universities have, something that is the precious possession of institutions which Columbia long ago passed in material prosperity.

"That something is tone. Why Oxford, for example, should have it and not the far more enlightened University of London, is only to be explained by the accumulation of a personal tradition. The soul of an institution is kept alive through a sort of apostolic succession of teachers and administrators who persuasively represent its spirit. Columbia to-day is conscious of a need, and may be assisted by its definition. The same spirit which has made the undergraduates demand the closer associations of dormitory life and fellowship in sport animates many of the younger members of the several faculties. With them, in a way, lies the future. But the administrative body could greatly hasten the work if they would consider the case broad-mindedly. *Geist* is not in the

VIEW OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FROM GRANT'S TOMB.

"That Columbia is to-day the leading university of the New World," says the New York *Independent*, "and that it may, if all conditions continue favorable, be recognized as the leading university of the entire world, has been claimed, if not admitted."

markets; academic tone can not be achieved by passing the hat; but great personalities will soon impart the fervor of their own minds to any institution with which they are associated."

MILITARY-POLITICAL GERMAN DRAMAS.

THEMES of a political and military character are not new to the stage, but the drama used as a means of political and military reform is a new development in Germany, and one which is attracting considerable attention. Ludwig Fulda's "Der Talisman," supposed to be a satire on the ambitions of the emperor, opened a field that has been cultivated not without success. The censors, however, are suspicious and alert, and some quasi-political plays have been suppressed. The latest drama to suffer this fate is Blumenthal's "The Dead Lion," in which the compulsory retirement and "disgrace" of Bismarck, with his previous career of triumphant achievement, are depicted, tho the scene is laid in the Middle Ages and the characters are given Italian names. The Prussian censor thought he had detected political heresy and disloyalty in the play, and prohibited it. It has been produced, however, elsewhere in Germany.

To the same family, tho not to the same species, belongs a "military" play by a new dramatist, Franz Adam Beyerlein, the author of a sensational novel "Jena oder Sedan?" which severely criticizes the practises of German army officers, and has had great popularity. The drama is called "The Retreat" (Der Zapfeustreich), and was written for a reformatory purpose. It represents the unfortunate conflict between the iron law of army discipline, as intensified by caste prejudice, and the human law of equality. Herr Arthur Eloesser, in a second letter to the Paris *Temps* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 8), gives a lengthy account of it and regards it as a true and effective social drama. The plot is as follows:

Claire, the lovely daughter of an old brigadier who has seen thirty-three years of active and faithful service, falls in love with a young and handsome cavalry lieutenant, the favorite of his regiment. He seduces her, but she is too refined and personally noble to be treated "cavalierly."

At this time an adopted son of the old brigadier, a sergeant in another regiment, returns home from another garrison town. Claire, his former playmate, has been tacitly regarded as his *fiancée*. He finds her cool, unhappy, and greatly changed. He has little difficulty in discovering the cause. He calls on the young lieutenant to demand an explanation. A somewhat heated discussion ensues, and the sergeant offends the lieutenant. In the subsequent quarrel he indulges in a grave threat, which the sense of discipline alone prevents him from executing.

A flagrant breach of discipline must be punished, and the sergeant is brought to trial before a court-martial. He knows that Claire was in the lieutenant's rooms at the time of their quarrel, but he determines to remain silent in order to save her reputation. He also refuses to divulge the cause of the quarrel and the occasion of the offense. The lieutenant is equally silent on this point for Claire's sake and is ready to commit perjury.

But Claire appears in court and tells the truth. Her father, who is present, deeply wounded in his pride and honor, grasps his revolver and aims at the betrayer of his child; but again the instinct of discipline, reenforced by the gratitude springing from the recollection that the lieutenant's father had saved his life on the field of battle, stays his hand. Instead, he shoots and kills his daughter, who falls, dying, with the words, "Thanks, father," on her lips.

Herr Eloesser asks why the lieutenant did not make up his mind to marry the girl for whom he was ready to commit perjury and whom he loved and admired. The answer is—military caste and prejudice. A lieutenant of high birth can not marry the daughter of a private, and into a family of butchers and grocers! Shield her, yes; but marriage is against the code of military honor. Hence the necessity for a tragic outcome. Herr Eloesser adds, however, that the play is not nearly so true to life as to stage traditions. In real life caste is disappearing, but the new spirit has not, he says, affected the theatrical world, and dramatists still ignore the leveling tendencies now dominant. The play is one of Germany's recent dramatic successes.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. SWINBURNE ON "OTHELLO."

IN the latest of a series of articles of "critical comment" on Shakespeare's plays, Mr. Algernon Swinburne affirms his conviction that had the dramatist done naught else than create the characters of Othello, Iago, and Desdemona, the truth would be palpable that "Shakespeare excelled all other men of all time on record as a poet in the most proper and literal sense—as a creator of man and woman." With a passing reference to the genius of Æschylus and of Shelley along dissimilar lines, Mr. Swinburne goes on to say (in *Harper's Magazine*, October):

"One of the very few poets to be named with these has left on everlasting record the deliberate expression of his judgment that 'Othello' combines and unites the qualities of '"King Lear," the most tremendous effort of Shakespeare as a poet' (a verdict with which I may venture to express my full and absolute agreement), and of 'Hamlet,' his most tremendous effort 'as a philosopher or meditator.' It may be so: and Coleridge may be right in his estimate that '"Othello" is the union of the two.' I should say myself, but with no thought of setting my opinion against that of the man who at his best was now and then the greatest of all poets and all critics, that the fusion of thought and passion, inspiration and meditation, was at its height in 'King Lear.' But in 'Othello' we get the pure poetry of natural and personal emotion, unqualified by the righteous doubt and conscientious intelligence which instigate and impede the will and the action of Hamlet. The collision and the contrast of passion and intellect, of noble passion and infernal intellect, was never before and can never be again presented and verified as in this most tragic of all tragedies that ever the supreme student of humanity bequeathed for the study of all time. As a poet and a thinker Æschylus was the equal, if not the superior, of Shakespeare; as a creator, a revealer, and an interpreter, infinite in his insight and his truthfulness, his tenderness and his wisdom, his justice and his mercy, no man who ever lived can stand beside the author of 'Othello.'"

A large part of Mr. Swinburne's article is devoted to a consideration of the question why Shakespeare, drawing on the narrative of Giraldi Cinthio, failed to incorporate in his play the "terribly beautiful" incident in which Iago is made to use his infant daughter

as an innocent accomplice in the theft of Desdemona's handkerchief. The apparent oversight is accounted for on the ground that "in Shakespeare's world, as in nature's, it is impossible that monsters should propagate; that Iago should beget, or that Goneril or Regan should bring forth." In making this explanation, says the New York *Times Saturday Review*, Mr. Swinburne "opens new trains of speculation which can not be very profitably pursued."

THE LITERARY QUALITIES OF DISRAELI.

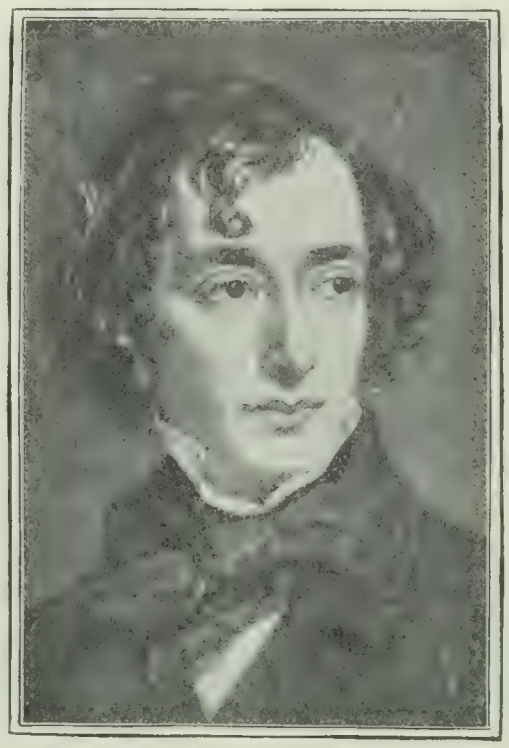
NOT the least quality of Disraeli's genius, according to his latest biographer, Walter Sichel, who has presented a remarkable "Study in Personality and Ideas," was his faculty for literary expression. "He was a born man of letters," the author avers, "and Dickens once lamented that politics had so long and often deprived fiction of a master."

The renown which Disraeli has always enjoyed as a wit needs no emphasizing; but, the author contends, "he is not so generally famed for two qualities in which he excelled, tho with limitations—his subtle sense of humor and his fine feeling for the picturesque and romantic." Says Mr. Sichel:

"Like his own 'Sidonia,' Disraeli 'said many things that were strange, yet they instantly appeared to be true'; like his own 'Pinto,' he 'had the art of viewing common things in a fanciful light.' . . . . He believed in the force of phrases as a pollen, so to speak, of ideas wafted through the air; and he believed in the perpetual miracles of existence. His favorite English authors were the romantics of Queen Elizabeth and the wits of Queen Anne and the Georges."

Mr. Sichel proceeds to draw a distinction between wit and humor, concluding that "wit is mirth turned philosopher—humor, philosophy at play." Applying this to Disraeli, he says:

"Disraeli's wit is at root arabesque. Its filigree flourishes, like the ornaments of the Alhambra, are supported by solid, if slender, pillars. It is fanciful grace sustained by a poised strength; but it is also tempered by the cheery, if sententious, cynicism of the eighteenth century, in which he had steeped himself from childhood. Its source was racial; but its form and color were much influenced by Pope, Swift, and Voltaire. He was 'a master of sentences.' He delighted to condense thought, as it were, in civilized proverbs, and at the same time to let his terse fancy embellish it with subtle and airy flourishes. His paradoxes are almost always thought in a nutshell, and never obscure nonsense in a clever frame."



DISRAELI IN 1852.
After a painting by Sir Francis Grant.
His "Coningsby" is pronounced "the best political novel in any language."

Of Disraeli's mastery of humor Mr. Sichel has this to say:

"He had a very real perception of the ludicrous, and it was usually of a cast bordering on irony. In boyhood Disraeli had been a great admirer of Montaigne, one of those authors, as he acknowledged, who 'give a spring to the mind'; but I can not discern any influence of Montaigne's twinkling stillness on Disraeli's humor. The humor of Molière and of Sheridan, like that of Fielding, of Hogarth, and of Dickens, is direct and didactic, pointing to the follies and foibles of mankind. That, on the other hand, of Sterne, often of Thackeray, always of Heine, is indirect, inclined to be sentimental, and insinuating, with all the machinery of playful surprise, the inconsistencies that enlist feeling or awaken thought. Swift's grim and creative humor, also, that 'knocks off the tallest heads' with a knotted bludgeon, wielded, however, by an imaginative fierceness, is of the same order; and Swift had been early studied, was constantly quoted, and often imitated by Disraeli. The former is the broadsword of Cœur de Lion; the latter, the scimitar of Saladin. It is of this latter species that Disraeli at his best must be reckoned. It stamps the whole of 'Popanilla,' and much of 'Ixion,' and 'The Infernal Marriage,' and it interleaves both his wit, his argument, and his reflection throughout his novels, and, conspicuously in his triumph, 'Coningsby.'"

Turning to the consideration of the romantic element in Disraeli's novels, Mr. Sichel speaks of the author's power of casting over his scenes "the reflected glow of associative feeling," his habit of producing effects of light as leading parts in his landscapes, his "fondness for and studied conversance with the forms and even the sounds of trees," his control over the effects of the marvelous, and his "fondness for London and the suburbs, the beauty of which, he always held, was only half appreciated." The charge of artificiality which has so often been made against Disraeli's style is disposed of with the remark: "His style was perfectly natural to him, and it altered little. To impose another man's voice on our own is real artifice." Mr. Sichel admits certain blemishes in the great political novels:

"There is in them, with all their deep thought and striking insight, their absolute originality and stimulating suggestiveness, an air at times of the perfumer's shop rather than of the fresh air. Even 'Sibyl' cries out, 'Oh! the saints, 'tis a merry morn!' 'Coningsby' meets his lady-love at a ball, which 'is a dispensation of almost supernatural ecstasy'; and in 'Lothair' itself we revert to 'barbs' and 'jennets.' I think that these later defects were partly due to the reaction against the constraint, repression, and formality compelled by his political career. They were a reaction in form, but in no case were they artificial in substance. They meant something, and they pressed it home. Disraeli was always a fantastic, and the fantastic holds high rank in literature. It distinguishes Disraeli's pet, Cervantes. But fantasy is different far from frippery. Fantasy is the flicker of firelight, not the flare of gas.

"Again, it is always hard for originality to win a first hearing from the public. Browning once remarked in a letter that to fasten the attention of the British public some stroke of style is required. This is true. Browning is himself an example; Carlyle, another; for his early essays completely lack that compound of Jean Paul's German, and old Mrs. Carlyle's Scotch, out of which Carlylese was evolved. Ruskin is another instance. Disraeli in his correspondence is far more free and flowing than in his books. Of those books there is least trace of apparent affectation in 'Coningsby,' which is the best political novel in any language. Reviewed as a whole, his novels are creative and a marvelous medium for thought Some bedizenment there is doubtless, and there are many gauds of fancy; and parts of the characterization may be said to be written in italics. It is true also that some of the persons are waxworks, but none of the characters are, and his movement of ideas, as well as his ideas of movement, display a flexibility rarely joined to such piercing penetration. Next to his three great political novels, and in some respects above them, I would rank 'Venetia,' which has never met with such widespread appreciation."

NOTES.

JOHN MORLEY made the principal address on the occasion of the recent Founders' Day exercises of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg.

M. ALFRED BRUNEAU, of Paris, is initiating a movement which has for its object the purchase of the house in which Émile Zola was born, and its transformation of a public monument to his memory. He points out that the habitation of Gambetta has been saved from spoliation, and thinks that, as Zola did as much for France by his writings as Gambetta did by his oratory, a similar honor should be accorded to the founder of the League of the Rights of Man.

The Bookman's November list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. A Ladder of Swords.—Parker.
2. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.
3. The Crossing.—Churchill.
4. The Affair at the Inn.—Wiggin.
5. The Rose of Old St. Louis.—Dillon.
6. Old Gordon Graham.—Lorimer.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW LARGE IS THE UNIVERSE?

THIS question is discussed in *Harper's Magazine* by Prof. Simon Newcomb, who concludes in favor of the view that the mass of celestial bodies that we see around us is not indefinitely extended, but limited, and that the distance of its boundaries may be estimated. After explaining the methods by which astronomers compute such stellar distances as may be measured with some accuracy, Professor Newcomb goes on to say:

"Imagine round our solar system as a center (for in matters relating to the universe our whole system is merely a point) a sphere with a radius 400,000 times the distance of the sun. An idea of this distance may be gained by reflecting that light, making the circuit of the earth seven times in a second, and reaching us from the sun in eight minutes and twenty seconds, would require seven years to reach the surface of the sphere we have supposed. Now, the first result of measures of parallax is that within this enormous sphere there is, besides our sun in the center, only a single star; namely, Alpha Centauri.

"Now suppose another sphere, having a radius 800,000 times the distance of the sun, so that its surface is twice as far as that of the inner sphere. By the law of cubes the volume of space within this second sphere is eight times as great as that within the first. So far as can be determined, there are about eight stars within this sphere. We can not be quite sure of the number, because there may be stars within the sphere of which the parallax is not yet detected; and of those supposed to be within it, one or two are so near the surface that we can not say whether they are really within or without it. But the number eight is not egregiously in error.

"We may imagine the spheres extended in this way indefinitely, but the result for the number of stars within them becomes uncertain, owing to the increasing difficulties of measuring parallaxes so minute. The general trend of such measures up to the present time is that the number of stars in any of these spheres will be about equal to the units of volume which they comprise when we take for this unit the smallest and innermost of the spheres, having a radius 400,000 times the sun's distance. We are thus enabled to form some general idea of how thickly the stars are sown through space. We can not claim any numerical exactness for this idea, but in the absence of better methods it does afford us some basis for reasoning.

"Now we can carry on our computation as we supposed the farmer to measure the extent of his wheat-field. Let us suppose that there are 125,000,000 stars in the heavens. This is an exceedingly rough estimate, but let us make the supposition for the time being. Accepting the view that they are nearly equally scattered throughout space, it will follow that they must be contained within a volume equal to 125,000,000 times the sphere we have taken as our unit. We find the distance of the surface of this sphere by extracting the cube root of this number, which gives us 500. We may therefore say, as the result of a very rough estimate, that the number of stars we have supposed would be contained within a distance found by multiplying 400,000 times the distance of the sun by 500; that is, that they are contained within a region whose boundary is 200,000,000 times the distance of the sun. This is a distance through which light would travel in about 3,300 years.

"It is not impossible that the number of stars is much greater than that we have supposed. Let us grant that there are eight times as many, or one thousand millions. Then we should have to extend the boundary of our universe twice as far, carrying it to a distance which light would require 6,600 years to travel. . . . . .

"The inquiring reader may here ask another question. Granting that all the stars we can see are contained within this limit, may there not be any number of stars without the limit which are invisible only because they are too far away to be seen?

"This question may be answered quite definitely if we grant that light from the most distant stars meets with no obstruction in reaching us. The most conclusive answer is afforded by the measure of starlight. If the stars extended out indefinitely, then the number of those of each order of magnitude would be nearly four times that of the magnitude next brighter. For example, we should have nearly four times as many stars of the sixth magnitude as of the fifth; nearly four times as many of the seventh as of the sixth, and so on indefinitely. Now, it is actually found that while this ratio of increase is true for the brighter stars, it is not so for the fainter ones, and that the increase in the number of the latter rapidly falls off when we make count of the fainter telescopic stars. In fact, it has long been known that, were the universe infinite in extent and the stars equally scattered through all space, the whole heavens would blaze with the light of countless millions of distant stars separately invisible even with the telescope.

"The only way in which this conclusion can be invalidated is by the possibility that the light of the stars is in some way extinguished or obstructed in its passage through space. A theory to this effect was propounded by Struve nearly a century ago, but it has since been found that the facts as he set them forth do not justify the conclusion, which was, in fact, rather hypothetical. The theories of modern science converge toward the view that, in the pure ether of space no single ray of light can ever be lost, no matter how far it may travel. But there is another possible cause for the existence of light. During the last few years discoveries of dark and therefore invisible stars have been made by means of the spectroscope with a success which would have been quite incredible a very few years ago, and which even to-day must excite wonder and admiration. The general conclusion is that, besides the shining stars which exist in space, there may be any number of dark ones, forever invisible in our telescopes. May it not be that these bodies are so numerous as to cut off the light which we would otherwise receive from the more distant bodies of the universe? It is of course impossible to answer this question in a positive way, but the probable conclusion is a negative one. We may say with certainty that dark stars are not so numerous as to cut off any important part of the light from the stars of the Milky Way, because, if they did, the latter would not be so clearly seen as it is. Since we have reason to believe that the Milky Way comprises the more distant stars of our system, we may feel fairly confident that not much light can be cut off by dark bodies from the most distant region to which our telescopes can penetrate. Up to this distance we see the stars just as they are. Even within the limit of the universe as we understand it, it is likely that more than one-half the stars which actually exist are too faint to be seen by human vision, even when armed with the most powerful telescopes. But their invisibility is due only to their distance and the faintness of their intrinsic light, and not to any obstructing agency."

THE DEADLY BARBER-SHOP.

THAT a barber-shop need not be a place for the dissemination of disease is doubtless true; how easily it may be made so is forcibly shown in an editorial article in *The Lancet* (London, September 24). Says the writer:

"There is one occupation which undoubtedly is a fruitful channel of the dissemination of disease, and that is the hairdresser's. The hands of the barber and the utensils which he employs come into very intimate contact with the scalps and the faces of the persons on whom he operates, and should any disease be present the chance of its spreading is very great indeed.

"In the ordinary operation of hair-cutting the scissors may convey disease; but still more likely is disease to be spread by the brushes, and there is hardly anything more difficult to disinfect than a brush. Very slight observation of the ways of most hairdressers will show that no attempt is made to cleanse frequently the brushes employed. The rotating brushes, which are extensively used, are probably even more successful in transferring micro-organisms than the hand-brushes, for the former are brought more forcibly and intimately in contact with the skin of the scalp. . . . At the present time few dermatologists doubt the bacterial origin of seborrhea capitis, tho there may be less unanimity as to the micro-organism responsible for the condition; and the very great prevalence of the disease is probably, in part at least, due to the brush of the hairdresser, for it can not be doubted that nearly every brush of almost every hairdresser in the whole country is infected with it. The other branch of the hairdresser's art is even more likely to lead to the transmission of disease, for in shaving the skin is liable to be wounded and thus points of entry are provided for micro-organisms. Even when no wound is made several diseases may be transferred. Some forms of impetigo are perhaps the most common, and other manifestations of the ordinary pyogenic organisms are also found. A form of ringworm is also not very rare on the chin, . . . and this is certainly in many instances

contracted during the process of shaving. This disease, with the manifestations of the pyogenic cocci, constitutes what is popularly known as 'barber's itch,' and the name indicates the popular attribution of the source of the malady. The contagious variety of alopecia areata of the chin is also doubtlessly spread by the operation of shaving, and at the last meeting of the International Dermatological Congress in Paris a case was quoted in which a barber naïvely remarked that he had had many examples of the disease lately among his customers. In all the diseases that we have mentioned it is highly probable that the shaving-brush and not the razor itself is responsible for the transference of the disease, tho it is difficult to prove this. When it happens that the razor causes a small wound of the skin the barber sometimes contents himself with the temporary pressure of a finger, or he may employ a stick of alum. . . . The powder-puff is a further source of possible infection and should be discarded. The frequency with which the more common of the diseases to which we have alluded occur in different countries and in different ranks of life varies greatly and depends mainly on the relative frequency with which men shave themselves or go to barbers to be shaved. To take this country, in the lower classes, it is comparatively rare for a man to shave himself, and therefore these diseases, produced by the barber's instruments, are much more rife than in the higher classes, where probably the majority of men shave themselves. In Germany and the United States the greater prevalence of these diseases is associated with the greater frequency with which men in those countries resort to the barber to be shaved."

What can be done to prevent all these undesirable results? The writer points out that while nothing has been done by any public authority in Great Britain, other countries and parts of countries, among them the State of New York, have attempted, with more or less success, to regulate the barber's trade in such a way as to minimize the chance of infection. How this may be done he indicates as follows:

"It is clear that the employment in common of any instrument should be restricted as much as possible. If every customer could have his own brushes, his own razors, his own towels, and his own soap there could be no infection from one customer to another and the only danger to be avoided would be the transference of disease from the barber himself. This exclusive use of the instruments employed is almost a counsel of perfection and is rarely attainable, but much less will serve to minimize the risk. In the first place it is essential that the hands at least of the hairdresser should be free from disease, and he should have no contagious skin disease of any part of the body. This is so obvious that no more need be said on this point. He should be clothed in a clean, washable garment which should have no pockets, for in these hairs tend to collect and to infect scissors and brushes. Between every two customers the hairdresser should wash his hands and thus remove much of the risk of carrying infection. Facilities for the assistants washing their hands should be provided in all hairdressers' shops. Every customer should have a fresh towel, and the head, in shaving, should rest on a clean piece of paper or a fresh towel. Paper is very convenient as the cost is so minute. Where a customer is in the habit of going regularly to be shaved, it would be very desirable that brushes and razors should be reserved for his exclusive use, and this especially applies to the shaving-brush. All implements should be submitted to disinfection, but as we have already mentioned brushes are very difficult to disinfect; ordinary washing in soap and water is valuable, but the use of formalin is probably advisable. It is easy to disinfect a razor by boiling, but the edge is liable to suffer, tho the Conseil d'Hygiène of the Seine claims that even ten minutes' boiling in soap and water will not harm the edge. We confess that we have not tried it on razors, but every surgeon will agree that ten minutes' boiling will remove a good deal of the keenness of a scalpel. Combs, which should be of metal, and scissors can easily be disinfected by boiling. The use of a stick of alum should be prohibited, for it certainly becomes stained with blood and may easily spread disease. Powder-puffs should be replaced by pieces of cotton-wool, which can be burned after use. Lastly, we put a most important regulation: no one suffering from any obvious disease of the scalp or face should be served in a public hairdresser's shop.

"It may be urged that such elaborate regulations as those which we have suggested can not be carried out or even that they are unnecessary, but no dermatologist will dispute their importance or their expediency, for he will have seen how very prevalent are the diseases contracted in the barber's shop."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAS-ENGINE.

AN interesting sketch of the origin and rise of the internal-combustion motor, of which at present the best-known types are the gas-engine and the naphtha motor, is given by C. A. Parsons, the well-known inventor of the form of steam turbine that bears his name, in an address before the British Association. Said Mr. Parsons:

"The first true internal-combustion engine was undoubtedly the cannon, and the use in it of combustible powder for giving energy to the shot is strictly analogous to the use of the explosive mixture of gas or oil and air as at present in use in all internal-combustion engines; thus the first internal-combustion engine depended on the combination of a chemical discovery and a mechanical invention —the invention of gunpowder and the invention of the cannon.

"In 1680 Huygens proposed to use gunpowder for obtaining motive power in an engine. Papin, in 1690, continued Huygens's experiments, but without success. These two inventors, instead of following the method of burning the powder under pressure, as in the cannon, adopted, in ignorance of thermodynamic laws, an erroneous course. They exploded a small quantity of gunpowder in a large vessel with escape-valves, which, after the explosion, caused a partial vacuum to remain in the vessel. This partial vacuum was then used to actuate a piston or engine and perform useful work.

"We come a century later to the first real gas-engine. Street, in 1794, proposed the use of vapor of turpentine in an engine on methods closely analogous to those successfully adopted in the Lenoir gas-engine of eighty years later, or thirty years ago. But Street's engine failed, from crude and faulty construction. Brown, in 1823, tried Huygens's vacuum method, using fuel to expand air instead of gunpowder; but he also failed probably on account of the wastefulness of the method.

"Wright, in 1833, made a really good gas-engine, having many of the essential features of some of the gas-engines of the present day, such as separate gas- and water-pumps, and water-jacketed cylinder and piston.

"Barnett, in 1839, further improved on Wright's design, and made the greatest advance of any worker in gas-engines. He added the fundamental improvements of compression of the explosive mixture before combustion, and he devised means of lighting the mixture under pressure, and his engine conformed closely to the present-day practise as regards fundamental details. No doubt Barnett's engine, so perfect in principle, deserved commercial success; but either his mechanical skill or his financial resources were inadequate to the task, and the character of the patents would seem to favor this conclusion, both as regards Barnett and other workers at this period. Up to 1850 the workers were few, but as time went on they gradually increased in numbers; attention had been attracted to the subject, and men with great powers and resources appear to have taken the problem in hand. Among these numerous workers came Lenoir, in 1860, who, adopting the inferior type of non-compression engine, made it a commercial success by his superior mechanical skill and resources. This stage of the development being reached, the names of Siemens, Beau de Rochas, Otto Simon, Dugald Clerk, Priestman, Daimler, Dowson, Mond, and others, appear as inventors who have worked at and added something to perfect the internal-combustion engine and its fuel, and who have helped to bring it to its present state of perfection.

"In the history of great mechanical inventions there is, perhaps, no better example of the interdependence of the engineer, the physicist, and the chemist than is evinced in the perfecting of the gas-engine. The physicist and the chemist together determine the behavior of the gaseous fuel, basing their theory of data obtained from the experimental engines constructed by the mechanical engineer, who, guided by their theories, makes his designs and improvements; then, again, from the results of the improvements fresh data are collected, and the theory further advanced, and so on till success is reached. But tho I have spoken of the physicist, the chemist, and the engineer as separate persons, it more

generally occurs that they are rolled into one, or, at most two, individuals, and that it is indispensable that each worker should have some considerable knowledge of all the sciences involved to be able to act his part successfully."

It is claimed by Mr. Parsons that the length of time required to develop an invention in this and similar cases is materially lessened in the United States and Germany by the aid given to inventors by the patent offices of these countries. Such researches as our own office institutes into the status of a device for which a patent is desired are not undertaken by the British patent authorities, much to the detriment of invention in that country, Mr. Parsons believes. He also is of opinion that inventors all over the world suffer from a limitation of their patents to too brief a period, which he would prefer to have lengthened considerably.

ROSES OF JERICHO, REAL AND FALSE.

THE so-called rose of Jericho, which has long served as a natural wonder or as a scientific illustration, is described in *Cosmos* (September 3) by M. Jules Rudolph, who tells us, in addition, that the plant commonly known by this name is not the real rose of Jericho at all. Neither the real nor the false plant is a rose, the plant commonly so called belonging to the mustard family and the "real" one being a composite flower like an aster. Says M. Rudolph, speaking first of the false "rose," commonly reputed to be capable of revival at will, after soaking in water:

"The plant is a small annual that flourishes in the arid regions of Arabia and Palestine, where it is known as Kaf Maryam, meaning 'Mary's hand.' The plant is hairy, very much branched and spreading; its leaves are alternate, spatulate, and covered with a whitish fur; the flowers are small, of a reddish-white, and are followed by inflated capsules. They are very numerous along the branches. The leaves fall after the flowering; the branches become woody, straighten out, then curve toward the center and form thus what looks like a cushion from which the root emerges.

"Fig. 1 represents at the left (No. 1) the appearance of the plant when dried; above (No. 2) is the same after soaking in water; while No. 3 shows a branch in fructification.

"Having finished its vegetative life, aided by the wind, the plant detaches itself from the ground and rolls along, the sport of the winds, to the shores where it is collected.

"It is this plant which bears the beautiful name of 'rose of Jericho,' and presents the following curious phenomenon: In the dry state it looks like a dried sponge, a plant long dead; and yet when soaked in water for an hour or two the branches straighten out, lengthen and spread, the buds swell, and the whole takes on the

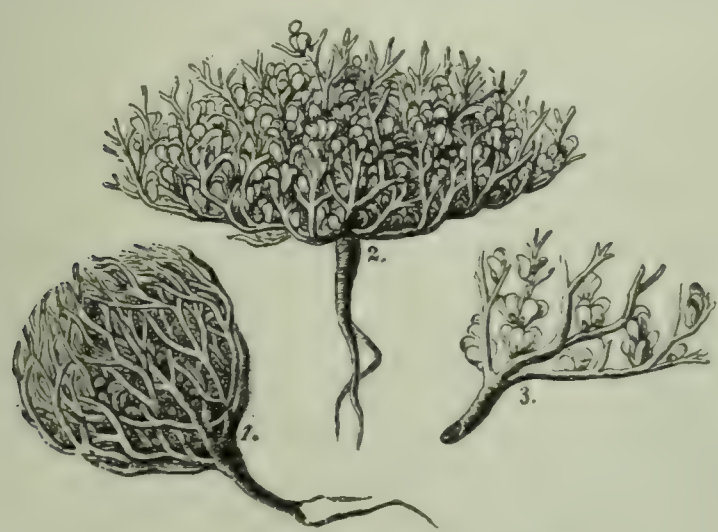


FIG. 1.—THE FALSE ROSE OF JERICHO.

comparative aspect of life. When the plant is taken out of the water, little by little the branches straighten, curve toward the center, and the plant resumes its eternal immobility.

"There is nothing in this curious phenomenon but a very decided hygrometric effect, which applies solely to the lower face of the branches, their structure being such as to make them very sensitive to moisture; this will explain the tendency of the branches to bend in toward the center when the plant dries

"This little plant has for a long time excited the curiosity of the public, and charlatanism has not neglected this opportunity of exploiting the good faith of simple folk. Many superstitious beliefs have thus arisen, among others that it hastens the deliverance of

FIG. 2.—THE REAL ROSE OF JERICHO.

women in childbirth. . . . It has also been alleged that it opens spontaneously on the night of the Nativity, afterward closing again of its own accord.

"This is the history of the rose of Jericho as we know it, and as it may easily be found in commerce. But we must confess that it is not the real rose of Jericho at all. That is quite another plant, belonging not to the *Cruciferæ*, as the *Anastatica* does, but to the composite family. It is the *Asteriscus pygmeus*, or *Odontospermum*, and is a small, low plant, a native of the desert regions of Algeria and Tunis. Fig. 2 shows at the left the general aspect of the plant when dried, its branches extended, with flat buds. Above is the same plant in bloom after being water-soaked; while at the right is an isolated flower. This flower is yellow; when the plant is soaked in water the flowers open, and they shut again when removed from the liquid.

"These are the flowers that figure in the coats-of-arms dating from the first crusade. It should be noted that the *Astericus* flowers open much more rapidly than the *Anastatica*. Another species of the same genus, *Astericus graveolens*, a native of the shores of the Dead Sea, has the same properties; it is a high plant of about 40 centimeters [16 inches], very branching, with flowers like those of *Astericus pygmeus*, but larger.

"The real rose of Jericho is thus the *Astericus*, which fact does not alter the interest possessed by the curious *Anastatica*, for even when deprived of their legendary glamour these plants always have an interest and recall a memory!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Possible Poison and Disease in Eggs.—Not even the unbroken egg is necessarily free from toxic or injurious substances. A French experimenter has just shown that matter in liquid form may easily be introduced into eggs from outside, owing to the porousness of the shell. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 10):

"Certain persons who are afraid of being poisoned either by chemical substances or by microbes live entirely on hens' eggs, and think that they are thus protected from danger. This consolation must now be taken from them. Housekeepers have long known that egg-shells have a much greater permeability than would have been thought possible. In old eggs a part of the enclosed liquid has evaporated and is replaced with air that passes through the shell, giving, by its presence, incontestable proof of the advanced age of the egg. Eggs left in wet straw acquire the taste of this straw, and careful persons who coat eggs with collodion to preserve them indefinitely from the influences of the air are often condemned to eat omelets flavored with ether, which has passed through the shell. It is right that science should take cognizance

of these phenomena, and M. L. Camus has undertaken the task. His results, in brief, are as follows:

"In the first place, he has shown that the weight of eggs varies while they are being boiled. When first taken from the water the egg has lost weight by the evaporation of interior gases; but if it is allowed to cool in water, it increases sensibly in weight, by absorption which may be made evident by coloring the water with methylene blue. . . . This absorption is extremely small when a raw egg is allowed to stand in cold water. Thus has been proved by laboratory investigation what our housekeepers have long regarded as a certainty. If water can penetrate thus into the egg after boiling, it may be seen that there may be drawn in also any toxic substance that one may wish, and also certain bacilli, if the water is charged with them, and that even cooked eggs are not immune if the egg when still warm is plunged into contaminated water."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS LEFTHANDEDNESS A SIGN OF INFERIORITY?

IT was formerly thought that lefthandedness was a sure sign of abnormality. This view, which has been especially held by French investigators, is now believed to be due to defective observation. Says a writer on the subject in *Die Vossische Zeitung:*

"It is safe to assume that originally there was uniformity in the constitution of the human body, and that in the course of its development a difference in both halves of it is often provoked by circumstances of growth. So, in fact, lefthandedness appears especially in children, which means that among them an earlier development of the right hemisphere of the brain takes place, for it is well known that either half of the body is under the influence of the opposite half of the brain in consequence of the crossing of nerves in the brain. . . . . .

"Usually, however, in the course of further growth the equilibrium of both hands seems to be restored, and then, while the individual grows more accustomed to the new condition, changes to pronounced righthandedness and therefore to real preponderance of the right arm. Many lefthanded persons make just and keen complaint against the consequences of the fact that they are such, for they suffer much undeserved disparagement for the supposedly abnormal gift of their youth. Only recently do alert investigators seem to have found that it is absurd and unwise to belittle that peculiarity, and that in many kinds of activity the ability of the left hand is profitable to its possessor. Evidently a workman would tire less quickly if he could use both hands alternately. In consonance with this opinion certain trade schools now require pupils to use the saw, plane, and hammer with the left hand also, and steadily seek to impress the young men and women with the large importance of equal skill for both hands.

"In Japan, for instance, children begin at a very early year to learn to write and draw with both hands, and to this fact various critics ascribe the superiority of Japanese art in certain directions. In European schools, too, this practise has begun; the pupils are taught to draw circles and other forms on the blackboard first with one hand and then with the other, while leaving the arm unsupported to develop the muscles of the left arm also. Practise in writing with both hands should also be customary, a slight injury to the right hand, as is well known, often rendering the writer incapable of work. The same may be said of sewing and other domestic work.

"The more frequent appearance of lefthandedness in the female sex is peculiar. Generally women can use the left hand almost as skilfully as they use the right, the balance between weight and strength seeming to preserve itself. We have already adduced what we deem a valid reason for this, precluding the suspicion that we desire to show some causal connection between this phenomenon and the further act that lefthandedness predominates not only among negroes and other peoples of nature, but also among idiots, the simple and epileptics. Observation has shown, too, that among those who are exclusively lefthanded total development usually progresses less promptly and favorably, and is never free from a varying measure of awkwardness and sluggishness, which usage describes by the word 'clumsiness.'

"Investigation of this question is still in its first stage, but it is so important that parents and educators will have to give persistent and keen attention to it. To console and spur the victims, so to speak, of the left hand we can cite instances of very remarkable facility in the use of both hands. Among these not the least is that of the artist Adolf von Menzel, who, when he paints in oils uses his right hand only, while he executes his drawings, aquarelles, and *gouache* with his left hand exclusively."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DANGERS OF ELEVATOR TRAVEL.

THAT he who travels up or down a few score feet in an elevator runs greater risk than one who journeys hundreds of miles in a railway train is asserted by the writer of a leading editorial in *The Scientific American* (October 15). At any rate, this statement appears to hold good for New York City. Says the writer:

"It seems that the risk of travel on railroads is insignificant compared with that to which those who use the modern elevator are exposed—at least in New York City. For according to a statement of Coroner Jackson, no less than thirty persons have lost their lives in elevator accidents in this city since the opening of the present year; and, of course, a still larger number of people have received injuries more or less serious. . . . Think of it; thirty deaths in nine months, or a rate of forty per year killed in one city alone, in a form of accident that would be altogether preventable were human life not held so cheap, and were ordinary care exercised in the selection and operation of the plant.

"There is absolutely no excuse for ninety-five per cent. of the accidents that occur. The problem of providing an elevator that shall be perfectly able to perform its work, year in, year out, without any risk to the passenger, has been most carefully thought out and solved by the best mechanical and engineering talent of the day, with the result that there are on the market to-day elevator systems which, in the hands of competent operators and subjected to constant and competent inspection, provide as safe a form of transportation as any that exists. Unfortunately for the safety of life and limb of the public, accident-proof elevator systems cost money, and the combined parsimony and disregard for human safety of many of the owners of office buildings and warehouses leads to the selection of inferior and cheaper systems, of which there are sadly too many in this city at the present day. Moreover, there is apparently very little care exercised in the selection of operators. The elevators in important and crowded office buildings are often in the hands of mere boys, the test of whose fitness for the job seems to be the small amount of pay for which they will undertake it."

In view of this condition of affairs, which the writer characterizes as "positively alarming," the superintendent of the Department of Public Buildings in New York City has drawn up an amendment to the building code which will, we are told, make it possible for the department to enforce alterations in faulty elevators. The new law provides that the superintendent of buildings shall cause an inspection of all elevators at least every three months, and that he shall prescribe suitable qualifications for persons who are to operate them.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AN apparatus, called a 'pulse register,' has been devised by a Viennese physician, Dr. Gartner. It is intended," says *The Medical Times*, "to watch and register the action of the heart and pulse while the patient is under the influence of chloroform, ether, or cocain. The apparatus consists of a watch-like box, to be attached to the patient's forearm. The box has a graduated dial and hands, working according to pulse and blood-pressure vibrations, which are registered by an elastic spring in the most precise manner imaginable. The physician in attendance, or operator, is all the time kept informed of the exact degree of the unconscious person's pulse and heart action. The controller furthermore shows the action of pulses which the physician's finger can not feel or find."

"PROF. CONSTANTINE GREGORY, of Naples, has invented a new chemical process for the preservation of flowers and foliage," says *The Scientific American*. "When the professor submitted the results of his first experiments to the Neapolitan Institute for the Advancement of Science, a few weeks ago, the association, after carefully examining them, requested the preservation of some plants which they described, and which in their opinion presented the greatest difficulties owing to their peculiar nature. The professor completed the trial set before him, and he has presented some splendid examples of begonia and orchid leaves which have a remarkable natural appearance. In recognition of this work he has been awarded the silver medal of the institute. The professor is now engaged upon the extension of his invention to fungi, and in the event of his achieving success he will be presented with the society's gold medal."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A QUESTION OF THEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY.

THE Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter, the oldest member of the Presbytery of Nassau, N. Y., for thirty years the pastor of the Huntington (L. I.) Presbyterian Church, and at present a retired pastor, but active preacher, resident in New York, has written a letter to his presbytery declaring his belief that "there is a loud call in these days for honest utterance from ministers," and affirming his conviction that "the whole scholastic theology, and the Calvinistic system that is built upon it, is untrue from the base upward." He says:

"I have come to believe, led by the labors of Biblical scholars on the one hand and of men of science on the other, that the doctrine of the fall of man in Adam, upon which the whole scholastic theology depends, is a blunder fraught with the most disastrous consequences, and I believe that this race, tho sinful, is not a fallen race and under a curse, but that we are children of God who have moved forward from a very low plane of life to a more exalted one, and are still moving with a progress that may not haste and never rests. . . . . .

"The doctrine of the Trinity has never brought to me one ray of light; and when I think how it has divided Christendom and cut off from the general church-fellowship many of the most beautiful souls, I devoutly wish it had never been formulated; but I fully accept Jesus Christ as the well-beloved Son of God, and can worship and adore him with a free, glad heart. He has revealed to me the eternal Father.

"The received atonement doctrines of our church, an angry God soothed and appeased by the blood of an innocent victim, I can not accept, but I receive with all my heart this: 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believed on him should not perish but have everlasting life.' . . . . .

"As I can not accept the basis of the scholastic theology in the fall of Adam, so I can not accept one of its chief results, the endless punishment of the wicked. I can in no way make that fit in with the love of God. 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption, but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the flesh reap life everlasting,' is a declaration very true to me; but the dogma of endless torment for the sins of this life, so long as I keep my reason and my trust in the infinite love of God, is the most impossible of things to believe. . . . . .

"I feel that we owe to our people a better statement of the doctrines of Holy Scripture. It hurts the consciences and intellects of our best people to be assured on divine authority that the world was made in six days, that a plague came upon Israel because David numbered the people as we do every ten years, or that the Holy Ghost approves of dashing the little ones against the stones, and the attempted explanations of such utterances does credit neither to our intellect nor our conscience. . . . . .

"My denials pertain to ecclesiastical theology and not to the New-Testament Gospel; that I accept with my whole heart and as cordially as any man. If you determine that one receiving the whole Gospel of Christ, but rejecting these additions, can remain in the Presbyterian ministry, I shall be greatly relieved; but if you conclude otherwise, I hereby ask for a letter of dismission to the Manhattan Congregational Association."

The New York *Outlook* comments as follows:

"This letter of Dr. Carter reveals a man of courage and of fine and noble spirit. The highest service to truth, however, which a minister can render is that of exhibiting such courage and such a spirit in his ordinary activities. In his sermons particularly he has a right and a duty to speak with candor and with breadth of mind. If he does this, he can best promote the spirit of Christianity by leaving to others the question as to whether he conforms to the standards of the church or not. The example of Jesus Christ, followed by Paul, Luther, and Wesley, emphasizes the principle that any minister who thinks his views are inharmonious with the standards of his church should continue within the church to teach the truth as he sees it, and to leave to others the responsibility of taking the initiative in turning him out. It is only by acting on this principle that a man can have any opportunity for promoting the spirit of progress. If every progressive minister followed Dr. Carter's example, the growth of every church would be suddenly and permanently checked. It ought to be possible for any man of Dr. Carter's spirit and intellectual ability to utter the truth as he sees it in any pulpit with freedom. As regards the church, however, when the issue is once raised, the course of action ought to be clear. If the church conceives its duty is to preserve and propagate a peculiar interpretation of the Bible and of Christ, it will not hesitate to dispense with any man or any body of men who may change any element in that interpretation or substitute another for it. But if the church is convinced that its function is to impart the life and the spirit of Jesus Christ, it can not in conscience submit its ministers to any test that is not essential to that spirit and that life."

The Universalist Leader (Boston) takes an opposite view:

"We are blessed or afflicted with some very old-fashioned notions of plain, every-day honesty, and we have a notion, too, that the world has a right to expect the church and its ministry to exemplify nothing short of plain and simple honesty. We are aware of the disturbance it would make in the community if a reputable man should stand as a Republican, preach Republican doctrine, and support Republican institutions, and then, on election-day, go secretly and vote the Democratic ticket; or if he should have become imbued with Democratic doctrines and should stay in the Republican party and work in every way to defeat its ends, standing before the world as Republican, yet working for Democratic success. Put it any way you will, we face the fact that even politics requires integrity, honesty, straightforwardness, fair dealing. Ought we not to expect as much from religion?

"Every honest man must honor Dr. Carter. Every honest man must hold the Presbyterian Church in larger respect if, it having set up a standard, it holds men to that standard. Either do not set up the standard or, having set it up, honor it. The church can never be an influence for honesty until it is honest. We hold that Dr. Carter has done what every honorable man should do and would do. We hold that the Presbyterian Church should either lower its standards or dismiss him, and still further that the world will have a higher respect for both when it knows what both stand for."

The Nassau Presbytery has as yet taken no official action in the matter, beyond appointing a committee to confer with Dr. Carter for the avoidance of a heresy trial.

THE PASTORAL FUNCTION OF THE SCIENTIST.

ELIE METCHNIKOFF, the author of an original and somewhat sensational book called "The Nature of Man, or Studies in Optimistic Philosophy," is director of the Pasteur Institute, and one of the most brilliant and distinguished disciples of Pasteur. Born in Russia in 1845, he has spent forty years of his life in the close investigation of the facts of comparative biology, carrying on his researches in Paris since 1888.

His present essay is a severe arraignment of the claims of religion and speculative philosophy to be able to solve the complex problems of human existence. In it he makes the counter-claim that scientists, in the future, rather than either priests or philosophers, will be able to exercise over life a pastoral and beneficent care in guiding man toward his highest destiny. Professor Metchnikoff looks to science to solace sorrows, to remedy, to prevent or greatly to reduce all diseases, and to cure soul-maladies, which, for the most part, he thinks, are rooted in physical disease. He especially dwells upon the point that science is predestined to eradicate the evils and miseries associated with old age, that it will teach the art of deferring death itself until the natural "physiological cycle" of human existence so completes itself that a man, in the nature of things, will no longer desire to live.

As to the failure of historical religions to make a valid response to all the deeper questionings, Professor Metchnikoff says:

"Humanity did not await the discovery by science of disharmonies before trying to find remedies for them. The will to live,

to preserve health, to satisfy the instincts and to make them act in unison, has driven mankind, in the very earliest days of reflection, to invent remedies for the imperfection of the human constitution. . . . The belief in life after death, so widespread in the world, has been the foundation of all religions. . . . The conception of a future life in the form of immortality or some kindred state, associated with the conception of many gods or of one God, has been developed to satisfy the craving for life and to combat the fear of death, that is to say, to defeat the greatest contradiction in the constitution of man."

But with all of mankind's persistent reliance upon doctrines of atonement, and of a hereafter which it was supposed would rectify the evils and injustices of the present, the existing evidence for a future state furnished by religion leads Professor Metchnikoff only to this conclusion:

"A future life has no single argument to support it, and the non-existence of life after death is in consonance with the whole range of human knowledge. On the other hand, resignation, as preached by Buddha, will fail to satisfy humanity, which has a longing for life, and is overcome by the thought of the inevitability of death."

The philosopher's attempted solution of the problem of immortality is pronounced by Professor Metchnikoff as futile as that of the religious thinker:

"On reviewing all the systems of philosophy which have attempted so strenuously to solve the problem of individual death, it becomes plain that all, or nearly all, of them deny the existence of a future life and the immortality of the soul. The greater part of them, however, admit some general principle, incomprehensible but eternal, which will eventually incorporate within itself all individual souls. Feeling that these vague ideas are incapable of conveying consolation to poor humanity in its fear of annihilation through death, philosophers have persistently taught the advantages of resignation. . . . The watchword of all systems of philosophy is to bow to the inevitable, that is to say, to be resigned to the prospect of annihilation."

In view of the failure of both religion and philosophy, science, "the youngest daughter of knowledge," comes to the rescue with the statement that the reputed desire for immortality is, in truth, a natural and instinctive longing for nothing more than a "physiologically complete cycle of life." This perfect cycle, ending in a ripe old age of, say, a hundred and twenty years, with none of its present infirmities, would create at the right moment, out of a sense of the fulfillment of life, an "instinct for death"; and men would then die painlessly and ungrudgingly. This goal will be achieved, says Professor Metchnikoff, when science shall have learned to make old age not the repulsive stage of life which it is at present, "devoid of its true meaning, full of egotism, narrowness of view, incapacity and malignity," but rather a condition in which "the old man will no longer be subject to the loss of memory or to intellectual weakness," and "will be able to apply his great experience to the most complicated and the most delicate parts of social life." To accomplish this result, scientists must heroically devote their lives toward understanding human nature and warding off disease. Those who see in "physiological completeness" the goal of living must strictly observe morality and must save life from the "social disharmonies" occasioned by social injustices and prejudices against people of other classes and nationalities than their own.

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ELIE METCHNIKOFF,

Who looks to science to solace sorrows, to prevent diseases, to cure soul-maladies, and to develop an "instinct for death" which will enable men to die painlessly and ungrudgingly

Professor Metchnikoff closes with a kind of confession of scientific faith:

"The knowledge that the goal of human life can be attained only by the development of a high degree of solidarity among men will restrain actual egotism. The mere fact that the enjoyment of life according to the precepts of Solomon is opposed to the goal of human life will lessen luxury and the evil that comes from luxury. Conviction that science alone is able to redress the disharmonies of the human constitution will lead directly to the improvement of education and to the solidarity of mankind. . . . . .

"If there can be formed an ideal able to unite men in a kind of religion of the future, this ideal must be founded on scientific principles. And if it be true, as has been asserted so often, that man can live by faith alone, the faith must lie in the power of science."

REFORM IN ADMINISTRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

THE question as to whether common or individual communion-cups should be used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper has within the past twelve months become an international church problem on the Continent. In Sweden, Denmark, and a number of the German provinces in which church and state are united, the governmental authorities have taken official action in the matter, and on the basis of reports from the health departments have permitted the introduction of individual cups. Large congregations in Strasburg, Bremen, and elsewhere have availed themselves of this privilege, and pastors and theologians throughout Germany are investigating the problem with systematic thoroughness. One of the most scholarly discussions of the subject appears in the *Studierstube* (No. 4) from the pen of Pastor Josephson, under the title "Kelch oder Kelche? (Cup or Cups?). He says, in substance:

1. The substitution of the common cup in place of the individual cup is earnestly to be recommended on grounds of esthetics and hygiene, and of the law of love to our fellows.

2. The essential character of the Lord's Supper is not in the least affected by a change which will attract the masses to the celebration more than ever before. A great many people object to drinking out of the same cup from which tobacco-chewers, or possibly people with diseased lips or mouths, have partaken.

3. The church authorities should at least permit the use of individual cups wherever congregations desire to introduce them.

4. In hospitals, sanatoriums, and similar institutions the use of individual cups should be compulsory. No two patients should be allowed to drink from the same cup.

5. The formal changes that the introduction of the individual cup makes necessary in the administration of the Supper should be carefully and conservatively carried out.

6. Since the nature of the sacred rite is unchanged by the use of the individual cup, the

question involved should not on any account be made a party matter or slogan.

7. Where there is a will there is a way, and this desirable innovation should be made, or at least admitted and permitted, without the impeachment of heresy.

Conservative church papers regard the introduction of the individual cup as a material injury to the sacrament and even its nullification. Christ's words in instituting the Supper, "Drink ye *all* of it," are quoted as demanding the common cup. To this the advanced church papers reply that even under present conditions two cups, not one, are used in the majority of communion services; and if two cups are permissible, why not twenty or two hundred? They also point out that the churches on the continent, with the exception of the strictly Reformed, all make use of wafers, and not of bread, in the celebration of the Lord's Supper; and they declare that if the common cup is necessary for communion, then common bread must also be necessary.

This determined opposition of the conservatives has seemingly influenced the authorities, and the Imperial Department of Health in Berlin has published a statement for private circulation to the effect that hygienic reasons do not positively necessitate the innovation, but that all possible dangers to health through the use of the common cup can be avoided by "wiping the edge of the cup and turning it" in the case of each communicant.

One peculiar feature of the agitation is the prominent part taken by university professors. Professors Smend and Spitta, of Strasburg, are the real leaders in the reform movement, and the *Zeitschrift*, which they edit, is its main organ. Professor Spitta has published a "history" of the movement which is now about two years old. The book is entitled "Die Kelchbewegung in Deutschland und die Reform der Abenmahlsfeier ("The Cup Agitation in Germany and the Reform of the Celebration of the Lord's Supper"), and emphasizes the remarkable differences in the celebration of the rite of the church in the past. Absolute uniformity in the matter has never existed. The author states that the church has at all times acted "as a sovereign" in dealing with the administration of the Lord's Supper, and asks if this privilege is now to be denied her.

Professor Bassermann, of the University of Heidelberg, has published another work on the subject, entitled "Ueber Reform des Abendmahls" ("Concerning Reform of the Lord's Supper") and arguing for the use of the individual cup. His plea is greeted by the claim that there is not the slightest danger from the hygienic point of view in the common cup, that not one single case has been shown where a disease has been transmitted in this way, and that it is accordingly a great mistake to try to overthrow the church usages of centuries for the sake of an imaginary danger or of a "sickly esthetic notion."

Such is the *status controversiæ* at present, and it would seem that the new propaganda has been checked for the time being. A writer in the *Christliche Welt*, however, takes the view that the reform movement, altho partly put on the defensive, will surely continue to spread, especially in the larger cities.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LAFCADIO HEARN'S FUNERAL.

"The great author's funeral," says *The Japan Weekly Mail*, "took place on September 30. The body was carried from the residence of the deceased at Okubo to Kobu-dera, and after a Buddhist service had been performed the remains were transported to the crematory for ultimate burial in the Waseda suburb. . . . Very few foreigners attended the obsequies, but the relatives of the great writer and many Japanese were present."

RELIGION THE BASIS OF JAPANESE LIFE.

THE last book written by Lafcadio Hearn is an "interpretation" of Japan, the subject of all his recent works. The subject is so vast and intricate, he states, that no work fully interpreting Japanese life, "no work picturing Japan within and without, historically and socially, psychologically and ethically, can be written for at least another fifty years."

In the present work he finds that the key which unlocks the secret of the island kingdom is religion. The history of Japan is really the history of her religion. No single fact in this connection is more significant than the fact that the ancient Japanese term for government—*matsuri-goto*—signifies literally "matters of worship."

The basic idea of Japanese religion, which is one of ancestor worship, is given in the following citation:

"It is to be remembered, of course, that the Japanese word for gods, *Kami*, does not imply, any more than did the old Latin term, *dii-manes*, ideas like those which have become associated with the modern notions of divinity. The Japanese term might be more closely rendered by some such expression as the 'Superiors,' 'the Higher Ones'; and it was formerly applied to living rulers as well as to deities and ghosts. But it implies considerably more than the idea of a disembodied spirit; for, according to old Shinto teaching, the dead became world-rulers. They were the cause of all natural events—of winds, rains, and tides, of buddings and ripenings, of growth and decay, of everything desirable or dreadful. They formed a kind of subtler element, an ancestral ether, universally extending and unceasingly operating. Their powers, when united for any purpose, were resistless; and in time of national peril they were invoked *en masse* for aid against the foe. . . . Thus, to the eyes of faith, behind each family ghost there extended the measureless shadowy power of countless *Kami;* and the sense of duty to the ancestor was deepened by dim awe of the forces controlling the world—the whole invisible Vast. To primitive Shinto conception the universe was filled with ghosts; to later Shinto conception the ghostly condition was not limited by place or time, even in the case of individual spirits."

Mr. Hearn says that it is extremely difficult for a Western mind to apprehend the full meaning of ancestor-worship as a family religion, and cites as the nearest parallel the nature of the old Greek piety:

"Each member of the family supposes himself or herself under perpetual ghostly surveillance. Spirit eyes are watching every act; spirit ears are listening to every word. Thoughts, too, not less than deeds, are visible to the gaze of the dead: the heart must be pure, the mind must be under control, within the presence of the spirits. Probably the influence of such beliefs, uninterruptedly exerted upon conduct during thousands of years, did much to form the charming side of Japanese character. Yet there is nothing stern or solemn in this home religion to-day, nothing of that rigid

and unvarying discipline supposed by Fustel de Coulanges to have especially characterized the Roman cult. It is a religion rather of gratitude and tenderness, the dead being served by the household as if they were actually present in the body."

In the past and, to a large extent, in the present, Japanese personality had little chance to develop and assert itself. The author declares that even now in a Japanese settlement the only safe rule of conduct is to act in all things in accord with local custom. Shinto never had a written code of morals, and its greatest scholars have declared that a moral code is unnecessary. Upon this point Mr. Hearn adds:

"In that stage of religious evolution which ancestor-worship represents, there can be no distinction between religion and ethics, nor between ethics and custom. Government and religion are the same; custom and law are identified. The ethics of Shinto were all included in conformity to custom. The traditional rules of the household, the traditional laws of the commune—these were the morals of Shinto; to obey them was religion; to disobey them, impiety. . . . And, after all, the true significance of any religious code, written or unwritten, lies in its expression of social duty, its doctrine of the right and wrong of conduct, its embodiment of a people's experience. Really the difference between any modern ideal of conduct, such as the English, and the patriarchal ideal, such as that of the early Greeks or of the Japanese, would be found on examination to consist mainly in the minute extension of the older conception to all details of individual life. Assuredly the religion of Shinto needed no written commandment: it was taught to everybody from childhood by precept and example, and any person of ordinary intelligence could learn it. When a religion is capable of rendering it dangerous for anybody to act outside of rules, the framing of a code would be obviously superfluous."

In the course of time Buddhism was engrafted upon the ancient Shinto faith, and its success, in the opinion of the author, was due to the fact that it not only tolerated the old rites but cultivated and elaborated them. A new and beautiful domestic cult came into existence. The Japanese ceased to believe in their dead as gods in the ancient sense, but still believed in their presence, and addressed them in terms of reverence and affection. The civilizing influence of Buddhism is hard to estimate, "for no general statement can embody the whole truth of the work accomplished." We quote again:

"As a moral force, Buddhism strengthened authority and cultivated submission by its capacity to inspire larger hopes and fears than the more ancient religion could create. As teacher, it educated the race, from the highest to the humblest, both in ethics and in esthetics. All that can be classed under the name of art in Japan was either introduced or developed by Buddhism; and the same may be said regarding nearly all Japanese literature possessing real literary quality, excepting some Shinto rituals and some fragments of archaic poetry. Buddhism introduced drama, the higher forms of political composition, and fiction and history and philosophy. All the refinements of Japanese life were of Buddhistic introduction and at least a majority of its diversions and pleasures. There is even to-day scarcely one interesting or beautiful thing produced in the country for which the nation is not in some sort indebted to Buddhism. Perhaps the best and briefest way of stating the range of such indebtedness is simply to say that Buddhism brought the whole of Chinese civilization into Japan, and thereafter patiently modified and reshaped it to Japanese requirements. The elder civilization was not merely superimposed upon the social structure, but fitted carefully into it, combined with it so perfectly that the marks of the welding, the lines of the juncture, almost totally disappeared."

In the present war with Russia, says the author, Japan owes the moral strength behind her unexpected display of aggressive power to the long discipline of the past. In the common people lies all the unconscious heroism of the race, and all its splendid courage—"a courage that does not mean indifference to life, but the desire to sacrifice life at the bidding of the Imperial Master who raises the rank of the dead. From the thousands of young men now being summoned to the war, one hears no expression of hope to return to their homes with glory; the common wish uttered is only to win remembrance at the Shokonsha—that 'Spirit Invoking Temple' where the souls of all who die for the Emperor and fatherland are believed to gather. At no time was the ancient faith stronger than at this hour of struggle; and Russian power will have very much more to fear from that faith than from repeating-rifles or Whitehead torpedoes."

AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE TO ECCLESIASTICISM.

"BY the year 2000," says the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate, "no ecclesiastical organization now existing in America will retain its present form." The arguments sustaining this rather startling conclusion are formulated in an article in *The International Quarterly* (October-December), from which we quote further:

"The country is profoundly religious. It believes in right, and it wants to have right done. . . . The leader of Americans who may wish to lead them forward in the line of that destiny which has triumphed thus far, leads a religious race in the methods of personal and spontaneous worship, with constant reference to the eternal laws. He does not appeal to this man's selfishness or to the greed of that community. He does not teach the wretched doctrine of a bald economy, to induce them to pile up gold or iron or brass. He appeals to the highest motives men can grasp, and cites the noblest law he knows. This law is a law outside themselves; it is the infinite law. It is the Power who makes for righteousness.

"It is to be observed at the same time that this profound religious sentiment is for nineteen-twentieths of the people who are governed by it entirely dissociated from the Alphas and Omegas of the ecclesiastics. The ecclesiastics do not believe this; they do not know it. On their side nineteen-twentieths of them have been educated to suppose that the word 'religious' means synods, councils, conferences, and conventions and customs and traditions. Nineteen-twentieths of them worship jots and tittles and bells and pomegranates as heartily as did the Sanhedrin at Jerusalem. But to the people, by and large, the men whom you meet in the railway-car, or who fill the hall of the caucuses, all the little devices of the ecclesiastics are a matter of indifference—with most of the people they are unknown. Thus the Irish servant-girl is glad to have a Protestant ecclesiastic say 'God bless you' to her. A boy and girl drive into a country town to be married. They go to the church whose door they find open. A regiment in the army is told that a new chaplain is coming. The men neither know nor care whether he belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian or the Old Line Presbyterian or the United Presbyterian. The minister of the Second Secession thinks the man cares, but that is because the minister reads what is called his denominational newspaper.

"Stated in few words, the American people have an immense respect for the announcements of the ecclesiastics, but hardly think of even reading them, far less of governing themselves by their directions. 'They want me to be baptized,' said a shivering black woman in Boston, only six months from freedom and the climate of Carolina, 'but I can't be baptized because it's so cold.' Quite unconsciously the good woman expressed the view which nineteen-twentieths of the people of America really have regarding ecclesiastical symbols. . . . . .

"Four men out of five whom you should meet in traveling, if you were blocked in a snowstorm for thirty-six hours and had to converse with each other without intercourse with the outward world, would commit themselves to some such statement of their religion as this: 'I think a man ought to do about right. I think he can find out what is right in the Bible. I guess if he does that he will find the world after he dies will be a good enough place for him to live in.' . . . . . .

"There are enough left of persons attached to special documentary statements and still more to special formal rituals, to keep for a time in existence the great ecclesiastical organizations. But with every year it becomes more and more certain that by the year 2000 no ecclesiastical organization now existing in America will retain its present form. This statement was made as early as the year 1870 by the distinguished president of Brown University. Thirty years have more than justified a position which then seemed somewhat startling."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S ALTERNATIVES AT MUKDEN.

IN dealing with the epic figure of Kuropatkin, certain newspaper writers of Paris grow envious of the historian of the future. To some Livy yet unborn shall be revealed the secrets of the strength of Kuropatkin at this critical hour, the methods of deployment of his nine corps south of Mukden, and the system of retreat which, to the sympathetic vision of the Paris press, is again putting the Japanese goddess of victory in the dilemma of that famous but ineffectual angel who beat through a void his luminous wings in vain. But as, a century hence, there will not be many of us left, the military expert of the *Gaulois*, even without posterity's assumed sources of information, ventures to draw some timid inferences. Kuropatkin has some 260,000 effectives deployed or to be deployed under nine separate commands. He has made good the 30,000 to 50,000 casualties resulting from his recent advance upon Oyama's three armies. That advance failed, both the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* dolefully admit, altho Kuropatkin killed some 20,000 Japanese in the operation. Oyama's counter-stroke has won scarcely more than fifteen miles of ground as yet. Oyama to-day, allowing for all reinforcements, disposes of some 275,000 effectives. The *Figaro* gives Kuropatkin rather more and Oyama slightly less, but London and Paris estimate the opposed armies on a basis of comparative agreement with these somewhat general totals. Their magnitude overwhelms the expert of the *Gaulois*. Not Moltke, not Napoleon himself, personally directed such prodigious masses of men. They distributed responsibility among military magnates of more or less aptitude. Napoleon had his Dessaix, his Berthier, his Davout. Oyama has his Oku, his Kuroki, his Nodzu. Kuropatkin's genius has to tower in heroic isolation above a swarm of comparatively little Orloffs, Stackelbergs, and Rennenkampfs. There remains the consolation that upon the head of Kuropatkin alone will the historian of the future lay the wreath of Russia's military glory.

The general himself, however, is thinking not of the remote future but of the immediate future, insinuate the unsympathetic newspapers of London. It is a future seen on the Thames as through a glass, darkly. Mukden is falling into the hands of the Japanese, if we may trust the judgment of *The Westminster Gazette*. "At this stage," it remarks, "the first campaign will have ended in a decisive defeat of Russia, and Japan will have reached the farthest point north that she intends to penetrate." If by this time there shall have been no definite Japanese offensive movement forward, according to the calculations of the London *Standard*, we are to conclude that Oyama's dislocated units have not yet been reorganized, his lost officers have not yet been replaced, and his reinforcements from the rear have still to be knit into the main army. A further short pause now can have no appreciable effect upon the coming encounters, thinks the military expert of that daily; while editorially this careful and competent authority remarks: "Even if Kuropatkin, thanks to the tenacity of his peasant soldiers, can contrive to keep his army in being, the issue of the present phase of the campaign is not doubtful. The Japanese can hardly be prevented from occupying Mukden." But it does not overlook the determination of Kuropatkin to foil Oyama's purpose if fighting can accomplish so much:

"Even in the very locality of the repulse, the Russian general has been able to restore to some extent the *prestige* of his arms by successes of no material importance, it is true, but still significant of a reserve of energy. It would seem that for the moment sheer exhaustion has imposed something in the nature of a truce upon the combatants, and the elements, by deluging the region with rain, have cooperated in staying the carnage. A few affairs which are best interpreted as chivalrous exploits are reported, and General Sakharoff, in his chronicle of miscellaneous occurrences, records a reconnaissance in force with satisfactory results. We doubt whether the Japanese have been driven back, and if they are retiring it is for reasons of which their strategists are not in the least reluctant to recognize the force. But it appears to be assumed on all hands that the term of inaction can not be indefinitely prolonged. A host of four hundred thousand fighting-men requires an enormous commissariat, and exposure to the weather is a very serious thing at the present season. It is therefore only too probable that before long the terrible encounters will be renewed, and that, perhaps, a still gloomier chapter may have to be added to the history of the advance on Mukden."

Nothing is less evident to the experts of the Paris press than a design on Kuropatkin's part to continue as a strategist of retreat. He means to move forward. He may concentrate north of Mukden; he may even establish himself at Tieling. Nevertheless, says one of the most eminent and sincere of the experts of the *Gaulois*:

"The friends whom Russia has in such large numbers in our country may be of good cheer. Let the Russian army maintain full and complete that confidence in its eminent commander-in-chief of which he is at all times worthy, let it keep intact its own twofold faith (in God and country), and better days will not be long in dawning upon it. The more terrible will have been the struggle with opponents whose military qualities can inspire only admiration in the heart of every soldier, the greater will be its glory in that hour of triumph which, perhaps, is near."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MILITARY HERESY OF THE WAR.

THAT committee of the whole on the state of Russia, the press of western Europe, invites attention to the principle of military science which dooms to capture by its assailants every besieged place unsuccored from without. Even in French expert opinion the strategic fascination of Port Arthur is, because of this principle, fatal to the Muscovite. As the London *Times* puts it, the whole St. Petersburg plan of campaign has been involved in error because based upon "that great military heresy, the geographical objective." Behind the recent offensive movement of Kuropatkin to the south, so British journals suspect, is the influence of what they describe as "the glamour of a fortress," a glamour which has ruined more than one magnificent army. The despised Aulic council of grand dukes ever attached undue importance to Port Arthur, stubbornly refusing to see in the fortress only the tomb of every force that reposed faith in it. If there has been interference with Kuropatkin, Port Arthur was the cause. The feud between the departed Alexeieff and the commander-in-chief of the field forces is due to this military heresy. The viceroy has insisted that Port Arthur be succored. Kuropatkin would abandon the place to Japan. "We," says that eminent soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset in the Paris *Gaulois*, "whom the fetichism of fortresses ruined in 1870, can not forget that to expect more from them than they can and should give is to risk the loss of everything." Wherefore this friend of Russia pronounces Kuropatkin in the right and the grand dukes mad. That eminent writer on strategy, Dr. Miller Maguire, clinches the argument in the London *News*:

"To let a fortress go, so far from being disgraceful, is often one of the best things a general can do. If MacMahon had let Metz go, the Germans could not have got round Paris without tremendous losses and months of fighting. If Lee had abandoned Richmond in 1862 the war might have been protracted indefinitely. The greatest mistake Osman Pasha made in 1877 was holding on to Plevna too long. Napoleon let Genoa go in spite of the fine defense of Massena, but he soon recovered it after he had defeated the Austrians in the field. In the American civil war Burnside was compelled by the press to advance, with the result of the failure at Fredericksburg and the loss of 12,000 men. A field army should never be risked for a fortress."

Yet there is no lack of experts who can prove to us that the sorcery of a fortress has its spells for Japanese generals too, Port

Arthur being to them all that Cleopatra was to Cæsar and to Antony. Kuropatkin was not ruined on the Shakhe last month because he was not outnumbered. He was not outnumbered because an infatuated Oyama would not withdraw the legions daily dashing themselves to death against Itsushan and Palichwang. Thus the military expert of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and he is confirmed by a competent English authority, the Manchester *Guardian*, which says:

"General Kuropatkin will keep up his attacks on the Japanese, and will doubtless renew his attempts to cut the Japanese communications by land. The whole plan is to assist the relief of Port Arthur by a war on communications by land and sea; it is conditional on the ability of Port Arthur to hold out, and it collapses when it falls. What the life of Port Arthur as a Russian fortress is worth no one can say. But the Russian offensive will, unless checked by a really decisive Japanese victory, last just so long as the garrison can hold out. After the fall we may have plenty of inaction on the part of the Russians; till then they are committed to their present policy. The entanglement of Port Arthur will drive the Russians to attempt many things that they would not have dreamt of attempting under ordinary circumstances. But it is an entanglement for the Japanese as well as the Russians. Both sides have 'run matters very fine' at Port Arthur; and the next three or four months—supposing that to be the outside limit of the Russian resistance at Port Arthur—should be the most critical in the war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN OBJECTION TO THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

WHAT might be expected to happen should Secretary of State Hay's effort in the direction of international peace turn out to be something more than a display of expertness in the strategy of a political campaign is more than the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* can even feebly conjecture. The situation seems all the more serious to the organ of the German Foreign Office when it reflects that the energetic spirits in the cause of international peace are, for the most part, of "the third and fourth class." Mr. Hay, it admits, is above this level. His name, indeed, carries a kind of weight. The outlook is thus alarming and we are given this explanation:

"The efforts in the direction of peace may indeed be harmless; but in all that one does one should remember the saying, 'Look to the end.' We would leave it to the Social Democrats to rouse the public through the instrumentality of Utopias, but serious statesmen do not prepare themselves to attain ends that can not be realized. More particularly should care be taken to avoid stirring up the great general public by such means. What is to be done if one be taken at last at one's word? A small power like Denmark, for instance, could still endure a rebuff in return for pious aspirations and proffers of good offices, but a nation of the greatness of America will not let itself be thus set aside, and the Yankees are far too proud, moreover, to tolerate such treatment. One can but reflect with uneasiness upon what would happen were the American people, by means of persistent agitation, plunged into a peace craze leading to the notion that it is the divine mission of America to appear in the Far East as the policeman of the world."

As a curious instance of the rhetorically ridiculous, we are referred to Mr. Hay's "proud picture of Uncle Sam in the character of angel of peace" at a time when war is raging (?) in the Philippines. Uncle Sam is warned lest he receive an unexpected blow on his "starred and striped hat," while Mr. Hay is reminded that the United States navy is increasing at a relatively greater rate than that of any other Power. A suspicion that the movement in behalf of international peace may cloak a design to intervene in the Russo-Japanese war has found expression in the weighty Paris organs which set such store by "the nation that is our ally and friend." A single extract from the *Journal des Débats* is typical of a whole category of these utterances:

"As far as the most enlightened friends of peace are concerned, they will understand that its restoration will be compromised by putting the subject to a vote in foreign parliaments, and that the belligerent nations might find such a proceeding, if there were any prospect of its practical application, the least calculated of all to soothe their legitimate susceptibilities. It can not be too often repeated: whatever may be the horrors and the miseries of this war, it can come to an end only by the will of the combatants. When this wish shall have come into existence there is not a Power in the world that will not be ready to facilitate the realization of it. But it is necessary, first of all, that this desire should exist and that it should arise spontaneously. All else is but chimera, and, unfortunately, such chimeras are not inoffensive."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SWEDEN ASKED TO REFUSE ASYLUM TO THE FINNS.

SCANDINAVIAN organs of all shades of opinion are aroused by a request from Russia that Sweden refuse rights of asylum to Finns, and that officials from St. Petersburg be permitted to institute on Scandinavian soil a system of house-to-house investigation for the arrest of refugees. The *Posten* (Gothenburg), in touch with Finnish interests, understands that Russia wants prominent Finns now residing in Stockholm surrendered to agents of the St. Petersburg police, and all Finns in Sweden declared amenable to the jurisdiction of the Russian authorities. "There is nothing strange in all this," comments the Scandinavian daily, "as Von Plehve, immediately after the assassination of Bobrikoff, declared that Eugene Schaumann (who slew Bobrikoff) had been simply a tool in the hands of a Finnish group operating from Sweden. This country was pronounced a seat of anti-Russian agitation. The Russian claim is likewise based upon the international agreement that anarchists are to be surrendered upon demand. Now, the Russian idea of anarchists is that anybody incurring the displeasure of the rulers of a country is to be classed in that category." The *Fäderneslandet* (Stockholm), pro-Finnish in its ideas, observes: "We may expect that our Government will not be influenced by any such Russian notions, and will not fear to give a firm answer even to so great a Power as Russia."

From what appears in the comment of representative Swedish organs, such as the *Handelstidningen* (Stockholm) and the *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm), the determination of Russia to eliminate all that is Scandinavian from Finnish institutions has given great offense in Sweden, and the public opinion of both countries is set against any refusal of the right of asylum to refugees from Finland. That Russified land, we are assured, contains a large Swedish-speaking element. Finns and Swedes are united by common bonds of language, traditions, and institutions, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Government of Stockholm to avert popular manifestations in favor of the "persecuted nation." In Norway the somewhat democratic *Verdens Gang* (Christiania) says much to the same effect, while the radical Norwegian organs, such as the *Arbeidet* (Bergen) and the *Ny Tid* (Trondhjem), are even more outspoken. To the *Nordisk Revy* (Stockholm), a Scandinavian review devoted to political discussions, the Finnish question affords a fitting theme for the denunciation of certain great Powers:

"The efforts of the great Powers to expand at the expense of the small ones is as a scarlet thread visible to all the world. These efforts seem to be made whether the Power in question be a monarchy, an autocracy, or a republic. The principle upon which all proceed can be briefly summed up to mean that might makes right, altho the application of this principle is usually involved in fine phrases, behind which the principle itself is vaguely evident.

"In most cases it is in the name and under the cloak of nationalism that acts of oppression of this kind are committed against the weak. In other cases, as in South Africa, China, the Philippines, etc., these acts are committed on general principles in the name of civilization—that is, in order that the strong may have the opportunity to extend what they are pleased to consider their superior culture."

The European phases of what it deems "lust of dominion" are thus described by this Scandinavian periodical:

"There is no occasion to go far from home to see how this

despotic lust of power translates itself into action. On both sides of their mutual frontiers the imperial German and Russian governments are doing their utmost for the final suppression of the language, the religion, and the national self-consciousness of the conquered Poles. In southern Jylland the German official system of nationalism implacably persecutes all that is Danish. Russia has acted in the same way for a long time toward the Germans in her Baltic provinces. In Finland, for the past five years, a system of Russification has been carried out, the aim of which is simply the extirpation of the Finnish people."

Nevertheless, the weaker nations have not abandoned themselves to despair, and they even look forward to ultimate victory over the great oppressors:

"All who look below the mere surface of things must be aware of the stubborn, unconquerable resistance against a might which is not a right. This real contest for civilization is being fought out everywhere in our time. It is a struggle for the progress of mankind by freeing nations and individuals. Yet those who possess power strive with all their might to suppress all information regarding the progress of this great struggle, which, consequently, remains unknown to nearly all the outside world at large. The daily newspapers throughout the world can only occasionally find space in which to record the various phases of the struggle."

Russia will yet find out, pursues this authority, that the violent Russification of the Finns is to bring punishment upon herself.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES A GRAND DUCAL CLIQUE CONTROL THE NAVY OF THE CZAR?

CONTROL of the Russian navy is very apt to slip out of the hands of the Czar, and it requires energetic personal action on his part before St. Petersburg's grand dukes can be brought to realize the existence of an autocrat of all the Russias. This is the gist of what purport to be revelations in the Socialist press of Germany and in the "anti-Muscovite" press of Austria. The correctness of these interpretations of recent complications is vouched for by the London *Statist* and the London *Times*. The daily last named affirms that Nicholas has even issued orders to the fleets which a grand ducal clique subsequently suppressed. The episode led to a crisis at court, but, nevertheless, control of the navy is understood to be in the same hands which have directed it heretofore. We are told that when Count Lamsdorff, in his capacity as Minister of Foreign Affairs, promised full satisfaction to Great Britain for certain seizures in the Red Sea, the promise was repudiated by the Ministry of Marine. The result was that the Czar's orders to units of the Volunteer fleet were transmitted through the medium of British men-of-war. The Ministry of Marine in St. Petersburg could not be trusted to transmit them. The London *Times* put the matter editorially in this way:

"Any room for rational doubt as to the genuineness of a message sent by such messengers, or any ambiguity in its terms, would tend to accentuate and not to lessen the dangers of a situation which has already been on more than one occasion quite sufficiently acute. The news that the orders of the Russian Government have been delivered and obeyed will be received with relief in this country, but with much more profound relief, we imagine, in St. Petersburg. From no heart, we fancy, will it lift so heavy a load as from that of Count Lamsdorff. Our Russian correspondents recall this morning the history of the episode which has made the names of these vessels [of the Volunteer fleet] so unpleasantly notorious. It was created, they tell us, entirely without the knowledge or consent of the distinguished diplomatist who is officially responsible for the management of the foreign affairs of Russia. It was the result of the overweening arrogance and the childish ignorance of the same 'great personages' who notoriously defeated all his efforts to save the empire from the disastrous blunder of a premature war. He was called upon to extricate Russia from the very critical situation in which the lawless acts of the *Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* in the Red Sea had placed her. He extricated her with remarkable deftness, by the ingenious discovery that they had been acting under a 'special commission,' which had fortunately come to an end, and by giving the British Government explicit pledges that the ships would forthwith abandon their career as marauders. But the orders to the ships had to pass, it would seem, through the same influential hands which had delivered to them their original commissions. It is being asked in St. Petersburg whether the illustrious personages whose duty it was to forward those orders did not in fact quietly suppress them. They had issued the original orders behind the back of the Foreign Minister. Was it for them to eat their words because he had pledged the word of honor of Russia to a foreign Power? The theory accounts for the facts, and it is not easy to imagine any other theory which has that merit."

GROWING BOLDNESS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

OPEN references to the French Revolution in terms of admiration made by a newspaper of standing within the empire of the Czar leave many a European contemporary in a state of blank amazement. The theory of a censor caught napping is exploded by a boldness in the press of St. Petersburg and Moscow which the state of the law renders prodigious. The traditional Romanoff principle that journalists must never get out of hand is openly flouted by the *Novoye Vremya* itself. This St. Petersburg daily, perhaps the most influential newspaper in all Russia, would seem to have broken completely with its own past. Reactionaries of a Muscovite type will extract no comfort from its columns now. "The *Novoye Vremya* is a useful guide to the nature of prevailing tendencies," declares the Manchester *Guardian*, "and if the *Novoye Vremya* demands freedom, it may be fairly assumed that the Government intends to concede reform."

With all the zeal of the apostate, the St. Petersburg daily, which once suspected that government by the people was invented by the devil, now tells us that freedom of the press is the rock of a nation's safety. The Russian newspaper, it complains, is "a closed door," through the keyhole of which may be caught "but fragmentary phrases and the vague murmur of real life." To the Russian newspaper, it ventures to say, in defiance of press regulations, is applicable Talleyrand's definition of language as an instrument for the concealment of what is thought. The infection of this ferment has spread as far as the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), organ of Prince Mestchersky, who holds fast to that which is autocratic. His paper makes bold to affirm:

"It was necessary to point out the ways and methods of acquiring spiritual, economic, and personal freedom. The Czar has done this. The realization of the ideas laid down depends upon his will. We can but wait patiently. . . . But the ideas face the future boldly. The extension of religious toleration spells freedom of conscience. The strengthening of the local administration means the death of bureaucracy. The abolition of mutual responsibility in the peasant communes, together with the opportunity accorded to individuals to withdraw from the commune, is a great step toward the emancipation of the peasant. Finally the emphasis upon the legal responsibility of the local administration should open the door to rational individual freedom and personal security."

The *Novoye Vremya* prints elaborate arguments to prove that the Czar's references to local government imply a determination to give wide application to the representative and popular principle in provincial, district, and county administration. It argues that education, justice, finance, and taxation must necessarily be entrusted to local bodies composed of delegates of the several orders and classes of society, if the Czar's guiding principles are to be carried out.

A leading publicist and political writer, M. Menshikoff, in the same paper, makes a plea for freedom of speech and the press, reforms that he regards as essential to the success of the Czar's program. He says:

"The 'danger' of 'thinking aloud' is not only greatly exaggerated, but is contradicted by actual experience. Take Germany—the home of free-thinking. Has not thought been broken up there

into a hundred thousand creeds and tendencies? Has not each doctrine its antithetical doctrine? And yet, with all this, is not Germany the most unified country in the world? Accord freedom of speech, they tell us, and anarchy will ensue—people will cease to understand one another. Is this so? What is the teaching of Europe, America, Australia, even Japan, with their four or five hundred millions of educated humanity? Anarchy, if you will, 'goes' in Turkey, in Persia, in China, in the center of Africa, while the strictest, most settled order we find in the free countries —England, Germany, etc. And all nature confirms the experience of mankind."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ST. PETERSBURG VIEWS OF JAPANESE VALOR.

RUSSIAN public opinion, according to the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), has not responded to the European and American panegyrics of Japanese gallantry and dash. It is liberal and enlightened enough to admire these qualities even in an enemy, and if the Japanese deserved the praise and eulogies that have been showered upon them Russia would not be slow to recognize it. If she does not, it is not because of prejudice or jealousy or malice, but because she regards the Japanese as an inferior, morally degraded people:

"If one take a deeper view of the matter, he will perceive without difficulty why Russians are not enthusiastic over Japanese militancy. No one, of course, will accuse Russian soldiers and Russians generally of a lack of valor. All our history attests the contrary. Not without significance is the fact that the bloodiest battles of history are precisely those in which Russians have taken part. But devotion to military duty does not, with us, spell militancy. We are ready to die for our country, but we do not love war. In our nature—often to our disadvantage—there is strongly developed an almost unwholesome sensitiveness to the noblest ethical principles. We are too humane to enjoy war. We have fought much and won many victories. But we have fought only under extreme necessity, and have remembered the rule that war is only a means to peace. In fighting we have never done anything to increase the difficulties of subsequent pacific relations. . . . . .

"It is this idea of peace even in war which we do not find in the Japanese. Cold, calculating cruelty, love of fighting for its own sake, can not excite admiration in Russia.

"The English say that this war is a conflict between a progressive civilization and a stagnant, reactionary Power; a few purely external, accidental, and historic factors permit them to give currency to this shallow, radically unjust phrase. No, leaving all thoughts of the present collision aside, we can not admit that the Japanese are the representatives of progress as against the Russians. They are, perhaps, skilled, brave, and intelligent; but they can not hate war; they do not feel that even in war not all things are lawful; they are not ashamed of aggressive war. They are a dark, threatening force incapable of responding to the most cherished ideas of European culture. And if Europe has long since discarded the Samurai ideal, it is necessary that Russia should discharge the mission devolving upon her and render harmless the too enterprising Asiatics who have not risen to the idea of resistance to war and are not desirable as members of the family of nations."

In other editorials the same paper gives additional reasons for Russia's contempt of the Japanese, despite their successes and exhibitions of great qualities. They are tricky, it says, in small as in great things; they appeal to the galleries and truckle to a public opinion in England and America, for which they have no real regard; they make cheap and hypocritical pretenses regarding the open door, the autonomy of Korea, the administration of Manchuria by the Japanese, etc. In the suggestion that the Chinese be "allowed" to police Manchurian territory occupied by Japan, the Russian organ sees, not a concession or an act of magnanimity, but a palpable "Asiatic trick," since this would relieve the Japanese of care and expense and the necessity of sparing thousands of officers and soldiers for work in no way connected with their campaign against Russia. What the Japanese occupy they must protect, guard, administer, says the *Novoye Vremya*, and the Chinese can not do this for them without violating neutrality and inviting reprisals. At any rate, it is such smart, tricky, and sham "liberalism" as this that makes honest, non-aggressive, candid, and plain Russia hostile to and contemptuous of the Japanese.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY SUMMED UP.—"We have not wavered in the view, and certainly nothing which has happened in the last month inclines us to do so," says the London *National Review*, "that the Czar is attempting the impossible in fighting a first-class military nation in command of the sea at the end of a single line of railway."

CONDITIONS IN THE KONGO FREE STATE.—"It is doubtful whether the Kongo Free State will effect a sufficiently drastic reform without strong pressure from outside," writes Ralph A. Durand in *The Monthly Review* (London). "The difficulties in the way of bringing such pressure to bear are great, but not insuperable. Public opinion had a harder task in suppressing the slave trade. It is our duty as men and Christians to spare no pains and accept no compromise till state-condoned murder and mutilation are as extinct on the Kongo as are the thumbscrew and the rack in England to-day."

THE PHANTOM FLEET.

("Port Arthur anxiously awaits news of the Baltic Fleet." *Daily Paper.*)
—*Punch* (London).

KUROPATKIN'S OFFENSIVE.

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

LUKE XIV: 31.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A FRENCH LITERARY WOMAN.

MY LITERARY LIFE. By Mme. Edmond Adam (Juliette Lambert). Cloth, 542 pp. Price, $2.50. D. Appleton & Co.

MME. EDMOND ADAM'S reputation as a writer long since reached other countries than her native France. It is also generally known that she had an influential salon in Paris, and by reason of her talent, both in politics and literature, has long been in close touch with her prominent countrymen. An account of her literary career, therefore, in the form of an autobiographical memoir, can hardly fail to arouse keen expectation of entertainment, not only for literary people but for all who are interested in piquant information about well-known personalities.

This expectation is measurably realized by the pages of "My Literary Career," tho there is not a little in the book to deprecate. The translation might be better, for instance. She is made to say "I was as equally delighted as Charles Edmond." Alexander Weill is quoted as describing Bismarck as "a manner of unlicked cub." Again, Mme. Adam avows somewhat awkwardly for so classic an aspiration: "I would have preferred to have visited the Castilian fountain and drank of its Delphic waters." She says of her little daughter, "I took her walks." There are no dates given for the different recorded events, and a new topic is brusquely introduced without leading up to it.

In the matter of accuracy the lady is not immune, it would seem. A writer, in the *Revue Historique* of last July and August, in speaking of this book charges rather serious misstatement on Mme. Adam's part in what she says regarding Michelet's conduct toward his son. The lady felt strongly, and has expressed herself with scant restraint in several matters. For instance, she was an enthusiastic admirer of George Sand, and remarked to Hetzel, who had published some of her writings: "They may blame Madame Sand, but they must not cast aspersions upon her. I feel the consciousness of her thorough loyalty, and, if I may use the term, her thorough manliness. Please inform her that I have never once suffered her to be accused in my presence of any dishonoring or unworthy act, however slight." This may be friendly, perhaps, but is decidedly partizan.

MME. EDMOND ADAM.

Mme. Adam's maiden name was Juliette Lambert. She was born at Verberie (Oise) in 1836, so is now nearly seventy. She married, young, a Positivist named Lamessine, who made her life most unhappy. She found August Comte's "very ponderous and very numerous volumes exceedingly wearisome," and took Positivism in utter abhorrence. Made a widow, she married Edmond Adam, a man twenty years her senior. On his death in 1877 he left her a fortune, and she established the *Nouvelle Revue*. Her salon at this period was frequented by the greatest celebrities of the Republican party.

Her warmest and most powerful friend in Paris was Mme. d'Angoult ("Daniel Stern"), a brilliant woman, who deserted her husband and child to elope with Liszt, by whom she had three children; two of them became later Madame von Bülow and Madame Emile Ollivier. Mme. d'Angoult had much to do with influencing Mme. Adam, and she and George Sand gave occasion to Mme. Adam's first serious book, "Les Idèes Anti-Proudhoniennes."

One of her earliest triumphs in literature was a letter to Alphonse Kerr declaring that there *was* "a young and pretty woman in France who did not wear crinoline—herself." Her father told her: "At last, I see in this for the first time a promise of talent." Her father evidently watched over her in many ways, as she says he never permitted her to wear corsets. Juliette was not so intellectual as to be insensible to her physical charms. When she went to Paris, she says: "The only thing that distinguished me from other people was that my youthful presence was attractive. Mme. Récamier's famous little chimney-sweeps became known to me." She submitted one of her poetic "inspirations" to Berenger, "who read it, clasped his hands, and said: 'My child, you will never be a poet, but you may be a writer.'" She wrote no more poetry but did become a writer.

Mme. Adam is avowedly a pagan. She says she is "a devoted Athenian" in her tastes. She loathed Offenbach for making light of the gods, and adored Glück's "*Orphée aux Enfers*."

While suggesting the *femme forte*, Mme. Adam seems to have had not a few feminine weaknesses. She was strong in her likes and dislikes and in their expression. Her paganism rather impresses one as a slightly childish pose. The book is more interesting in its matter than in its style, and well repays reading.

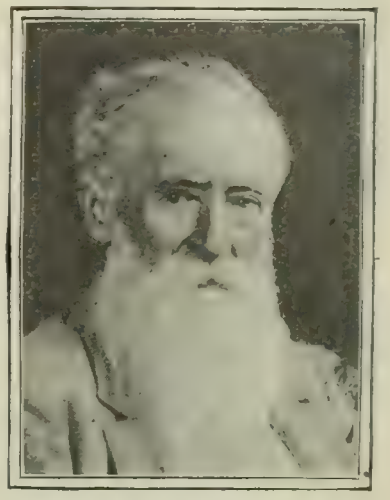
TWO WAYS OF VIEWING NATURE.

THE MOUNTAINS. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 282 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

FAR AND NEAR. By John Burroughs. Cloth, 288 pp. Price, $1.10. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE new vogue for nature study is well represented in these two volumes, which have appeared within a few days of one another. They illustrate admirably the two fundamental attitudes which men, or at least writers, take toward their environment outside town life. We may regard nature as something to carve at, to do things with, and only pause to gaze at her in the intervals of action; or we may be content, like Thoreau, to wait patiently for her moods, and watch her

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.



JOHN BURROUGHS.

lovingly until we think her thoughts, feel with her feelings. The latter method may be entirely illusory, we may attribute to Dame Nature all sorts of feelings and emotions which are simply non-existent; but there is no doubt which method is the more effective for literary purposes. The "pathetic fallacy," as Ruskin calls it, has never yet turned an imaginative mind from attributing a soul to natural objects.

There is little doubt which attitude Mr. White might be expected to take. His interest heretofore has been in the pioneer, the man who does things in the solitudes of nature, and now that he has given us a guide-book to the Sierras his attitude does not change. At least one-half of his book is devoted to methods of equipment, camp cookery, the horses, and the men that are to accompany him, the best ways of trapping game, and the like. All these are touched on with a light pen, and have the appropriate human interest to make them something more than mere guide-book patter. Interspersed with these are descriptions of pine-trees and cañons, giant oaks and golden trout, which border on imaginative description. But they are not studied in and for themselves. It is almost invariably Mr. White's habit to think what man can do or make out of these things, and so his book is consistently of the active school of nature observers.

How different is Mr. Burroughs! He is content to watch, and, one might almost say, worship. His book is really, like Mr. White's, a travel-book, telling of journeys to the extreme climates of Alaska and Jamaica; but, whether in the torrid or the arctic zone, Mr. Burroughs's attitude is always that of the passive observer. He wishes to express what nature feels, not what he feels about nature. This has naturally led him to that part of nature to which it is most appropriate to attribute feeling—animate nature; and of this whole realm he is most in love with the bird, especially the little bird. He continues in this volume the loving studies of the robin and the oriole with which he first attracted the notice of readers that read. Not that he does not observe men and things as well as birds and beasts, but there is a distinct change in his viewpoint between the two. It is safe to say that his book is worthy of his well-deserved reputation. Those who have known his former work will know what to expect in it. Those who do not will find a pleasant surprise awaiting them.

PURITAN AND SOUTHERNER.

THE HOUSE OF FULFILMENT. By George Madden Martin. Illustrated. Cloth, 379 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THOSE who have looked to this tale for a further display of the powers which its author made evident in the widely accepted "Emmy Lou" stories must swallow many times their disappointment before they turn the last page of the book. There is here evinced no such insight into the processes of the child brain, no such sympathetic reading of the longings of a forlorn little heart. Indeed, there are times when the author seems about to enter into this her happiest vein, but on the threshold of each chance, with just a hint of power realized but not applied, as if to say "I could if I would, but I won't," she turns aside to other phases of the story and leaves the reader stranded high in unrealized hopes. If there is a hint of "Emmy Lou," it is only the hint, and the portion of the story which deals with

the childhood of the heroine is not so attractive as that which deals with her in later years. And it must be observed that at times the author seems by no means sure just which of two characters is to be her heroine, and when at last she decides on the younger but less magnetic of the two Blairs she is well past the middle of her book. The story concerns itself with the fortunes of a small group of persons belonging mainly to two families. The scenes are Southern, the action taking place in Louisville, Ky., and a small health resort in Florida, called Aden. In this setting the Blairs, descendants of a rigid Vermont stock, move as tho they had stepped from one of Miss Wilkins's New England communities, and the final interest in this episodic novel gathers around the love affair of Alexina Blair and William Leroy, an affair hinted at from the beginning but left undeveloped through two-thirds of the book. It is with something of an effort that the reader arises to the occasion and permits his affections to gather about the foolish young couple. They are neither so lovable nor so interesting as Harriet and her Colonel Rathbone, and one does not close the book with the sigh that betokens an intense heart interest.

"GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN."

ANOTHER TALE OF THE DART.

THE FARM OF THE DAGGER. By Eden Philpotts. Cloth, 297 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE same curious play of romantic fancy coupled with close character study which has marked Mr. Philpott's former stories is here presented in full measure. The scenes also are laid in or around the locality which the author loves so well—Dartmoor and the river Dart—except that, the incidents taking place at the time of the American Revolution, we are introduced to a typical Nantucket fisherman who plays a successful hand in the story and whom Mr. Philpotts treats very well.

The motive of the story, however, is not at all new in the author's hands, for plot and *denouement* hinge upon the feud of two old-school Englishmen, the one a heavy, substantial farmer, master of Dagger Farm, the other a man of larger means and keener wit. The hatred between these two middle-class Englishmen would do discredit to any brace of medieval Italians or other gentlemen of the ancient feudal school. The machinery of the story, too, would fit in well with the same remote period, for a daughter of the one and a nephew of the other complicate matters by falling in love, and the means resorted to to break their wills were not new in the days of the Montagues and Capulets.

EDEN PHILPOTTS.

Nevertheless, Mr. Philpotts manages to tell a tale of absorbing interest and virile strength, all by grace of his being a born story-teller, a yarn-spinner in the best sense of the word.

THE RAW MATERIAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

IMPORTED AMERICANS. By Broughton Brandenburg. Cloth, 303 pp. Price, $1.60 net. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

MR. BRANDENBURG and his wife have been successful in penetrating regions in the life of the lower classes of this country and Italy as strange and almost as unknown to most of us as the population of a newly discovered Antarctic coast. In the guise of Italian contadini they have lived in the slums of New York's foreign quarters, traveled in the steerage with herds of strange nationalities returning to Europe, and associated with intending emigrants in their homes and haunts. They have passed through Ellis Island as Sicilian immigrants and have discovered the tricks and fraudulent devices by which ineligible foreigners have been enabled to establish a footing on these shores. The work has been thoroughly done, and the author is a clever, clear, and lively writer. He is both amusing and instructive, and his conscientious and laborious accuracy is shown not only in his description of personal experience and adventure, but especially in his final chapters on "Legislation and Evasion," etc.—a masterly résumé of the subject of immigration from a sociological and political standpoint. He believes in a careful restriction of immigration. A selection should be made among intending emigrants at foreign ports by itinerant boards of two or three native-born Americans. This would prevent the importation of foreign riffraff—criminals, foundlings, agitators, and degraded women.

The work is illustrated by fifty-six reproductions of the author's original photographs, and must be looked upon as a memorable contribution to the solution of questions in which European governments are as deeply interested as is the Government of this country.

THACKERAY AS A LETTER-WRITER.

THACKERAY'S LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY. With an introduction by Lucy D. Baxter. Cloth, 194 pp. Price, $1.00 The Century Company.

LETTER-WRITING is said to be a forgotten art, but it was not forgotten in the fifties when Thackeray was in New York pouring out streams of wit, good humor, and kindly feeling in the numberless notes and letters he wrote to his hospitable friends. The man who is sometimes looked upon as a cynic had an affectionate, even a susceptible heart, and in the confidential relationship of an intimate correspondent he never hesitated to express his feelings in a way which showed them to be keen if not profound. The present work contains fifty-two of these playful, cheerful, sad, witty, or critical epistles. Young and old among those he loved in New York come in for a share of his notice, and some of the most characteristic letters he ever wrote are to be found in this beautifully printed collection. Several facsimiles of his handwriting and many of his pen-and-ink sketches are included here, and we are struck by the fact that much of his leisure time in England, and during his travels on the continent of Europe, must have been occupied in the production of these droll, graceful, sparkling, and affectionate lucubrations. Even his bad health, which is constantly alluded to in his letters, could not stale his infinite variety, and he remained to the last the gay and cheerful entertainer of those who were privileged to receive his letters, among the most favored of his correspondents being the American family who did so much to make his visits to this country cheerful and happy.

KENTUCKY SHORT STORIES.

CHRISTMAS EVE ON LONESOME. By John Fox, Jr. Cloth, 234 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. FOX has prepared six fresh, vigorous stories for a Christmas book, the title of which is also that of the initial tale. He still cleaves to that beloved Kentucky to which his preceding literary efforts are not a little indebted for their well-merited success. When a writer is in love with a region and has absorbed it into his very blood he is apt to write something worth while about it. Mr. Fox is virile and graphic in dealing with Kentucky themes as John Lane Allen is tender and idyllic in handling them.

Two of the stories have a humorous flavor, two deal with forgiveness, one with repentance, and the last concerns a small dog named Seton. Despite a fine sheep-killing episode, this is in the order of a "real cunning little story," with every indication of having been made for the Christmas trade. The raw chivalric Kentucky mountaineers and the hereditary tragic trend of a vendetta mark the longest, "The Last Stetson," and the best of the stories, "The Pardon of Becky Day." Religion also plays a part in them, and in "The Last Stetson" proves stronger than the long-lived lusty hate between families.

The first story, "Christmas Eve in Lonesome," is full of appropriate color. A man who had been convicted through another's treachery has been released and is making his way on Christmas eve to that other's cabin on Lonesome to enjoy the exquisite rapture of killing him. It is Christmas eve with all the trimmings that make it picturesque. But nobody in that region knows that it is Christmas, and the only Christmas eve the released convict is thinking about is the one of the year before when he had sat in his prison stripes and heard the chaplain give a sermon on peace and good-will among men. "Vengeance is mine! saith the Lord," he had cried to vindictive prisoners. To which the burning hate in Buck's heart had cried in inward dissent, "Mine!" And now, pistol in hand, perched in a snowy apple-tree which enabled him to see the fire-lit interior of the cabin, amid the falling flakes and silence he waits until his man shall appear and be shot. What he sees in his enemy's home while waiting may be left to the author to tell; but his heart grows soft and finally he lets himself down and goes away. Once he looks back at the fire-lit window of the house, and once more he thought of the Star, and once more the chaplain's voice came back to him.

JOHN FOX, JR.

"'Mine!' saith the Lord.

"'Just how, Buck could not see with himself in the snow and *him* back there for life with her and the child, but some strange impulse made him bare his head.

"'Yourn,' said Buck, grimly.

"'But nobody in Lonesome—not even Buck—knew that it was Christmas eve.'"

My Dear Sir:

(And this is addressed to the gentleman who is now reading it.)

A man who is an acknowledged authority in the cigar business, recently said to a friend of mine: "*Shivers' Panetela Cigar is a good cigar—better than I expected, and for the life of me I don't see how it can be sold for the money.*"

I will tell him, as there are no secrets in my business.

Re-orders—My cigars have to sell themselves. They are good enough to cause men, in constantly increasing numbers, to re-order them of their own volition, and they do.

As an instance: One firm in New York has bought from me during the past two years an average of over *one thousand cigars per month* for their own and their employees' smoking. The office of this firm, by the way, is within three minutes' walk of three of the best retail cigar stores in the world.

If I had to hunt up a new customer every time I make a sale it would put me out of business in a month, but re-orders, not once, but repeatedly, I must have and do receive in continually growing volume.

The result is I have built up a constantly increasing patronage. Incidentally I have sufficient standing orders for cigars, to be shipped on stated days of the month as they come around, to keep a small factory busy.

Every cigar that I make is sold direct to the consumer in lots of a hundred or more at wholesale prices (there are no discounts to dealers or clubs, nor for any quantity), and is shipped from the factory in the best of condition without any rehandling.

Shivers' Panetela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

I manufacture every cigar that I sell, consequently *know* exactly what is in them.

I do not retail cigars nor sell sample lots. It costs more to do so than to ship the original package, and in addition, one or two cigars is not a real test. Moreover, I might be charged with sending samples better than the goods prove to be. I ask smokers to give the actual cigars a fair trial, and if they are not pleased, to return the remainder. I can afford to take back a few cigars. I cannot afford to have any one displeased.

My theory at the start was that most men know and appreciate cigar values, and that they would sufficiently appreciate the difference between retail and wholesale cigar prices to go to the trouble of ordering cigars from me could I once induce them to give the cigars a fair trial. To get them tried—to get *you* to try them—is why I make my offer so broad and so liberal. What risk can *you* assume, provided, of course, that $5.00 per hundred is not more than you care to pay?

My factory is close to the business center of the third largest city in the United States. It is open to my customers and friends.

My Offer is: **I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.**

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Farther India." David George Hogarth. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"The Three Prisoners."—W. H. Shelton. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.25.)

"The Search."—E. P. Weaver. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.25.)

"Dames and Daughters of the French Court."—Geraldine Brooks. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Mary's Garden and How it Grew."—Frances Duncan. (Century Company, $1.25.)

"Los Puritano."—Otros Cuentos; Edited by W. T. Faulkner. (William R. Jenkins, $0.50.)

"City Government in the United States."—Frank J. Goodnow. (The Century Company.)

"The Religious Education Association." (Executive Office of the Association.)

"Moncure Daniel Conway." Autobiography, Memories and Experiences. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $6 per set, two volumes.)

"The Merryweather."—Laura E. Richards. (Dana Estes & Co., $1.25.)

"Bundick's Lectures."—W. T. Bundick. (Jennings & Graham, $1.)

"Adam Smith."—Francis W. Hirst. (Macmillan Company, $0.75 net.)

"Prosit, A Book of Toasts."—Compiled by Clotho. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.)

"Swedish Life in Town and Country."—G. Von Heidenstam. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Grimm's Fairy Tales."—James H. Fassett. (Macmillan Company.)

"Songs of Labor."—Lorenzo D. Gillespie. (Central Kansas Publication Company, Salina, Kansas, paper.)

"The Wealth of Nations."—Adam Smith. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes.)

"Portraits of the Seventeenth Century."—C. A. Sainte-Beuve. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes.)

"101 Beverages."—Compiled by May E. Southworth. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, $1 net.)

"101 Salads."—Compiled by May E. Southworth. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, $1 net.)

"Japanese Life in Town and Country."—George William Knox. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"A Book of Ghosts."—S. Baring-Gould. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Undercurrent."—Robert Grant. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"A Guide to Parsifal."—Richard Aldrich. (Oliver Ditson Company.)

"The Symphony Since Beethoven."—Felix Weingartner. (Oliver Ditson Company, $1.)

"The Dream Bag."—Winifred A. Haldane. (Laird & Lee, Chicago, $1.)

"How to Study Shakespeare."—William H. Fleming. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"Painted Shadows."—Richard Le Gallienne. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Wolverine."—Albert Lathrop Lawrence. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Guthrie of the Times."—Joseph A. Altsheler. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Nancy's Country Christmas."—Eleanor Hoyt. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Roma Beata."—(Little, Brown & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Diane."—Katherine Holland Brown. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Multiple Personality."—Sidis & Goodhart. (D. Appleton & Co., $2.50 net.)

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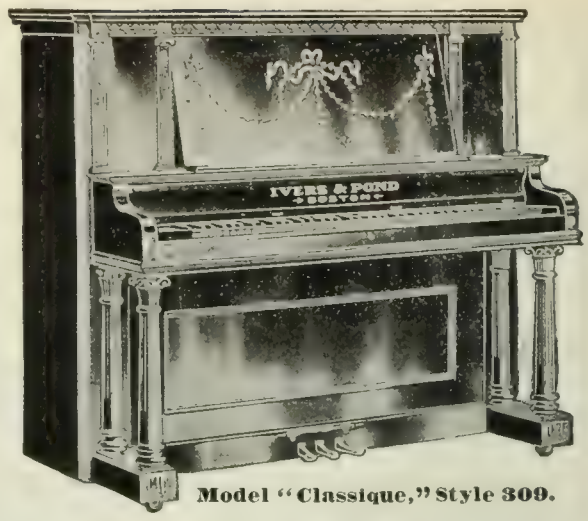

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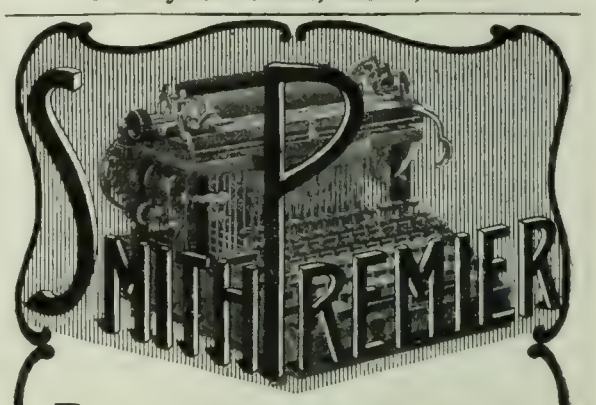

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Vagrant's Epitaph.

By THEODORE ROBERTS.

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
  Love could not keep him. Duty forged no chain
The wide seas and the mountains called to him,
  And gray dawns saw his camp-fires in the rain!

Sweet hands might tremble!—Ay, but he must go.
  Revel might hold him for a little space,
But turning, past the laughter and the lamps,
  His eyes must ever catch the luring face.

Dear eyes might question!—Yea, and melt again.
  Rare lips, a-quiver, silently implore,
But ever he must turn his furtive head
  And hear the other summons at the door.

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
  The dark firs knew his whistle up the trail.
Why tarries he to-day?—And yesternight
  Adventure lit her stars without avail!

—From Scribner's Magazine.

The Forerunners.

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

In the first sleep-watch of the night
  With dreams that flit and hesitate,
Hark for the tokens of our flight;—
  Lost voices seeking each his mate;

A hurrying step upon the road,
  A knock, a cry, but only one,
So heed it not, for it shall be
  Forgotten with the morning sun.

These are the tokens of our flight,
  We, nameless ones who go before,
Who knock to call a comrade soul
  And find no latch at any door.

That drifting smoke across the plain,
  That footfall fading by the sea,—
Perchance our camp-fires dying out,
  Our passionate steps no more to be.

The haunting echo and its grief,
The vagrant red of autumn leaf
  Luring you on from hill to hill,
That vagrant red, that wandering sigh,
  It is the life-blood that we spill.

Yet we are nameless before God,
  We have nor grave nor epitaph,
And where we perished of our thirst,
  Yea, where there was no drop to quaff,
A spring shall gush from our dead bones
  And full-fed ones sit down and laugh.

—From McClure's Magazine.

Time.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

When I think sometimes of old griefs I had,
  Of sorrows that once seemed too harsh to bear,
And youth's resolve to never more be glad,
  I laugh—and do not care.

When I think sometimes of the joy I knew,
  The gay, glad laughter ere my heart was wise,
The trivial happiness that seemed so true,
  The tears are in my eyes.

Time—Time the cynic—how he mocks us all!
  And yet to-day I can but think him right.
Ah heart, the old joy is so tragical
  And the old grief so light.

—From The Reader Magazine.

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PERSONALS.

Too Long. — The Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy under President Arthur, relates this incident of Assistant-Surgeon Ver Mulen. The story as printed in *Harper's Weekly* runs as follows:

That officer was 6 feet 4 inches in height, a fact that occasioned him much discomfort when he was serving on the old *Penobscot*, the height of the vessel between decks being only 5 feet and 8 inches. As Surgeon Ver Mulen considered the matter, he remembered that long letters to the Navy Department were not always given that prompt attention he thought should be afforded in the present instance, so he determined to approach the authorities in a manner novel enough to impress them with the gravity of the situation. So he addressed his superior officer in this wise:

"*The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy:*

"SIR: Length of Surgeon 6 feet 4; height of wardroom, 5 feet 8. Respectfully,

E. C. VER MULEN,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N."

"Shortly after, the Navy Department detached Ver Mulen "until such time as a more suitable ship could be found for his assignment."

The Prince and the Professor. — The French professor of Prince Henry of Prussia, says the London *Truth*, one day read to him the following exercise for translation: "Sovereign ladies have not merely an air of majesty, but a gracious deportment peculiar to them." The Prince laid down his pen, and raised his hand.

"Have you any remark to make?" asked the teacher. "Only this: Do you, or do you not, wish to teach me to be truthful?" "Certainly, I wish to teach you truthfulness." "Let me tell you, then, that I have known sovereign ladies all my life, and never noticed in them any majesty, or peculiar grace of deportment. Quite the contrary. Ought we not, therefore, to omit the phrase you have just read?" The professor said that he respected the scruples of his pupil. He could not, however, correct an exercise book which had been carefully inspected before being set down on the list for study. Besides, the taste of a boy of twelve differed from that of an adult. He might hereafter see majesty and grace where he now sees none. Henry took up his pen and wrote out the phrase in French. He then uttered a groan and observed: "It's an awful shame to foist such books upon us."

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 31.—Despatches from Mukden state that Field-Marshal Oyama has received reinforcements of from 40,000 to 60,000 men, and is advancing in several directions; it is evident that another great battle will soon be fought south of Mukden. Fighting continues at Port Arthur, where the Japanese have won several positions close to the inner lines; General Stoessel, it is reported, has given up all hope of holding the fortress.

November 2.—Russia and England are completing details of plans for the North Sea inquiry; Ad-

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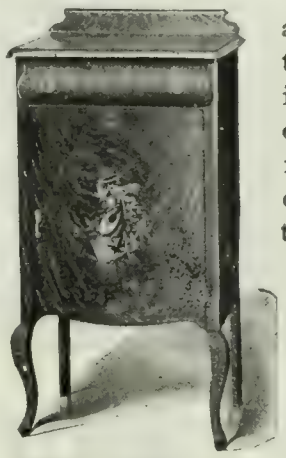

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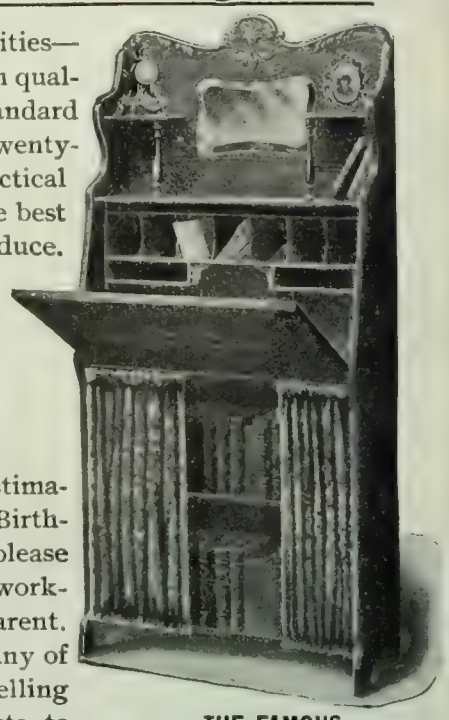

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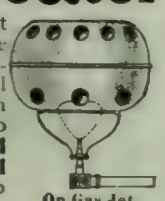
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miral Dewey may be asked to become an arbitrator. The coroner's jury at Hull renders a verdict that the fishermen who lost their lives in the North Sea affair were killed by "shots fired without warning or provocation from certain Russian war-vessels"; the testimony shows that no other foreign or British war-ships were sighted, and that no Japanese were on board the fishing-fleet.

November 3.—Reports from Chefu say that the Japanese have occupied new positions which will enable them to make a final assault on Port Arthur whenever they are ready. Admiral Rozhdestvensky's war-ships arrive at Tangier, Morocco, escorted from Vigo by British cruisers.

November 4.—Despatches from Chinese sources regarding the fate of Port Arthur are conflicting, reports saying that the fighting continued on November 3, with the entire northeastern line of forts in the possession of the Japanese.

November 5.—The Baltic fleet sails westward from Tangier. Russia accepts the English draft of the Anglo-Russian convention to appoint an international commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident; the commission is to consist of five members and will hold its sessions in Paris.

November 6.—The armies of General Kuropatkin and Marshal Oyama continue to confront each other south of Mukden, occasionally exchanging shots; Kuropatkin reports the repulse of an attack on his right flank.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 1.—Prince Mirsky, Russian Minister of the Interior, sets November 14 for a consultation with local district officials on needed reforms.

Turkey begins negotiations for the establishment of an Ottoman legation to the Vatican.

November 3.—The Hungarian Diet reject a resolution calling for cooperation with the United States to end the war in the Far East.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 31.—Judge Parker addresses a large audience in New York; he is cheered for twenty minutes. The judge attacks Chairman Cortelyou and reiterates that the trusts are contributing to the Republican campaign fund.

November 1.—Senator Lodge, at Newark, N. J., replies to Judge Parker's New York speech.

Judge Parker in speeches at Newark and Jersey City attacks the policy of expansion and declares that the trusts are supporting the Republican party.

November 2.—Senator Fairbanks, in Indiana, declares that the personal attacks made on the President are an attempt to draw the attention of the voters from the record of the Democratic party; he denies Judge Parker's charges against Mr. Cortelyou.

November 3.—Judge Parker makes four speeches in Connecticut; he denounces the trusts, and declares that all of them, including the Standard Oil Company, support the Republican ticket.

Secretary Wilson, answering Parker's charges, declares that Chairman Cortelyou does not collect, handle, nor disburse campaign funds.

The chairman of the Populist National Committee states that his campaign fund is under $1,800. Thomas E. Watson, candidate for President on the Populist ticket, declares that he is paying his own way in this campaign.

November 4.—President Roosevelt, in a signed statement, emphatically denies the charges that the Republican party is blackmailing corporations for Republican campaign funds; he denounces the accusation as "monstrous" and "a wicked falsehood."

Governor Odell, of New York, declares in a speech that Judge Parker owned $20,000 worth of Shipbuilding Trust stock.

November 5.—Judge Parker, in a speech in Brooklyn,

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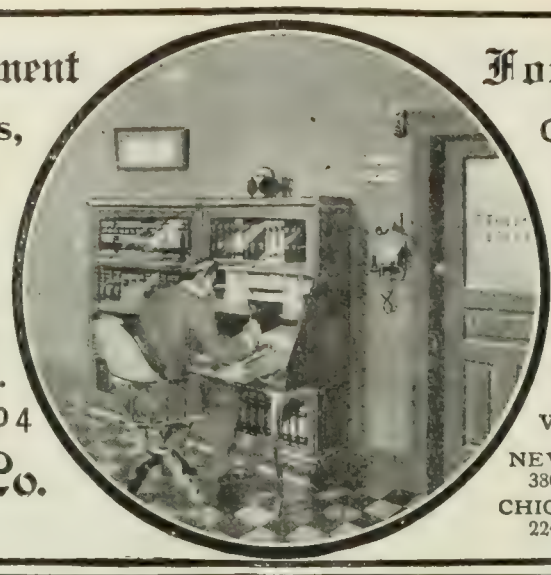

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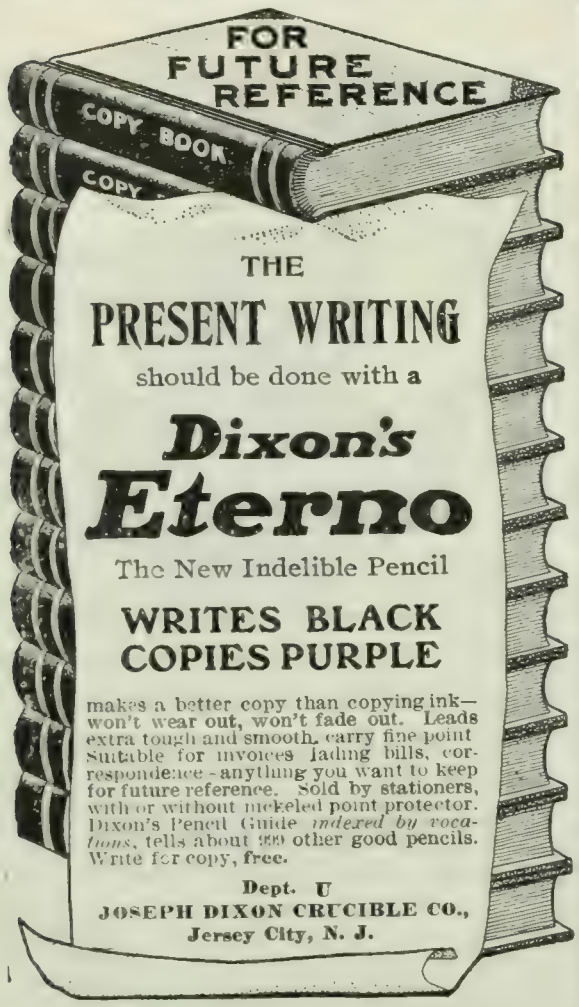

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in reply to President Roosevelt's statement to the public, declares that he had instructed his campaign managers at the outset to solicit and accept no aid from trusts; he asserts that the President's statement was not a denial of the allegations concerning Mr. Cortelyou and the trusts.

The campaign is practically closed in all the States.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 1.—Secretary Hay and the French Ambassador sign a treaty of arbitration between this country and France.

President Roosevelt issues a proclamation appointing November 24 as Thanksgiving Day.

The Baldwin air-ship is given a third successful test at the St. Louis Exposition, being guided at will, for half an hour, with and against the wind.

November 2.—The State Department receives word from St. Petersburg indicating that passports of American Hebrew citizens traveling in Russia are likely to be recognized soon.

November 3.—President Roosevelt sends congratulations to President Amador on the first anniversary of the independence of Panama.

November 4.—Negotiations are now being made for an arbitration treaty between the United States and Germany.

November 5.—The textile council at Fall River, Mass., refuses to adopt the recommendation of its executive committee in regard to naming a joint committee to investigate the manufacturers' statement that they could not afford to pay the rate of wages in force before the recent cut.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

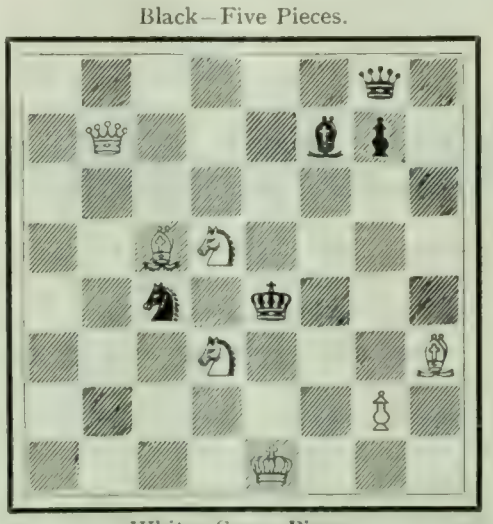
Problem 999.

Composed especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON,

Problem-editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

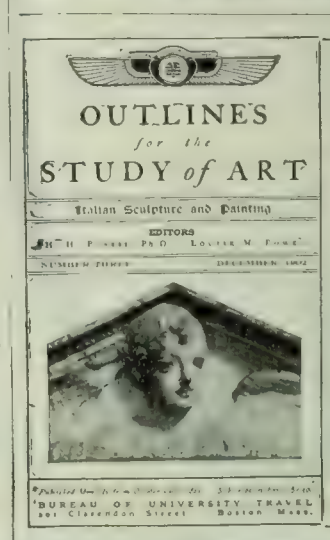
Black—Five Pieces.



White - Seven Pieces.

6q1; 1Q3bp1; 8; 2BS4; 2s1k3; 3S3B; 6P1; 4K3.

White mates in two moves.



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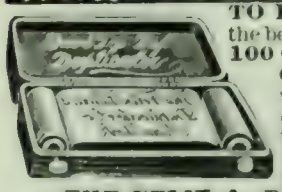

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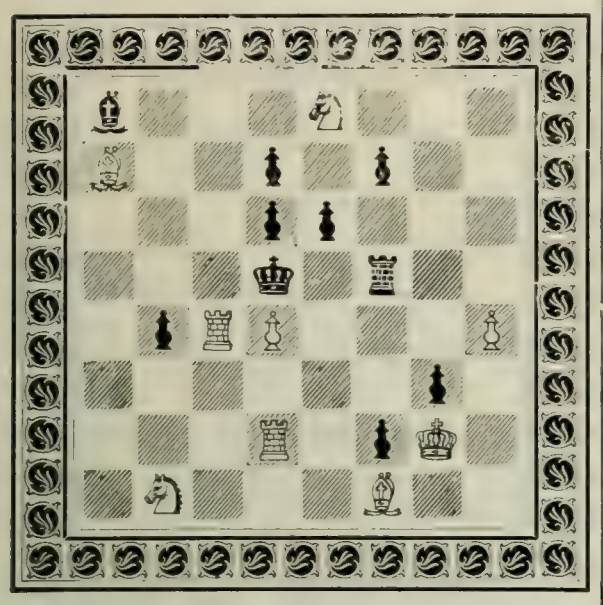
By MURRAY MARBLE, WORCESTER, MASS.

I lack—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

b3S3; B2p1p2; 3pp3; 3k1r2; 1pRP3P; 6p1; 3R1pK1; 1S3B2.

White mates in three moves.

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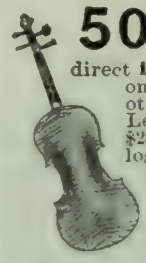

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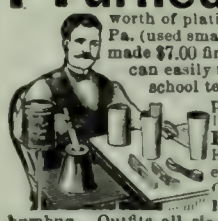

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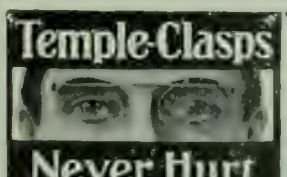

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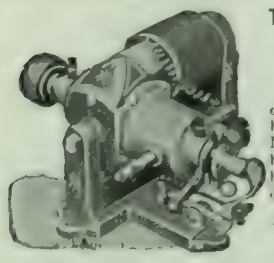

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One of your many readers,
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No. 994.

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	2. ..... / K—Q 6	3. B—R 6, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 8	2. Q x B P ch / K—Q 6	3. B—R 6, mate
1. ..... / R x P	2. Q x Q P ch / K x Q	3. P—K 4, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 5	2. P x B P ch / K—Q 6	3. B—R 6, mate
1. ..... / P—B 6	2. P x P ch / K x P	3. Q—Kt 2, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 6	3. B—R 6, mate

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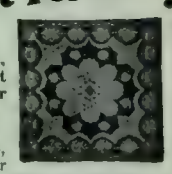

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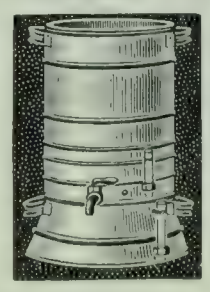

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The blind problematist led many solvers astray. 1 B—K sq is answered by 1 ..... / B—K 4; 2 no mate. The reply to 1 R—Q B 5 is 1 ..... / P—R 3; 2 no mate. 1 P—K 8 (Q) is stopped by 1 ..... / R—B 7 ch. 1 Q—Q B 6 can not force mate on account of 1 ..... / B—Kt 2 ch. This is also true of 1 Q—K 6 and Q—Q R 6.

In addition to those reported, E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal. got 983; A. L. Booth, Provo City, Utah, and S. H. B., 991.

From the St. Louis Tourney.

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

	JAFFE. White.	MARSHALL. Black.		JAFFE. White.	MARSHALL. Black.
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20	Kt—B sq	R—K R 3
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 4	21	Q—Q 2	Q—R 5
3	P x K P	P—Q 5	22	K—Kt sq	P—Q Kt 4(f)
4	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23	P x P	R—Kt sq
5	B—Kt 5	P—B 3 (a)	24	Q—B 2	Kt x B
6	P x P	Kt x P	25	Q x Kt	B x P
7	P—K 4	B—Kt 5 ch	26	P—K Kt 3 (g)	B x Q
8	Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	27	P x Q	K R—Q Kt 3
9	Q—Kt 3	P—Q R 4	28	R—Q sq (h)	B x Kt
10	P—Q R 3	P—R 5	29	K x B	R x P
11	Q—B 2	B x Kt ch(b)	30	R—B sq	R—Kt 8
12	Kt x B	Q—K sq	31	R—K sq (i)	P—B 5
13	B x Kt	R x B	32	R—B 2	P—Q 6
14	P—B 3	Kt—K 4	33	R—Q 2	P—B 6
15	B—Q 3 (c)	P—B 4	34	R x P	R x R ch
16	Castles (K R)	Q—R 4	35	K x R	R—Kt 8 ch
17	R—B 2	Q—Kt 4		And White resigns.	
18	R—Ksq (d)	B—Q 2			
19	K—R sq	Q R—K B sq (e)			

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Giving up all idea of winning back the Pawn and playing strictly for development.

(b) 11 B K Kt 5; 12 P x B, Kt x P; 13 Q - B sq, P—Q 6 was an idea I looked into, but abandoned, as I could not discern sufficient advantage in return for the piece.

(c) Probably 15 P—B 5 was a stronger continuation, in order to prevent Black's defending the position in the center.

(d) Black threatened Q—K 6, winning.

(e) 19.., Kt—Kt 5; 20 R—K 2, Kt—K 6; 21 R x Kt, P x R; 22 Kt - B, etc., gives White a good game.

(f) The only chance, as White's King's side is too well defended.

(g) 26 Q—B 2 was better here.

(h) Stronger was 28 R—B sq.

(i) If 31 R x R, R x R (ch); 32 K—K 2, P—B 5, etc.

Mackenzie's Problems.

A collection of chess-problems by A. F. Mackenzie entitled "Chess-Lyrics," edited by Alain C. White, will be ready in June, 1905. This work will give over 275 problems composed during the years 1887-1904, with prefatory articles by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. White, and Judges' criticism and original notes.

The editor realizes that no further introduction to Mr. Mackenzie's chess-triumphs is here necessary, and merely calls on all admirers of the blind champion-composer to cooperate with him toward the success of the collection, all the net proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of Mr. Mackenzie.

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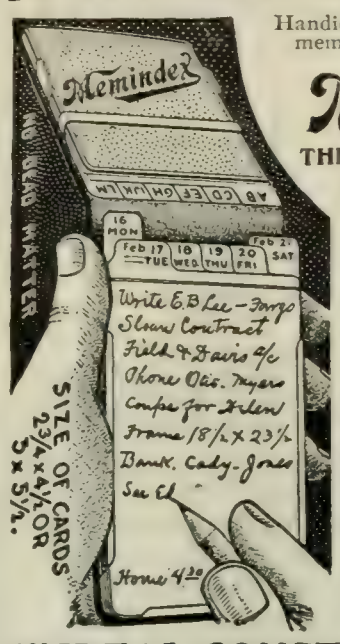

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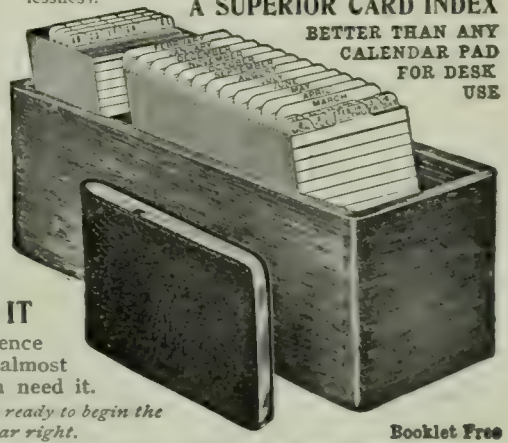

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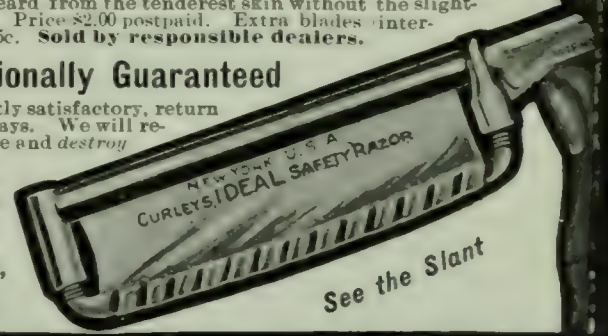

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"F. P.," New York.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'A train of eight cars *was* wrecked' or 'A train of eight cars *were* wrecked'?"

The subject of this sentence being in the singular requires its verb to agree with it. Therefore "A train of eight cars *was* wrecked" is correct.

"A. M. B.," New York.—"I do not find in my dictionary words ending in '-er' and '-est,' the comparative and superlative degrees, so that I am often in doubt whether to use 'more' and 'most' or add '-er' and '-est.' Is there no rule governing this subject? There ought to be some way of determining it."

It is not the practise of any dictionary to record the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives or the plurals of nouns when these are formed regularly according to the simplest rules of grammar. In the same manner no dictionary gives the tense and participial forms of verbs when these are formed regularly. Where the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives are formed irregularly, these are to be found immediately after the word entry in the vocabulary. For example, take the word "lovely," comparative "lovelier," superlative "loveliest." These follow the vocabulary entry. For further elucidation see special explanatory notes facing the first page of the vocabulary.

"R. H. K.," Allentown, Pa.—(1) "Is it correct to say 'LL.D.' as well as 'double L.D.'? (2) What is 'vice-reine,' and where is the term to be found in the Standard Dictionary?"

(1) There is no such combination in the English alphabet as "double l." In reading a title one should not read the abbreviation, but the title in full, "Doctor of Laws" rather than "LL.D." or "double L.D." (2) "Vice-reine" is the French for "vice-queen," a woman who acts as viceroy; also, the wife of a viceroy. The word is to be found on page 2009, column 1.

"J. W. W.," Wolfville, Nova Scotia.—(1) "Kindly give the pronunciation and meaning of the word 'tonneau.' (2) Ought the words 'Kings' and 'Queens,' when used as names of counties, to be written with or without the sign of the possessive case?"

(1) The word is pronounced ton″no′, the first "o" having the sound of "o" in "not" and the second of "o" in "no." "Tonneau" is French and means literally "barrel." As applied to automobiles it designates a type of machine with a barrel-like body. (2) This is a matter of custom. These names are often written without the apostrophe.

"H. H. K.," Pottersville, Mass.—"What is a 'centimo'? Will you kindly tell me in what country the word is used?"

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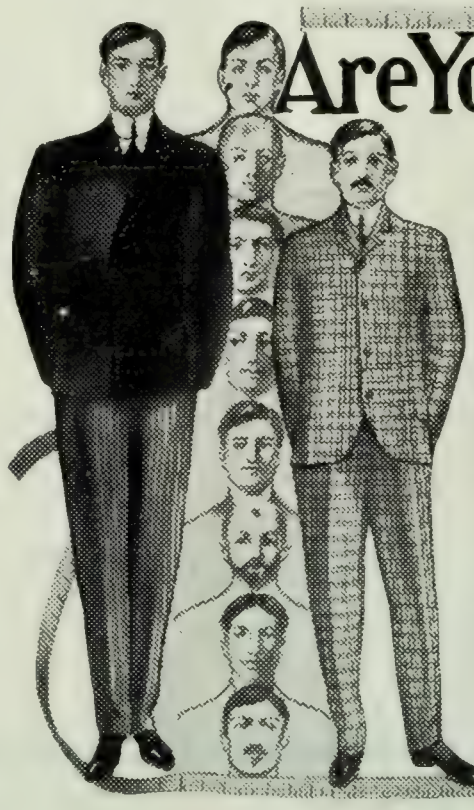

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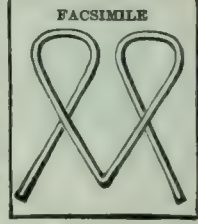

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 21 New York, November 19, 1904 Whole Number, 761

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

JUST at a time when the newspapers are all telling the Democratic party what it ought to do, Mr. Bryan comes forward with the remark that this is the year when the campaign was shaped to suit the Democratic papers which bolted in 1896 and 1900, and yet the defeat "is apparently greater than the party suffered in either of those years." Having thus discredited editorial advice, he proceeds to argue that the party must return to radicalism. And many papers that do not care to offer any advice on the subject predict that such will be the future course of the party. "The conservatives will become Republican, and party conflicts between Republicans and Democrats will be conflicts between conservatism and radicalism," prophesies the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.); and so think the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) and the New York *Sun* (Rep.). The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a "Gold Democratic" paper, interprets the sweeping Democratic defeat as "the discharge of the existing generation of Democratic leaders from the public service," and remarks sadly: "We have come indeed to a certain parting of the ways. The old simple beliefs are steadily but surely fading away." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), too, admits with regret that Bryan "has the reorganizers on the hip," and it anticipates that "the radicals will rule at the next national convention." The Philadelphia *Ledger*, an independent paper which supported Parker, believes "that the Democratic candidate for President in 1908 will represent an aggressive radicalism, much more pronounced than that of 1896 or 1900, and that the old-fashioned Democrats of the East, of the type of Cleveland, Olney, and Parker, will be out of it." Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, and Alexander Troup, of New Haven, make similar predictions. A report is current that Bryan, Hearst, and Watson will form a triumvirate to swing the Democracy over to radicalism, or form a new radical party.

Mr. Bryan recommends, in a long manifesto, that the party renew its demand for an income tax, maintain its position on the tariff, oppose a large army and navy and imperialism, favor bimetalism when conditions warrant it, fight the trusts, insist upon remedial labor laws, "so limit the authority of the courts in contempt cases as to overthrow what is known as government by injunction," urge the popular election of Senators, favor direct legislation wherever practicable, and recommend "the postal telegraph system, state ownership of railroads, the election of federal judges for fixed terms, and the election of postmasters by the people of their respective communities." Mr. Bryan says of the Democratic defeat:

"The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demand radical remedies. It sounded a partial retreat when it should have ordered a charge all along the line. In 1896 the line was drawn for the first time during the present generation between plutocracy and democracy, and the party's stand on the side of democracy alienated a large number of plutocratic Democrats, who, in the nature of things, can not be expected to return, and it drew to itself a large number of earnest advocates of reform whose attachment to its reforms is much stronger than attachment to any party name.

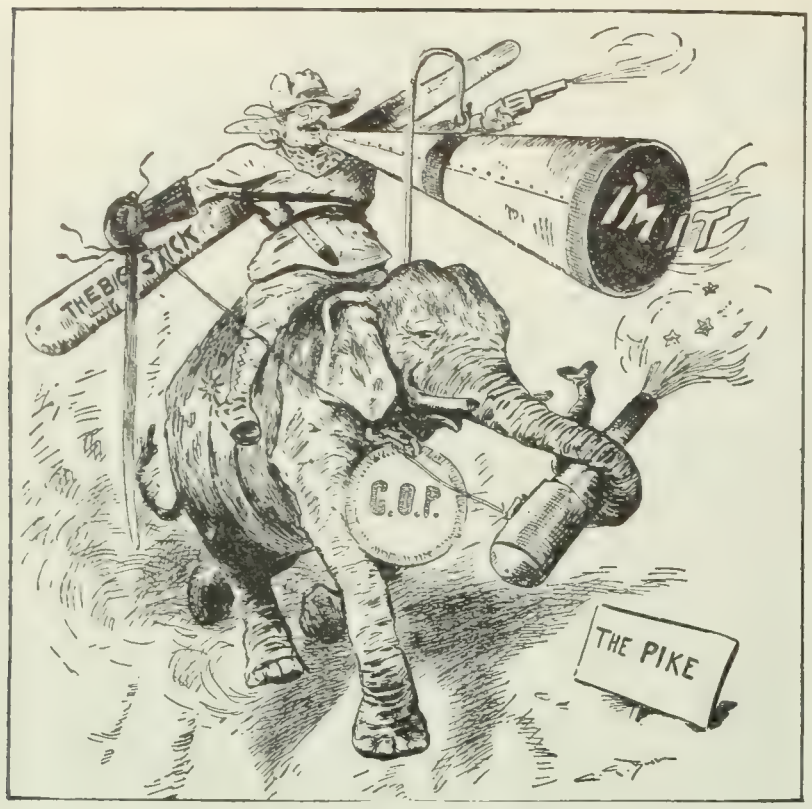
"The Republican party assumed, as it were, the conservative position. That is, it defends those who, having secured unfair advantages through class legislation, insist that they shall not be disturbed, no matter how oppressive these exactions may become. The Democratic party can not hope to compete successfully with Republican party for this support. To win the support of the plutocratic element of the country, the party would have to become more plutocratic than the Republican party, and it could not do this without losing several times as many voters as that course would win. The Democratic party has nothing to gain by catering to organized and predatory wealth. It must not only do without such support, but it can strengthen itself by inviting the open and emphatic opposition of those elements."

Mr. Hearst's New York *American* says:

"The Democracy has had enough of 'conservatism' to last it for a generation—forever, let us hope. The Democratic party has no right to be in any degree 'conservative' in the sense meant by these disqualified advisers and discredited critics. It has no right to attempt to conserve any institution, law, or practise that is hurtful to the people. It is the fundamental duty of the Democratic party to be radical in assailing wrong. The Oil trust wants the Democracy to be 'conservative.' The Beef trust wants the Democracy to be 'conservative.' The Coal trust wants the Democracy to be 'conservative.' All those 'business interests' which are not business interests at all, but piratical interests, want the Democracy to be 'conservative.' The aim of the plundering trusts has been to reduce the Democratic party to a 'conservative' servitude—to make it nationally what it is in Pennsylvania, where it is a mere attachment to the Republican party, and its organization can not be employed by the people when they seek to strike at their despoilers and oppressors. The American masses demonstrated on Tuesday how much respect and liking they have for a 'conservative' Democratic party.

"Douglas was not elected governor of Republican Massachusetts because he was 'conservative.' Folk was not elected governor of Missouri because he was 'conservative.' Those who approve a 'conservatism' which is good for the privileged and bad for the people are not Democrats. They belong in the Republican party and will do Democracy, real Democracy, a service by going there. The greatest need of this republic to-day is an aggressive and well-organized radical party—a party devoted to intelligent progress. Tuesday's tremendous Republican sweep has made it certain that the republic's greatest need will be supplied.

"Henceforward the Democratic party, taught by a gigantic defeat the consequences of attempting to republicanize itself, will be radical in its spirit and its proposals—patriotically and wisely radical. It will be radical in its demand for the destruction of the



"HERE WE ARE AGAIN!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

criminal trusts. It will be radical in its demand that the protection of the tariff shall be taken away from industrial combinations which openly rob the American citizen by charging him higher prices for their products than they do the foreigner. It will be radical in its demand for the enforcement of the laws against combinations in restraint of trade. It will be radical in its demand for an income tax, in order that wealth shall be made to bear its rightful share of the cost of government. It will be radical in fighting intrenched privilege in the interest of the unprivileged. Radicalism of this kind is the truest conservatism."

The newspapers whose advice Mr. Bryan depreciates do not hesitate, however, to attack his program. "The South," the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) assures us, "will draw the line on Populism and Socialism." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) believes that "any further concession to the 'radical' element" by the Democrats "would only serve to make the Republican party more powerful, if such a thing is possible"; and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) predicts similarly that when the party ceases to have room for both radicals and conservatives, "it will cease to be much of a factor in American affairs." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) seems to think that the party has reached a remarkably advantageous position by its attitude during the campaign, and it thinks that "if it maintains that attitude it will certainly enter upon the next national campaign with the sure promise of victory." The New York *Times* (Dem.) argues that the defeat was due to the popular condemnation of the Bryanism of 1896 and 1900, which still tainted the party, and it asks: "When the patient lies at the point of death from a prolonged and wasting disease, what is the best cure for him—a fresh attack of the disease?"

The New York *World* (Dem.) takes this hopeful view:

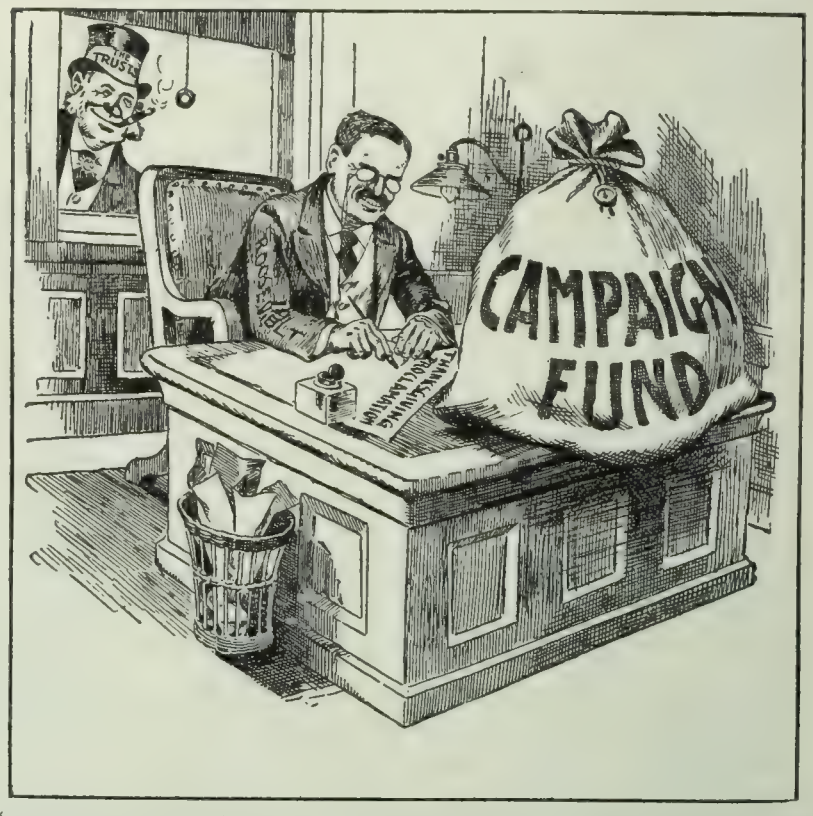
"The Democratic party has survived many crises and follies, from its monstrous alliance with the slave-holding oligarchy to its wretched surrender to the advocates of a debased currency. It has been seemingly wounded to the death not once but many times—in 1860, in 1864, in 1872, in 1896. Yet some of its greatest victories have followed its most disastrous defeats, as the election of a Democratic House in 1874, after the Greeley collapse, and the subsequent polling of a great plurality of the popular vote for Mr. Tilden in 1876. The party has recovered more slowly from the wounds inflicted in 1896 than from those inflicted in 1872; but its vitality is still greater, and despite the disaster of Tuesday there is no reason to despair.

"The party yielded to the radicals in 1896 and was overthrown. It yielded to them again in 1900 and was again defeated. It lacked the courage in the convention of 1904 to reassert its old principles of Democratic faith, and has again been punished by the people.

"The lesson is plain. If the Democratic party is to win it must be thoroughly and completely Democratic—as it was in Jefferson's day, in Jackson's day, in Tilden's day, in Cleveland's day. The results of Tuesday show that it can not win if it is half Democratic and half Populist. It can not survive at all if in its leadership it is to be half Populist and half Socialist."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that the defeat has eliminated both Bryan and Parker, and it prophesies that the new leader will be some man like Folk, of Missouri. To quote:

"We have been told that the defeat of Judge Parker would inevitably lead to the disintegration of the Democratic party and the reascendency in its place of the Populist party, which for some years held that great organization in subjection. From this conclusion we entirely dissent. In good report and evil report the Democratic party has maintained its vitality for more than a century, and it still has a long life before it, if our free institutions are to be perpetuated. In the next four years new conditions and new men are to come to the front. Without seeking to assume the rôle



"MUCH HAS BEEN GIVEN TO US, AND MUCH WILL BE EXPECTED FROM US." (From Roosevelt's Thanksgiving Proclamation.)
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

of a prophet, one may fairly assume that in 1908 the logical candidate of the Democratic party will be some one of the type of Mr. Folk of Missouri, who will at that time have nearly finished his four years' term as governor of that State, and who, if he serves the people in that office as he has served them in less important public positions, will have made for himself a name and reputation which will command national recognition. We say this because it seems to us that by the defeat of Judge Parker not only he, but also Mr. Bryan, is eliminated from all political calculations as to the future, and that a true revival of the national Democracy will rest in the hands of entirely new men."

Mr. Watson says he will attempt to organize a new party "along the lines of Jeffersonian democracy," as he has no idea that the Democratic party can carry out Mr. Bryan's program. He declares:

"I have no faith whatever that reforms will be accomplished by the Democratic party. It is discredited in the eyes of the people by a series of crushing defeats, but it has been so vacillating in its course, it has changed its principles so often, has run from one extreme to another so recently, had such a magnificent opportunity in 1892 to work out the reforms to which it stood pledged and made such a wretched use of that opportunity, that it can not inspire the confidence which leads to success.

"Mr. Bryan has no substantial reason for believing that he can ever get the national Democratic party to adopt the Populist program which he has just formulated. The Democratic party never did do it, and the presumption is that it never will. The plutocratic element has just as much power within the party now as it had when the St. Louis convention met."

A DANGEROUS MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

THE Republican majority of a hundred or thereabouts in the next House is so big that a number of Republican papers are alarmed. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), for instance, is glad that Mr. Cannon is Speaker, for "there will be special need of his services to keep the large and triumphant Republican majority from becoming surfeited with its success." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.), too, warns the House leaders that "the increased majority in the House is in many instances derived from unexpected Democratic defeat," where "districts which were strongly represented, and supposed to be impregnable, were revolutionized," and "such districts can not be held two years hence except by the wisest policy on the part of the whole House, which will afford no argument for change." "The utmost economy," counsels the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.), "should be insisted on, and "reciprocity in trade relations with foreign countries should be extended." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) suggests a revision of the tariff. The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.), after recalling how previous Congressional majorities have been overthrown, observes:

"The fact is that there is nothing stable in politics, and that there is always great danger for a party in an overwhelming success. It is apt to produce an unwarranted complacency, arrogance, inattention to much that is deservedly calling for recognition. It is apt also to result in serious disappointments of expectation. It imposes upon those who are entrusted with power the very special duty of supplying to themselves that alertness that is naturally developed when there is a strong opposition. It encourages the evil elements in the party, bad men and aggressive, selfish groups, to aim at a tyrannous control that may lead later to party disaster.

MAKING UP TO THE WIDOW.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

"So the Republican party to-day should feel that it must resist such a control. It should understand that the people still have faith in its promises of reciprocity and tariff revision; that they are looking to it for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, and that their support will vanish if it should be a party of special privileges instead of a people's party."

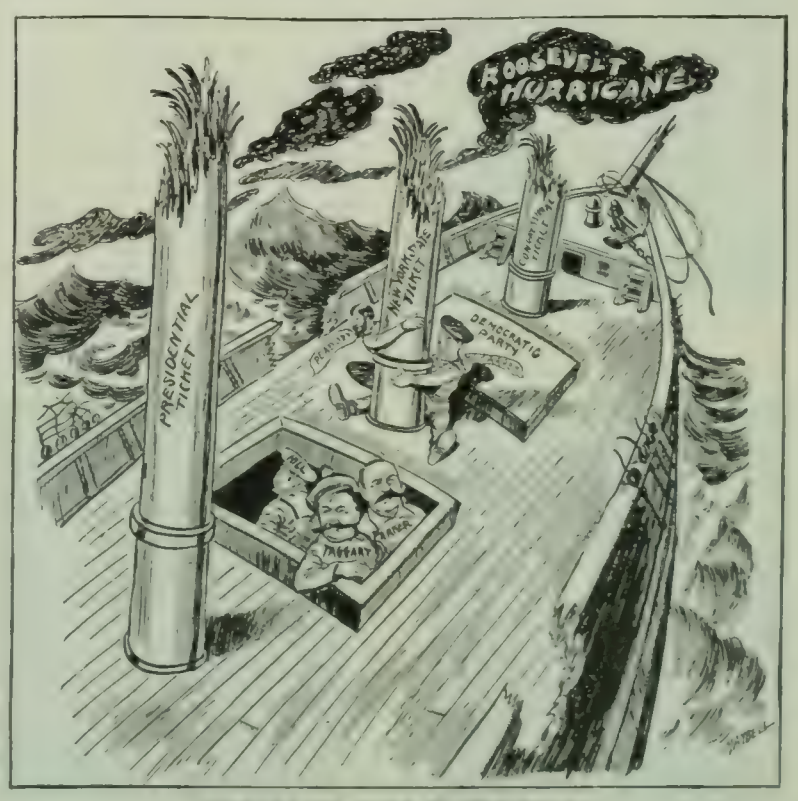
Mr. Bryan's effort to control the Nebraska legislature and secure a seat in the federal Senate resulted in the choice of three members favorable to him, in a total of 133. Mr. Addicks is said to have given up his attempt to secure one of Delaware's seats in the Senate, and a newspaper report has it that Col. Henry A. Du-Pont, of Wilmington, will be given the honor. The next Senate is expected to contain 58 Republicans and 32 Democrats.

The situation in the next House is given as follows by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"For the first time since the foundation of the Republican party, a Congress has been elected having a working majority of one hundred for the party also in control of the Senate and the Presidency. In the Fifty-second Congress, 1891–93, the Democrats had a majority of 140, but Harrison was President and the Senate was Republican. In the Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895–97, the Republicans had a majority of 133 and controlled the Senate, but Cleveland was President. The Fifty-first Congress, which passed the McKinley act, had a working majority of only 7, while in the Fifty-fifth, which passed the Dingley act, the Republican majority over Democrats and Populists was 42. Aside from the weakening of the opposition—always an unfortunate thing in a legislative body—it is particularly unfortunate that the minority in the next Congress should be so largely sectional. Northern States which are represented by 55 Democrats in the present Congress have elected only 29 to the next. There will be at least 20 solidly Republican state delegations, as against 16 at present, and several more with but one Democrat each. New York loses 6 Democrats, New Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 3, Illinois 5, Indiana 2, Ohio 3, and Missouri 5. Such strong men as Cowherd of Missouri and Williams of Illinois are among the fallen. Whether the minority can recover from this blow sufficiently to make next year anything like the effective opposition it did in the last, under Mr. John Sharp Williams, is a question in which men of all parties have an interest."

GOVERNORS WHO STEMMED THE TIDAL WAVE.

A LUXURIANT growth of Democratic presidential timber was seen rising majestically above the waters of the Republican deluge on the morning after election. Five States which chose Roosevelt electors were captured by Democratic candidates for governor, a result that has startled the newspapers and started them to talking about the causes of this interesting result. In Massachusetts, William L. Douglas (Dem.), despite a Roosevelt plurality of 86,000, rolled up a plurality of 37,000 for himself; in Missouri, Joseph W. Folk (Dem.) stands almost, if not entirely, alone among Democratic candidates as victor; in Minnesota, John A. Johnson (Dem.), by reason of a campaign slander directed against him, but which operated, in boomerang fashion, upon his opponents, won a victory in an election in which every other candidate on his ticket went down in defeat; in Colorado, Alva Adams (Dem.) defeated Governor Peabody, whose handling of the strike troubles had brought him into prominence; and in Montana, Gov. Joseph K. Toole (Dem.) is returned in an election that gave Roose-



EVERYTHING GONE BY THE BOARD.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

ALVA ADAMS (DEM.),
Colorado.

JOHN A. JOHNSON (DEM.),
Minnesota.

Copyrighted by Strauss, St. Louis.
JOSEPH W. FOLK (DEM.),
Missouri.

WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS (DEM.),
Massachusetts.

JOSEPH K. TOOLE (DEM.),
Montana.

S. W. T. LANHAM (DEM.),
Texas.

R. B. GLENN (DEM.),
North Carolina.

velt a substantial margin. Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, whose election and reelection in a Republican State have brought him into prominence, is defeated this year by a plurality of barely 600 in a total vote of 69,000.

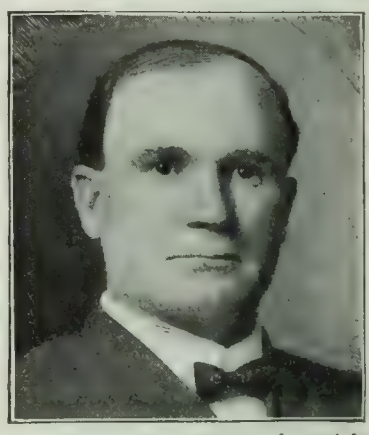
Mr. Douglas's victory in Massachusetts is exciting the most remark. It is "amazing," says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.); "astounding," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). At the Democratic headquarters in Boston on election night the faces of the managers are said to have been wreathed with "expressions of joyous astonishment." The result is attributed partly to the popularity of the Democratic candidate with the labor element and to his vigorous tariff-revision campaign, and partly to several unpopular acts of Governor Bates, who was up for reelection. The newspapers were filled with Democratic advertising, and the wayside sign-boards told the wayfarer how Mr. Douglas had risen from poverty to wealth and how the trusts were robbing the people by means of the tariff. Mr. Douglas himself explains his victory in a newspaper interview in which he says:

"I made the fight solely on the proposition that we should have reciprocity, and that all trusts which sell their products abroad cheaper than we can buy them here should not be permitted to enjoy protection. I gave them practical examples of the working of the tariff. I told them that on every pair of shoes costing $3 turned out of our factories, there was a tariff duty of nine cents on the raw material. I instanced a recent purchase of $550,000 of leather, which I bought from the trust, on which there was a duty of $55,000. I gave concrete illustrations in the woolen, cotton, and other trades.

"It was an issue that touched a popular chord. They said in the national campaign that we had no issue. We had the greatest, the most vital of issues. For some reason it was subordinated in our national campaign. It was the one issue of all others to have pressed—it was the thing the people were palpitating over. We made our people understand that the tariff and trust question is the same—that it is idle to talk of solving the trust question so long as we are sheltering these 'giant paupers' under our protection system.

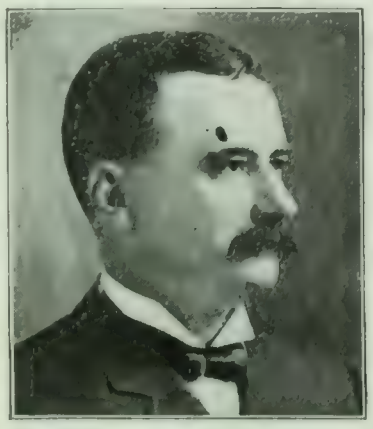
"I told our people that Massachusetts put $6 in the protection pool for every dollar it took out; that our 650,000 homes contributed $65,000,000 a year to the trusts; that the Steel trust alone reaps $80,000,000 a year out of protection, and pockets it, selling

ALBERT E. MEAD (REP.),
Washington.



FRANK R. GOODING (REP.),
Idaho.

E. Y. SAYLES (REP.),
North Dakota.



DUNCAN C. HEYWARD (DEM.),
South Carolina.

JAMES B. FRAZIER (DEM.),
Tennessee.

NAPOLEON B. BROWARD (DEM.),
Florida.

Copyrighted by Kirkland, Denver.
JAMES H. PEABODY (REP.),
Defeated by Adams in Colorado.

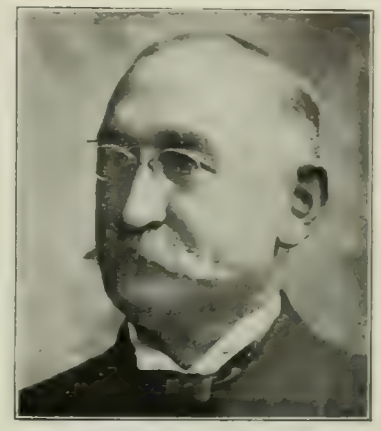
CHARLES S. DENEEN (REP.), Illinois.

Copyrighted by Pirie MacDonald.
FRANK W. HIGGINS (REP.), New York.

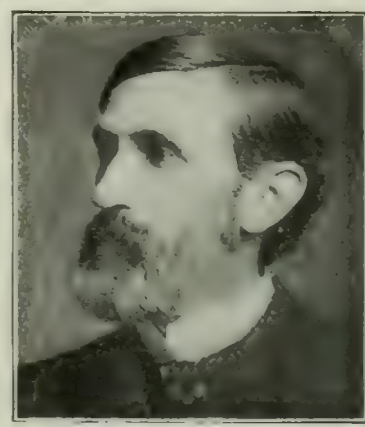
Copyrighted by Strauss, St. Louis.
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE (REP.), Wisconsin.

J. FRANK HANLY (REP.), Indiana.

HENRY ROBERTS (REP.), Connecticut.


PRESTON LEA (REP.), Delaware.

JOHN H. MICKEY (REP.), Nebraska.


WILLIAM O. DAWSON (REP.), West Virginia.

EDWARD CASPAR STOKES (REP.), New Jersey.

GEORGE H. UTTER (REP.), Rhode Island.

abroad cheaper than we can buy from it. And yet they have the assurance to tell us the trust question has nothing to do with the tariff.

"My election means the first gun in a battle for reciprocity and tariff relief."

Adams's victory in Colorado is viewed with apprehension by those who approve Governor Peabody's vigorous anti-labor-union methods. Thus the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) remarks:

"Governor Peabody's defeat in Colorado is regrettable, for it has been accomplished by a union of the forces of disorder. The governor went to extremes in the effort to quell the anarchy in his State, resulting from the miners' strike, but it was the manifestation of his zeal for good order and the outcome of conditions difficult, if not impossible, to deal with by the ordinary processes of civil law. The campaign against his reelection was led by the worst elements of his turbulent State, and his defeat is apt to be construed as a license to murder and to prevent honest men from working when they desire to do so. The situation may be saved if Governor-Elect Adams takes hold with a firm hand and performs his full duty."

The Washington *Times* (Ind.), however, observes reassuringly:

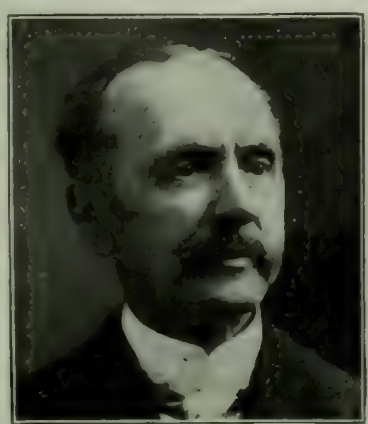
"Alva Adams is a safe and conservative man, who has before been the chief executive. While he takes the seat vacated by Governor Peabody he will be found as firmly opposed to anarchy and misrule as the gentleman who retires."

Republican papers like the Boston *Transcript*, the Philadelphia *North American*, and the Chicago *Tribune* rejoice over Mr. Folk's victory in Missouri as heartily as any Democratic organ does. *The Tribune* makes this comment:

"Just honesty. That's all. A perfectly simple proposition. A child could see it. But it took a big man to work it.

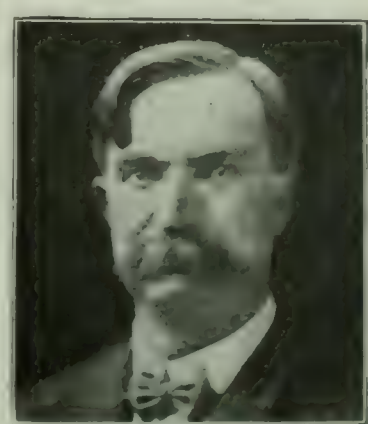
"Just honesty. Thou shalt not steal. When Moses said it, it was already old. When Folk said it, it was still new. It runs through autocracy, aristocracy, democracy, and all other forms of government, and if it doesn't vivify them, they are dead. The election in Missouri went to the roots of life.

"Just honesty. Why should a man who believes in it be reviled as a revolutionist? Because the business men who were advancing their interests in Missouri by bribery regarded any change as a revolution. They wanted no change. They were conservatives.


JOHN C. CUTLER (REP.), Utah.

Copyrighted by Purdy, Boston.
JOHN MCLANE (REP.), New Hampshire.

BRYANT B. BROOKS (REP.), Wyoming.

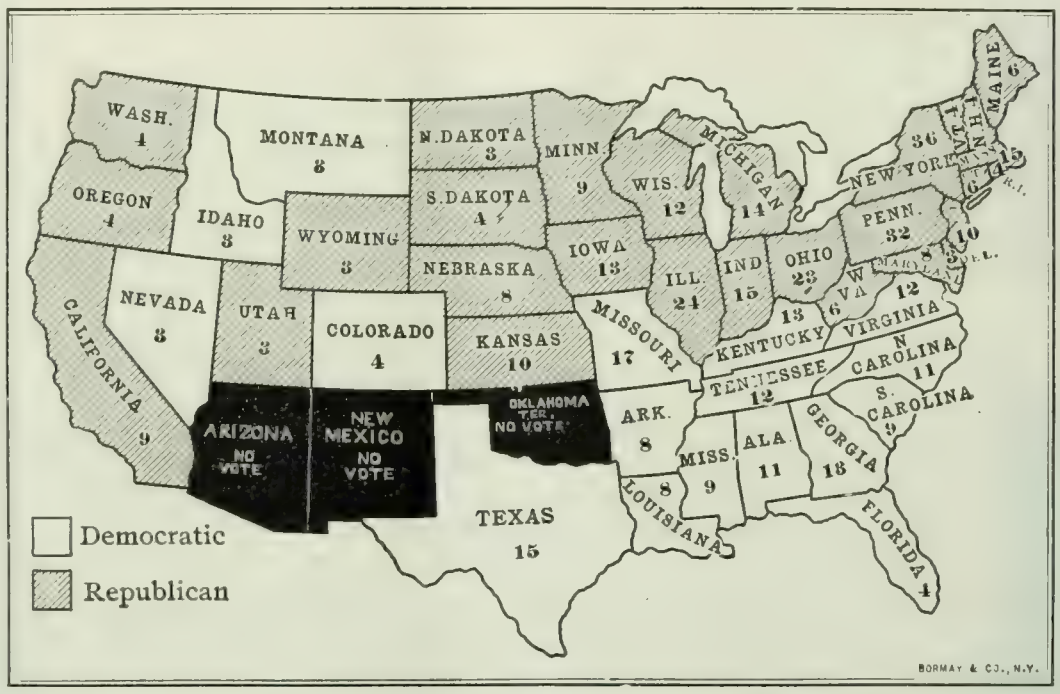

FRED M. WARNER (REP.), Michigan.

Folk wanted a big change. He was a radical. There was no telling how far he might go. If he objected to having business interests control the legislature by bribery he might object to having them control it by discrimination in freight rates. He might get flightier and flightier till he was as insane as La Follette.

"Meanwhile he gives no indications of having anything in mind except honesty. Honesty has elected him Democratic governor of Missouri. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) is very glad."

Mr. Johnson's *coup* in Minnesota is described as follows by the New York *Evening Post:*

"John A. Johnson, the successful Democratic candidate for governor in Minnesota, was the son of a Swedish immigrant, and his youth was spent in the most abject poverty. Some ten days before election a campaign circular was sent broadcast stating that Johnson's father had died in the poorhouse and that his mother had taken in washing. It at least deserves to be remembered as one of the colossal 'breaks' of political history. The press of the State at once investigated its truth. It appeared that the candidate's father had been a town loafer. The son had left school when ten years old to help support the family, and his mother had, it was true, taken in washing, but the father was put, by well-wishers of the family, where he would no longer be an incumbrance to it. The story of the boy's self-reliance and his success under so heavy a handicap not only destroyed the effect of the Republican slurs, but created such a revulsion of feeling in his favor as has never been seen in this country. In a State whose total vote is probably not more than 325,000, Johnson ran something like 140,000 ahead of the Presidential candidate of his party. The unexpected election of Douglas in Massachusetts was brought about by less than 15 per cent. of the voters splitting their tickets. In Minnesota, the incomplete returns indicate that nearly 23 per cent. marked their ballots for Roosevelt and Johnson, an exhibition of independent voting probably without a parallel."



POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE COUNTRY IN 1900.

President McKinley received 292 electoral votes; Mr. Bryan, 155. McKinley's popular plurality, 860,000.

THE RENUNCIATION OF A THIRD TERM.

ONE of the allegations that went the rounds during the political campaign was to the effect that if President Roosevelt was elected he would set out to secure the nomination again in 1908, and thus by two elections achieve the Presidency for three terms, contrary to American traditions. Mr. Roosevelt has promptly disposed of that apprehension by his statement on election night that "under no circumstances" will he be a candidate for or accept another nomination. The action on the part of the President is heartily commended both by Republican and Democratic papers, altho one or two of the latter think that he may change his mind later. The President's statement runs as follows:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

'No party prejudices," says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "should prevent any Democrat from recognizing frankly the merit of this act of limitation on the President's part. It shows a most commendable appreciation of the dangers to which the country is exposed at the hands of designing men, and it also proves that President Roosevelt has not been carried away from his attachment to the sovereignty of the people by the remarkable evidence he has just received of his own popularity." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), in discussing the President's declaration, brings in some remarks upon his personal popularity. It says:

"It is impossible at this time to predict what may be the President's relations with his party four years hence. He would be daring prophet, indeed, who would venture to predict what may be the relation of parties to one another at that time or the issues upon which the next presidential campaign may turn. Mr. Roosevelt evidently has attracted to himself a large popular following that has not hitherto voted with the Republicans. He has gained largely in States where Populism and other radical ideas have been strong, as well as in States supposedly Democratic. He has made such inroads upon the solid South as to warrant the belief that but for a personal incident at which Southerners generally took offense he would have carried more than one of the few States which gave their votes to Parker. That important element of the population which was especially attracted to Bryan very clearly has not voted for the Democratic candidate this year, and some part of it has apparently gone to Roosevelt.

"All of this gives to the President a position of peculiar power and responsibility. Strong as his party is, his personality has proved stronger. The temptation to self-assertion would thus naturally be great, and in the confusion and realignment of parties which appears inevitable the idea of 'the man on horseback,' to which Mr. Roosevelt's individuality lends itself, would almost certainly arise in many minds. Whether or not he is conscious of this possibility, he has lost no time in expelling it from the public thought. His early declaration leaves the way open, as it would not otherwise have been, for thoughtful plans for the party succession, while leaving the President himself free to carry through his second term with no other care than that of the greatest good to the whole country, which has so magnificently displayed its trust in him. Whether he can do this without disturbance of his party relations is an unsolved problem; but the country will have firm confidence in his patriotic purpose, trusting him not as the 'strong man,' but as the upright President."

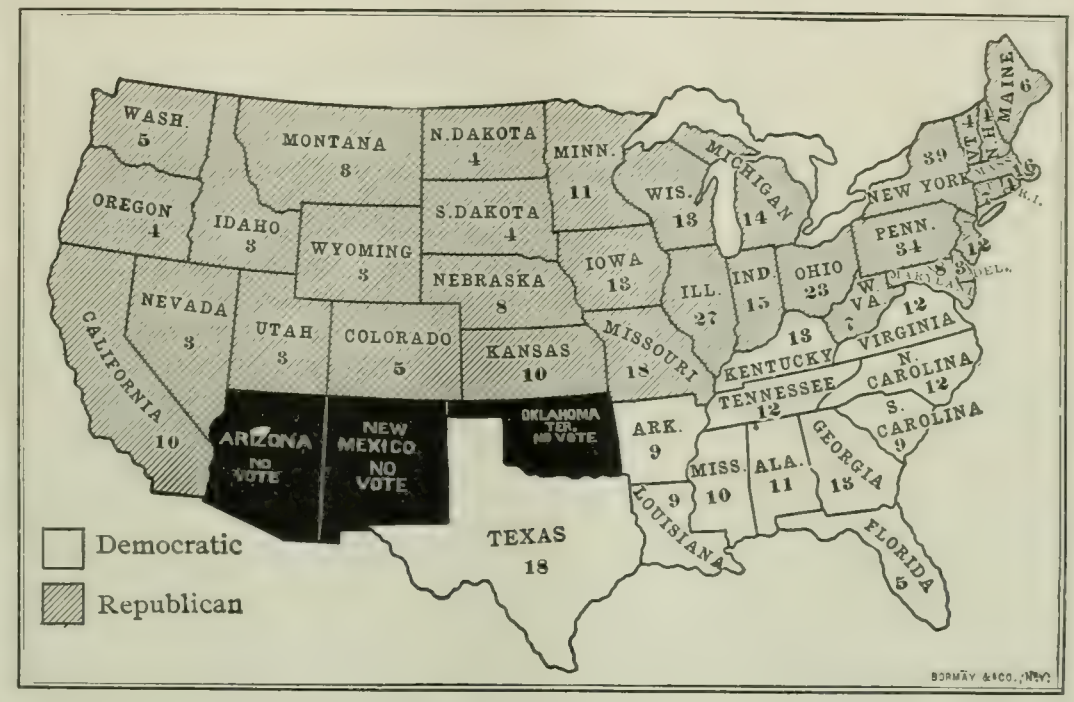
The announcement, says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), is to his credit, "and it is to be hoped that he will see no reason to change his mind upon the subject. He can do much better service to the country if he is free from any desire to continue as its head after his next term is ended." The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) believes that, as in the case of the Vice-Presidency, he may yield under pressure. That paper remarks:

"There is no reason to doubt the honest intention of Mr. Roosevelt's statement. But this is not to say he will abstain from seeking to control the nomination of his successor. The dominant influence he has developed and his very belief that he knows best what should be done unite to make that probable. It is also to be remembered that he was equally positive in his refusal to accept a nomination as Vice-President, and then yielded 'under pressure.'

The cases are not quite analogous, but the same quality which made him accept the call of outsiders to the second office in the country exists and might control again. More than one man with the Presidency in view has seen a new light which honestly convinced him that he ought to retract an earlier declaration."

MELTING THE "SOLID SOUTH."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "carried every section where elections, properly so called, are held," remarks the Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.), remarking upon the mighty sweep of the Republican victory, which submerged the entire Union outside of the "Solid South," and rose so high against that barrier as to overflow the border States of Missouri and West Virginia, and render it doubtful whether Maryland is just above, or just below, the surface. "Had there been a free vote and an honest count in the South," believes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "Roosevelt would have carried many of the States of that region." What with the Republican victory in Missouri, the Republican majorities in Maryland and West Virginia in recent years, Kentucky's vote for McKinley in 1896, and the reduced Democratic majorities in Virginia and Tennessee this year, several papers express the belief that the "Solid South" is now beginning to "melt." The total Parker pluralities in the Southern States amount to about 600,000, a figure offset by that of Pennsylvania (494,000 plurality) together with any one of nine other States that gave Roosevelt a plurality of 100,000 or more. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) says that where "the anti-negro agitators were most noisy" and where "trick ballots" were used, there "the Republican vote was increased," and it infers that there is "a reaction against tricks of all kinds and a rejection of bogus and bugaboo issues." The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) says similarly:



POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE COUNTRY IN 1904.

President Roosevelt will receive 336 electoral votes; Judge Parker, 140. Roosevelt's popular plurality, about 2,000,000. Maryland's electoral vote is divided, seven votes going to Parker and one to Roosevelt.

"The people of the South are not really with the extreme race radicals who are exploiting the grandfather legislation, denying the black man's right to vote, baiting Booker Washington, abusing the President, and trying to force the negroes into the criminal classes and a state of peonage, and thus thrust them back into slavery. The sounder and more humane sentiment is beginning to prevail. The politically irreconcilable South is dwindling.

"Let it dwindle. It will be a good thing for all the people—a good thing for the Vardamans and Tillmans themselves—when it is gone. Its disappearance will conduce to the advent of the time when there will be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a country really one and indivisible in its devotion to freedom and progress."

The Southern papers reply that the South is still solid, and is kept solid by the instinct of opposition to Republican interference in the race problem. "The South has been driven by self-protection to stand solidly for the only party which has promised security and peace," declares the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.); and the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) says:

"To-day the South is the most American and most patriotic part of the Union. If its circumstances as respects the race question are peculiar, this is not its fault, but the result of historical causes over which it had no control. It desires only to be let alone to solve in peace the economic problems with which it is concerned. It desires to cooperate with the other States of the Union in public affairs, sharing the common life of the nation and participating with the rest in its benefits. At present the South enjoys a large measure of material prosperity. Its agriculture, mines, manufactures, lumbering interests and railways are being rapidly developed. Capital is being accumulated locally, and outside capital is pouring in. Movement, energy, progress, and hopefulness—these are the characteristics of the situation that strike all who travel in Dixie at the present time. The Southern people are, in fact, absorbed in the industrial problems that confront them and do not wish to be diverted into the barren field of national politics. Time was when the Southern States were leaders in this field; but they no longer aspire to such leading, being content to occupy themselves with their local material interests. The statesman who applauded the red ruin of the reconstruction policy on the ground that he wished to reduce the Southern people to such a state of domestic wretchedness that they would no longer be interested in national politics succeeded in his purpose only too well. The losses of the reconstruction era are not yet made good. Material wellbeing is still the engrossing task. Enjoying harmonious relations with their colored labor, the white people of the South hope to achieve this task. To their minds the meddling of Northern people with the Southern negro is an industrial evil which delays the recuperation of the country. In politics the African is a failure; he adds nothing to the common stock of statesmanship, civic intelligence, or administrative efficiency. On the contrary, he deteriorates everything of this character within the sphere of his influence. Meanwhile 'politics' has impaired his efficiency in the only field of effort for which he has any pronounced capacity. For these reasons, among others, they deprecate interference from outside by those who do not understand their problem. If they subordinate all other issues to the race issue it is only because they know too well how that issue affects their vital interests."

LA FOLLETTE'S VICTORY.

GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE'S reelection by a margin of some 50,000 is attributed by his enemies to the popularity of the President, who carried Wisconsin by about 130,000. Horace A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said to a Washington correspondent: "A yellow dog would have been elected on the Republican ticket in Wisconsin, just because the people were crazy to vote for the President, and did not dare to run the risk of scratching lest they injure their idol. That's why they voted for the La Follette crowd; not because La Follette and his men were possessed of any popularity of their own." The Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.), however, thinks that the people voted for Roosevelt and La Follette because both stand for similar ideals. It says: "Governor La Follette has succeeded on the same grounds that placed Roosevelt so high in popular approval. The same expectations of both exist, whether the two men in their persons and policies stand parallel or not. One impulse has contributed alike to their success." The Milwaukee *Free Press*

(Rep.) quotes Mr. Folk's dictum that "a party, to win, must stand for something, not merely against something," and says that the "Stalwarts" in Wisconsin failed because they "had nothing to offer." It says:

"They knew that their ill-starred movement had nothing to offer to the people, and that it was offering nothing, except to defeat the men who were offering something and something that the people had shown for some years that they believed in.

"There wasn't any use in such a campaign as that. It could not win. It never was going to win; but the thick-headed, blundering, malignant managers of the campaign could not see it. They could not see anything. They can not see even now, that they are beaten, and that the State is sick and tired of them and their 'fight,' which they say they are going to keep up."

Governor La Follette says, in a despatch to the New York *Press*:

"The result of the election in Wisconsin has a profound significance quite independent of persons. The concrete issues involved are simple and clearly right. The nomination of all candidates by direct vote, the taxation of public-service corporations at the same rate as other taxable property, the regulation of transportation charges, are propositions fundamentally just in government. They would have been adopted long ago in Wisconsin if they had not encountered the powerful opposition of 'special interests in combination with the political machines of both parties, now well understood as the system.'

"The press of the State has been purchased and syndicated. Legislature after legislature has been controlled to defeat the will of the people plainly expressed in platform pledges and ratified at the polls. Issues have been misrepresented, their supporters maligned, and every effort employed to make a progressive movement for maintenance of essential principles in government appear a radical and revolutionary attack upon business interests and property rights.

"That the contest waged for ten years should result in the adoption by the people of a most complete primary law, giving every voter an equal voice in the selection of candidates for office, including United States Senators, by Australian ballot, is worth many times the cost of the struggle. I believe this law will destroy the power of the political boss and the rule of the machine in politics, and, by making every official directly responsible to his constituency, will prevent the manipulation of legislatures by agents of special interests.

"The election result not only insures the efficiency of the railway tax law recently adopted, but further legislation with respect to other public service corporations. The next legislature will give the State a rate commission that will insure reasonable transportation charges, abolish the system of secret rebates, prevent unjust discrimination between persons and places, and bring the public service corporations back to their legitimate business as common carriers."

TRUST MONEY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

THE Republican victory "demonstrates that you can not beat the trusts," says Judge Parker, as quoted in the New York *American* (Dem.). "The trust money," he adds, "bought the floating vote and caused the result." So far as we have seen, no newspaper supports the allegation in just this form; but the objection to trust contributions to campaign funds persists after the close of the campaign. The possibility of corrupting an Administration in this way, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) thinks, "is the gravest danger which now confronts the American people." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which takes no stock in the charge that Chairman Cortelyou blackmailed the trusts, dares the Republican and Democratic managers to open their books and show where their money came from and where it went. It is said that Bourke Cockran (Dem.) intends to introduce into Congress a bill providing for publicity for campaign finances, a measure that is recommended as follows by the New York *World* (Dem.):

"Regardless of Mr. Roosevelt's overwhelming success, the great moral issue of the campaign remains the supreme moral issue with which the nation must grapple.

"It should never again be possible even to suspect that a secret partnership existed between the campaign managers of a candidate for President and great corporations liable to punishment for violations of federal statutes.

"It should never again be possible to raise the question as to whether trusts and corporations were seeking to buy the Presidency for anybody.

"No corporation liable to prosecution under the federal statutes should ever be permitted to contribute to a campaign fund for the election of federal officers.

"There should be complete publicity as to all contributions and expenditures.

"To secure the enactment of laws to these ends is the great duty now confronting American citizenship."

Nor are the Democratic papers the only ones that recommend publicity. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that "to allow absolutely free latitude to the great trusts to contribute to campaign funds is dangerous," and it adds:

"There should be a federal statute, with ample provision against evasion, requiring campaign committees which directly or indirectly have to do with the election of Congressmen or Presidents to open their campaign balance-sheets to examination. The examiners should have the protection, sanction, and authority of the law. To deceive them should be made a penal offense. The examiners, of course, should not all come from one party.

"Such a publicity law will not at once correct all the evils of the present system. There will be evasions of the law. But some day a party will be caught in such an evasion, and it will lose an election in consequence. That will teach politicians to obey the requirements.

"In the present campaigns attention has been called to the prevalence of corporate contributions to political funds. Chairman Cortelyou has been accused of blackmailing the trusts. Thomas W. Lawson has accused the Standard Oil Company of an enormous contribution to the Democratic chest. The editor of *The Tribune*, after careful investigation, has arrived at the following conclusion: "In this campaign large corporations have been solicited for contributions by both parties. There has been nothing in the nature of blackmail, however. Corporations have generally contributed to both parties in equal measure. Thus they are bound to be in with the winner. The campaign contributions this year have been far less than in 1896 or 1900. But there is no reason why in 1908 and 1912 corporate campaign contributions should not exceed all previous records.

"The danger of permitting this practise to go on is patent. A remedy must be found. The surest remedy, in the opinion of *The Tribune*, would be a publicity law, with penal penalties for evasion or disobedience."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF the Filipinos had voted it might have been worse.—*The New York American.*

MR. BRYAN is a bigger man than ever in a party that is smaller than ever.—*The Washington Star.*

HOW would you like to be waiting to be relieved by the Baltic fleet?—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE relations between England and Russia should be very pure, as they are strained so often.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ALL that Judge Parker needed to complete his course in farming was a gold brick experience.—*The Washington Star.*

THERE are a good many men who would give more than three dollars and a half to stand in Douglas's shoes to-day.—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE Electoral College is about the only one which has maintained its popularity without the aid of a football team. *The Baltimore American.*

AN excuse for the South being solid is found in the fact that it is being squeezed into a smaller corner of the map.—*The Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

THE doubtful States, it is now apparent, were so called because it was doubtful whether Roosevelt would carry them by 50,000 or by 100,000.—*The New York Evening Post.*

ALGERNON SARTORIS, grandson of General Grant, ridicules the establishment of the jury system in the Philippines, where he says the lower natives are too easily corrupted. So? Noticed something of the same sort here.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

A JAPANESE writer in *The Independent* informs us that General Nogi is the author of [illegible] Chinese poem" which "men do not seem able to repeat with [illegible] their throats." The first line runs like this: "Sei

LETTERS AND ART.

UNPUBLISHED THOUGHTS OF VICTOR HUGO.

INSTEAD of waning with the years, Victor Hugo's star seems to gain in brilliance. Its ray appears undimmed even in the present thick-sown sky of literary Paris. Every unprinted scrap from the hand of the "master" is seized upon eagerly by the Paris publishers. The most recent, and not the least interesting, of Hugo's posthumous utterances are published in the October issues of the *Revue de Paris*. In an article on "Victor Hugo at Guernsey," which describes conversations with M. Paul Stapfer, an intimate friend of the poet, are some rather trenchant criticisms of famous contemporaries:

"I am not surprised at what criticism thinks it has discovered since the death of Alfred de Musset—the pretended 'great sides' of his poetry. Musset is a charming, slight, and delicate poet belonging to the family of Horace and of that good La Fontaine whom M. Taine commends to our admiration as the greatest poet of France! Great? Neither one is great. Let us keep the word in reserve for the giants. If Musset has reached the plane of greatness it is in exceptional cases only, and in the same way exactly that Béranger has attained to poetry—by a flight which has not been sustained. He has imitated Byron in large measure, and I find the nickname 'Miss Byron,' which has been applied to him in an attempt to define his talent, as just as it is pretty. Nevertheless, it is not fair to place him below his real standard of merit simply because he has been overestimated. Whatever M. Ulbach may say, Alfred de Musset is superior to Béranger as a poet. But he is far inferior to Lamartine, in whose case greatness is not exceptional, and who floats in the upper regions as in his element."

Victor Hugo professed great admiration for what he called the "current style of the seventeenth century." He pronounced Racine's epistolary style "excellent." He held that, with the exception of Voltaire, Diderot, and Beaumarchais, the prose of the eighteenth century was "feeble," common, and vulgar. He would not make an exception of Montesquieu in rendering this sweeping judgment. M. Stapfer makes the amazing statement that Hugo would admit only one classic in the nineteenth century: *Himself.*

"There is only one classic in this century, do you understand me well?—only one. It is myself. I am the man of our time who knows French best. After me come Sainte-Beuve and Mérimée. Mérimée, however, is a writer of short breath, a consumptive, one of those for whom the adjective 'sober' was invented. A fine eulogium, in truth, to pronounce upon an author! Sobriety may mean a bad stomach. Continence is not a very great virtue when one is continent like Origen. Was not Barthélemy Sainte-Hilaire, translator of the Iliad, advised to praise the sobriety of Homer? To think, *grand Dieu!* that the father of poetry had fallen into the hands of such imbeciles! Whatever hopelessly stupid literary criticism has been possible to perpetrate has been applied to Homer. A person named Valles wrote this phrase relative to the 'Toilers of the Sea': 'Who was Homer? A stereotyper. Let M. Victor Hugo be careful! If he keeps on, his works will sink to the level of the Iliad and the Odyssey.' . . . . . .

"Thirty-five members of the French Academy are ignorant of French, and among this number our friend, M. Guizot—a dreamy writer, a melancholy writer, a Protestant writer, but a great orator—the most powerful orator of the century. Formerly I admired him greatly and supported him. There was a time when he had in me a faithful supporter of his political propaganda under Louis Philippe. . . . . .

"Cousin is an infamous beggar (*gueux*), and, whatever may be said to the contrary, he is destitute of real literary talent. Édouard Bertin demanded of me one day what I thought of him. 'I despise him thoroughly,' replied I. 'You are right,' returned Bertin. 'He has the soul of a lackey.' Nisard has changed his skin several times. I knew him as a romantic, and it was I who introduced him to the *Débats* from which Armand Carrel, a man devoid of any kind of talent, lured him to the *National*. Vitel also belongs to those of whom the Gospel speaks. He has seen the light; he has abandoned it. Not a bad fellow withal. Chateaubriand is full of magnificent things. In the 'Memoires d'Outre-Tombe' he has displayed immense talent; but he is the personification of one devoid of love for mankind, an odious personality."

In one of his talks with M. Stapfer, Hugo sketches a sort of philosophical and religious *Credo:*

"I know that I am immortal. If others have not the conviction of their immortality, I am sorry for them, but it is their own affair. I do not dispute what they think. Doubtless they are right in what concerns them most and their instinct does not deceive them. I said one day to a self-declared materialist whom you know—our poor friend Kesler now dead, alas! and consigned to mother earth a little after your departure from Guernsey—and I illustrated my idea by a comparison which made so strong an impression upon him that I noticed it and afterward wrote down my words. You may read them later in a book to be entitled 'Explanations.' Kesler then said to me: 'I am sure, absolutely sure, that I shall die utterly. Nothing of me shall survive. That which you call my soul shall die with my body. I have the intimate certainty of this, the indestructible conviction. I know it; I feel it; it is for me a matter that has been proved. To your conviction, which you think clear and profound, I oppose another which is not less so. Which of us is right?

"'We are both right,' replied I.

"'How is that?'

"'Look you. A poet, a great genius (call him Dante, Æschylus, Shakespeare), writes two verses. During his absence the two verses begin a conversation: 'How happy we are,' says one. 'Behold, we are immortal! What glory, my friend! and what duration! Eternity is ours! As long as the human mind shall subsist, as long as there shall be a human language, we shall live in the memory of men!'

"'Bah,' says the other, 'do you believe that? What a singular thought. I have no such idea at all. I am living now, true; but it is strange, it seems to me—I feel that in an instant I shall be dead.' Thereupon the poet reenters his study, approaches the table where he has written the two verses, reads them over again, takes up his pen, scratches one out and preserves the other. . . . And you see how both were right."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PLAYS THAT ARE NEEDED IN AMERICA.

SO many of the plays produced on the American stage nowadays are foreign importations, that the "expert" opinions of such men as Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, and Clyde Fitch, the playwright, in regard to the needs of the native drama, are to be welcomed. Mr. Frohman, who writes in *The Cosmopolitan* (November) under the title, "The Tendencies of the American Stage," declares that "the fault with some of our so-called American plays is that, while the characters are dressed like Americans and talk like them, they are simply disguised French and German people undergoing the trials and tribulations incident upon the conditions of France and Germany." He continues:

"Now, French and American plays proceed quite differently. French dramatists find situations and develop character from them. The American tendency is to draw certain characters together and develop a situation from the clash or harmony of such a meeting. French playwriting is subtle, shrewd, remorseless, deft. Fate, as in the old Greek drama, is set in motion voluntarily or involuntarily by one of the characters who is powerless to set it back. Typical and admirable instances are Sardou's 'Fédora' and 'Patrie' and his 'Cléopatra,' and so it is in 'Tess' and 'Tanqueray.' Here the action is coldly classical, the dialogue high-pitched, and tho the situations succeed one another with almost American rapidity, they are nevertheless calculated and the movement philosophical.

"American conditions do not demand such intense extremities. It is not that we are not romantic, and, I hope, capable of chivalry, even when we know that such chivalry is not going to pay. Indeed, I venture to assert that under a quiet and practical exterior exists a deep sentiment for the graceful things in life, an exterior which furnishes just the sort of contrast which is so dramatically effective in a hero, coolness in danger—often more telling than the brandishing volubility of other nations—a disposition to do heroic things without pausing to recognize that they are great, and a

strong feeling for domesticity and peace or other much-maligned sentiment."

Where can we find a more interesting subject for a play than the American girl? asks Mr. Frohman. "What unsuspected depths," he adds, "may not lie under that light and frivolous manner she assumes as armor, what capacity for self-sacrifice and a heroic constancy of affection which would make her a thrilling heroine?" Or, again, what possibilities lie undeveloped in "the home subject"? Surely "there are no affairs more thrilling to us than our own. And we must have a love-interest in our plays because our plays demand realism, and it is love which is the most real thing in life." Mr. Frohman concludes:

DANIEL FROHMAN.

He declares that "the manager who produces plays which may be and are discussed with interest and affection in a man's home is certain of success."

"What a fruitful source of study are many of the plays, a few of which I select at random, that contain the various qualities I have mentioned, all of them sound, sane, and convincing in theme, plot, character, and treatment: the psychology, construction, and plot of 'Led Astray' and 'The Iron-master'; the romantic chivalry and character-study in 'The Lady of Lyons' and 'The Prisoner of Zenda'; the modern spirit, the dialogue and general wholesomeness of 'The Henrietta' and 'The Banker's Daughter' (the latter marking almost a new era in the management of its plot); the old Lyceum play of 'The Wife'—a splendid variant of this theme; 'Held by the Enemy' and 'Secret Service,' embodying character-study, the intense theatric quality, and the note of modern interest, which always appeals to the audiences of to-day; 'Alabama' as a study of American types; and for the pastoral drama, a class of play of fadeless popularity, note such works as 'The Old Homestead,' 'Shore Acres,' ''Way Down East,' and 'The County Chairman.'

"American audiences in particular look for vivacity and rapid sequence. French and German audiences deprecate action at the expense of reflection. They prefer food for thought. Americans are perhaps too busy to be appreciative of dramatic art. It is not that they do not want esthetic pictures, but that, being busy men and women, they have not the leisure indispensable for a full appreciation of them.

"The manager who produces plays which may be and are discussed with interest and affection in a man's home is certain of success. Life, not as it is, but as it should be, is the motive that should be entertained. There is much that is beautiful and real at the same time—much that should furnish good, sound, convincing, and interesting material for a successful American play."

Mr. Clyde Fitch, who contributes an article on "The Play and the Public" to *The Smart Set* (November), affirms his conviction that "those of us here who love the more serious theater must not feel we are any worse off than Paris and London," so far as the taste of our audiences is concerned. "In Germany and in Austria," he thinks, "it *is* different. There they have a big, serious-minded audience which goes to the play at seven o'clock, with a rested stomach and a free mind. And in Germany they do keep alive the fine plays, and keep a living repertoire of great ones." He says further:

CLYDE FITCH.

He emphasizes the "inestimable" value in a modern play of "reflecting absolutely and truthfully the life and environment about us."

"Of course there is no real test, except time, by which to prove the great play. For great plays may have faults. It is their faults that make great men human, and why shouldn't it work so with plays, too? No man can say—true, some do!—this play will last, that will not, for the power of prophecy went out with the days of the sibylline leaves. . . . . .

"I feel myself very strongly the particular value—a value which, rightly or wrongly, I can't help feeling inestimable—in a modern play of reflecting absolutely and truthfully the life and environment about us; every class, every kind, every emotion, every motive, every occupation, every business, every idleness! Never was life so varied, so complex; what a choice, then! Take what strikes you most in the hope it will interest others. Take what suits you most to do—what perhaps you can do best—and then do it better. Be truthful, and then nothing can be too big, nothing should be too small, so long as it is here, and *there!* Apart from the question of literature, apart from the question of art, reflect the real thing with true observation and with sincere feeling for what it is and what it represents, and that is art and literature in a modern play."

THE WOES OF THE PUBLISHER.

JUDGING from recent expressions of opinion both in England and this country, there is a disposition on the part of many publishers to view present tendencies in the publishing trade with a feeling akin to dismay. Mr. Edward Marston, of the old-established firm of Sampson Low, Marston & Co., London, takes occasion, in his newly published autobiography, "After Work," to characterize "the practise of paying authors large or small sums in advance on account of profits which may never come" as a "vicious" phase of "the gambling competition which is the spirit of the age." Mr. Methuen, of Methuen & Co., discoursing in *The Book Monthly* (London) on the changing conditions of the book market, has this to say:

"I dare say few people realize how short the life of an average book is, and how much shorter it is getting. Fifteen years ago you could count on its existence for two or three years. Now three books out of four are almost as dead as mutton in three months. You may sell a few copies afterward, but the sale that remunerates the author and publisher is over before you know where you are. A book is getting like a magazine—the last number is extinct on the 31st of the month."

The anonymous author of a "Publisher's Confession," which has been appearing in instalments in the Boston *Transcript* and which has attracted wide attention, declares that "every really successful publisher could make more money by going into some other business"; and leaves the impression that the rising scale of authors' royalties is ruining the publishing trade. He says:

"The rise of royalties paid to popular authors is the most important recent fact in the publishing world. It has not been many years since ten per cent. was the almost universal rule; and a ten per-cent. royalty on a book

that sells only reasonably well is a fair bargain between publisher and author. If the publisher do his work well—make the book well, advertise it well, keep a well-ordered and well-managed and energetic house—this division of the profits is a fair division—except in the case of a book that has a phenomenally large sale. Then he can afford to pay more. Unless a book has a pretty good sale, it will not leave a profit after paying more than a ten-per-cent. royalty.

"Figure it for yourself. The retail price of a novel is $1.50. The retail bookseller buys it for about ninety cents. The wholesale bookseller buys it from the publisher for about eighty cents. This eighty cents must pay the cost of manufacturing the book; of selling it; of advertising it; must pay its share toward the cost of keeping the publisher's establishment going—and this is a large and increasing cost; it must pay the author; and it must leave the publisher himself some small profit. Now, if out of this eighty cents which must be divided for so many purposes, the author receives a royalty of twenty per cent. (thirty cents a copy), there is left, of course, only fifty cents to pay all the other items. No other half-dollar in this world has to suffer such careful and continuous division!"

The same writer expresses the wish that "every novelist might have an increasing sale for every book he writes," since "they all earn more than they receive"; but he thinks that "the system they brought with them deserves to die—must die, if publishing is to remain an honorable profession." He continues:

"There are, perhaps, a dozen American novelists who have large incomes from their work; there are many more who have comfortable incomes; but there is none whose income is as large as the writers of gossip for the literary journals would have us believe. It is probably true, for example, as it has been published, that Mr. Hopkinson Smith received $10,000 from the Scribners for the serial right of his latest novel, and fifteen per cent. royalty on a sale of about 75,000 copies. If this be true, his total receipts from the book have been nearly $27,000. It has been said that *Harper's Magazine* pays Mrs. Humphry Ward $15,000 for the serial right of each of her stories and twenty per cent. royalty. Miss Johnston must have made from $60,000 to $70,000 from royalties on 'To Have and to Hold,' for any publisher can calculate it.

"But along with these great facts let us humbly remember that Mr. Carnegie received $300,000,000 for all his steel-mills, good-will, etc.; for the authors that I have named are the 'millionaires' of the craft. I wish there were more. But the diligent writers of most good fiction, hard as they have ground the publishers in the rise of royalties, are yet nearer to Grub Street than they are to Skibo Castle.

"The truth is—but it would be a difficult task to reduce such a truth to practise—that the public gets its good new novels too cheap. There is not a large enough margin of profit for author, publisher, and bookseller in a new book that is meant to be sold for $1.50 and that is often sold for $1.08. The business of bookmaking and bookselling is underpaid. There is not a publisher in the United States who is to-day making any large sum of money on his 'general trade.' Money is made on educational books, on subscription books, on magazines. But publishing, as publishing, is the least profitable of all the professions, except preaching and teaching, to each of which it is a sort of cousin."

As the first step toward a juster relation between author and publisher, Mr. Marston, the London publisher already quoted, suggests that "every book should stand on its own merit, and should earn its original outlay first," with the understanding that subsequent profits should be divided between author and publisher in such portions as may have been agreed upon between them. "An equally satisfactory arrangement," he adds, "is that the author should be paid a royalty on all copies sold, as may be agreed. In these cases the publisher usually takes the risk of the cost of production upon himself." The writer in *The Transcript* says:

"The true basis of dealing between author and publisher is a sliding scale of royalties, a permanent and loyal attitude, and a mutual enthusiasm. If any of these be lacking—and in proportion as they are lacking—the results will fall short of the ideal. The results to be hoped for are money, but not money only, but also a watchful care by the publisher over his author's reputation and growth, and a cumulative influence for his books."

THE AMATEUR SPIRIT IN LITERATURE.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN'S dictum that "art must be followed as a means of subsistence to render its creations worthy" served as the text for a recent article in these pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 27). It is interesting to compare his view with that of Mr. Bliss Perry, the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, who pays a tribute, in his new book of essays, "The Amateur Spirit," to "the charm of the amateur." He says, in part:

BLISS PERRY,
Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

"The amateur surely has his charm, and he has his virtues—virtues that have nowhere wrought more happily for him than here upon American soil. Versatility, enthusiasm, freshness of spirit, initiative, a fine recklessness of tradition and precedent, a faculty for cutting across lots—these are the qualities of the American pioneer. Not in the Italians of the Renaissance nor in the Elizabethan Englishmen will one find more plasticity of mind and hand than among the plain Americans of 1840. Take those men of the Transcendental epoch, whose individuality has been fortunately transmitted to us through our literature. They were in love with life, enraptured of its opportunities and possibilities. No matter to what task a man set his hand, he could gain a livelihood without loss of self-respect or the respect of the community. Let him try teaching school, Emerson would advise; let him farm it a while, drive a tin-peddler's cart for a season or two, keep store, go to Congress, live the 'experimental life.' Emerson himself could muse upon the oversoul, but he also raised the best Baldwin apples and Bartlett pears in Concord, and got the highest current prices for them in the Boston market. His friend Thoreau supported himself by making sand-paper or lead pencils, by surveying farms or by hoeing that immortal patch of beans; his true vocation being steadily that of the philosopher, the seeker. The type has been preserved by the translucent art of Hawthorne, in the person of Holgrave, the daguerreotypist of 'The House of the Seven Gables.' Holgrave was twenty-two, but he had already been a school-master, storekeeper, editor, peddler, dentist. He had traveled in Europe, joined a company of Fourierists, and lectured on mesmerism. Yet 'amid all these vicissitudes,' Hawthorne tells us, 'he had never lost his identity. He had never violated the innermost man, but had carried his conscience along with him.'"

There is a danger, however, as Mr. Perry goes on to point out, of glorifying the spirit of the amateur to the neglect of more enduring professional qualities. For example:

"In literature, just now, we are witnessing the exploitation of the 'young writer.' Lack of experience, of craftsmanship, is actually counted among a fledgeling author's assets. The curiosity of the public regarding this new, unknown power is counted upon to offset, and more, the recognition of the known power of the veteran writer. Power is indeed recognized as the ultimate test of merit; but there is a widespread tendency to overlook the fact that power is largely conditioned upon skill, and that skill depends not merely upon natural faculty, but upon knowledge and discipline."

What is needed, adds Mr. Perry, is a "union of strict professional training with that free outlook upon life, that human curiosity and eagerness, which are the best endowment of the amateur." He concludes:

"The amateur football game, for all its brutalities, has taught

many a young scholar a finer lesson than the classroom has taught him, namely, to risk his neck for his college; yet no finer one than the classroom might afford him if his teacher were always an *amator*—a lover of virility as well as of accuracy; a follower not of the letter only, but of the spirit which makes alive. 'Our business in this world,' said Robert Louis Stevenson—a craftsman who through all his heart-breaking professional toil preserved the invincible gaiety of the lover—'is not to succeed, but to continue to fail in good spirits.' In this characteristically Stevensonian paradox there is a perfect and a very noble expression of the amateur spirit. He does not mean, we may be sure, that failure is preferable to success, but that more significant than either success or failure is the courage with which one rides into the lists. It is his moral attitude toward his work which lifts the workman above the fatalities of time and chance, so that, whatever fortune befall the labor of his hands, the travail of his soul remains undefeated and secure."

MACHINE-MADE STYLE.

THE writing materials and implements available for man's use in any literary epoch inevitably determine, to some extent, the form and substance of literature, and, in view of this fact, an inquiry into the effects upon our language of the many mechanical devices now employed can hardly fail to be of interest. Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, who undertakes this investigation in *The Atlantic Monthly* (October), discusses, in particular, the influence exerted upon literary style by shorthand, the typewriter, the telegraph, and the gramophone. He says:

"Were the effects of these appliances limited to the persons actually using them, such an inquiry would not be worth making. Commemoration odes will never be composed by dictation—'Paradise Lost' to the contrary—nor will the great pulpit orator prepare his anniversary sermons, having in view their transmission by submarine cable. However generally modern novelists and playwrights may avail themselves of the assistance of a stenographer, it seems certain that the saner and nobler literature of the world will always be written in more deliberate and perhaps old-fashioned ways by mechanical methods in which there has been little change from Chaucer to Kipling.

"But, unfortunately, no man writes to himself alone. The makers of the popular vocabulary decree to a great extent the words which the recluse of the cloister must select. If the typewriter and the telegraph, for mechanical reasons purely, are encouraging certain words, certain arrangements of phrases, and a different dependence on punctuation, such an influence is a stone whose ripples, once set in motion, wash every shore of the sea of literature. Every rhetorician hastens to acknowledge that the most he can hope to do by his art is to reflect the best usage of the day, of which he is little more than an observer."

Mr. O'Brien's first contention is that shorthand "puts a tremendous premium upon the inordinate use of already overworked phrases." For instance, t-nr-t, made without lifting the finger, is "at any rate"; and "in the first place" is indicated by a single stroke. This tendency is even more marked in the abbreviated phraseology of the newspaper code. In the stock-market reports telegraphed over the country the word "Hume" means "Holders unwilling to make concession." What mortal man, asks Mr. O'Brien, "would ever write 'holders *disinclined* to make concessions,' when so slight a change would involve such an amount of extra work?" Similarly, words bearing an obvious similarity to other words, such as "prevision" and "unmoral" are sure to be boycotted in telegraphic work. Mr. O'Brien goes on to speak of the effect of the telegraph upon punctuation:

"I will compare some actual narration which has gone over the telegraph lines or the cables, with prose composed when no such requirement was in view. *Collier's Weekly*, for February 6, 1904, presented the first cable message from Mr. Frederick Palmer, its correspondent in Japan, and a writer of more than ordinary grace and polish. His despatch consisted of fifteen sentences.

"These begin as follows:

The nation is
It seems
There is
If troops are being moved
It is not
Their movements do
The government is
All these preparations are
There was never
If transports or troops are being
All partizanship has been
No word is obtainable
War preparations proceed
Such unity of preparation and control is unexampled
It is as if.

"Not a single sentence here begins with an adverbial or adjective phrase. The only two sentences that begin with anything but the subject plain and direct are those having an adverbial clause, 'if troops are being moved' in one, and 'if transports or troops are being concentrated' in the other. In neither of these could the adverbial phrase be attached to the preceding sentence. If it could have been, Mr. Palmer would not have sent it.

"In George Bancroft's account of the battle of Lexington nearly half of the sentences, by actual count, begin with a qualifying phrase of some sort. Here are a few of them:

On the afternoon of the day
In the following night
A little beyond Charlestown Neck Revere was
At two in the morning, under the eye of the minister and of Hancock and Adams, Lexington common was.

At the same time, adds Mr. O'Brien, "the telegraph performs some good services for English style. The periodic sentence, the clean-cut sentence, the readily understood sentence, are at a premium on the telegraph. It thus serves clearness and force, rather than elegance."

The invention of the typewriter, as we are reminded, has given a great impetus to the dictating habit; and dictation in literary work "means not only greater diffuseness, inevitable with any lessening of the tax on words which the labor of writing imposes, but also brings forward the point of view of one who speaks." The graphophone as an instrument in composition is pronounced "the worst device ever invented" to promote verbosity and carelessness. Mr. O'Brien concludes:

"If I seem to exaggerate the effect of these agencies, or to overrate the part which they play in the development of present-day usage, I can only plead in extenuation the priceless heritage of English speech which it is ours to conserve. . . . Wider than Britain's empire and our great stretches of territory is the dominion of the English tongue, rich with the spoils of its honorable conquest. Its words and forms have been gathered, alike from the patois of savages and the languages of every civilization, old and new. Certainly there can be no such thing as trifles and no considerations deserving to be called unimportant among the influences which affect in any degree the growth and permanency of our English, with its comprehensive and elastic vocabulary, and the splendid richness of its rhetorical forms."

NOTES.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S victory has been made the occasion for the issuance of an Italian translation of "The Strenuous Life," which is having a large sale in Rome and in other Italian cities.

"In that one of Rudyard Kipling's Pyecroft stories which is entitled 'Their Lawful Occasions,'" says *Harper's Weekly*, "the torpedo-boat which figures as hero does its work under cover of a fog and a trawler. Now of course the Russians and the Japanese, as well as every one else who is interested in war, read Mr. Kipling's stories. The one in question was enough to make Admiral Rozhdestvensky suspicious of all trawlers, as well as to make the Japanese appreciate the uses to which British trawlers might be put. Is Kipling to blame for that North Sea blunder?"

A STAFF-WRITER on the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* offers the following advice to young authors:

"Do not forget to write far apart; in the case of stories, say sixteen or seventeen years apart.

"Write only on one side of the paper. The other side will come in handy some day.

"Remember that the author is quite different from the Nihilist; it is necessary for success that your plot be discovered.

"If your first stories are rejected, do not be discouraged. There are other professions still open.

"Study the workmanship of 'up-to-date' writers most carefully. You will find much to avoid."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

THE consensus of scientific opinion seems to be tending to the conclusion that both contestants in the controversy over this question are essentially right—one side in asserting that alcohol is a food and the other in the claim that it is an extremely undesirable one—as objectionable, to use the expressive simile of a writer in *The Lancet*, as corrosive sea-water would be in the boiler of an engine. Says this writer:

"It is in America that the question has been more particularly threshed out. The American nation is, comparatively speaking, a nation of water-drinkers; the prohibition laws in many States are an indication of the power that the teetotalers wield there. Now enthusiasts are much to be respected, but are proverbially unwise and when in power they are apt to be tyrannical. There was no exception to the rule in this case. School-teachers throughout the country were compelled to devote a certain amount of time to instructing their pupils on the dangers of alcohol and were compelled to use only such text-books as denied that it had any virtues as well. The statement that it has no food value was preached as gospel truth, and the prohibition placed upon liberty of opinion was naturally resented by independent thinkers, and ultimately led to the formation of what was called the Committee of Fifty. The committee included the most able of the scientific and public men of the country, who decided to meet the despotic action of the ruling powers by a searching inquiry into the action of alcohol on metabolic processes. This was carried out in the famous laboratory devoted to such investigations and presided over by Professor Atwater. Its publications will become classical and have brought conviction to all except those who do not understand the nature of evidence. They naturally do not attempt to minimize the evil effects of the excessive use of alcohol, they place due importance on its therapeutic value, and they have shown that in the sense which we have already indicated it is a true food material, for with moderate doses not more than two per cent. leaves the body unchanged, the remainder being ultimately oxidized into water and carbonic acid.

"But it has not been on the continent and in the United States only that such work has been pursued, and to-day we are able to present to our readers the outcome of many years' hard work in this country in the shape of a paper by Dr. W. H. Goddard. His experiments have been made on dogs, and they fully confirm what we have stated in reference to human beings. He has investigated not merely the final products of the oxidation of alcohol, but also the intermediate stages. He finds that with moderate doses about 95 per cent. is made use of as a food. But with increasing quantities this number is reduced; in such circumstances there is a partial failure on the part of the animal body to utilize the quantity administered, so that in his final experiments, when the dose was pushed to excess, nearly 50 per cent. of the drug was excreted unchanged or in the form of imperfectly burnt products. His conclusions coincide with the verdict of common experience and common sense, that beyond certain limits the poisonous action of alcohol more than counterbalances its food value.

"A new note in connection with this important subject has been recently struck by another American worker, Dr. Beebe, who has worked at Yale under Professor Chittenden, who is deeply interested in and a great authority on problems connected with nutrition. Dr. Beebe's experiments are of especial value because they have been performed on human beings previously unused to alcohol, but who in the service of science consented to be dosed with fairly moderate quantities of the most commonly employed alcoholic beverages. After a short period of training they gradually became immunized to the deleterious effect of their unusual diet. During this preliminary period alcohol causes an increased excretion of nitrogen, owing to what Neumann calls its action as a protoplasmic poison. Following this there is a 'proteid-sparing' effect, which is approximately equal to that of the fat or carbohydrate which the alcohol replaces in the diet. But altho the total nitrogenous waste of the body is thus economized there is an abnormal qualitative change in its distribution among the excreted materials, the main result being an increase in uric acid and other substances of the purin family. There was a good deal of individual idiosyncrasy, but the most commonly observed result was as we have just stated. This is apparently due to impaired oxidative powers of the liver and may even be an index of diminution of oxidation processes in other parts of the body. If this is fully established Dr. Beebe thinks that the prevalent ideas regarding the harmlessness of moderate drinking need revision. Alcohol has been proved to be a food in the sense that when used in small quantities the energy from its oxidation may be used for some of the body's needs; but if at the same time it interferes with the normal activities of a most important organ its food value may be overbalanced by its toxic effect. Sea-water may be used in the boiler of a steam-engine, and the steam from its evaporation will transmit the energy of the fuel to the revolving wheels, but its corrosive action on the steel forbids its use except in emergencies. We commend the analogy to our thoughtful readers before they commit themselves to a definite answer as to whether they should class alcohol as a food in the widest sense of the word."

THE KITE AS AN AID TO THE STUDY OF GEOLOGY.

AID comes to scientific investigation from unexpected sources at times. One would scarcely look for light on geological problems from the flying of kites, and yet M. Emile Wenz, of Reims, France, has applied the method of kite-photography to the production of geological pictures with the greatest success.

FIG. I.—BEACH AND DUNES PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A KITE AT 650 FEET.

From Prof. Stanislas Meunier, of the Paris Museum, who describes this method and its results in *La Nature* (Paris, October 8), we learn that the camera was first used to take pictures from a kite by Arthur Batut in 1888. Since then the act has been often performed, but the resulting photographs have been curious rather than useful. In M. Wenz's hands it now gives promise of scientific usefulness, and Professor Meunier predicts that in the future the kite, with its attached camera, will necessarily form part of the equipment of every field geologist. He writes:

"These photographs, taken from a height of 200 meters [756 feet] represent the dunes in the neighborhood of Fort Mahon (France), and examination of them will complete in the happiest way the information that we already have regarding sedimentation by wind-action. We see in them, for instance, with unexpected precision, the exact form of the air-currents preserved by the sand-ridges that the wind has deposited in various points. And we may, at the same time, appreciate the determining causes of the unequal distribution of the sand. On one of the photographs here reproduced (Fig. 1) we see very well the shore of the sea whose waves lap the sand, and parallel to it the line of high tide marked by sea-weed and other floating objects left by the receding water. It is on this zone that the fine sand carried up by the waves is deposited and acquires the mobility of which the wind avails itself. Quite naturally, the first sand ridge is parallel to this same zone, and we can almost watch its formation in the picture by noting the little heaps at the beginning and their progressive fusion into a continuous dune. . . . The photographs also show clearly the influence of obstacles on the form of the sand surface and

some of the prints, which we have no space to reproduce here, show the extraordinary delicacy with which each object that opposes the wind is marked by variations in the form of the furrows. Architects who are called upon to build in a region of dunes can not study such considerations too closely.

"The prominent fact is that objects in a dune country are buried in sand progressively. . . . The wind, bounding back from the surface of opposing obstacles, does not deposit the sand that it carries except at some little distance from them. Thus it is, to recall a particularly celebrated example, that the bell-tower of Zuydcoote is buried, as it were, in a vast pit. . . . The photographs have peculiar interest in that they reduce real dunes to the dimen-

FIG. II.—DUNES PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A KITE.

sions of those produced by laboratory experiment and enable us to make comparisons in close details.

"It is certain that this process is of frequent application and may furnish data that are most valuable in many different conditions. Not only do general views, as in the preceding case, render inestimable service, but quite often inaccessible points may be photographed in the same way. For example, the ridges that separate ravines in the lofty mountain regions may be so studied; and I know in particular of a geological problem that would greatly profit by this kind of study—that of the capture of glaciers. Here the most important point is to have with the greatest possible precision the form of the rocky ridges that separate two neighboring glaciers. Ordinary data are insufficient. . . . From the form of the escarpments may be inferred with certainty the future fortune of intermediate glaciers. . . . Our readers know that the theory of glacial 'capture,' announced about ten years ago and regarded by some geologists as unorthodox, is receiving daily confirmation. . . . To the notion that every glacier has an independent history is succeeding the idea of the mutual and intimate relationship of all glaciers that are considered synchronic and due to a general cause influencing all terrestrial regions. Thus the evidence contributed by the kite is rich in the largest results for the whole philosophy of geology. . . . . .

"Besides these questions and a thousand others on points, still under discussion, that it is important to elucidate, the photographic kite is doubtless destined to render very signal services in the domain of descriptive geology properly so called. It is evident that it will furnish a valuable addition to all the ordinary types of photograph, by enabling us to have comprehensive views which, even when taken from a height of 150 to 200 meters [492 to 656 feet] will give information that will aid greatly in map-drawing. In my opinion every geological student ought to provide himself with the proper material for taking photographs similar to those that have just been described, and it is proper here to note that this will not be the first time that this child's toy, the kite, has rendered good offices to science."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Curious Physiological Action of Radium.—One of the most interesting effects of radium is that which, according to recent reports, it exerts on the embryo of living creatures; for instance in the egg of the common domestic fowl. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"Chicks that have been subjected to radioactive influence all present malformations that appear to be specific. From 80 eggs inoculated successively during a period of 24 to 70 hours under the influence of a preparation of about 35 per cent. chlorid of radium, placed in a glass tube on the egg shell, so that the embryo would be influenced by the radiations, M. Jan Tur obtained the same number of deformed embryos, all presenting the same teratological characteristics. The action takes effect especially on the central parts, the surrounding portions of the blastoderms remaining untouched. The absolute absence of the protovertebræ [embryonic skeleton] is notable in a certain number of embryos; all the others (90 per cent.) furnished them in process of formation. Besides this there seemed to be a special vascular formation in the center of the embryo and other phenomena showing a peculiar localization of the injurious radioactive effects. Thus a peculiar type of deformity results in the fowl. The fact that the uninjured parts of the embryo develop separately leads the author to believe that the inner and outer parts of the embryo possess what he calls 'evolutive autonomy.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRENGTH OF THE HUMAN ARM.

INTERESTING facts regarding the force exerted by the human arm in its various movements have been established by Prof. E. Castex, of the Medical School at Rennes, France. His results have been obtained chiefly by measurements of his own students made with dynamometers of special form, devised by him for the purpose. Says the *Revue Scientifique* in a note on the subject:

"In movements of torsion and rotation of the forearm he has found that the internal movement of supination [turning the palm upward] was always more vigorous than the outward one of pronation [turning the palm downward]. This superiority has an evolutive origin. . . . . .

"In any case, it is incontestable that the movement of supination is now anatomically favored in man. One consequence of this fact is that in the machines that we build the direction of rotation is generally determined by that of supination [namely, right-handed or clockwise rotation].

"The order, for right-handed persons, in decreasing degrees of strength, is as follows: right-handed supination, left-handed supination, right-handed pronation, left-handed pronation. With left-handed persons, but less constantly, the order is as follows: left-handed supination, right-handed supination, left-handed pronation, right-handed pronation.

"The ratio of the strength of the left hand to that of the right in the right-handed is found to be much higher than might have been expected. The strength of the left hand was in general nine-tenths of the right, and this ratio seems to be constant in all ages and sexes. . . . . .

"However this may be, it is certain that ambidextrousness, which has to do with the skill of movement, must not be confused with equality of strength in the two hands.

"M. Castex has also studied the development of strength with age. The mean of total strength in students gave for the right and left hands respectively the following ratios of increase:

	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.
Right	100	111.7	130	155.5
Left	87.1	99.6	116.6	138.2

"The scholars of the primary schools, at the same age, were always found to be weaker than those of the *lycées*, which may not accord with certain preconceived opinions, but may be understood to be due to differences of hygienic conditions, alimentation, etc.

"Finally, by comparing the indications furnished by each dynamometric method with the total strength, for the upper limb, M. Castex has proved that the most exact results may be obtained by measuring the motions of supination or inward rotation of the forearm, or with almost as great accuracy the movement of bending the fingers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MACHINE FOR DEEP-SEA EXPLORATION.

THE clever instrument devised by an Italian inventor, Cavaliere Giuseppe Pino, by which the bottom of the sea can be examined with a clearness and ease which has hitherto been impossible, has been already noticed in these columns; but the article from which we quoted did not describe the device definitely. We now quote from *The Sphere* (London) a complete description of Pino's hydroscope together with its associated mechanism for bringing the objects discovered to the surface of the water. The inventions, we are told, are at present in daily work, the operations being supervised by the inventor. Says *The Sphere:*

"The hydroscope—such is the name given to the instrument for seeing objects in the sea or on the sea-bottom—is constructed of steel and in shape is like a huge telescope pointed downward into

VIEW SHOWING THE HYDROSCOPE IN THE WATER.

At the bottom are the lenses arranged round the steel tube. Steel protecting arms keep the lenses from damage by collision with rocks or spars. Generally the hydroscope will be used in the daytime, when the ordinary sunlight gives plenty of illumination.

coral caverns or sunken ships instead of upward at the sun or the stars. Its complex system of lenses, twelve in number, answers to the objective glass of a celestial telescope. Together with the internal mirrors they produce a very clear picture of the sea-bottom, the rays of light passing up the tube to a sort of camera-obscura house at the top which floats above the surface and is capable of holding four people.

"The amount of light under the surface is considerably greater than is generally imagined. The inventor of the hydroscope has himself been able to read a newspaper lying on the sea-bottom at a depth of 360 feet from the surface by the ordinary daylight penetrating the water. The area viewed by the lenses at the bottom of the tube varies according to the amount of light. The water at the bottom of the sea is very often clearer than at the surface, as the sediment is capable of sinking in the still water, whereas at the surface sand and other matter is kept in solution by the constant movement of the waves, the force of which is not felt at very few feet beneath the surface. This is peculiarly the case in the water surrounding the British coast.

"The hydroscope is also likely to prove of very considerable use on war-vessels. A tube can be fitted into the center of a vessel, one end of which will lead to the captain's bridge and the other will penetrate the bottom of the vessel and will have an extension portion which will be capable of being thrust out and drawn back as occasion requires. When the hydroscope lenses, which will be somewhat different to the apparatus illustrated here, are drawn up flush with the bottom of the vessel the water beneath the ship can be viewed to a distance of sixty to ninety feet. A private official trial of the hydroscope was made by the Italian Government a few months ago in Potofino Harbor, where it proved very satisfactory.

THE ELEVATOR INFLATED.
One elevator can raise forty tons.

"One of the most romantic things yet accomplished by the hydroscope and the raising apparatus has been the bringing to the surface of an old Spanish galleon, one of a numerous fleet sunk in the Bay of Vigo in 1702 and recently brought to the surface by the aid of Pino's invention. Unfortunately during the night the old hulk proved to have so rotted away that it rolled over, broke in pieces, and again sank to the bottom. The metal bolts which held the timbers together had evidently rusted almost completely away. In addition to this attempt on the old galleon some successful experiments were made with raising heavy boilers which had been sunk in the sea for ten years."

Having located wrecks or other submarine objects with his hydroscope, Pino then raises them by attaching to them devices that he calls "elevators," which are capable of inflation with air and will then raise forty tons each. One of these is shown in the smaller illustration.

THE REAL FAIRY RACES.

THAT a race or races of dwarfs overspread northern Europe in prehistoric times, and that the persistent legends of pixies, elves, fairies, etc., current among all European peoples, are racial recollections of these little aborigines is now regarded by many ethnologists as quite probable. The view was held by Jacob Grimm fifty years ago, and Tylor, in his "Primitive Culture," agreed with it. David MacRitchie, who advanced this view in his "Fians, Fairies, and Picts" (1893) has more to say about it in his "Hints of Evolution in Tradition" (1902), and other writers have adduced evidence in its support. In this connection it will be remembered that the accounts given by the Greek writers of the conflicts between pygmies and cranes, once regarded as pure myth, are now believed to refer to combats between the African dwarfs and ostriches. Quatrefages has shown that most of the pygmy tales of the Greek and Latin authors are substantially correct.

Says D. Gath Whitley, in the London *Quarterly Review* (July):

"It is the aim of Mr. MacRitchie to show that the existence of a race of prehistoric pygmies in Great Britain can be established from traditional legends, as well as from archeological structures. He shows that the fians and fairies were identical, and labors to prove that the Picts were dwarfs, and were the same as the fairies. He describes the various underground dwellings, called the 'Picts' Houses' in Scotland, and in the Hebrides, and shows that their contracted stone cells and narrow underground stone-faced passages (which somewhat resemble a stone drain) could only have been used by a race of dwarfs. These 'Picts' Houses' often contain the relics of food and traces of fires, proving that some of them at least were places of refuge and habitation. A dominant race does not hide and burrow underground, and it is certain that these subterranean dwellings are not in any sense Celtic. The singular burghs, or brochs, in the north of Scotland, form another link in the chain of evidence. They are stone-built towers with passages in the walls, and contain a central chamber. The burgh of Moussa in the Shetland Islands is the most impor-

tant that now remains, altho many others, more ruined, rise on the headlands and hills of the Scottish islands and mainlands in the far north. Tradition states that these burghs were built by dwarfs, and it is singular that the passages which traverse their walls are often so small that only diminutive men could crawl through them. The bee-hive huts in the Hebrides form another link in the chain of evidence, tho some are inhabited in the present day.

"We think Mr. MacRitchie fully proves his case, and that it is undoubted that in the beginning of the Neolithic age the earliest representatives of the human race in northern Europe were dwarfs and pygmies. These were exterminated by stronger invaders, after they had for some time maintained a precarious existence amid the rocks and forests. The stories of the satyrs, the legends of the fairies, elves, and goblins, as well as the traditions of the pixies or piskies in Devon and Cornwall, all seem to be recollections of a prehistoric race of pygmies. The numerous minute arrow-heads of flint found in many European countries seem to have been used by these dwarf tribes. M. de Mortillet has described and figured many of these, and they are found in England in great numbers. They occur in Ireland also, and it is singular that these stone darts have been called elf-shots, and tradition says that they were arrows shot by fairies at the cattle. In this case tradition may be perfectly right, and the idea be merely the recollection of the nightly attacks made by the dwarfs on the cattle of their stronger neighbors. In the Isle of Man it is even now said that the gorse should be burnt on All Hallow E'en, lest it should afford a hiding-place for the fairies (? pygmies in prehistoric days). The Manxmen dread to walk along certain paths for fear of the 'little people,' and in Cornwall, even in recent times, the same terror of the 'little people' existed among the country folk. These traditions are clearly to be referred to the existence of a prehistoric dwarf race, and to its conflicts with taller and stronger neighbors.

"Sir Harry Johnston's opinion is clearly stated in the following words:

"'Other dwarf races of humanity (than the Kongo pygmies) belonging to the white or the Mongolian species may have inhabited northern Europe in ancient times, or it is just possible that this type of pygmy negro, which survives to-day in the recesses of inner Africa, may even have overspread Europe in remote times. If it did, then the conclusion is irresistible that it gave ries to most of the myths and beliefs connected with gnomes, kobolds, and fairies. The demeanor and actions of the little Kongo dwarfs at the present day remind one, over and over again, of the traits attributed to the brownies and goblins of our fairy stories. Their remarkable power of becoming invisible by adroit hiding in herbage and behind rocks, their probable habits in sterile or open countries of making their homes in holes and caverns, their mischievousness and their prankish good nature, all seem to suggest that it was some race like this which inspired most of the stories of Teuton and Celt regarding a dwarfish people of quasi-supernatural attributes.'

"With these views we fully agree. We consider it now proved that at the beginning of the Neolithic age a race of dwarfs overspread northern Europe, and that the legends of fairies and gnomes relate to these pygmies. Mr. MacRitchie, in a further pamphlet, refers to the account given of the pygmies and ape-like men of Central Africa by Mr. Grogan, and illustrates the account by comparing it with ancient Welsh and Scotch traditions. We believe he is perfectly correct, and his conclusions in our opinion are as valuable as they are interesting."

Is Matter Eternal?—The philosophy of the new ideas regarding the constitution of matter that have been stimulated by the recent discoveries in radioactivity is being elucidated by M. Gustave Le Bon in a series of three articles in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris). These are entitled respectively "The Materialization of Energy," "Different Forms of the Dematerialization of Matter," and "The World Intermediate Between Matter and Ether." Matter is regarded by M. Le Bon as only a special state of equilibrium between interatomic forces. The dissociation of matter as revealed by experiments on radium he believes to be universal, and to be merely the first step in what he calls the "dematerialization" of matter. The final condition of the "dematerialized" substance is the luminiferous ether, while electricity constitutes one of its most general forms. Between matter properly so called and its final or stable state—the ether—exist a great number of intermediate forms due to the different steps in the disintegrating or "dematerializing" process. Thus M. Le Bon believes that what he calls "the great duality that science has always maintained between the world of the ponderable and that of the imponderable" is about to disappear. In his first article, which appears in the *Revue* for October 15, M. Le Bon, after an attempt to evaluate the amount of interatomic energy of which matter is the reservoir and an examination of some of the objections to the theory of atomic disintegration, says, in conclusion:

"On the débris of the old doctrines, and after a century of persevering efforts two sovereign powers that have seemed eternal have been founded: matter as the fundamental basis of things and energy to animate it. . . . These are the basic dogmas on which modern science has been built and which recent researches have tended to destroy. If the principle of the conservation of energy—which is but a rash generalization from experiments made in very simple cases—is also to perish, we must conclude that nothing in the world is eternal. The great divinities of modern science must then be condemned to undergo also the invariable cycle that rules the progress of things—birth, growth, decline, and death."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

LENSES FOR RAPID PHOTOGRAPHY.—Emile Touchet, writing in *La Nature* (Paris), describes a new kind of glass that is extremely transparent to the invisible photogenic rays of the spectrum. As a result of this invention, the writer thinks, we may look for new discoveries in celestial photography and even for an improvement in ordinary photography. A comparison of the celestial photographs obtained simultaneously by means of an aplanatic lens made of the new glasses and with an apochromatic lens of ordinary Jena glass, shows, for example, for the same region of the constellation Lyra and for the same length of exposure (one hour, two minutes, thirty seconds), that the number of stars photographed was 619 in the former case and only 351 in the latter.

"ARTIFICIAL cotton has been produced in a small way from cellulose obtained from the bark and knots of fir-trees," says *The Textile Record*. "The wood is first crushed into a fibrous mass, then subjected to steam pressure in a closed cylinder for ten hours when a solution of bisulphate of soda is introduced and the material kept under pressure for thirty-six hours more. This makes the material white, and it is then washed and ground to a paste. The next operation is that of bleaching by chlorid of lime, after which the material is squeezed between heavy rollers to remove the water. The resulting product is pure cellulose, which is next heated in a boiler with a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acid. Castor oil, casein, and gelatin are added to give strength to the fiber. The pasty mass is then converted into fine filaments by being forced under pressure through small apertures."

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY in a recent address said that few people realize the great scarcity of the raw material for yielding radium nor the exceedingly minute particles used in the experiments that have astounded the world. *The Scientific American* quotes him as saying: "It is impossible to say whither the future supply of raw material is to come from. I believe that in America, carnotite looks promising as a basis for it. Cleavite, a mineral found in Norway, is also looked upon as a favorable source of supply. That there is no more than one-tenth of an ounce of this substance in existence seems beyond belief at first thought. But when we remember that radium is manufactured by a concentration and crystallizing process, and that it is only obtained in the form of salts which may contain but a small percentage of pure radium, this does not seem so strange after all. The amount of radium salts even, as yet manufactured, is very small."

AN "electric handshaker," to shock unsuspecting friends, has been devised by a man in Paterson, N. J. The specification of the patent that he has secured reads, according to *The Western Electrician*: "It is intended that the cell or battery and coil be concealed in the inside breast pocket or other convenient hiding-place on the person intending to operate the toy. The two wires are to be run down the sleeve of the operator and the ring slipped on one of his fingers, the two contact buttons being turned toward the palm of the hand. If now, the circuit through the induction-coil and battery being closed, the operator shakes hands or otherwise brings the two buttons on the ring into contact with another person, this person receives a most surprising and effective electric shock. Owing to the small size and the ingenious method of concealing the apparatus, the recipient of the shock does not at once discover the source of the discharge, and the toy is productive of much amusement."

REVOLVING HOUSES.—"On, no doubt, quite sufficient grounds, experts in hygiene are accustomed to lay a good deal of stress on the importance of correctly orientating dwelling-houses, so that they may receive the maximum amount of light and of protection from cold winds," says *The Lancet* (London). "Two French gentlemen—Dr. Pellegrin and M. E. Petit, an architect of Paris—propose to change all this. They have designed a method of erecting houses on rotating platforms, so that the building can be made to face in any required direction at any time. The platform is supported on two concentric walls, the inner chamber so made containing a stairway, and the axis of rotation is occupied by a shaft through which pass the supply and waste pipes of the house. A gas or petrol engine is employed to move the platform—and if necessary it can be used to drive clockwork which will enable the house front to follow the sun during the day."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MAN OUTSIDE THE CHURCH.

MR. EDWARD BOK devotes a full-page editorial in the *Ladies' Home Journal* (October) to a consideration of the old question: Why are so many men outside the church? His article is in the nature of a reply to a church-going mother who writes asking for an explanation of the facts that her son, "a fine, manly fellow, clean-minded, four-squared," finds the church "unattractive," and that he and his fellows attend church service only after much persuasion. He says, in part:

"This mother strikes, inferentially, the note that is struck in every discussion of this question of why men do not go to church: that if a man does not go to church there is something wrong with him. In other words, as the ministers say, a man *must* go to church. If he does not, he is not a Christian. And it is just here that the clergy and the men who do not go to church are drawing farther apart. . . . . .

"What has actually come to pass, be it right or wrong, is this: that men have made more and more of a distinction in their spiritual affairs between Christianity and churchianity. They are choosing to believe that the Kingdom of God is too great a thing to be contained in the church, and they believe that the man who plays fair and treats his fellows with justice in the business of life, creating an atmosphere of gladness about him in his home and in society, is doing as much to build up the kingdom as is the preacher. And if such a man refuses to make a set appointment for eleven o'clock every Sunday morning for an outward expression of his Christian beliefs, he does not for one minute consider himself outside the pale of true Christianity. Argue as we may, believe as we choose, that is the condition of belief on the part of thousands of non-church-going men which confronts the church to-day. And it must accept and meet that condition. Argument simply means just so much counter-irritant. The real question is not, What does the clergy think about it? but, What is the clergy going to *do* about it?

"When this mother and others ask why so many men do not go to church, the answer is very simple: Because they are not interested. Naturally, the next question is: Why are they not? The natural answer is simply: They are not, and that is all there is about it. Probe deeper, and one will find certain signs—not reasons, perhaps, but straws which show the way the wind blows. Among many men, and not malcontents either, one will find this spirit of indifference growing out of the arguments advanced above: of the insistence on the part of the church to make itself an indispensable factor in a Christian life. Another class of men, and a class constantly widening, too, shows an impatience on the growing tendency to depart from the truest simplicity of religious service. . . . But the basic reason of it all, so far as one can see it, is the fact that Christianity is not to-day a vital subject in the minds of men. When a subject is made vital to a man he will follow it up every time, and his very instinct will lead him to the place of its most earnest expression, be that place the political 'stump,' lecture-hall, assembly chamber or temple. . . . What men want, and what they are waiting for and ready to go and hear, yes, in flocks, is the message that Christ preached and attracted and held men as by a spell—a message not based on its form of expression but on the earnest spirit back of the expression. That same great earnestness that men like Phillips Brooks, Henry Ward Beecher, and Dwight L. Moody possessed: that deep spirituality, that genuine sympathy for mankind, that keen anxiety to do men good that every man recognizes when the note is struck."

This editorial elicits comment from several of the church papers. The New York *Observer* (Presb.) agrees, in the main, with Mr. Bok's conclusions. *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston) says:

"The remedy is not wholly, as Mr. Bok suggests, in a simpler ritual and more spiritual preaching. Any remedy that ends with prescribing things that we can teach the young man, or do for him or to him, is a faulty one. The nerve of the question is not touched until we get the young man to doing things in the church and for the church."

The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) says:

"What is the sense in holding up Beecher and Brooks and Moody and telling ministers that they should be like these men in power to attract people to religious services? You might as reasonably ask Mr. Bok to write like Shakespeare. The ministers named were no more honest, no more in earnest, than many of their fellow-workers who preached to a handful. The average minister does his best to instruct, interest, lift up, and help those who hear him. His best is not always satisfactory, but it is all that he can do. If only his critics would try the task themselves, experience would make them more charitable. There is a deal of preaching that is not specially interesting, and no one knows it better than the preachers themselves. One can easily understand how a man whose heart is not filled with the Spirit of Christ, who has come to church with no thought of his own part or responsibility in the worship of the hour, may go away dissatisfied and vowing not to come again. But if a man be a true Christian, he will realize that it is his to give, as well as to receive; that he goes to church not only to be helped, but to help others. All too largely is there a feeling on the part of those attending church services that they have done their full duty when they have given the minister a chance to make them better. They practically say: 'Here I am. If you think you can inspire me to nobler living, go ahead.'

"It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault and requires no high order of intellect. Ministers are only men and only a few of them have exceptional ability. They are responsible only for using to the best advantage the powers that God has given them. That the great majority earnestly strive to do this can not be doubted by any fair-minded man. If they could preach better, probably more people would go to church; but the truth is that men who are interested in the work of making this world God's world do, very generally, attend church. Men who stay away from religious services have, as a rule, no deep and abiding interest in the development of their own spiritual natures or in bringing others to love and serve God. Some men may live devoutly and still ignore all expressions of religion through organized forms; but such men are quite as rare as truly great preachers."

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

IN an address on "The Fundamental Nature of Religion," delivered at the recent St. Louis Congress of Arts and Sciences, by President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, and now printed in a book entitled "Personal and Ideal Elements in Education," the speaker asks: "Is religion of really fundamental importance, or can we easily dispense with it? Is the real trend of the scientific and educational and ethical life of the world away from religion, or toward a deeper recognition of it? Is religion something external, to be merely tacked or pasted on to life, or is it absolutely fundamental to it, touching every part of it?" In seeking an answer to these questions, President King endeavors to define the relation of religion and education, and finds this relation "so intimate that we can not separate either at its best from the essential spirit of the other." He says:

"In the first place, I think it must be said that the ultimate *aims* of religion and education are essentially the same. For, on the one hand, the best education seeks to call out the whole man in his highest harmonious development. That education often falls short of this highest aim must of course be granted; but to this ideal it must nevertheless be held, and any education must be regarded as defective in just the degree in which it fails to accomplish this aim.

"Religion, too, at its highest, as looking always to the fulfilment of the supreme personal relation, involves everywhere the full personality in its highest possible response; and, just so far as it attains its aim, must touch and quicken every faculty, must call out the entire man—volitionally, emotionally, intellectually. In the concrete case, doubtless, religion also fails all too often to reach its final goal; but the power of the genuine religious experience to quicken to its best the entire personality of the man, can not be doubted. The ideal aims, therefore, both of education and religion, surely fall together."

The *spirit* demanded of religion and education is also declared

to be essentially similar. This spirit is marked, we are told, by catholicity and objectivity in both cases:

"We are coming to see with increasing clearness that the true spirit of the life of religion, as of the life of culture, must be that of a broad catholicity. As Wundt says, the dangers that come with civilization can be met only by the further advance of civilization. Psychological investigation in its insistence upon the necessity of a wide range of interests for the large and free and sane life, is forcing upon us everywhere the conviction that no ideal interest has anything to gain by exclusiveness; that it is not in the true interest of the sacred to attempt to draw a sharp line between the sacred and the secular: that, in point of fact, the denial of legitimate worldly interests only limits the possible sphere of morality and religion. Every attempt to preserve something as especially sacred by setting it apart from all the rest of life, results inevitably in leaving it apart—out of vital contact with the rest of life, in failing to permeate life with its power. This has happened, for example, again and again, in false attempts to exalt the Bible. Religion must, rather, believe in itself so profoundly as to be certain that no part of the life and work of the world can come to its best except as it is permeated with the religious spirit. Religion, therefore, equally with education, must be catholic in its spirit.

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HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D.,
President of Oberlin College.

"Not less earnest must be the insistence that, equally with education, the spirit of religion must be predominantly objective. It is indeed true that men have very commonly believed that the sphere of religion was preeminently a sphere for introspection; but, unless the whole modern study of man is mistaken in its clear conviction that in body and mind we are made for action, the sphere of introspection, even in religion, must be decidedly limited, and much more limited than has often been conceived to be the case. There is no doubt a place for a certain amount of self-examination, and it can be clearly indicated just what that place is. There should be, namely, just so much introspection as may make a man certain that he is really putting himself in the presence of the great objective forces that make for character and godliness. Having determined that, the less a man's gaze is in upon himself, the better both for his character and for his religion. It is not less true, then, in religion than in education that the prevailing mood must be everywhere the objective mood."

In a comparison of religion and education in respect to *method*, President King asserts that the ruling method in both is the same, when one takes up his stand "in the presence of the best in each sphere of value." He enlarges thus:

"Education, conceived as culture, should give especially ability to enter into all values with appreciation and conviction—conviction strong enough to be ready to pass into act. We can hardly ask less than this in any well-rounded education. No man can be called fully cultured to whom are closed the doors of any of the great kingdoms of worth.

"And religion, in like manner, asks that men should become sufficiently cultured to be able to appreciate Christianity—religion at its best. For all values go back to the riches of some personal life. We can not be too often reminded that the best the world has ever shown us in literature, or music, or art, is but a partial revelation of the inner riches of some personal life. So Kaftan is in the habit of saying in his lectures at the University of Berlin, that the greatest problem of life is the problem of the appreciative understanding of the great personalities of history. The highest conceivable culture, therefore, would be the culture that should enable a man to enter with appreciation and conviction into the deepest and most significant personal life of history; and the world is coming to see with greater clearness every day that that life is the life of Jesus Christ."

Considering the last phase of his comparison—the *results* attained—President King says:

"The highest results of a true education are conviction and ideals. The danger, no doubt, of a shallow education is oversophistication—the false tolerance that is essentially indifferentism, because the great fundamental convictions and ideals have lost their hold on the man. Nevertheless, if it is the business of a true education to fit for high and rational living, then it must still be true that the highest results to be demanded from such an education are conviction and ideals; and the deepest conviction and the highest ideals, it should be remembered, are those of religion. For no convictions go deeper and none are more vital than religion's great assertions of the love of God and the life of love; they are practically all-inclusive. And even education would have reached its highest conceivable result only in the establishment of these convictions and their implied ideals. The real forces in education are persons, even on the intellectual side. The greatest results of education are convictions and ideals. And the supreme persons, convictions, and ideals are those of religion—are Christian."

COMMERCIALISM AND THE MINISTERIAL LIFE.

NOT long ago, a cynical weekly paper, published in New York, made the announcement that "one hundred thousand dollars' worth of pulpits in New York are now awaiting occupancy." The words are cited by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, a Methodist clergyman, to illustrate his contention that "there is a very marked tendency at the present time to put a commercial value on ministerial labor." He says further (in *The Methodist Review*, November-December):

"For this new conception of the ministry the ministry itself is in good part responsible. They are creating the impression that the loaves and the fishes have much to do with the heart and strength they put into their work. Whatever the causes may be that have produced this condition of mind, or the reasons that have conspired to this parasitic growth, the existence of a growing commercialism is unmistakable. This man is popularly known as a thousand-dollar man, that one as an eight-hundred-dollar man, the one sitting next to him in the annual conference as a two-thousand-dollar man, the next a three-thousand-dollar man, and so on. Grades have been created almost as distinctive as the castes of India, and these grades are all on a monetary basis. The amount of salary a man receives is the measure of his ability and the seal of his success in the eyes of the multitudes. The distinction between men is based, in the popular mind at least, not on intellectual vigor or moral tone, but on their incomes as printed in the minutes. Edward Everett Hale was once talking of education with a Japanese prince, who said to him: 'We do not give so much time to arithmetic in our schools as you do. We think arithmetic makes men sordid.' Those columns headed 'Ministerial Support' tend to the same thing. They are unwholesome in their influence, demoralizing in their effect. What a blessing it might prove to be if all this should be eliminated from the minutes! Promotions then might be promotions other than by increase of salary. At present, when a church has a man under consideration for its pulpit, the first question is, What does he get? And if no one happens to know, the minutes are consulted and the seemingly important information obtained. When a place is mentioned to a preacher for himself or some one else, the question is, 'What does it pay?' And the minutes are requisitioned again. What inquiry is more frequently heard in the vestibule or other places where preachers and people congregate during the sessions of the annual conference than, 'What does it pay?' Now, this in many cases may be only the expression of a laudable interest or concern, but too often it denotes that sordidness of aim which more than any other one thing is working havoc with our altar fires, confirming church-members in their worldliness, furnishing an excuse for avarice and selfishness, keeping sinners away from the sanctuary,

and making the so-called power of the gospel a jest and a byword."

There can be no success in the ministry, in the opinion of this writer, unless the impression prevails that there is absolute purity of purpose, and "nothing will more quickly obliterate such an important impression than the suspicion, which can not remain long unvoiced, that one is impelled not so much by a consciousness of duty or spiritual reward as by love of money." We quote, in conclusion:

"What was the secret of the grip Phillips Brooks and Henry Drummond had on men? Why, it is found in their very *abandon* of unselfishness, self-forgetfulness, and self-expenditure. . . . The distinctive power of the pulpit is in its personality; not primarily what it says, important as that is, but who says it; not the clothing which a man wears, but what is the spirit of the man who is inside the clothes; not whether a man receives three hundred and forty dollars for every sermon he preaches, as it was computed that a certain well-known minister received—he was in somewhat delicate health and has since resigned—but whether the man and his message so correspond that the voice of God is heard sounding in the soul. . . . . .

"There is no money equivalent for this kind of a life. The compensation is of another sort. It is indeed. We must stop this talk about salaries—not that close-fisted stewards may grind us, and mean congregations grow meaner. 'If you love and serve man you can not by any hiding or stratagem escape the remuneration,' are Emerson's wise words. But the moment we make a commodity of ourselves, and take our stand in the labor market, and put our services on the basis of bargain and sale, that moment the glory fades from the western sky, the fragrance vanishes from the heart of the rose, and we are only hirelings. And then God pity us!"

POLITICAL CHURCH-BUILDING IN BERLIN.

THE so-called "Mirbach Case" in Berlin has attracted attention to a remarkable phase of German church life. It appears that for many years a "church-building crusade," in which the German Emperor and Empress are deeply interested and to which they have contributed large sums of money, has been vigorously prosecuted in Berlin. The church moneys of the Empress have been in charge of Herr Mirbach, a gentleman who has also taken a prominent part in the new movement, but who has lately been compelled to resign his official connection with it under circumstances that put him in a rather unfavorable light. The *Chronik der Christlichen Welt* (Marburg, No. 42) discusses the whole subject as follows:

There is no doubt that the church-building crusade in Berlin has achieved some wonderful results. In 1890 Berlin had only 37 Protestant churches; and to these 73 new ones have now been added, all but 18 being completed and in use. The total cost of these buildings was nearly forty-five million marks, all but twelve million coming from Berlin and neighborhood. The Emperor and the imperial house alone contributed nearly five million. Among the most liberal contributors were Jewish and Roman Catholic banking and business houses. The real motive appears, in most cases, to have been the hope that these acts of charity would be duly reported at court and the donors kindly remembered by the bestowal of orders and of titles, such as "Hoflieferanten" (*i.e.*, suppliers to the court), etc. In many cases it is proved that such rewards were bestowed. Mirbach himself is known to have recommended 53 different persons and firms for court favors, all of whom were duly rewarded. The invitation to contribute to this cause was often practically compulsory. The letters of Mirbach were headed, "Cabinet of Her Imperial and Royal Majesty," and such requests could not readily be ignored. In not a few cases it has been shown that the donors almost forced their presents upon the Church Building Society, but naturally in the hope of preferment by the court, which was known to be behind the movement.

The socialistic press has accused Mirbach of having caused the downfall of Court-preacher Stöcker, the leader of the anti-Jewish party in the German Empire, to please the Jewish contributors to the church-building fund. Many protests have been made against the "Judengeld" (*i.e.*, Jewish money used for Protestant church purposes), but the method suffered no change. Now that Mirbach is "out," these protests from the better sections of the church will probably be heeded.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OLDEST PRELATE IN AMERICA.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER, of Cincinnati, who died recently in his eighty-sixth year, has played a prominent part in the development of Roman Catholicism in this country. In point of years, as *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore) points out, he was "the oldest prelate in America"; and the same paper adds: "Archbishop Elder was conspicuous for his intellectual abilities. A man of deep thought, a fluent speaker and possessed of a facile pen, he occupied a position in the Catholic world which it will be difficult to fill." The San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) gives the following résumé of Archbishop Elder's career:

Photo by Anderson, New York.
THE MOST REV. WILLIAM HENRY ELDER,
Late Archbishop of Cincinnati.

"The Most Rev. William Henry Elder, patriarch of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States, came of distinguished lineage. The Elders were among the colonists who accompanied the Calverts to Maryland. Of stanch English Catholic stock the late archbishop throughout his long life evinced always and uniformly a firm, uncompromising fidelity, combined with the utmost gentleness of manner that was the heritage of his race. . . . . .

"In 1857 he was appointed to the vacant bishopric of Natchez, Miss., where he labored energetically for a quarter of a century. During his incumbency of the Natchez see, he passed through the rigors of civil war, the hardships of which fell no more abundantly on any section of the South during the five years of the struggle than on the people of his diocese. He came in conflict with the local military authorities of both sides on more than one occasion, in consequence of his unflinching devotion to the principle of complete separation of church and state in the fulfilment of his episcopal office.

"But it was the yellow-fever epidemics, that recurred with appalling fatality after the war in the section subject to his spiritual dominion, that called forth the heroic in his nature. When the pestilence raged, he went among the stricken, regardless of creed or color, and ministered to their physical wants as well as to their spiritual needs when occasion offered. There was no figure more familiarly known to or more deeply reverenced by all classes in Natchez and the surrounding country during the awful plagues which devastated that region. The diminutive form of the bishop was to be seen constantly, day and night, in those quarters where nurses were scarcest and their services most urgently required. He not only attended to the sick and dying, but in many instances with his own hands prepared the graves and buried abandoned victims of the dread disease.

"In 1881 Bishop Elder was transferred to Cincinnati as coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell, a most difficult position by reason of the unfortunate financial tangle into which the affairs of the diocese had been brought by the slipshod business methods in vogue for many years. Like a true soldier, the bishop valiantly accepted the post, which a man of inferior piety would have feared to undertake. For well-nigh a quarter of a century the archbishop has struggled bravely and successfully with the heavy burdens, spiritual and temporal, which he cheerfully assumed at the word of

command. Tho small of stature and frail of form, Archbishop Elder performed prodigies of labor as Metropolitan of Cincinnati. His death will be sincerely mourned by all classes among whom he worked, non-Catholics and Catholics alike, in his own diocese and throughout the vast region where the name and fame of the saintly prelate are as household words."

THE HYPERBOLES AND PARADOXES OF JESUS.

IT is many years since a prominent divine of the English church created a sensation in the religious world by declaring that a literal observance of the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount would mean the practical dissolution of society. The truth which his statement is thought to have contained is still reflected, however, in New-Testament interpretation from time to time, and appears anew in current articles.

Mr. W. G. Ballantine, writing in *The North American Review* on "The Hyperbolical Teachings of Jesus," quotes a recent argument of Bishop Doane's, pleading for the indissolubility of marriage and emphasizing "the danger of going beyond the letter of Scripture." He thinks that the principle assumed may lead to "embarrassing consequences," and sets himself to inquire how far the words of Jesus were meant to be understood in their literal sense. His point of view is indicated in this summary:

Jesus said: "If any man come to me, and *hate* not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he can not be my disciple" (Luke xiv. 26). This is most extraordinary language in regard to entrance upon a life of love.

Jesus said: "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell" (Matt. v. 29, 30). But no one of us would encourage a young man who, finding temptation through the eye dangerous to purity, should propose to destroy his own sight, or who should, under any circumstances, amputate his right hand.

Jesus said: "Resist not him that is evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also" (Matt. v. 39, 40). Tolstoy, the noblest living Russian, in genius and in heart, takes these commands literally. He teaches that we should act upon them and leave the results with God. Fortunately, he has a wife who, if open to the charge of worldly mindedness, has certainly ordinary common sense, and thus the grand old idealist is protected from want.

Jesus said: "Swear not at all" (Matt. v. 34). He made no exceptions whatever. The Quakers regard themselves as bound by the prohibition, and to them the privilege of affirmation in place of an oath has been conceded. But, in spite of the precise words of our Lord, most of us think that when Theodore Roosevelt solemnly swore to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully to administer the great office of President, he did an appropriate and Christian thing.

Jesus said: "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbors; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee. But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind: and thou shalt be blessed; for they can not recompense thee" (Luke xiv. 12, 13, 14). The language here is exclusive, and it covers both dinners and suppers. Taken literally, it rules out all the pleasant dinner and supper parties among relatives and friends, which constitute so large a part of the relaxation and joy of life.

Jesus said: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God" (Matt. xix. 24). The unwearied attempts of commentators to diminish the size of the "camel" here, or to enlarge the "needle's eye," can only excite a smile. Sometimes we are told that the camel was a rope, and sometimes that the needle's eye was a gate through which a camel, by getting down on his knees, could pass —anything, to escape, if possible, the astounding hyperbole.

Jesus said: "Sell that which ye have and give alms" (Luke xii. 33). The notion that a Christian must give away all and enter upon a life of poverty is based upon numerous similar unqualified assertions and commands. The opinion that a Christian should retain his property and administer it for God must be supported upon implications and inferences.

Jesus said: "Give to him that asketh thee" (Matt. v. 42). He made no exceptions. Josiah Flynt has told us that there is, or was a few years ago, in the United States, an army of 60,000 idle and depraved tramps, supported in their filth and wickedness by the unintelligent kindness of Christian people. As a rule each one of these tramps secures by begging, on the average, three "square" meals and a drink of whisky a day. Of the folly of thus maintaining these worthless creatures it is hard to speak patiently. Yet the well-meaning people who give to them are literally obeying the command of Jesus.

Mr. Ballantine adds the comment:

"To what point has our investigation brought us? To the conclusion that the teachings of Jesus have no value? Far from it. They have an infinite value. But they lie in a plane above that of legislation. Laws must be fitted to their times. Ideals are like the stars. . . . It does not appear that Scripture contains ready-made rules for our use. In laying down maxims for individual conduct, and laws for church and state, we are bound only to the application of a Christian judgment to the interests involved."

In an article in the London *Quarterly Review* on "The Paradox of Christ," Principal P. T. Forsyth, of Hackney Theological College, takes somewhat similar ground. He writes:

"None was ever so near to men—so one with them; yet none was ever so different. None was ever so original, yet none so like; none so close, and yet so strange. None was ever so lost in God, yet none so devoted to men. None was so holy, so humble, so self-sure, and yet so free of spiritual pride. None was so free of the ambition to be popular, yet none has so grown upon the world as time went by. We meet with characters in history that combine the most contrary qualities—men of vast reach and range, strangely mixed of good and evil, so that we should say beforehand such contrary qualities could not exist in one person. 'Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire.' But these are nothing compared with the paradoxes we find mixed in Jesus Christ—the miracles of holy grace and the mysteries of sympathetic forgiveness. How lame, too, is the scanty record, but how intense is his reality, and how vast the actual devotion and obedience to his name. Had ever a character, about whom we know so little, such a sway, and the promise still of such sway, over mankind? No spirit has been so potent, and none has so refused to be portrayed, or has so mocked the representations of him. Every artist of every order has failed to satisfy the world with the face of Jesus, that lights the humblest true believer. And every biography will be but less incomplete, not more complete than what went before. All he is is more strange than the most gifted can imagine. The truth of him is stranger than all the fiction we might frame to embody him. If it were not that he *is* and works, how could the record of what he *was* produce such results? 'Whatever the future may bring to surprise us,' says Renan, 'Jesus will never be excelled.' Yes, he is the surprise and miracle of all time. He *is* the miracle of which all his mighty works were but sparks and gleams."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MISS EVA BOOTH has been selected as the new commander of the Salvation Army in this country. Mr. Booth-Tucker is returning to England.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN-DOYLE laid the corner-stone of a new Wesleyan church at Hindhead, Surrey, a few days ago. He took occasion to express his conviction that the great need of to-day is not a founder of a new religion, but "some great man who would induce them all to fix their eyes on that broad basis of ethics on which they were all absolutely united."

THE status of the Filipino youths now being educated in this country (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 29) is believed to be permanently settled by a letter that Secretary Taft has written to Prof. William A. Sutherland, superintendent of Filipino students. Very distinctly the Secretary states that "where the Government invites a pupil seven thousand miles from home for education, it is *in loco parentis*, and it becomes its duty to see that he is surrounded by those religious influences he had at home, and which he or his parents may wish continued." This is regarded by *The New World* (Chicago, Roman Catholic) as "a direct hint to Professor Sutherland that Catholic colleges ought to have been chosen and a distinct reminder that it is his duty to see that those youths shall have liberty to practise their religion."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE STRATEGIC PRICE OF PORT ARTHUR.

THE fall of Port Arthur will come as a welcome relief to many a friend of Kuropatkin in the press of Paris. With all their friendship for Russia, the military experts of the *Gaulois* and *Figaro* have condemned the infatuation of the Grand Dukes for the famous fortress in the Far East. Ever since General Dragomiroff, Russia's celebrated strategist, began to urge the abandonment of Port Arthur by the forces of the Czar, the experts of these French dailies have asked themselves if this course might not, after all, have been the wisest from Kuropatkin's point of view. The topic has occasioned a warm expert discussion. Has the long-drawn-out siege played greater havoc with the strategy of Kuropatkin or with the strategy of his foes? The Paris *Temps* thinks the factor of prestige was decisive with both belligerents. Each felt that the fate of Port Arthur would so powerfully impress the Asiatic mind that all merely military considerations must be subordinated to that fact. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) is of opinion, however, that Russia's prestige has been so lowered in the Asiatic mind by all the events of the war that the fall of Port Arthur can have no overwhelming effect now. The military *Reichswehr* (Vienna) continues to hold the siege of Port Arthur responsible for any miscarriage of the Japanese campaign in Manchuria, whereas the military expert of the London *Times* says:

"We have never been able to perceive that Port Arthur in Russian hands entailed such delay upon the main operations of the Japanese army as to affect prejudicially their course or their success. We have been unable to agree that Port Arthur imposed upon the Japanese two conflicting objectives, since the military resources of Japan appeared to us adequate for the prosecution of the dual enterprise. We have also contested the assumption that Port Arthur necessarily retained more men before its walls than the numbers of the garrison. That the Japanese have landed and employed a larger number of men than the garrison in order to draw close their lines and reach the ships in harbor with the fire of their siege batteries we can admit, but it is not a necessary consequence that they should all have been since detained round the fortress, for precedents could be quoted when garrisons besieged have been held fast by smaller numbers than their own.

"Captain Mahan holds that the Japanese have recognized that Port Arthur is the key, not only to the naval war, but to the whole campaign on land and sea. It is doubtful whether this has been their view, ardently tho possession of the fortress is desired from motives of national pride. We have held that the true objective at Port Arthur was neither the town nor the harbor, but the ships, and that once the ships were destroyed there was little else to deserve the waste of life of an assault.

"We may even go farther and affirm that General Stoessel, who has so richly earned his St. George, is equally deserving of the Order of the Rising Sun. Given the ships destroyed, the longer Port Arthur holds out the better for Japan. So long as Port Arthur is in Russian hands there is no strategic liberty for Russian armies; the line of march is compulsory, and it leads at last to the Kinchau Isthmus, which could not be forced by all the might of Russia with Japan in command of the sea.

"Far from wasting lives upon attacks or starving the garrison we should prefer to see Port Arthur fed and pampered and supplied with all it needs, certain that its syren voice will attract one Russian army after another into the fatal circle of its malign attraction, there to be dealt with as poor Stackelberg was, by the resistless weight of amphibious force, in a perfect theater for the exercise of its utmost strength. No, the soul of Port Arthur, as we have said before, is with Kuropatkin's bayonets. . . . . .

"Our view, which may be right or wrong, has been that the Japanese might long ago have been at Mukden had they so desired, but that they expected a Russian retreat to Kharbin if they advanced at an earlier stage, and that they deliberately held their hand until Kuropatkin was so strong that he would be sure to give battle at the furthermost end of his long line of communications and close to the sea. Whether this is the fact or not is of little importance, neither is it germane to the main argument. Our argument has been that the Japanese had one great aim in view—namely, a decisive action with their whole united armies against the field army of their foe; that their preparations and movements all had this object in view; that their military resources were adequate for the enterprise as well as for the prosecution of the siege; finally that Port Arthur exercised no serious influence upon the prosecution of the attack upon the main Russian army."

ENGLAND ON ROZHDESTVENSKY.

ENGLAND'S press is giving Admiral Rozhdestvensky the lie. He and his men are bluntly told by London newspapers that they are cowards, guilty of a blunder worse than a crime, a blunder which it is now hoped to cover beneath a tissue of falsehoods. Such utterances are not attributable to the first outbreak of journalist fury which seemed at one time to denote the imminence of war. They represent what may be deemed the "sober second thought" of leading British dailies. The measured and circumspect Conservative London *Standard* speaks of "Admiral Rozhdestvensky's tissue of misstatements," and the Conservative but Jingo London *Mail* asserts that Russian naval officers habitually prevaricate. The London *Times* pronounces Rozhdestvensky a wholly unreliable witness when he testifies regarding the incident in the North Sea:

"Admiral Rozhdestvensky's statements are simply incredible. He affirms he was attacked by two torpedo-boats, one of which he alleges he sank. He says that he stopped firing when he saw the trawlers. He admits that he sailed away without offering assistance to his victims, because he 'feared a trap' and the fishing-boats were without lights. He denies that he left a torpedo-boat behind till morning, or that he had any torpedo-boats with him at all, but at the same time he professes to know that one of the 'Japanese' torpedo-boats remained till morning upon the scene. He contends that no war-ships could have acted otherwise, and he is good enough to express 'deep regret' for the poor fellows he has killed and maimed, 'if they were innocent.' We need not follow in detail this tissue of palpable untruths, wholly irreconcilable as it is with facts which are established by incontrovertible evidence. We can only say that, if the Russian Government directly or indirectly adopts this line of defense, the sooner all discussion is broken off the better.

"The publication of this document at all shows a strange inability to appreciate the situation which Admiral Rozhdestvensky has created by 'running amok' among our fishing-boats. He makes no pretense at remorse for what he has done. On the contrary, he glories in it and claims a privilege of piracy on the high seas. That alone is proof enough that it is unsafe to suffer him to be at large in command of a squadron of war-ships."

Rozhdestvensky, echoes the London *Standard*, is "a nuisance and a danger, not to the Japanese, but to the merchant shipping and the passenger transport of the world"; and it urges that he be "tied up somewhere":

"The explanations of the officers of the Baltic fleet are as ridiculous as their code of maritime ethics is perilous to the common safety. The admiral, it appears, officially puts forward the absurd theory that he was being attacked by 'Japanese torpedo-boats.' He and his men saw these Flying Dutchmen hovering about between their lines, and they promptly let fly at the phantom vessels. They did not hit them—it would have been very odd if they had—but apparently the ghostly destroyers were so alarmed by the firing that they disappeared and have not been heard of since. As for the fishing-boats, the admiral, in his absorption, never noticed them, and can only regard the fact that some of his shots struck them as an inevitable accident."

And in another editorial from the same daily it is averred:

"It would seem as if this officer regarded his attack upon peaceful fishing-boats, belonging to a neutral marine, as a mere episode too trivial to be reported. The rights and privileges of a Russian fleet, in the opinion of this amazing commander, are such that it may sink any foreign ship which happens to be within range of its guns without even troubling to find out what has been done. The

admiral's insolent reticence is of a piece with the brutal callousness which impelled him to continue his voyage, quite regardless of the consequences of his homicidal fusillade. Are we to suppose that he is not merely careless of wrong-doing, but unconscious of it?"

London organs are, therefore, taking their cue, it would seem, from the public statements of Prime Minister Balfour when the incident was first made public. "In the story of our fishermen," said the Prime Minister at that time, "there was much tragedy—there was no romance. In the story of the Russian admiral, I do not know there was any tragedy, but I am driven to believe that there was much romance." The leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman used these words: "Accident it can not have been because the big guns of great ships do not go off by accident. Misunderstanding it was not, because there was nothing to misunderstand. Blunder it was not, for it was on too large a scale and too deliberate." These have become the accepted verdicts of English papers with few exceptions. The anti-imperialist and Liberal London *News* is the most moderate in tone of the leading dailies, admitting that the incident may have been an accident if not a "blunder," but none the less it maintains:

"If the Baltic fleet has so little command of itself, it will become a peril to the whole world. Trawlers are not in the least like torpedo-boats, and there should at least be a *prima facie* case against inoffensive shipping before it is exposed to the fire of battle-ships. There is too much similarity between this case and the sinking of neutral ships in the Far East. We are far from the folly of those who imagine that the death of two men can only be properly expiated by the slaughter of many thousands. But we must be sure that the same thing does not happen again. We have to convince the world that the lives of our fishermen, who 'go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters,' are sacred in our eyes, and, if necessary, to be defended with the full strength of our right arm."

The allegations of the Russian admiral, however, "will not stand the slightest investigation," insists the London *Mail*, and it enters elaborately into the question of the truthfulness of the Czar's naval officers:

"It is evident that the officers of this fleet are guilty not only of cowardice and incapacity, but also of untruthfulness, since nothing can be more certain than that there were no torpedo-boats in the North Sea at that time and place. As in the case of the *Hipsang*, an impudent fiction has been devised to cover a shameful crime. It will be remembered that in the instance of the *Hipsang* the Russians declared that they saw this British ship, without lights, standing out of Fuchau Bay, and that she paid no attention to their signals, but fired upon them. The evidence of the officers and crew before the court at Shanghai proved, on the contrary, that the vessel carried proper lights, that she was on a lawful voyage from New-Chwang to Shanghai, that on being hailed by an unknown Russian vessel she at once stopped, and there and then, without a word of warning, was torpedoed and fired upon. She had no gun on board, so that she could not have fired a shot. This example illustrates the trust that can be reposed in the reports of Russian officers.

"This fleet which fires at everything and anything, under the excuse that it dreads torpedo attack, and that it must be hindered by nothing from executing the high and holy Russian mission of depriving a gallant people of their liberty, is a menace to the world. Wherever it moves it seems destined to contravene international law and to outrage neutral feeling. At Vigo there has already been a whole crop of incidents. The fleet was forbidden to enter the port by the Spanish Government. Admiral Rozhdestvensky promptly entered, under the excuse that the machinery of his ships was damaged. Precisely the same tactics were tried on a former occasion on the same coast, when the captain of a Russian cruiser, on being requested to withdraw within twenty-four hours, pleaded injury to his boilers as an excuse for delay, and then, learning by telegram that a British vessel was due to pass the Spanish coast, instantly left in chase of her, thus showing the untruthfulness of the declaration made. In the same way, in an Egyptian port, the commander of the *Dmitri Donskoi* made a solemn declaration that he needed a certain quantity of coal to take him home, and was given that quantity on his written pledge that he would proceed straight to his port. He utilized the coal to cruise in the Mediterranean and stop and examine British shipping. The Russians at Vigo were forbidden by the Spaniards to coal. Without paying any attention to this command, they proceeded to fill their bunkers, and Spain is so weak a neutral that they have been allowed their own way, tho the certain result of their action will be a demand for damages by Japan."

A RUSSIAN INDICTMENT OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

RUSSIA is invincible. She will yet drive the English out of Egypt and out of India. Russia is "unique" in the world as regards her people, her geography, her spiritual and mental life, her climate, capacities, and mission. These sentences summarize a manifesto recently issued by Leo Tolstoy the younger through the Paris *Figaro*. The son is completely at variance with the father, whose utterances, we are assured by Count Tolstoy the younger, are in no sense representative of popular sentiment in the empire of the Romanoffs. The people are not discontented, not opposed to the war with Japan, not ripe for revolution in any form. "All this," remarks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), "is mere Jingoism." At any rate, it has inspired a retort in the form of a scathing indictment of the Russian people from a Russian pen in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

"If the good faith of our Count (Tolstoy the younger) were not well known, the complimentary remarks which he makes concerning the Russian people might be taken for poisoned irony. National intelligence is undoubtedly a source of great strength—but where does it exist among ourselves? Does it manifest itself in the well-nigh universal ignorance of the Russian masses, whereas all adjacent peoples, white or yellow, possess a more or less definite popular cultivation? To read and to write are qualifications which, through the medium of an adequate mental awakening, could, in fifty years, be made practically universal. They remain none the less among ourselves a luxury fully a thousand years after the day of the holy St. Cyril. The morality of the masses among ourselves is on a far lower level than it is among our neighbors, and the statement holds good as far back as the time of Tacitus. Dishonorable dealing in every kind of negotiation, corruption, cruelty, dissoluteness, drunkenness, contempt for human rights—such forms of gross materialism pervade the masses of our people to their very marrow.

"The national art in this country is quite insignificant. A popular literature does not exist. Our civilization is wholly borrowed, and yet it is the lowest in the world.

"Does our popular intelligence manifest itself even in the guise of material wealth? There exists, certainly, a latent creative strength, a quantity of energy and of talent. Nevertheless, Russia is unquestionably the poorest land in the world. The masses of the people are in destitution. In what, then, is revealed our 'unique national capacity,' the 'strength of spirit and of mind'? In the west of Europe these things are no mere phrases; they are evident facts.

"In the yellow East the popular capacity manifests itself—apart from many other things—in the inimitably advanced stage of cultivation of the soil. I am a Russian to the very marrow of my bones and I love my native land not less than Count Tolstoy loves it. Yet in the life of my countrymen I behold the triumph, not of the popular intelligence, but of the singular popular stupidity, the heavy darkness which is the natural consequence of the degradation of a great people. . . . . .

"The crass stupidity of the people binds even the educated classes in its chains. The blind prejudice of the crowd asserts itself at the top of society, depriving all intelligence of the will to achieve. In direct opposition to Count Tolstoy, I believe, altho with profound grief, that Russia is not only conquerable, but that she is perhaps of all lands the one that is most easily to be conquered. A people destitute to the point of beggary, darkly ignorant, reduced to a barbarism so abject as to render it indifferent to its fate, a people which has never enough to eat and still drinks to

excess in the most revolting fashion, a people sickly and yet alien to its native soil—has the time come for such a people to dream with Count Tolstoy of the domination of the world? Can it even maintain its own place in the sun? That is the question now."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL STOESSEL AS THE HERO OF THE WAR.

GENERAL STOESSEL remains the possessor of one of the few Russian reputations enhanced in western European eyes by the war. The general is indebted for the anomaly, thinks the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, to the fact that he can not be interfered with by orders from St. Petersburg's grand dukes. Like many other soldiers of the Czar, he is the subject of mutually conflicting biographies in the foreign press. We are told now that he is a German, again that he is a Swede. But the *Echo de Paris*, professing to have the authority of the general's only son for its statements, tells us that Stoessel is fifty-six and the grandson of a Swedish army officer. Stoessel's father served with distinction in the army of the czars, and was a member of the Orthodox Church, in which he reared his son. The present General Stoessel was graduated at the Pavloff Military Academy in the same class with Kuropatkin, and served through the war with Turkey. But his greatest distinction seems to have been won as a commander in Siberia. His talent for administration is pronounced exceptional.

It is this administrative talent, thinks the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, which has enabled Stoessel to prolong the siege so unexpectedly. His first act, says this paper, was to assemble the five hundred women left in the city and organize them into various associations to assist the conduct of the siege. Some were made nurses, others cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, and the like. "All, without distinction of rank, and regardless of their previous education and mode of life, were thus united by a strong common bond of mutual interest." When the meat supply ran short, Stoessel organized raiding parties, which made sorties upon the cattle and mules used by the Japanese in their mining and investing operations. The result was successful, over a hundred oxen being captured on one occasion. "Recently, General Stoessel has ordered the slaughter of the mules in the city, the number of which reached 3,000. The flesh is similar to that of the horse and is eaten with relish." Local government is inflexible rather than severe:

"The order maintained within the city may truly be described as a model of imitation. The streets are cleaned and sprinkled twice daily. To guard against an outbreak of fire, every householder is compelled to have a tub of water always at his door. After eight o'clock in the evening no one may leave his dwelling, and a light can be maintained only upon the condition that a thick curtain obscures every window. The slightest infraction of any ordinance results in instant punishment at the hands of the Chief of Police. Punishment may take the form of compulsion to assist in cleaning the streets. It was recently announced that the Japanese had cut off the supply of water inside the fortress. Even if this information be correct, it involves nothing of a kind to inspire uneasiness, as more than forty wells have been bored in Port Arthur, and they yield an excellent quality of water."

These rosy views do not correspond with the impressions of the military expert of the *Neue Freie Presse*:

"No water, no fresh meat except that of the horse or the mule, an atmosphere rendered pestiferous by innumerable corpses rotting in their putrefaction—under such conditions of life the Port Arthur garrison fights to defend the fortress from one day to the next. One might think such an existence, momentarily threatened by the bursting of the enemy's bombs, would in time become absolutely intolerable. Yet strangely enough it loses, with the very progress of time and the habit thus induced, all those characteristics which at first were found torture. As long as meal for making bread or for the production of food in some other form, and as long as fresh water can be procured, dire necessity is not complained of. It only finds expression when bread can no longer be made owing to the want of the necessary accessories, and the meal must be eaten in some other form, such as mush. With what yearning is the time remembered when there was still bread! And even with this nourishment of mush, men will retain their courage if only there be no lack of fresh water. The Boers lived on such food for months and months and looked thriving after it. Fresh meat, in view of the wealth of the land in cattle, was, to be sure, always at hand, and yet it had often to be dispensed with owing to the want of salt. The beginning of this want is apt to be a severe test, and still it can be withstood.

"In Port Arthur there is no danger of this sort to be feared, as salt can be produced from the sea water. What can not become a matter of custom, what wi be bitterly felt daily and hourly, is the lack of pure, fresh water. And Port Arthur feels this want now. The reservoirs, which are located near the fort of Swishiying, are now in the hands of the Japanese. Hence the consumption inside the fortress is restricted to the yield of so-called fresh water from the distilling apparatus. That the lack of water will speedily be felt severely is attested by the desperate sorties undertaken with a view to the recapture of the water-works. To get water, streams of blood will be shed, but in vain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VATICAN THEORY OF CHURCH AND STATE.

PREMIER COMBES, now regarded in the European press as the great anticlerical of the age, uttered a remark recently which has become the subject of comment. Pius IX. and his famous Secretary of State, according to the French statesman, both maintained that the Concordat is not to be regarded as a treaty concluded on equal terms between the Vatican and the third republic. The Concordat is really a concession on the part of the Holy See. The same power which granted it, under the coercion of circumstance, is free, at any time and from the very nature of the case, to recall it.

"It would appear," Premier Combes is made to say, "as if this theory still flourishes at Rome in its original vigor." The remark is taken as a text for an elaborate study of the Vatican theory of the relations between church and state from the pen of that celebrated member of the French Academy, Anatole France, who writes in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"The Roman Church is at once a temporal and a spiritual power. She rests her right to rule the world upon the canonical evangelists, upon the tradition of the primitive church, upon the concession of Constantine, upon the sacred canonical books and the sacred decretals.

"Whether the Roman Church now possesses a territorial domain or simply dwells in a palace, she is a state. She is a temporal Power distinguished from the Powers with which she negotiates in that the latter have set boundaries to their sovereignty, whereas the church can recognize no boundaries to her sovereignty without repudiating her origin, changing her nature, without betraying herself and contradicting herself. In opposition to the other Powers, which, because their feet rest upon that which is human, recognize the conditions which man and nature impose upon them by subordinating their will, their disposition, and their laws to the force of circumstance, the church must not yield any of her power, which, as she always teaches, was given to her as a sacred bequest. Nor should she yield rights which she professes to have received from heaven.

"The very nature of this institution, as the church expounds it to us, invests her with civil and political authority over the whole world. Because she is a spiritual power, she is a temporal power. Because souls should be subject to her, she undertakes to subject bodies to herself. And in fact it is difficult to imagine a domination of the spirit without a domination of the flesh. It is true that the church raises herself above the things of this world. It is equally true that she embraces these things and permeates them. She rules the world but she is of the world. . . . . .

"The church makes it her mission to save the world, and to this end she has prescribed certain formulas and customs, has set forth

rules of life for the union of the sexes, for food, days of rest, feasts, and education of children, the right to write, speak, and think. To make sure of the carrying out of these rules—which, so far from affecting the purely spiritual domain only, come to a great extent within the police power of the state—the church must exercise a right of control over the government of all nations and hence must assume a place in the government of all peoples.

"The Right Reverend Bishop of Seez, in a pastoral letter in August, 1904, has strikingly defined this exalted and special mission: 'The church has inalienable rights over men as well as over society. She holds these rights from God and no one can take them away from her. . . . She is the authority of God upon earth, and this authority must be exercised with reference to souls, which are subject to her, with reference to bodies in all questions that are questions of conscience, with reference to all social questions that affect the spiritual domain.'

"Every duty implies a right. As the church alone possesses truth, she undertook the task of propagating it and of opposing antithetical error. This task she can not fulfil without supporting herself by means of temporal principles, or to use her own language, without making use of the secular arm. . . . The Pope is sovereign. Kings, emperors, are his representatives. The Pope, to employ a phrase of Pope Innocent's, is to the emperor what the sun is to the moon. . . . . .

"What relationship is possible between Catholic Rome and the modern state? Rome is the good and the states are the evil. Rome is life and truth: the states are lies and death. How can truth negotiate with falsehood, how can life conclude pacts with death, a Rome negotiate with the French republic? Here, indeed, we must differentiate. Here we must have the guidance of canon law to estimate the earthly power according to that which it does and that which it is. If we judge the worldly power by its deeds, it may be found abominable and worthy of condemnation. But if we regard it as a thing in and for itself, it is divine. And Pope Leo XIII. admitted in his encyclical of 1892 that the Government of M. Carnot was a divine arrangement. Bad princes as well as good ones are invested with divine rights, and Rome can at her pleasure negotiate with the one as with the other. . . . . .

"The Right Reverend Bishop of Seez must enlighten us on this point. 'Special circumstances may induce this God-given authority, even coerce it, to yield a little for a greater good, and this it will gladly do. As supreme power in all religious questions and in all questions which, from their nature, affect moral as well as material life, it will, in all good will, negotiate with existing powers.' That is well said; but before we ascertain how far the church is bound to observe such treaties we must look into the nature of those treaties and put it to the proof whether they be really concluded between Power and Power or whether they be not rather concessions that may always be recalled and that an absolute queen has made to her subjects. As the church embraces the whole world, she can have, properly speaking, no foreign affairs. Negotiations with the nations are really district affairs. The church certainly negotiates in all good-will with existing Powers. She gently endures the severest ordeals. She endures humiliations with humility. She yields to power. She will always have the right to recall concessions wrung from her weakness. She can always say that she, coerced or overpowered, has yielded. Every Power that negotiates with her overpowers her and coerces her from the simple fact that it negotiates instead of obeying, that it contends with the robbed queen instead of kissing the dust from her feet. She will always have the right to say that she was not free. She is not free as long as she does not command."

The official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, declares regarding the relations which should subsist between church and state: "Separation of the two perfect societies, constituted such by God, is a monstrosity, and to this monstrosity the church can not adjust herself in Catholic states and has to combat it." And on the attitude of the church toward liberty and toleration, the organ of the Vatican says:

"Freedom of the press is an error condemnable and condemned. It is contrary to sense in philosophy, and in theology a monstrosity, in the same manner as freedom of worship and of conscience and of thought.

"But even here, not speaking of individuals but of society as it is constituted, having established the principle, the maxim, the thesis, in fine, it is possible to reason in this manner most correctly.

"Where the constitution of the state is Anticatholic and, worse, Antichristian, there arises the distinction of thesis and of hypothesis, distinctions often so much neglected and the neglect of which induces doubts, creates new errors, and gives birth to inevitable confusion.

"Distinguishing rationally, there emerges the acceptable and accepted maxim of toleration of freedom of the press, of worship, and of conscience on the part of the church, and even invoked, as hypothesis. Toleration is one thing, approval is another. . . . . .

"Certainly, if you say simply: 'Is freedom of the press, of worship, and of conscience admitted philosophically and theologically?' you will not find any Catholic who is at all cultivated who will reply to you or who can reply to you affirmatively.

"But if, instead, you put the question: 'By hypothesis, is it possible to admit toleration of freedom of the press, of worship and of conscience?' you will not find any cultivated Catholic who can reply to you or who will reply to you negatively."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMBATTLED.

—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

VODKA.

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

THE BATTLE OF THE BALTIC.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A TYPICALLY MODERN LOVE STORY.

THE PRICE OF YOUTH. By Margery Williams. Cloth, 312 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

ALTHO much is said and written anent realism in fiction, seldom does one come upon a story that rings like a note from life itself. Here is a story that does so impress one, in parts at least, for here is something of that common, human, every-day struggle which seeks to lessen heartache and conscious failure by a mockery of its own aspirations.

Fan Tasker, the heroine—if heroine the tale can claim—is a most modern, every-day young woman, despite the fact that fiction so generally eschews her. Doubtless she does not lend herself gracefully to creative fancy. She is not a docile creature to handle nor a plastic figure for art. The setting within which the author finds her is not inviting, and Fan's commingled defense and defiance of the same gives her an aggressiveness peculiarly her own. The daughter of an innkeeper on a New Jersey road, whose mother—a clergyman's daughter—died early, leaving her husband to pursue a devious moral course, and Fan to grow up as untrammeled as a wayside weed, the girl displays all the characteristics that might naturally be looked for. Her father neither understands nor cares to understand her; the only companion he keeps about her is a woman whom he likes too well to part with and does not value enough to marry. Fan is at loggerheads with all her neighbors. Mentally she towers above them and despises them for their narrow outlook. Her weapon of defense is a bright, brittle cynicism that mocks at her inward soreness. With a strong bias for truth and a fearlessness in speaking it, she fibs in sheer defiance of fate. The struggle between reckless pride and environment is pitiful. Through her peculiar cleverness, she wins the regard of a young journalist who comes her way. This young man is as modern a product as Fan herself and equally worth noting, if only for the manner with which he plays with his real feeling for her—a sort of moral sword-play, so to speak, counting at every step the cost to himself should he succumb to her influence over him. It is a situation met with in life oftener than in books. Altogether the story discloses qualities creditable to the author's observation of life and cleverness in using her material. The reader closes the book thankful that there is the chance of a new start in life for Fan.

MARGERY WILLIAMS.

A LITTLE GIRL AND THE SUPERNATURAL.

IN THE CLOSED ROOM. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Cloth, 130 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THERE is a current of "Child Stories" in the literary flood of today. There is also, with the waning of traditional belief, a decided trend toward the mystical, employing that term in its popular sense. Mrs. Burnett manages to gratify both these appetencies in this pretty story of hers.

It is indubitably a pretty story, prettily told. A little, etherealized girl, with the name of Judith, the sole offspring of two matter-of-fact, workaday persons, "throws back" to an Aunt Hester. "She ain't like none of either of our families I've ever heerd of—'ceptin' it might be her Aunt Hester—but *she* died long before I was born. I've only heerd mother tell about her," says Judith's mamma. Any one will see that Judith was marked out for the psychic from infancy. "She had been a lovely baby, with a peculiar magnolia whiteness of skin, and very large, sweetly smiling eyes of dark blue, fringed with quite black lashes." Judith "knew her Aunt Hester as her mother did not,"—a somewhat confusing statement, but sufficiently conveying the notion of the child's segregation from her common-fibered kin and prosaic surroundings. Her mother "ran" a sewing-machine and loved housework. Her papa was one who would buoyantly say "Hully Gee! Search *me*," when his little girl's mysticism was wonderingly obtruded on his notice by his wife. One day, in the Park, Judith sees another small girl, of the "upper classes," seated by her young mother in a victoria. She glues her gaze on the little face, surrounded by heavy hair of a rich, coppery red. The two delicate little girls look long and hard, "as if they had known each other for ages of years and were separated by nothing."

Then Jem and his wife got "a snap" for the summer as care-takers of a mansion near the Park. One room in the house on the top floor was closed and the door locked. Judith, on a trip to the room, found that the door opened to her hand. Moreover, the fair copper-haired child came to her in it and they played together beautifully. After it was over, Judith realized that she "had heard no voice when the little girl spoke to her; that not once had she touched or been touched by the light hand or white dress. . . . In their playing it was always Judith who touched the toys, who held the doll, who set the little table for their feast." One day the child with the rubilant locks made Judith arrange everything in the room in a certain way. Then: "That is how it looked," she said. "They came and hid and covered everything—as if I had gone—as if I was nowhere. I want her to know I came here. I couldn't do it myself." Then Judith grew tired and lay down, and the other child "laid her little pointed fingers on Judith's forehead and she fell asleep."

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

Meanwhile, a beautiful young woman in black comes to the house, and Mrs. Foster learns that she is its mistress and that her little girl has died. When Mrs. Foster tells her about Judith's play with a copper-haired child in the closed room, the other flies up the stairs, and Jane Foster followed. The door is open. The lady in black finds all as it used to be. She sank slowly upon her knees, wild happiness in her face—wild tears pouring down it. "Your little girl has seen her. I dare not waken her." For Judith still lay quiet on the sofa. Mrs. Foster went over and touched her. "No," she said quivering, but with a strange simplicity. "No! not asleep. It was this way with her Aunt Hester." This is the end.

It is a charmingly told little tale, and will doubtless stir many to quite soothing and supporting emotions.

THE LOAN OF A PERSONALITY.

THE MASQUERADER. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. Cloth, 328 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

AT last, in the output of mediocre novels which so far this year has afflicted the reader with a craving for some strong fiction, there comes a story with a grip. "The Masquerader" is intensely absorbing, with much freshness in treatment, despite its suggestion of old themes, and with healthy and fascinating types in the majority of the persons figuring in it. Mrs. Thurston, the author, made a success with novel-readers by her maiden book, "The Circle," which appeared last year. "The Masquerader" has the same vigorous grasp, a like directness and strength in character-drawing, and as much color, while it is bigger, cleverer, and far more intense in story-interest. Mrs. Thurston has great sincerity, and depicts human motive and personal notes with lucent grace and conscientiousness. The psychic appeals to her potently, so far as to color even material elements.

Her invention is extremely facile, and she works out her plot or theme with remarkable grasp and comprehension. "The Masquerader" is quite improbable, but, thanks to the author's skill, unquestionably convincing. The book savors of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," of "The Two Dromios," of "Christopher Sly," those classics of the art of juggling with physical likenesses and moral opposites.

KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON.

John Chilcote, M.P., and John Loder meet in a London fog. They collide in the neighborhood of Trafalgar Square, and their simultaneous oaths and apologetic laughs lead to exchange of words. Chilcote asks for a light, and the flash of the match reveals to them both a striking similarity in each other's outward man. "It was to each as if he regarded not another, but himself in a looking-glass."

Chilcote is going rapidly to the bad with morphin, and longs for opportunity for escape, at times, from his political duties and social position. He makes a bargain with John Loder to change places with him, and the former goes to Chilcote's smart London residence, while Chilcote takes possession of Loder's modest chambers in Clifford's Inn. To everybody they meet thus, the one is the other.

But Chilcote has a charming wife whom he does not care for, and who has ceased to regard her husband, with his faltering morphin-induced moods, as anything very near. The reader at once perceives perilous possibilities. Loder is a man of high ideals and tenacious rectitude, despite a full-blooded virility. Mrs. Chilcote is an admirable woman as

well as an exceedingly lovely one. When the crisis of the situation comes, Loder rings true.

There is no problem involved in the story as told by Mrs. Thurston. If she had left the issue, so far as Loder and Mrs. Chilcote are concerned, tryingly dubious, the end of the book might have created more talk. The love interest is not so well subserved, perhaps, for romantic readers to whom "love is all" by Mrs. Chilcote's very practical view of the situation, which leads to Loder's final determination. But "The Masquerader" is an intensely interesting novel.

Mrs. Thurston's style is very good, and at times punctuated by an epigrammatic utterance which shows subtle penetration, as for instance this:

"When a man touches the core of his capacities, puts his best into the work that in his eyes stands paramount, there is little place for and no need of woman. She comes before and after. She inspires, compensates, or completes; but the achievement is man's alone. And all true women understand and yield to this unspoken precept."

A NEW AUTHOR OF NOTE.

THE HILLS OF FREEDOM. By Joseph Sharts. Cloth, 12mo, 296 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IN southwestern Ohio, the region that reared our dean of American fiction, Mr. Howells, has arisen a young author who, in this his first published story, reveals ability to unite the clever technique of the prevailing school of novelists—our representatives of the Comedy of Manners—with the strong feeling and adequate motif of the novelists of an earlier generation.

There are two plots in Mr. Sharts's novel, a comedy of errors and a barely but happily averted tragedy, and these are artfully intertwined. The comedy plot is frankly but finely artificial, even stagy. A dictatorial veteran of the Mexican War, General Harris, who lives on a Kentucky estate on the southern bank of the Ohio River, in the time preceding the Civil War, has established martial law in his patriarchal household, consisting of his crony, Dr. Moregraves, his son Tom, his ward Julia, and various old soldiers who are pensioners on his bounty. The general commands his son and his ward to marry. The boy, who is involved in an affair with an actress of a "fly-by-night" company, refuses to obey, and it appears as if the girl is about to elope with the son of the general's dearest enemy. So the two young people are placed under military duress. How Tom, the purblind blunderer, and Julia, the sly puss, handle the resulting situation affords enough comedy material to have formed an entire Congreve or Wycherley play.

JOSEPH SHARTS.

All the while the serious plot is developing. A poor negress, a fugitive slave, is seeking to escape to the "hills of freedom" on the Ohio side of the river. The young lawyer with whom Julia has apparently arranged to elope is charged with her capture. How, by the machinations of a character unsuspected by the reader, the elopement is utilized for the confusion of the slave-hunter, and how it brings about the *éclaircissement* of the lovers' comedy, reveal an ingenuity that Goldsmith or Sheridan might have applauded. Some of the scenes could be transferred bodily to the stage, notably one wherein the old general works himself up into a rage as the aggrieved and "compromised" party when Tom and Julia refuse to marry at his will, and one where the old minister, who is humanely harboring the fugitive slave against his theological convictions, wrestles in agonized prayer.

THE PARADISE OF ANARCHY.

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO. By A. J. Dawson. Illustrated. Cloth, crown octavo, 354 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

IT would seem that the "philosophic anarchist" need not hereafter draw upon his imagination and create a utopia to illustrate the blessings of no-government. Mr. A. J. Dawson, author of various novels and descriptive works in which, to quote from the London *Athenæum*, he has revealed "a deep and accurate knowledge of Moorish life" and "rendered admirably the Oriental atmosphere," presents in his latest book, which is a collection of magazine sketches and review articles upon Morocco, a picture of a land in which industry and prosperity flourish in inverse ratio to the enforcement of governmental authority. Writing in December, 1903, he says:

"Morocco is, and has been for close on two years, in a state of armed anarchy, and absolutely no authority holds good save that of the man with a gun. Even about Tangier, with its legations, you may see the utter lawlessness of the land. What, so far, has been the effect upon the country of this state of anarchy? The writer will let one of the leading merchants and bankers in Tangier (European, of course) speak for him:

"'The country has never, within the memory of living men, been so rich and prosperous as at the present moment. In itself, as you know, it is very rich and fertile. If its people have been poor in the past, that was due solely to the nature of the administration of the country, and not to the country itself. Now there is no administration, no government of any sort. No taxes whatever are paid. Naturally, then, the men who a year or so ago lived always upon the extreme edge of starvation to-day have tea and sugar. We know, we merchants. They have these things and can pay for them. In Tangier here you may see at a glance the state of things. Land values have gone up enormously, building is in progress in every direction, house rents are positively higher than they are about Paris and London, business hums, money is plentiful, labor and food are high-priced.'"

The explanation of this paradoxical state of affairs is to be found, however, in psychologic rather than economic science. Morocco is topsy-turvyland, inhabited by a people unchanged in mind and habits since the days when their putative ancestors, the Canaanites, were driven out of Palestine by the children of Israel. These Berbers are singularly impervious to any sort of outside influence. They revolt at the introduction of any of the benefits of civilization from bicycles and cameras to tax-reform. They thrive in war and decay in peace. "Given the right leader," says a Syrian friend of Mr. Dawson, "the Moors might go anywhere, ay, even into the citadels of Spain again, by virtue of guns, horses, and the banner of Islam. But, once there, they would fall to sleeping, singing, and tea-drinking, till their prize was drawn from them again."

As the author sagely observes:

"Truly the arts of peace form the one, the essential foundation upon which the fabric of a modern nation must rest; they form the binding mortar, lacking which the winds of modern civilization will inevitably set the bravest structure a-crumbling into decay."

A TRUTHFUL TALE OF A TRAVELER.

THE HEART OF THE ORIENT. Saunterings through Georgia, Armenia, Persia, Turkomania, and Turkestan to the Vale of Paradise. By Michael Myers Shoemaker. Illustrated. 416 pp. Price, $2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE great merit of Mr. Shoemaker as a traveler is that he can a round, unvarnished tale deliver and open our eyes to the truth that, with all respect for the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone, this world is not a small place. The Russia he reveals is not the conventional Russia of world-politics, but a great and self-contained unit, to resist which is to bite on granite. We do not know such a Russia, but Mr. Shoemaker makes us believe in it. The marvelous Persia of his book is not less convincing, while the tomb of Tamerlane at Samarkand and the tower of punishment at Bokhara are made as real to us as our troubles. Not that this born traveler has the literary touch. His material is not artfully arranged. His outlook is not even wide. Yet there is that in these pages which is better than any or all of these—human interest.

The Shah is going to the devil. He dreads the fate of his father, which, Mr. Shoemaker thinks, apparently without grief, will probably be his own. Russia has made the heart of Asia safe for the civilized visitor. One may go to Bokhara without fear of being cast into that pit, infested with ticks, at the bottom of which two English travelers had their fleshed gnawed by vermin for years. But torture is still practised with Carthaginian cruelty. A man's eyelids are still cut off, as they were in the time of the Punic wars, and he is left to go mad in the blinding glare of a torrid sun. They have ceased to be so ferocious in the vicinity of the Kok Tash, the ancient throne of Samarkand, the city transformed by Russia. Strangers there are so unusual a sight that Mr. Shoemaker received the welcome of a presidential candidate campaigning on the East Side of New York. And a man in the place spoke English! Now and then French will assail the ear. Sometimes a German word is uttered. But, in general, Russian prevails among the people who count for anything. The Russian language is one which we Americans regard as of little account, remarks our traveler, but here he records his regret that in the midst of a nation of 140,000,000 who know no other medium, he can fall back only upon the idioms of western Europe.

MICHAEL MYERS SHOEMAKER.

The fact is that Mr. Shoemaker's travels have made him Russophile. His money will never be put upon Japan, and he resents the imputation that the Russians are a dirty people, while the Japanese wash themselves like gentlemen. As a matter of fact, thinks Mr. Shoemaker, the Russians do bathe, their use of steam during the ceremony rendering the operation thorough. After that they roll in the snow. The supply of that accessory to cleanliness is certainly ample for the requirements of 140,000,000 people, not all of whom, our author confesses, are addicted to cleanliness. "Many a time," notes Mr. Shoemaker, however, "I have ordered my Jap guide off and away because I could not endure the stench."

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"Deserted Village."—Goldsmith. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, leather, $0.60.)

"Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám."—Tr. Edward FitzGerald. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, leather, $0.60.)

"Locksley Hall."—Alfred Tennyson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, leather, $0.60.)

"Tam O'Shanter."—Burns. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, leather, $0.60.)

"The Cotter's Saturday."—Burns. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, leather, $0.60.)

"The Last Ride."—Browning. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, leather, $0.60.)

"Dodge's Elementary Geography."—Richard Elwood Dodge. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition."—"Josiah Allen's Wife." (G. W. Dillingham Co., $1.50.)

"The Pearl and the Pumpkin."—Paul West and W W. Denslow. (G. W. Dillingham, $1.25.)

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"Principles of Relief."—Edward T. Devine. (Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"Memories of a Hundred Years."—Edward Everett Hale. (Macmillan Company, $2.50 net.)

"Highways and Byways of the South."—Clifton Johnson. (Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"Library of Congress Bulletins: List of books relating to Railroads, Immigration, Banks and Banking, Large scale Maps, Far East." (Government Printing Office, Washington.)

"Teddy and Towser."—Seward D. Lisle. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Zelda Dameron."—Meredith Nicholson. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Personal and Ideal Elements in Education."—Henry Churchill King. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Type Studies from United States Geography."—Charles A. McMurry. (Macmillan Company, $0.50.)

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"The Tragedies of Sophocles."—Sir Richard C. Jebb. (Cambridge University Press, $1.50.).

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"The Masquerader."—Katherine Cecil Thurston. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.)

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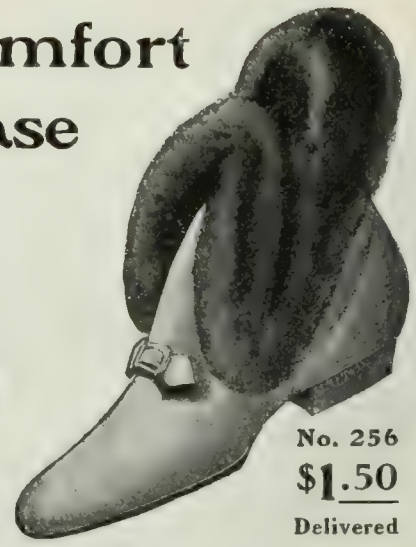

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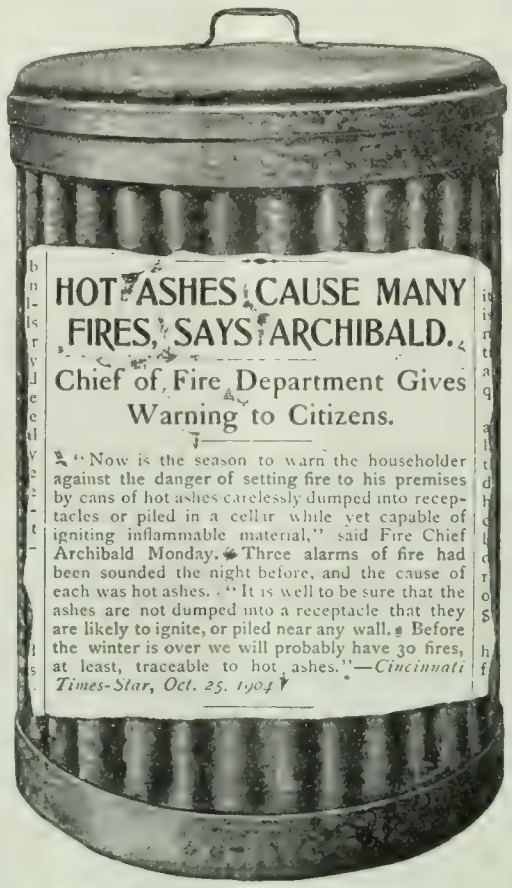

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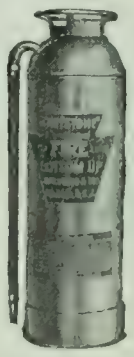

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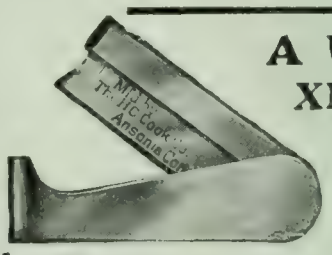

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CURRENT POETRY.

On Reading of a Poet's Death.

By RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

(Carlyle McKinley, of Charleston, S. C., died August 24, 1904. See "A Journalist of Ideals" in *The Outlook* of September 3.)

I.

I read that, in his sleep, the poet died
Ere the day broke;
In a new dawn, as rose earth's crimson tide,
His spirit woke.

II.

Yet still with us his golden spirit stayed:
On the same page
That told his end, his living verse I read—
His lyric rage.

III.

Behold! I thought, they call him cold in death;
But hither turn,
See where his soul, a glorious, flaming breath,
Doth pulse and burn.

IV.

This is the poet's triumph, his high doom!
After life's stress—
For him the silent, dark, o'ershadowing tomb
Is shadowless.

V.

And this the miracle and mystery—
In that he gives
His soul away, magnificently free,
By this he lives.

—*From The Outlook.*

Wisdom's Goal.

By MUTSUHITO.

HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

(The following poem was written for the students at the Peeresses' School of Tokyo. It is translated by our Japanese correspondent, Arthur Lloyd.—EDITOR.)

The water placed in goblet, bowl or cup
Changes its form to its receptacle;
And so our plastic souls take various shapes
And characters of good or ill, to fit
The good or evil in the friends we choose.
Therefore be ever careful in your choice of friends,
And let your special love be given to those
Whose strength of character may prove the whip,
That drives you ever to fair Wisdom's goal.

—*From The Independent.*

My Life.

By NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVITCH ROMANOFF.

[CZAR OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.]

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(The Czar of Russia, like several other sovereigns and noted leaders, is a poet. The foregoing stanzas were secured for *Success* by special arrangement. The translator has made no effort to produce rimes, his aim being to make a literal reproduction that would preserve the exact original sense of the Russian verses.)

My happiness was born at night;
It has only flourished in darkness:
I have lost my joy in life,
And wander wearily in gloom.

My soul gropes sadly searching
In mental fog; it pines
And prays and suffers,
But find no peace on earth.

Portrait and Reality.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

If on the closèd curtain of my sight
My fancy paints thy portrait far away,
I see thee still the same, by night or day:
Crossing the crowded street, or moving bright
'Mid festal throngs, or reading by the light
Of shaded lamp some friendly poet's lay,
Or shepherding the children at their play,
The same sweet self, and my unchanged delight.

But seeing thee in truth, I recognize
In every dear familiar way some strange
Perfection, and behold in April guise

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—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

Self.

By Arlo Bates.

One newly dead, wafted on winds of space,
Felt clustering shapes he knew not and yet knew.
"Who are ye?" cried he, scanning face by face.
"Yourself!" they laughed. "We all have once been you!"

From Scribner's Magazine.

Hepaticas.

By Madison Cawein.

In the frail hepaticas—
That the early Springtide tossed,
Sapphire-like, along the ways
Of the woodlands that she crossed—
I behold, with other eyes,
Footprints of a dream that flies.

One who leads me: whom I seek:
In whose loveliness there is
All the glamour that the Greek
Knew as wind-borne Artemis.
I am mortal. Wo is me!
Her sweet immortality!

Spirit, must I always fare,
Following thy averted looks?
Now thy white arm, now thy hair,
Glimpsed among the trees and brooks?
Thou who hauntest, whispering,
All the slopes and vales of Spring.

Cease to lure! or grant to me
All thy beauty! tho it pain,
Slay with splendor utterly!
Flash revealment on my brain!
And one moment let me see
All thy immortality!

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

General Stoessel, the Fighter.—An influential merchant named Kratz, from Port Arthur, gives an excellent description of life in the town, says the London *Telegraph*. He declares that all hearts beat at the bidding of General Stoessel, and all realize that he is the one strong man who alone can save the situation. Socially, however, he is not liked.

General Stoessel is now getting slightly gray. His tall, bulky form, clad in a brilliant general's uniform, is seen daily in the streets, but when he is proceeding to the forts he is dressed in simple gray, and is frequently taken for a private soldier. He is described as the "Russian Lord Kitchener," a man of few words, but a strenuous worker. People say that General Stoessel never sleeps, for when all the city is in darkness a light burns in his headquarters.

His administrative work finished, General Stoessel prowls around the forts and makes his bed in some trench or rampart. Next day, with Madame Stoessel, a little figure clad in black, he proceeds around the hospital wards, speaking words of sympathy to the inmates. He insists that the officers shall perform their duties strictly, and the clubs have been closed. He takes a prominent place in the firing line, and when officers in charge of detached expeditions fail to return he leads their men himself successfully. His rule is, "What I order can be done."

The soldiers love him, but the officers resent the fact that owing to his recent promotion he is vested with the right of the award of decorations. After a recent assault the divisional commanders presented their recommendation, their aides-de-camp heading the lists. General Stoessel crossed out the aides, saying: "Aides can not be aides and in the firing line, too. They are good aides; perhaps, but it is not an opportunity for displaying valor. I can not accede to these awards." Friction resulted from this decision.

Of the 200 women who remain in Port Arthur nearly all are banded under the leadership of Mme. Stoessel as Sisters of Charity. They have pledged themselves not to leave, and are working heroically. The climate

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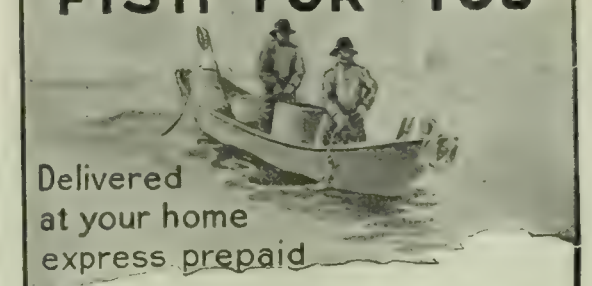

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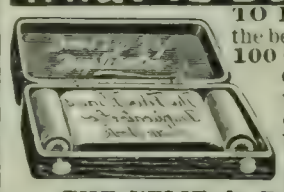

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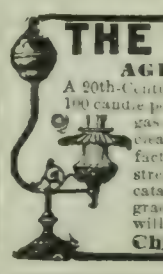

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General Stoessel, it is said, is of Swiss, as Todleben was of German, extraction.

Everybody Saw It.—Some years ago "Tom" Taggart, of the Democratic national committee, had occasion to write to an active political worker in a distant part of Indiana, giving him timely directions concerning the campaign then in progress, says *The Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Taggart's typewriter was absent, so he penned the letter in person, tho well aware that his chirography belongs to the Horace Greeley school. He wrote carefully on this occasion, however, it being a very important communication, and thought there would be no difficulty. A week later his correspondent was in Indianapolis, and called.

"Did you get my letter? Could you read it?" was Mr. Taggart's greeting.

"I got it all right," replied the man, "and didn't have any trouble with any of it except the postscript. That stuck me. Showed it to everybody in town—same result: they all read the letter, but fell down on the postscript."

The man drew the letter from his pocket, and handed it to Mr. Taggart, who gave it one quick glance.

"Great guns," gasped Tom; "the postscript says, 'Don't let anybody see this letter'!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Practical.—NELLIE: "Bobby, do you believe that the devil will get us if we're naughty?"

BOBBY: "No, o' course not! We'll get the devil if we're found out, that's all."—*Puck.*

Practised Under Difficulties.—"Don't try to make musicians out of all children indiscriminately and thus you will avoid such household conversations as one I overheard the other day," said Baron Kaneko of Japan, who has been spending the summer in the Maine woods.

"I was on a train and a father and his young son sat near me. The father said:

"'John, do you practise regularly on the piano while I am away at business?'

"'Yes, father,' replied the boy.

"'Every day?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'How long did you practise to-day?'

"'Three hours.'

"'And how long yesterday?'

"'Two hours and a half.'

"'Well, I'm glad to hear that you are so regular.'

"'Yes, father.'

"'And the next time you practise be sure to unlock the piano. Here is the key. I locked the instrument last week and I have been carrying the key in my pocket ever since.'"—Buffalo *Enquirer.*

It Stuttered.—A droll sort of fellow is a certain Reading business man, whose witticisms are heightened by his stuttering. During the first evening of the convention of the Republican Clubs of Pennsylvania, held

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recently in Reading, he was sought out by a visiting friend of long ago, and some hours together and numerous potations were essential to the renewal of their friendship. As, on reaching home, he stealthily ascended the stairs to his room, out of the darkness came his wife's voice:

"What time is it?"

"It is j-j-j-just 1 o'clock," he stammered.

Just then an old-fashioned clock nearby gave four laborious strokes.

"Do you hear that?" she asked sharply. "It is now 4 o'clock."

"But my d-d-dear," he rejoined pleasantly, "you mustn't mind that k-k-clock. It's like me."—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Hard on Jones.—The early morning sun came straggling into the suburban street and peering through the window-blinds of Lavender Villa.

It even violated the sanctuary of the best bedroom of that establishment, and there it discovered Jones, the head of the household, very silently and stealthily divesting himself of his garments.

Conscious that the situation required a little explanation, it promptly shone on the eyelids of the slumbering Mrs. Jones. She awoke.

She looked at her husband, glanced at the clock, and then she spoke.

"Gracious me, John," she exclaimed, "what on earth are you getting up at five o'clock in the morning for?"

"Beg pardon, m'dear?" replied Jones.

"Whatever are you getting up so early for?" she repeated. "Don't you see it is only five o'clock?"

"Oh! um! yes," answered J., grasping the situation, and hurriedly pulling on his trousers again; "fact is, m'dear, it's such a lovely morning that I thought I'd get up and weed the garden."

"Really!" cried his better half; "well, you are a good boy," and she lay watching him with a smile of approbation while he painfully crawled into the rest of his clothes.

The smile broadened into a positive grin when, five minutes later, she heard him at work outside, and then, with a wink at the clock, she gave a satisfied chuckle, murmured something about "teaching him a lesson," and lapsed once more into slumber.—*Tit-Bits*.

Merely For Identification.—HAT-CHECK MAN: "Here, here! What on earth are you doing—smashing in those hats?"

CLUB MEMBER: "I'm trying to find my own. It's an opera hat and shuts up. None of these seems to be mine."—Chicago *News*.

Why?—EDDIE: "Mamma, why do landlords object to renting flats to people with children?"

HIS MAMMA: "I don't know, Eddie. Tommy, stop that hollering; goodness, Bessie, don't make so much noise; and, Willie, if you don't stop breaking those front windows I'll tell papa on you."—N. Y. *Evening Mail*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 7.—General Nogi's forces make another general attack upon the fortifications of Port Arthur and succeed in driving an effective wedge into the Russian center. The opposing armies along the Shakhe River continue to strengthen their positions; sharp fighting occurs on the Russian right, when the Japanese vanguard captures three villages, but are driven back to their former lines.

November 8.—Riots due to mobilization are reported to have taken place in many parts of Russia.

November 9.—Lord Lansdowne, in a speech at London, makes a strong plea in favor of arbitration, which is regarded as a bid for intervention in the Far East. Advices from Tokyo say that the Japanese have silenced the main forts northeast of Port Arthur, and are now attacking west of the railroad to reduce the remaining northern tier of defenses.

November 10.—It is reported from Tokyo that General Stoessel has asked for a truce; St. Petersburg despatches say that if this is true it is only for the burial of the dead. London reports that Japan unofficially had made representations to Russia looking to peace, but Russia refused.

November 11.—General Nogi, commanding the Jap

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anese army besieging Port Arthur, receives authority from Tokyo to negotiate with General Stoessel for the surrender of the fortress.

November 12.—It is definitely stated from Paris that France would make no overtures to Russia in regard to bringing the war to an end. Four battle-ships, five cruisers, and transports belonging to the Baltic fleet arrive at Dakar, on the west coast of Africa. An Associated Press correspondent at Mukden declares that General Kuroki was struck with a piece of a shell at the battle of Liao-Yang and that he died on October 4.

November 13. There is no change in the positions of the armies in northern Manchuria.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 7.—The elections in Italy result in the return of all members of the Cabinet, and the defeat of the Socialists.

November 10. The French Premier presents in the House of Deputies a bill for the separation of church and state.

November 11.—The French Shore Treaty with England is ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 443 to 105.

November 12.—Prince Mirsky's reforms are bitterly opposed by the reactionary elements, and Russia is said to be facing a grave internal crisis.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

November 8.—Roosevelt and Fairbanks are elected by an overwhelming majority, carrying all the doubtful States and Missouri, and Nevada, with a total electoral vote of 335.

Joseph W. Folk is elected governor of Missouri, and Governor La Follette is reelected in Wisconsin.

President Roosevelt issues a formal statement that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

November 9.—Alton B. Parker issues a statement explaining the causes of his defeat and saying that he would never again run for office.

William J. Bryan gives his explanation of the Democratic defeat, and outlines issues for a reorganized party.

November 10.—The President promises to visit the St. Louis World's Fair on November 26.

November 11.—President Roosevelt announces that John Hay will remain Secretary of State throughout the next Administration.

The official count in Maryland continues, both sides claiming the State.

November 13.—Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for President, issues a statement discrediting Bryan as the candidate of the party in 1908; he declares his purpose to continue the fight of the Populist party independent of Mr. Bryan's reorganization plans.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 8.—Fall River, Mass., cotton manufacturers and operatives fail to come to any agreement and the conference is closed.

November 9.—The State Department receive advices that Great Britain and Mexico would favor arbitration treaties with the United States.

November 10. — The battle-ship *New Jersey* is launched at Quincy, Mass.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Cincinnati, reverses the decision of Judge Wing of the District Court at Cleveland, who held the Chinese Exclusion Act to be invalid.

November 11.—Secretary Taft outlines a plan to ask Congress for a reduction of duty on goods from the Philippines.

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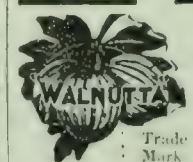

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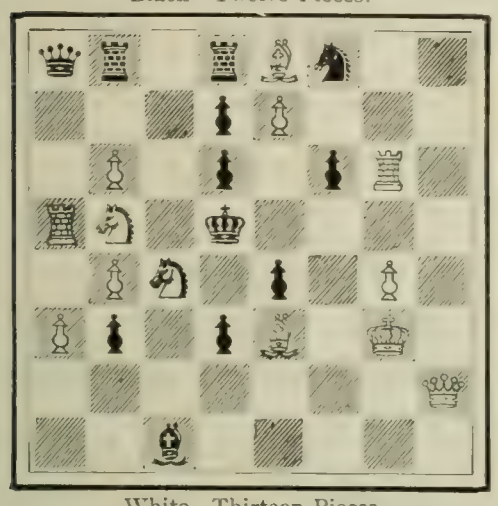

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q r 1 r B s 2; 3 p P 3; 1 P 1 p 1 p R 1; R S 1 k 4; 1 P S 1 p 1 P 1; P p 1 p B 1 K 1; 7 Q; 2 b 5.

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Problem 1,002.

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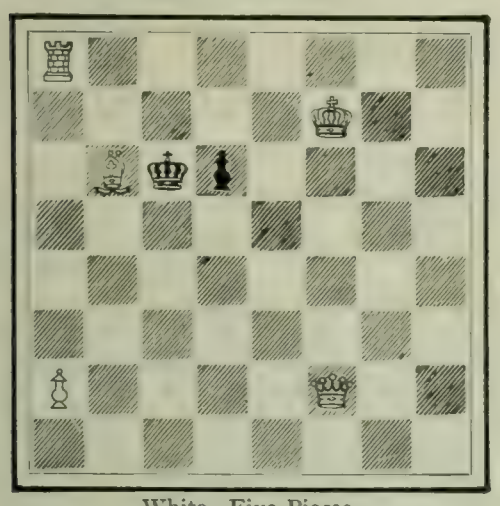

White—Five Pieces.

R 7; 5 K 2; 1 B k p 4; 8; 8; 8; P 4 Q 2; 8.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 995. Key-move: R—B 7.

No. 996.

1. Q—Q 2 / K x Kt	2. K—B 7 / B x P	3. Q x R P, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate

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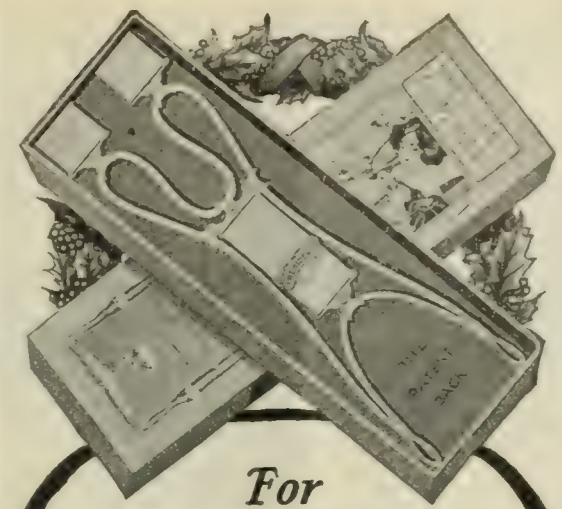

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1. ..... / B x P	2. Q—P 4 / P x Q	3. Kt x P, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—B 7, mate
1. ..... / R x P	2. Q—Q 8 ch / K x Kt	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate
	2. ..... / R—Q 5	3. Q x R, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 8 (Q)	2. Kt—B 4 ch / P x Kt	3. P—K 5, mate

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No. 986 (Three-mover).

Author's Key: R—Q 3.

Second solution: B—B 2.

Found by M. M., G. D., J. H. S., E. A. C., L. B., and "Arata."

In addition to those reported, H. T. B. got 987, 991, 993; R. G. E., 979-982, and 993, J. H. C., 993.

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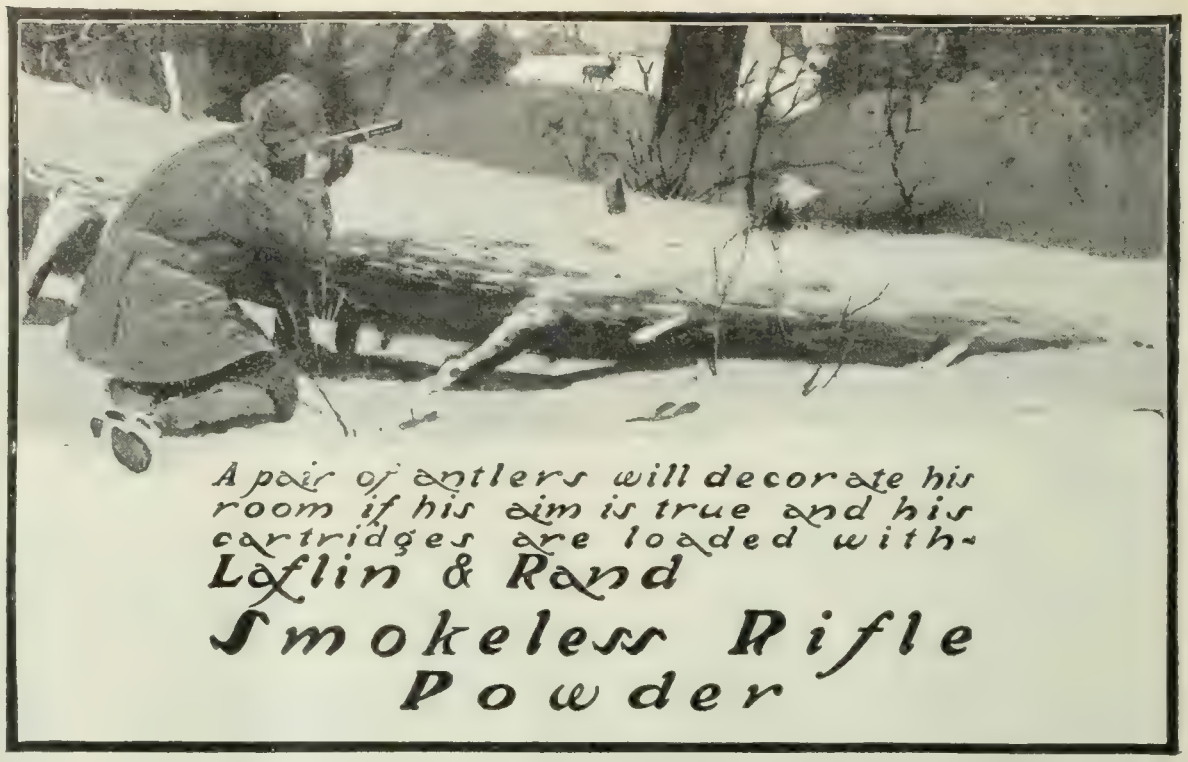

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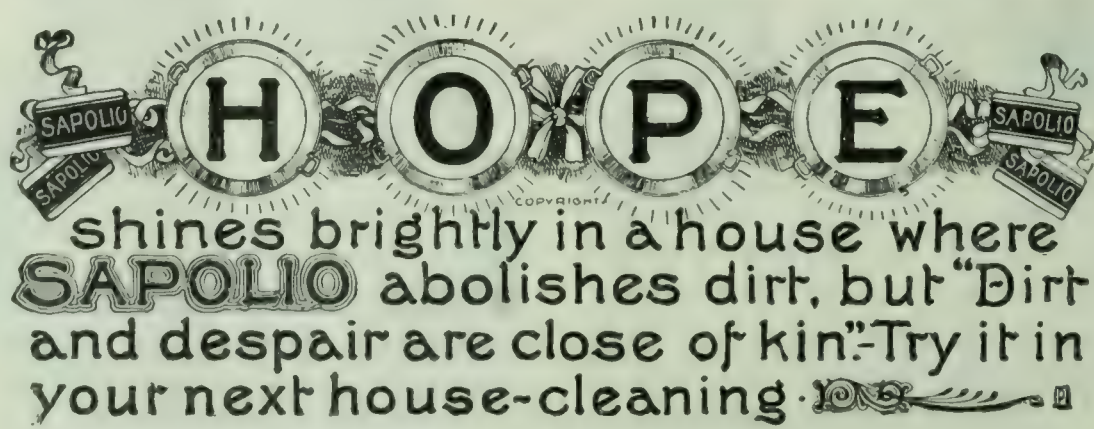

been made to establish magazines in America, devoted entirely to Chess. These publications had a comparatively brief life. The reasons for their demise we can not tell; but we do know that the Chess-players of America did not give them the patronage necessary for a permanent existence. There are many periodicals in Europe devoted entirely to Chess; and some of them have been doing their good work for a number of years. It would be a great surprise to the Chess-world to hear that *The British Chess Magazine* or the *Wiener Schachzeitung* had suspended publication. Is there any special reason that Chess-magazines do not receive the liberal patronage in America that they do in Europe? The fact that those in Europe are more ably edited than those that have appeared in America is not, in our opinion, the sole reason that European Chess-magazines receive a patronage sufficient for their existence; while the American magazines were not supported. If we are mistaken, then *Lasker's Chess-Magazine* will be a permanent publication, for as far as ability and experience are concerned, it is most ably edited. The Editor-in-chief is no less a person than Dr. Emanuel Lasker; and he has associated with him a number of the most distinguished Chess-specialists in America. Dr. Lasker says in his editorial, "that his extensive travels throughout the Chess-communities of Europe and America, and his consequent opportunities for observation and study of the peculiar characteristics of the people who play Chess, have taught him to know what kind of a Chess-publication they really would like to see established and maintained."

The first number of the magazine is full of good things. We notice especially the Game-Department, presenting a number of Masters' games, with very full notes by Lasker, Marshall, Barry and Alapin; the Problem-Department, conducted by that King of Problematists, S. Loyd; and a "Course of Instruction in Ye Ancient Game of Chess," by Dr. Lasker. This last is of great value to beginners in Chess. Dr. Lasker's instruction while simple is very comprehensive. We hope that this magazine will have the patronage it deserves, and that American Chess-players will appreciate the honor bestowed upon them by the publication in America of a Chess-magazine edited by the Champion of the World.

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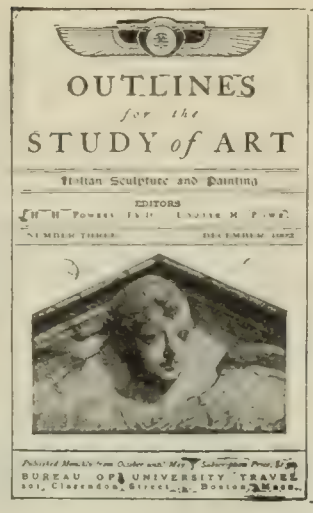

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 22 New York, November 26, 1904 Whole Number, 762

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
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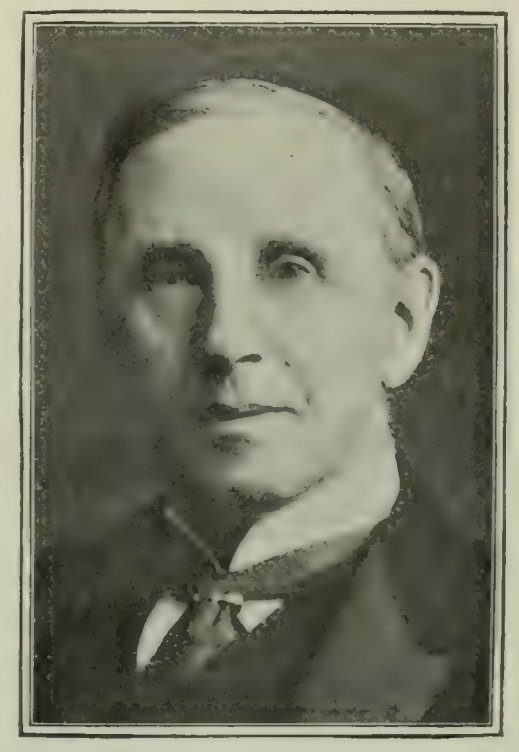
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TO "STAND PAT," OR NOT?

TWO years ago, a considerable demand for tariff revision was heard during the Congressional campaign; but the Republican majority "stood pat" and kept the schedules intact. This year the Republicans assumed a "stand-pat" attitude during the campaign, but as soon as it is over, they begin to talk revision. Indeed, more tariff talk is heard now than before election, and the Republican papers that discouraged all ideas of revision a few months ago, for fear of "frightening the business interests," are now so anxious for it that they can not wait for the regular session a year hence, but are calling for a special session next spring. Tariff laws enacted just before a Congressional or Presidential election have sometimes proved disastrous to the party in power, as in the case of the Republican tariff acts of 1883 and 1890, and it is argued, therefore, that if there is to be a revision, it should be made at once, so that the country will become adjusted to it before the next Congressional election, in 1906. The government expenses have been running behind the receipts for some time, the deficit for this year now being over 25,000,000, and a tariff revision to provide more revenue is considered desirable; but the main argument for revision is the plea that the changes in business conditions in the eight years since the Dingley act was passed have made it a misfit, burdening some industries too heavily and favoring others too much.

"The tariff must be revised," and "the sooner it is done the better," declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Representative Babcock (Rep.), of Wisconsin, has been talking revision to the Washington correspondents. *The Sun's* Washington man hears that there is "an organized and vigorous effort" afoot in the Middle West and Northwest for tariff modification, and the Washington representative of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) finds indications "that revision will be decided upon, and that it will be accomplished as speedily as possible." A call for a special tariff session next spring "would meet with hearty public approval," in the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.); and the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) thinks the party "will hardly care to come up to another election without having done anything to meet the general expectation that the inequalities of the present tariff will be corrected." The Washington *Star* (Rep.) has "little doubt" that revision will be the program; and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) and Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) seem to take a similar view of the situation. Why, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "the 'stand-pat' policy was not intended to last beyond the campaign." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), in an editorial that is being widely quoted, speaks favorably of revision thus:

"The Dingley act was passed nearly eight years ago. Since then a wonderful development in American manufactures and commerce has occurred. No wise and patriotic man can wish to arrest that development, but he must realize that in some respects the country has outgrown the law, and that in some other respects, as experience has demonstrated, the law was faulty from the beginning. The iron and steel schedules have certainly been outgrown and need revision. Some tinplate manufacturers concede that they do not need any longer the measure of protection which they receive. The leather duties, which were intended to protect cattle-raisers, seem by a miscalculation to have resulted in hampering the manufacture for export of heavy leather goods made from thick South American hides and in making those goods unnecessarily dear at home. Then more and more the people realize the short-sightedness and folly of taxes on books and art. The supposed beneficiaries of these taxes almost unanimously demand their repeal. Our duty to the Philippines and our self-interest also prompt the opening of our doors to their trade. Their prosperity is the solution of our insular problem.



JOHN MORLEY.

Speaking of our tariff at the New York Chamber of Commerce dinner, he said: "I have seen nothing, no evidence, during this run through some of the centers of your country, to make me believe that you would not have been just as great, just as mighty—I mean in industrial competition—just as prosperous, just as strong as you are to-day, if you had taken that worn-out shibboleth, as I am told, 'No tariff excepting for purposes of revenue.'"

"We are by no means satisfied that in general the Dingley tariff is so far outgrown as to make wholesale revision, with its risks of disturbed confidence, wise, but certainly in a few particulars like those mentioned there is need of readjustment, and the quicker it comes with the least political debate the better."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) argues for "letting off steam gradually." It says:

"The function of the Republican party during the next four years will be to ease the social pressure of radicalism by letting off the steam gradually.

"If the safety-valve is held down too tight, some day a big outburst will blow Bryan, Hearst, Watson, Debs, etc., into office.

"The way to avoid this is to do something about the tariff and to do something about the trusts.

"Another reason for doing something about the tariff and for

UNCLE SAM—"I want to hear *these* wheels go round."
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

doing something about the trusts is that it is right that something should be done.

"Men like Bryan, Hearst, Watson, and Debs are not the men to do it. . . . . .

"Roosevelt and his advisers are practical. They have a faculty for government. They have technical skill in legislation and administration. They are men of affairs. They are efficient.

"It is better for the country that they should do something about the tariff than that Bryan should do it. It is better for the country that they should do something about the trusts than that Hearst should do it.

"Something must be done.

"Massachusetts has carried an election for reciprocity. Parker was ruined by his connection with the trusts. There is a feeling all over the country that the rigor of the tariff must be mitigated and that the control of the federal government over the trusts must be enlarged.

"This feeling coexists with an equally strong feeling that the principle of protection must not be abandoned and that there must be no horse, foot, and dragoons attack on capital.

"In other words, the country wants conservative progress. It does not want the political drug-store which Bryan offers it. It wants just one or two things, and it wants those things properly done.

"Roosevelt is the man to do them in a statesmanlike way. If he can get Congress to assist him he will let off enough steam to leave the country with plenty of power in the boiler and not too much."

Considerable opposition, however, is appearing. Strong protectionist papers like the New York *Press* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) and *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.), the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) do not warm up to the revision idea with any enthusiasm, and the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) is not willing to admit "that revision is either necessary or desirable."

It is widely recognized that the strongest obstacle to revision is the Senate, and there has been no indication as yet that any considerable number of Republican Senators favor revision. "If the recent election meant anything," says Senator Aldrich, a Republican leader, "it meant a victory for the 'stand-pat' idea." And Senator Cullom (Rep.) says:

"I do not believe that Congress ought to take up the matter at present and endanger the established prosperity of the country. The vote of the people, registered a few days ago, was, to my mind, a very pronounced declaration that the business interests are pretty well satisfied with conditions as they are. If there are to be any changes in the schedules I do not believe that Congress ought to jump into the matter slap-bang and create widespread nervousness throughout the country. I would be in favor of the creation of a government board of scientific men, experts on business conditions, who would take up the matter carefully and judicially, and if any defects were found in the schedules recommend the needed remedy to the finance committee of the Senate. I think that all question of politics or partizanship ought to be left out when the tariff is approached, and, while I would not go so far as to say the board I have in mind ought to be a bipartizan tribunal, I believe that its deliberations ought to be conducted with only the best interests of the business of the country in view. I do not believe that the treasury of the United States is in proper condition for anything like a sweeping cut in the tariff. There may be a few items that are not weighted properly under the tariff law. For instance, there is a good deal of discussion over the matter of steel rails. The tariff on this product may not be right, but I do not consider myself a proper judge to declare it wrong. Let the subject be taken up by experts, and let them devote plenty of time to a study of the matter before we make any radical changes."

DANGER! BE CAREFUL HOW YOU USE IT!
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE shortest way will be for Mr. Bryan to reorganize the Republican party, if he wants to reach the bulk of the Democrats.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

IT seems a little cruel to start a Knox boom for President in 1908 and thus keep the trusts in a state of terror for the next four years.—*The Washington Post.*

"WE WISH ROOSEVELT HAD BLACKMAILED US!"
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

SNAP-SHOTS OF POLITICAL SUFFERERS.

THE "SOLID SOUTH" AS A NEW PARTY.

A SECESSION of the Southern States from the Democratic party, to form an independent political force that would give its electoral votes to the candidate "least inimical to the interests of the people of the South," is proposed by certain Southern Democrats in Washington, and is the subject of much interesting comment in the Southern press. No program for that portion of

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

the Democracy that would be left after this loss of all the States which cast majorities for Parker is vouchsafed. A Southern member of Congress is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald* (Dem.) as saying:

"In my opinion the only hope for the South is independent political action—a cutting loose from the mugwumpery and cowardice of the Northern Democracy. The comparison is odious, but the negro vote in nine cases out of ten controls the doubtful States and the presidency. There is no reason why the South, with something like 160 votes, should not hold the balance of power and go independently into the electoral college and cast its vote for that candidate least inimical to the interests of the people of the South. This will mean that the Northern Democracy is left free to evade and truckle as much as it pleases. Independently of Southern sentiment it can go ahead and do what it thinks best to defeat the Republican party.

"If from our standpoint it nominates a candidate in whom the South has confidence, our electoral vote will be cast for him. The same is true of the Republican candidate or any other candidate. Should we be unable to get something which approaches our ideals, we will cast our vote for a Southern Democrat. We had better lose with him than lose with a candidate and platform only partially in sympathy with us. It seems to me that the time has been reached for some such course as above outlined. Flying in the face of decisions of the Supreme Court upholding the suffrage features of our state constitutions, the Republican party comes out for a reduction of our congressional representation because we have excluded not negroes, but illiterates from exercising the rights of franchise.

"Whatever is left of the South should be for the South. The effect ought to be a good one on both the Republican and Northern Democratic parties."

The Southern papers seem to be about equally divided in their opinion on this program. The Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* (Dem.) does not appear to be in favor of it, to judge from the following editorial comment:

"It is the silliest scheme of a day of silly suggestions, born in a moment of deep depression that has temporarily unhinged the thinking apparatus of the 'Southern Congressman' who thinks of offering the resolution for secession. The conference will not materialize. The South is not sectional in its politics and protests against the attempt to place it in that light. The 'Southern Congressman' ought to put ice on his head and let it soak."

The scheme is "absurd and futile," thinks the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), for "an exclusive Southern Democratic party, as a national affair, would be a ridiculous concern." "If there is to be any Democratic influence exerted hereafter in the conduct of the national Government," it adds "it must be by a national and not a sectional Democracy," and "in order to have such a national party, its principles and policy must be national and not sectional." The Nashville *Banner* (Dem.) believes that such a scheme "would tend to keep alive a sectional spirit that is not wholesome for either the South or the nation at large," and it proceeds:

"It would not be a good policy for the South to cultivate abnormal political conditions, and there is no doubt that Southern interests would be better served by a disappearance of Southern solidity, if the danger of recrudescence of negro rule, such as was experienced in the reconstruction era, could be avoided.

"In short, it is the true policy of the South to seek to make itself a less, and not a more distinct, political factor in national affairs. The successful Republican party would be wise to recognize the fact that the existing suffrage arrangements in the various Southern States, that debar illiterate and irresponsible negroes from the polls, tend to obliterate the one-sided feature of Southern politics by giving white men freedom to vote their true sentiments unhampered by the fear of black domination. To press the Crumpacker idea would be to do away with this probable effect of the new constitutions in Southern States if they are left unmolested.

"If there had never been any fifteenth amendment, with the resulting horrors of reconstruction, there would never have been any solid South, and the solid South is most likely to dissolve when

GEOGRAPHICAL ELECTION RETURNS; OR, THE G. O. P. ELEPHANT CRUSHES THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY.
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

there cease to be attempts on the part of the Republican party to force negro rule."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.), however, favors the idea heartily, and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) agrees that "the time appears to have come for the Southern Democracy to assert itself." *The Journal* continues:

"Since it has always furnished the votes, it may as well have the most voice in saying for whom it shall cast them. It may as well emancipate itself absolutely from the dictation of the Democrats in other sections who ask for its vote, giving promises which are

not redeemed. Let the South stand by herself politically, since she is the only section which is really Democratic. Why should we not in all seriousness nominate some Southerner for President?"

And the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.) says similarly:

"To-day the Democratic party lives only in the South; why should the South take up her precious burden and wander into strange lands? Why should she wait for the East or the West to join with Watson, that she may follow? Let her take up her own banner, and when the conscience of the nation revives it must come to her for support. She has kept the old faith that made this nation the terror of the strong, the hope of the weak, and the moral force of civilization; why should she send this deposit of her past into strange temples for safekeeping?

"Have we statesmen among us? Let them get together. As a bond of union the old Tilden platform is ours; stand upon it and proclaim it. It is not necessary to add one jot or one tittle to its planks. A President and a majority in Congress elected on that platform need but apply its principles to prevailing conditions. The people have already voted for it and will do so again when they are wise; until then the South can well afford to wait under her own vine and fig tree for the coming of her hour."

The Savannah *Press* (Dem.) regards the "Solid South" as America's saving salt. In commenting on the South's relation to the proposed new Bryan-Watson-Hearst party, it exclaims:

"Men point derisively to the 151 votes given the Democratic candidate by the Solid South. Thank God they are there, and we believe they are there to stay. The South is the conservative, the sturdy, and the American section of this country. It is not lured away from high standards by the bawbles of militarism or public bounty. It is a safeguard which stands between this country and bankruptcy, disrupture, miscegenation, and ruin. It is a sheet anchor which protects the race from obliteration and the country from becoming a mongrel nation like the republics of Central America. We hear of men like Watson and Hearst and Bryan meeting in New York and talking about a new party. Bosh! When the Russians at Port Arthur, crouching under the withering fire of the Japanese, gathered around their brave leader, they flung back the offer of their assailants that their soldiers should desert and seek peace in the camp of the conqueror. A new party for what? Are we to go in for the spoils of office, for the drippings of corruption, or for a taste of tyranny at the seats of the mighty? Such an example as the Solid South was never known in history. This republic may disappear; civil government may become a byword; popular liberty may be lost in a central power or tainted with a remorseless greed. But the men who voted for Parker yesterday, and the States which will assemble in December and cast their electoral vote for liberty as they see it, are the worthy successors of the men who fought at Sunbury and King's Mountain, and who stood with embattled farmers of New England.

"*The Press* can have some sympathy for the Northern man who votes a Republican ticket and who has always voted it. He was born to those convictions and is joined to his idols. But a Southern man who goes over under the pressure of heavy majorities and crushing defeat and deserts his own people in order to become the leader of a new party or a henchman of the old is a candidate for contempt and obloquy. Oh, the pity of it, that there are such men in the South to-day!

"A new party, forsooth; good Lord, deliver us!"

MEANING OF THE BIG SOCIALIST VOTE.

BEFORE election, Watson was the "third-party" candidate who fixed public attention; after election, it is Debs. Watson appears with about 100,000 votes; Swallow with 250,000; Debs with 600,000. Four years ago the Socialist candidate polled 97,000 votes; this year Illinois alone gave him 100,000, Wisconsin gave him 48,000, New York 40,000, Pennsylvania 30,000, Ohio 35,000, Texas 50,000, and Oregon 22,000. In Milwaukee, Debs ran ahead of Parker, as he did also in Lorain County, Ohio, a region "long a type of Western Reserve conservatism," as the Cleveland *Leader* puts it. "Louisiana and Mississippi," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "in which the name 'Socialist' was scarcely heard before, have found the nucleus of an organization formed here." Chicago gave him a vote of 40,000. "A greater number of citizens have voted for him," says the New York *Sun*, "than have voted for the candidate of any third party since the Civil War, excepting only James B. Weaver, who, as a Populist, in 1892, received 1,041,021 popular votes and 22 electoral votes." Two Socialists will sit in the Illinois legislature and six in the Wisconsin legislature. Massachusetts, however, which has had a number of Socialist mayors and legislators in previous years, now has none, and shows a shrinkage, instead of a growth, in its Socialist vote.

Candidate Debs, in commenting on these figures, quotes Senator Hanna's prediction that "the next great political struggle in the United States will be between the Republicans and the Socialists," and says:

"The beginning of the end has been passed. The transition will be swift. Industrial depression is almost upon us. Socialism grows amazingly. Within four years it is possible the Socialists may sweep the country. Women are taking an active part in the

"WHO HEAVED THAT BRICK?"
—Walker in *The Appeal to Reason* (Socialist), Girard, Kan.

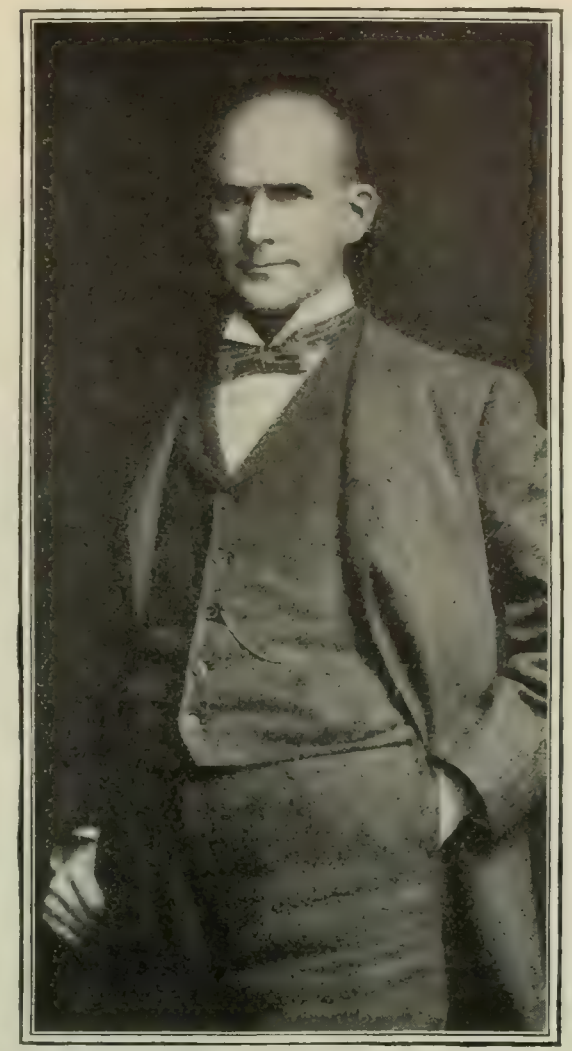
DON'T LET HIGH LIVING BLIND YOU TO THE FACT THAT LAMB SOMETIMES BECOMES

RAM!
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS."

propaganda. They are in revolt against the system which condemns them. Industrial cooperation must be the basis of the coming republic."

Some papers, like the Chicago *Evening Post* and the Indianapolis *News*, think the growth of the Debs vote merely shows that thousands of disgruntled Democrats voted the Socialist ticket as a rebuke to their own party; but more take it seriously. The Socialist party "can no longer be treated as a political fad," thinks the Washington *Post;* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says similarly: "Those who think the movement merely a spasmodic political outbreak are likely to find themselves mistaken. If the Socialist party shows such gains and so large a vote during a period of comparative prosperity, what would it have done had the election occurred in the midst of a panic and industrial depression? Can there be any doubt that they would have polled the one million votes they hoped for?" A connection between the growth of the trusts and the growth of Socialism is seen by the Kansas City *Star*, which remarks:



EUGENE V. DEBS,
The Socialist candidate for President, who polled 600,000 votes.

"The issue of *The Star* which announced the probable increase of the Debs vote in four years from 97,000 to 600,000 printed also an account of the reported attempt of the Standard Oil interests to unite all the principal railroads of the United States into one gigantic system.

"It was a striking coincidence that brought these two news items side by side. One is a significant commentary on the other. The Debs platform is the inevitable response to the growth of Rockefellerism. The development of vast monopolies free from any control by the people is what Socialism feeds on. If the present tendencies continue to act for four years longer, and Congress proves impotent to deal with them, there is no reason why the Debs vote should not increase sixfold again by 1908. Mr. Bryan's plans for a radical reorganization of the Democratic party, the sudden swing toward Socialism—what are these save the announcements of the popular disapproval of the present capitalistic trend?

"The country's chief reliance at this juncture is in the wise leadership of President Roosevelt, who is known to favor legislation for control of the great monopolies that are resulting from industrial evolution. If he can secure from Congress efficient laws for safeguarding public interests, the radical movements may be checked; otherwise they are likely to be accelerated. For it is coming to be widely believed that the only alternative to government supervision of the trusts is national ownership."

The Detroit *News* observes corroboratively:

"That this growth will continue as long as the older parties continue their criminal partnerships with aggregated wealth, particularly in its enjoyment of oppressive and unjust privileges in the matter of public service monopolies, is not for a moment to be doubted. Experience and observation attest that, in this country at least, nothing makes Socialists faster than that corrupt subserviency to private interests on the part of public officials that finds its most general, most conspicuous, and most exasperating manifestation in the unwillingness of councils, legislatures, and congresses to adopt effective measures to protect the people from obvious extortion in the matter of service rates of public utilities, from transcontinental railroads to village gas companies. It is no secret from the people that the pretended government regulation of these matters is in almost every instance a criminal farce, and the indifference with which the elder parties regard the growing popular protest against the perpetuation of such conditions is driving thousands of earnest men into radical organizations and movements of various sorts, but more especially into that which supported Debs this year."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* is disgusted at Debs's 40,000 vote in that city. It says:

"That over 40,000 votes should have been cast in this city to make such a person as Eugene V. Debs the President of the United States is about the worst kind of advertising that Chicago could receive.

"These 40,000 votes are deplorable not so much because Debs is a Socialist as because of the kind of socialism for which Debs stands, as shown upon the occasion when he acquired, for the moment, the power to work his will, to a considerable extent, in this community.

"All who remember the summer of 1894 know the kind of socialism for which Debs then stood. They know it was not the socialism that seeks by legitimate methods to induce men to change their opinions as to the relations which they should hold to one another and to the State, and so bring them freely to consent to an industrial and social reorganization that would destroy peaceably the foundations of the existing order of things.

"They know that the socialism that Debs stood for was the socialism which seeks for victory by appeals of malice and envy and class discrimination based on the accidents of life instead of its facts, and which relies for success upon the social hate thus inspired. They know it was the socialism which regards force and terror as legitimate arguments—the socialism that borrows much of its method from anarchy—the socialism of fire and the sword.

"The socialism that Debs then stood for had to be put down with the strong hand. It discredited Debs with his own followers, who found that in practise it was failure to them.

"Judged by his public utterances, Debs still stands for that kind of socialism. Yet in the city where his evil record was made—where the evil he did to his own followers is best known—he receives ten years later over 40,000 votes for the greatest and most responsible office in this or any other nation!"

PHILIPPINE DUTIES AND OUR DUTY.

NO newspaper objections are heard to Secretary Taft's proposition to reduce the duties upon goods entering the United States from the Philippines from the present rate, which is seventy-five per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates, to twenty-five per cent. of those rates, the reduction to apply to sugar and tobacco, while all other Philippine products are to be placed on the free list. Mr. Taft is said to favor entirely free trade between the islands and the United States, such as has been established with Porto Rico, and several papers favor the plan. It will be recalled that a bill reducing the duties on all imports from the Philippines to twenty-five per cent. of the Dingley rates was passed by the House at the last session and amended in the Senate so as to reduce the sugar and tobacco duties fifty per cent. and remove all others. The bill, however, was not passed.

"As has been pointed out," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "the experience of Hawaii and Porto Rico furnishes the strongest practical argument for the removal of all restrictions on Philippine trade with the United States. Such action would give the Filipinos fresh proof of American justice and good-will." The New York *Journal of Commerce* thus discusses what it calls our "shameful treatment of Philippine trade":

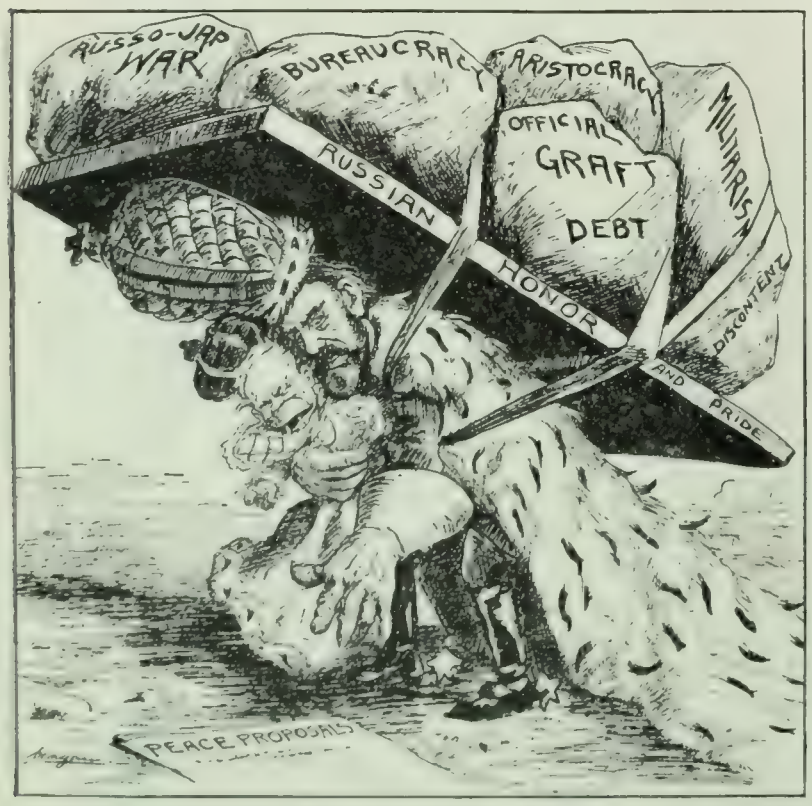
"The most preposterous thing in our treatment of the Philippine Islands since we took possession of them is the maintenance of any tariff at all intended to be protective of American industries. The

idea of protecting any industry of this great country, with its resources, its capital, its energy and highly developed system of production and trade, against the poor Filipinos and their primitive methods, ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the most hardened champion of the home market. The mainstay of the Philippines for developing a profitable trade, apart from their peculiar product known as Manila hemp, lies in their capacity for growing sugar and tobacco; and it is this against which protection is demanded, to the shame and disgrace of American sugar- and tobacco-growers. They are ready to keep down the development of the struggling dependency on the other side of the globe lest they should be unable to withstand its power of competition.

"Thus far Congress has permitted itself to be 'held up' by these timid and selfish interests from doing a simple act of justice to a possession that has been rendered dependent upon our Government: but, in addition to that, at the demand of another selfish interest, it has done an act of positive injustice by providing for an increase in the cost of getting Philippine products to this country and sending products from this country to the Philippines after July 1, 1906. The cost of transportation over the long distance between the islands and the United States is burden enough upon the trade for any reasonable protection to 'competitive industries' in the United States, but by confining this transportation to American vessels and enabling them to charge what they will for the service, it is proposed to increase this burden. Even if the duties should be reduced or removed altogether, the effect would be neutralized in part, if not altogether, by depriving trade with the islands of the advantage of competition in transportation. To give a few concerns a chance to make a little money out of them, their trade would be sacrificed and their efforts to develop industry would be weighed down. Shutting Philippine products out of our market by taxing their entrance into it and burdening them with extra cost of conveyance is about as barbarous a way of treating a dependent people as ingenious malevolence could devise."

TRYING TO REFORM RUSSIA.

WHEN von Plehve was sent to his reward by a dynamite bomb, four months ago, our newspapers made pitying remarks upon the assassin's foolishness in supposing that popular liberty would be helped by such a deed. The assassination "will result only in further reaction," predicted one paper; and another declared that "the greatest sufferers from this crime will be the friends of liberty in Russia." Von Plehve was succeeded by Mirsky, however, and, ever since, one popular concession has followed another until many of our papers have come completely around to the view that von Plehve's taking off "was justified," as the Brooklyn *Eagle* believes, "not only by his actions, but, as events now prove, by the results." "It really seems as if a new era for the Russian people dawned when the reactionary Minister of the Interior, von Plehve, was assassinated," says the Hartford *Times*; and the New York *Times* agrees that the assassination "at least and furnished the occasion for beginning what promises to be a real great reform in the internal administration of the Russian Empire."



OUT OF REACH.

CZAR.—"If I could only get it without stooping too low; but I'm afraid that with this dead load I might never get up again."

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, sketching the progress of liberalism under the new Minister of the Interior, is exciting no little newspaper remark. Finland, whose governor, Bobrikoff, was also assassinated last summer, is enjoying greater liberty, prominent Finnish exiles are returning home, the Finnish national Diet will meet next month, the oppressive police activity throughout the empire is relaxed, banishment by administrative order is abolished, political prisoners are returning from Siberia, the Jews are receiving assurances of the dawning of a brighter day, trials are thrown open to the public, student outbreaks are treated with persuasion instead of Cossack charges, and the press censorship has been relaxed to such a degree as to make the Russian public "rub its eyes in amazement." Prince Ouktomsky, editor of the *Viedomosti*, is quoted as saying that never within his memory have the Russian

HE BEARS THE BURDEN.

—Bushnell in the Atlanta *Journal*.

newspapers had such liberties. Demands for the end of the war and the convocation of a national assembly are allowed to appear in print. A conference of the presidents of the zemstvos, or provincial assemblies, met on the 19th and adopted resolutions favoring a more liberal and popular administration of the government, and the mere fact of such a conference is being made a bone of bitter contention between Mirsky and the reactionary ring at court. To quote from the despatch:

"Russia is facing a great internal crisis, which, in the minds of intelligent Russians, overshadows in importance all questions relating to the war and foreign politics. A new, broad, and liberal movement seems not only under way, but gaining momentum daily; and the best feature of it is that it is entirely divorced from any radical revolutionary propaganda. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Minister of the Interior, has given impetus to the movement, but has done so against the most powerful influences, and behind the scenes a bitter struggle is going on for imperial support. . . . . .

"All the reactionary elements, including the solid bureaucracy, have used all the weapons at hand to undermine him. M. Pobiedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, has warned the Emperor that, if rumors attributed to court circles are credible, autocracy and orthodoxy will both be in danger if the present movement is

not stopped promptly. A week ago it was actually believed that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky had been overthrown, but subsequent developments proved the contrary. Nevertheless, his enemies persistently keep reports afloat that the health of the Minister of

GEN. PRINCE PETER DMITRI SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY.
The Czar's new Minister of the Interior, whose popular reforms are astonishing Russia.

the Interior is bad, and that the nature of the campaign which he is fighting is enough to shatter the health of a strong man.

"In the character of the elements which have rallied to his support, however, lies Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's strength. They include neither radicals nor revolutionaries, but the great mass of conservative, liberal-minded, loyal Russians, who believe that the salvation and progress of the empire lie in larger liberties, but who have not a particle of sympathy with violence or revolution. It is fortunate that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky has not attracted the support of the radicals, for that would place a powerful weapon in the hands of his adversaries."

The conference of zemstvo presidents was planned at first to meet publicly, but the opposition of the reactionaries at court secured the revocation of the order and the meeting was held privately. The Philadelphia *Press* remarks that this meeting "may well mark an epoch in Russian history." After considerable discussion the delegates adopted a memorandum for presentation to the Czar, deprecating "the abnormal system of government prevailing among us," "the complete estrangement of Government and people," and the "administrative arbitrariness and personal caprice" which "deprives the nation of the necessary assurances that the rights of each and all will be protected, and undermines confidence in the Government." The delegates ask for "freedom of conscience and speech and of the press, and also freedom of meeting and of association," declare for "national representation in the form of a specially elective body to participate in legislation," and express their ideas about the peasant class thus:

"A considerable majority of the population of Russia belonging to the peasant class, it is necessary, first of all, to place the latter in a position favorable for the development of self-reliance and energy, and this is attainable only by a radical alteration of the present inequitable and humiliating condition of the peasants. For this purpose it is necessary (*a*) to equalize the civil and political rights of the peasants with those of the other classes; (*b*) to release rural self-government from administrative tutelage; (*c*) to safeguard the peasants by proper courts of justice."

This meeting, we are told, has "created a tremendous stir" in the Russian capital, and "what the result will be is a matter of speculation, but the men who have taken part in this meeting are in most cases the most influential and able men in their provinces, and are resolved to press the movement everywhere with the greatest vigor."

The New York *Sun* takes this hopeful view:

"The fact that delegates from the provincial zemstvos should have been suffered to meet in the capital for the purpose above described; that they should, indeed, have been guaranteed from police interference constitutes the most auspicious event that has taken place for two decades in Russia's internal politics. It indicates that for the moment the friends of representative institutions have the upper hand. How long they will keep it is another question. The upholders of autocracy and bureaucracy, the myrmidons of the existing Grand Ducal cabal, are every bit as desperate and formidable as were the implacable reactionists who killed in embryo the constitution devised and signed by this Czar's grandfather."

The Brooklyn *Citizen*, however, has little faith that any permanent reform will come of all this. It remarks:

"Upon the whole, it is premature to credit the Czar and his counselors with any change of heart. The same spectacle of liberalism was presented over twenty years ago, when the war with Turkey was going on, to be followed, after the restoration of peace, by the readoption of a policy of repression more extreme than any that had been seen in the nineteenth century. Never in the history of Russia were the prisons of the empire so thoroughly glutted with the best men in Russia as after the Czar found himself relieved from the fears which had been excited in his mind by the series of defeats sustained by his arms around Plevna. In the light of this experience, we should expect the liberals of the empire to be very much on their guard against another betrayal if they lend themselves to the assistance of the autocracy now in distress.

"What is plain is that it becomes the liberals of the world at large to decline to change their attitude merely because it suits the authorities at St. Petersburg to pretend that they have suddenly become enamored of the influences that make for social, political, and intellectual progress."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is safe to bet that Debs will get more votes than Parker next time.—*The Chicago News.*

FROM the election results it does look like the South has at last succeeded in getting out of the Union.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE first day's regular receipts of the New York subway were given to the New York City hospitals—a sort of advance payment, as it were.—*The Boston Globe.*

AT least one thing would seem to be settled—there are not enough Democrats left in this country to be more than one kind any more.—*The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

AN Esopus despatch says that Judge Parker has resumed his fall plowing. The judge seems to be a stronger hand at plowing than at harvesting.—*The Washington Post.*

A SIGN in a Wabash Avenue phonograph-shop says: "Old Records Exchanged." There is a great opportunity for some of our broken-down statesmen. —*The Chicago News.*

WE must apologize to the poet-laureate for having, by mistake, referred in these notes to his recent poem on the war as being a long one. It seemed long when we were reading it.—*Punch.*

AS Colorado was the only State in which election judges were assaulted and killed Tuesday, there must be some mistake about the ameliorating influence of women's presence at the polls.—*The Kansas City Star.*

PENNSYLVANIA'S PECULIAR POLITICS.—If Pennsylvania keeps up her present gait, it is only a question of time when the Republican majority will exceed the State's total population.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

AFTER three days of unbounded joy over the new subway, New York is beginning to find fault with it. A New Yorker wouldn't be satisfied with heaven—but perhaps, after all, that won't make much difference.—*The Boston Globe.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE SOCIAL TREND OF RECENT IMAGINATIVE LITERATURE.

THAT France is the source of the social impulse in modern literature—that, in fact, there is no "real social literature" outside of France—is the contention of M. Émile Besse, a writer in the *Grande Revue* (Paris). He says:

"By a social literature is meant a literature which seeks to throw light on the spirit of the masses, which studies the people whom it professes to take as guide. Sometimes it almost becomes a socialistic literature. Produced for the people, and with the assistance of the people who serve for its chief subject-matter, it is essentially the representative of democracy. In a republic like our own [France], where political power tends more and more to become the possession of the people, it is the natural product of its epoch, founded as it is upon a new but somewhat uncertain science—sociology. It preaches justice and individual right, for it has laid down as its first principle an idea of justice and of right, exalted indeed, but sometimes at variance with the truth."

Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" is probably the leading exemplification of this critic's theory. Balzac is cited as an author who "inaugurated, with the vast frescos of his 'Comédie Humaine,' the romance of the collective life," and who "made the individual exhibit his character rather through his environment than through himself." Zola, on the other hand, applied the system and methods of Balzac to the study of certain people, instead of to the general world, and left to Paul Bourget the task of developing "the romance of analysis" shadowed in Balzac's novels. To quote again:

"Bourget has introduced the human will into the action, and while the characters of Zola are beasts of instinct, slaves to their cravings and appetites, for whom will has no existence, Bourget analyzes at length the doubts, the hesitations, the desires and wrestlings of a human soul; he depicts the anatomy of an action and the history of a human will. He is, therefore, and this will be more and more allowed in the future, the author who has done most to promote the transition from the romance of observation to the romance of philosophic and social study."

Social literature has grown up not only in France but also in Russia, Norway, Germany, England, and even in America. As is natural, such literature reflects the spirit of the nation from which it springs. Sometimes it is mystic, sometimes revolutionary, sometimes rationalistic. Russia has made important contributions to social literature, through the novels of Dostoyevsky, Turgéneff, and Tolstoy. The mysticism which distinguishes the Russian novelists prevails to some extent among Norwegian dramatic writers, but is tinged with a spirit of bitterness, rather than of resignation. This is illustrated in Ibsen's "Wild Duck" and "Hedda Gabler." There is less of this bitterness in Björnson. In Germany, social literature owes much to the influence of Zola, and has found its most notable exponent in Gerhard Hauptmann. M. Besse continues:

"Social literature scarcely exists in England, a country which is happy in the absorption of its energies by trade. The Bible plays too great a part in English life to render the literature of the land destitute of some social tendency; but this tendency reveals itself on the side of morality and by an analysis of conscience. In this light it is interesting to study the works of George Eliot, 'The Mill on the Floss,' 'Silas Marner,' 'Adam Bede.' To those of us who are not in the habit of regarding every question from a moral standpoint, this literature appears somewhat dreary; but it is still to be considered the most natural and the most profound expression of national character. . . . . .

"America will some day possess a literature of its own; at present it depends upon England for its social literature. . . . But the American is much more emancipated than the Englishman and regards his religion from a purely practical point of view. When he is in perplexity, he will not seek for a solution of his difficulty by taking a verse from the Old Testament opened at random. Nevertheless, he pays particular attention to the morality of life, far more than is done by the Frenchman or the German. This explains the talent of authors like Mrs. Beecher Stowe and the success of books like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' All Anglo-Saxon literature must have a purpose and tend toward the education of the people."

What is the end of this literature? asks the writer, in conclusion: is it a mistake, and will it lead us in perilous paths? To these questions he answers: "The future will decide. In any case, its influence is counterbalanced by that of the disciples of De Tocqueville and of Taine, and if it be true that there is danger in it, France, nevertheless, possesses sufficient vitality to escape the ruin which certain people seem to think this social literature threatens to her."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANCIENT AND MODERN IDEALS OF SCULPTURE.

IN his newly published book, "The Appreciation of Sculpture," Mr. Russell Sturgis takes as the starting-point of his argument "that sculpture which is the most generally recognized as without fault, humanly speaking, and even without serious shortcoming." All works of art, he remarks, lack *something* of perfection, but "the sculpture of the Greeks in the works of greatest importance, as produced between the expulsion of the Persians from Greece in 479 B.C. to the death of Praxiteles, which we may put at 350 B.C., has been accepted as more nearly faultless than any other class of works of fine art." Mr. Sturgis says further on this subject:

"And yet at this very moment of our inquiry the difficulty of forming positive and final opinions, and the necessity of holding our judgment plastic, as it were, and free to be modified, is seen in this: that it is quite well known that all these works of sculpture were elaborately painted, except when executed in the first place in material of some chromatic interest. If they were of bronze they had eyes of another material, of glass or natural semi-precious stone, and the hair and jewelry at least were gilded; if they were of marble they were painted in brilliant colors. Hermes was made nearly red as to his flesh and varicolored as to his scant drapery; Bacchus was still more brilliantly colored, with a flesh tint of more positive red; the female statues were painted a paler color, and that with a purpose as deliberate and a conventionalism as uniform as are seen in the polychromatic woodcuts of the Japanese. Drapery was not left to the simple effect of the folds as carved, but the painted pattern of the surface, or at least of the border, was carried in and out of the folds to emphasize their hollows and projections, and, to that extent at least, to produce a nearly realistic effect. These things being so, it is clear that the pure white statue of our times hardly existed for the Greek of the time of Pericles, or for him of the time of Demosthenes; and therefore it appears to us clear that our own conception of the perfect human work in sculpture is not altogether that which the Greeks, our recognized masters, had of their own work.

"It does not follow from this that the modern world is wrong in setting up as its own standard these early Grecian works as we have them. . . . Indeed, it is inevitable that this art upon which all European arts of form have been based, should remain the accepted model of all perfection. We do not know all that a Greek artist had in his mind; be it so! That which we still have of his workmanship remains superior in pure form to that which we find elsewhere."

There have been times, continues Mr. Sturgis, when sculpture was almost non-existent; when it was feeble and trivial; when bad taste prevailed. But sculpture has never fallen so low as architecture has sometimes fallen; it has never become simply an effort to "revive some bygone thought, some half forgotten scheme, and make these thoughts and schemes do duty afresh under new conditions." The reason for this lies in the fact that "the art which is based on constant study of nature has nature to revive it continually." The sculpture of modern times is divided by Mr. Sturgis into three classes:

"First, sculpture of pure form, such as seems to be undertaken with constant thought of Greco-Roman work.

"Second, sculpture of sentiment, a thing almost unknown to the

great past, and therefore of peculiar importance to the modern world in the cases where it remains sculpturesque.

"Third, sculpture used for immediate decorative purposes, a thing made difficult by the feebleness of the fine art of architecture, but resulting in a few cases in interesting and even promising works of art."

As a striking illustration of a statue which may be said to belong at once to the first and second categories, Mr. Sturgis selects a French work, "A la Terre," by Alfred Boucher:

"This statue is not classical in its proportions or in the treatment of its details. It is a realistic study; but it is a study of form alone. It is so far from being classical in spirit that one might say, without much fear of contradiction, that no Greek or Greco-Roman artist whose work we possess would have dreamed of producing anything so minutely studied from nature in all its parts. The famous Farnese Hercules in the British Museum is a study of the exaggerated muscles which might be supposed to give the physical explanation of the godlike force of the Greek hero Herakles, or of the Roman caricature of him called Hercules: but we all detest that statue, nor would any modern writer dream of pointing to it as an example of anything that is worthy of our study in what remains of the past. The student may, if he likes, turn from this statue of the digger also, but he should first note that there is here no attempt to render anything preterhuman in the size or the disposition of the muscles. In fact the starting of the veins to the surface is expressive rather of human weakness; for altho it is good 'to have the circulation near the surface,' both for horse and for man, yet the high relief of the swollen veins is a confession that the powers are being strained beyond their normal endurance. It is a faithful study of how a powerful man uses his power, the visible results of a great and long-continued strain being shown in the whole body and all the limbs; for that is precisely the end proposed—that the action of all the important muscles together is necessary for such an effort."

"A LA TERRE,"
The work of Alfred Boucher, a modern French sculptor.
Courtesy of The Baker & Taylor Company, N. Y.

With this statue we are invited to compare an important American work, "The Driller," by Charles Niehaus, intended to adorn a tomb, and suggestive of well-sinking for mineral oil:

"The workman is, except in his nudity, the workman of every day, intensely occupied with what is, after all, an every-day piece of work. This is indeed a frank attempt to study the pure art of the figure under the conditions of contemporary life. The modern man, studied without drapery, is not a spear-bearer (Doryphoros), nor an idealized portrait to be set upon a tomb, nor yet is he deified. The question comes up at once whether it is profitable to produce a patiently wrought study from life of the nude figure engaged in any conceivable occupation of our own time. In 'The Hewer,' by Mr. George Gray Barnard, the same thought is expressed, the same effort has been made; and these two American statues may well be compared each with the other or with the Greek figures of kindred import shown in this book, or to be seen elsewhere, that we may note the difference of conception between the Greek and the modern man. Thus it would not take long for most students to ascertain that there is much more of the classical feeling in 'The Driller' than there is in 'The Hewer.' . . . In the Niehaus statue there is much dignity . . . and a study from life carried out in the spirit of one who loves antiquity."

The real aim of sculpture is defined by Mr. Sturgis in these words:

"The hope of any fine art is in the singleness of purpose of its workmen. That purpose is nearly certain to be purely artistic—we need not trouble ourselves about that—few indeed are the painters or sculptors who trouble themselves about other than artistic purpose in their work. What we require of them is, then, an undisturbed and constant devotion to it. And, that this may be possible to the artist, the public must learn that only artistic work is to be had from an artist, and must really stop asking him for moral teaching, and archeological information, and general exhortation."

"THE DRILLER,"
A statue by Charles H. Niehaus, decorating the Drake monument at Titusville, Pa.
Courtesy of The Baker & Taylor Company, N. Y.

The author closes with the remark that it is not probable that any twentieth-century man will equal in sculpturesque merit the Belvedere torso; but, he adds, "that merit is, after all, the thing to seek. Even more than sentiment, even more than action, pure sculpture is the one thing needful."

The Lack of Vital Poetry.—The utter absence of any political poetry during the recent presidential campaign and the attitude of indifference to practical affairs manifested by the great majority of poets lead an editorial writer of the New York *Evening Mail* to wonder why it is that so few of the poets of the present day are willing to choose themes that are of vital interest to humanity. The same writer continues:

"It is unfortunate in itself, and it is another symptom of the decline in the poetic art, that the singers of to-day avoid the purely intellectual, masculine, and public themes, and devote their often admirable technique to turning out verses which fulfil the same function in a magazine that a rubber-plant does in a dining-room. It was not always so. Whittier in his anti-slavery poems, and notably in his 'Ichabod,' Lowell in his 'Biglow Papers' and his 'Infant Industry,' gave a truly lyrical expression to the sentiments that interested and alined masses of men.

"One would suppose that the opportunity of striking a note in which their fellow men were interested as men, not merely as dilettanti and amateurs of dreams, would have some force with the poets of the day. The chance of commanding a wide audience, as well as of voicing the struggles and aspirations of the age, should operate persuasively. But there is no American to follow the lead which Kipling has given in his 'Rowers,' 'Islanders,' 'Recessional,' and 'White Man's Burden,' Watson in his sonnets on 'The World in Armor' and Swinburne in his mischievous but striking mode on the second Alexander; none even, it would seem, to emulate the light vein of political satire disclosed by Gilbert in 'Pinafore.' Sill's 'The Reformer,' Aldrich's 'Unguarded Gates,' Joaquin Miller's 'To Russia' are notable for their excursion into an almost untrodden field, as well as for their intrinsic quality.

"The Americans are working out new and large problems on this hemisphere, and they give themselves the credit of a restlessly active political life. But you would never guess it from their poets. The whole breed of them seems to have taken to the woods."

MADAME REJANE AND THE "SEX DRAMA."

MADAME GABRIELLE RÉJANE, of Paris, "the most talented modern exponent," as she is called, "of the comedy of manners," crossed the ocean recently to give her répertoire of plays in Cuba and the United States. Her arrival at Havana on October 19 was made the occasion of a remarkable popular demonstration. "She was welcomed," says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, "as no actor or actress was ever before received in Cuba. Several thousand people went out in tugs or crowded around the wharf to catch a first glimpse of her. 'Teatro Nacional' floated in the breeze on pennants of a private steamer which came out to take the French company ashore, and there were formal addresses of welcome, large bouquets, and a formidable trocha of cameras across the pier." In short, "everything was all that could be planned for an unprecedentedly successful opening—except the play." To quote further:

"The play was 'Sapho,' and the Cubans soon showed that while Daudet might write plays to delight Parisians he was not the master to delight Havana. The señoritas were not permitted to attend this or any other performance given by Réjane's company, because 'Sapho' and 'Zaza' and 'La Passerelle,' of which Marie Tempest gave Boston an expurgated edition in 'The Marriage of Kitty,' were not deemed appropriate for the Young Person to witness. The matinée girls of New York, Boston, and other of our cities, who flock to such plays unattended, might be surprised to learn that Cuban girls are not allowed to go to such plays even when chaperoned by their mothers. . . . . .

"As the play progressed it became evident that the richly dressed ladies were not heartily enjoying themselves. At any rate, the audience grew colder and colder and appeared ready to go home long before the play ended.

"The next day was a memorable one for the dramatic critics of Havana. They were all in that condition of aggressiveness which David Garrick once described as being due to 'too much food.' These gentlemen were most gracious in dealing with the star. A few of them honeydaubed her and only one or two indulged in any severely adverse reflections upon her art. But how Daudet did catch it! His sort of 'esoteric rot' might be what Frenchmen regard as the product of genius, but these righteous Cuban critics rejoiced that such 'stuff' could not pass as art in Havana. There were columns of fierce invectives."

MADAME RÉJANE AS "ZAZA."

Madame Réjane has been welcomed in this country as an actress of "brilliancy and surpassing skill," but is being severely criticised on account of the "offensiveness of the material with which she works."

Something of the spirit of these irate Cuban critics has found expression in the comment of New York journals on Madame Réjane's performances in the metropolis. Says *The World:*

"When Madame Réjane began her season at the Lyric Theater last Monday evening [November 7], she was gladly given all the homage that is due to a great artiste and a woman of her unusual grace, dash, piquancy, and personal charm. That she is a true genius in the art of comedy no one will deny. Her abilities were fully established during her first visit to this country; ten years later she is asserting them again.

"In the praise which was bestowed upon the artiste and the woman her first play, 'Amoureuse,' escaped much of the censure which its salacity and wantonness deserved. That French comedy is certain to be nasty has come to be an accepted inference. The character which Madame Réjane played at least afforded range for her extraordinary gifts, and New York audiences are catholic enough to distinguish between a brilliantly acted rôle and the general effect of the drama that surrounds it.

"But when, three nights later, Madame Réjane presents a play which goes even nearer to the limit of the vile in French life, it is time to call a halt and to suggest that even her brilliancy and surpassing skill do not excuse the offensiveness of the material with which she works. 'La Passerelle,' which she presented last night, is a farce, and perhaps is of too light texture to be taken very seriously; but its performance on a public stage, with all the naked naturalism of the French company, is an insult to decency which ought not to be tolerated.

"On the Parisian stage the exploitation of open and prearranged infidelity may be regarded as a very funny matter. Surely the same sort of thing is often encountered, not to say tolerated, in actual Parisian life. Here a more healthy view of conjugal obligations is the social fashion.

"As a piece of humorous writing and construction, the play bears ample testimony to the skill of Fred Gresac and Francis de Craisch, its authors. There is no doubt of the ability of Madame Réjane and her company to act it. Some of the situations are highly amusing, but on the whole it is the most prurient and nauseating mess that has soiled a New York stage in many a day."

Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, characterizes "Amoureuse" as "a nasty exhibition of coarse persons and immoral conduct," and says of "La Passerelle": "The heart of it is carnality, and the garment of it is frolic." *The Evening Post* comments:

"No art in the representation can give any value to such pestilent trash as this. The fact that it is offered simply as a means of amusement makes it all the more pernicious. Only the most debased and abnormal appetite can find gratification in flavors so rank and gross."

Mr. Corbin, of *The Times*, pleads for what he regards as a more rational point of view in estimating the value of these French comedies. He says, in part:

"The trouble with us modern Anglo-Saxons is that we refuse to be interested in fact until it is sentimentalized—whereupon it ceases to be fact and instantly becomes immoral. Those who regret 'Iris,' with its heartrending veracity, and denounce 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' with its stern veracity, were wont to revel in the sugared falsehood of 'Sweet Lavender.' Those who cry out against the illuminating moral pathology of 'Ghosts' accept with satisfaction the heinous spectacle of the villainous protagonist of 'Pillars of Society' donning the robes of virtue in the last act, aided and abetted by the author.

"This fault of sugar-coating pills the modern French playwrights rarely commit. The *milieu* of 'La Passerelle' is one of levity and impropriety, but it is quite true—all too true, perhaps—to certain obvious phases of Parisian life, and, moreover, deliciously funny. 'Amoureuse,' for all its surface brilliancy, has a serious theme, and treats it seriously. We may agree with the younger Dumas—who treated a precisely similar theme in 'Françillon,' and commented on it in one of his brilliant prefaces—that

for the purposes of pure comedy it is fatal to represent the wife actually surrendering her virtue to be revenged on a husband whom she loves. But M. de Porto-Riche was clearly bent not on making a comedy, but on studying the reaction between two individuals rather broadly typical of the Parisian world. The main conception of the piece is interesting and significant, and the harmonious interplay of delicately contrasted characters reveals a literary and dramatic skill of very high order. . . . These modern French plays represent and criticise a life different in many respects from our robust Anglo-Saxondom—at once more refined intellectually and more sensual physically, more infantile in its power of being amused, more cynical in its view of society. But they are in their essence true to human nature, and, the world over, human nature is very much the same."

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS: THE CREATOR OF "UNCLE REMUS."

IN 1883 the editorial staff of the Atlanta *Constitution* included Sam W. Small, the well-known revivalist, and Joel Chandler Harris, a young newspaper man who had started his career as a printer's devil in the office of the Eatonton *Countryman* (Ga.), and had subsequently been employed on the Macon *Telegraph* and Savannah *News*. Small used to write a popular daily column for *The Constitution* under the name of "Old Si," and when he decided to sever his connection with the paper, the editor, wishing to continue this special feature, asked Harris if he could not contribute a column of sketches and stories. Harris promised to do his best, and he began to write a series of negro-dialect tales, known with intimate familiarity to almost every man, woman, and child of Southern birth. They were the "Uncle Remus" stories, and they brought their author national and international fame.

These facts appear in an article by Ray Stannard Baker in *The Outlook* (November 5), from which we quote as follows:

"The author of 'Uncle Remus' apparently succeeded because he did not try. The literary world and the publishers came to him; he did not go to them. Here was a young, unknown, untraveled printer, of narrow school advantages, tho profitably educated in the best classics, and possessing, besides, much curious knowledge of negroes, of dogs, of horses, of the way of the red stream in the swamp, and of the folk of the woods. He had some familiar old stories to tell—so old and so familiar that no one had thought them worth writing down—and he told them as quietly and as simply as he talked. But good work, tho hidden away in an obscure newspaper, gets itself recognized sooner or later, and one day Harris received an invitation to write some of his tales for one of the foremost of American magazines. He couldn't understand it at all, but he wrote the stories, among them an account of the amusing adventures of Br'er Rabbit, Br'er Fox, and the Tar Baby, which clinched his literary fame. His tales succeeded far beyond his expectations, and for the same reason that made Æsop's Fables an imperishable classic. For they were the slow fruitage of the wonder, the humor, and the pathos of a race of primitive story-tellers. They were instinct with those primal passions which appeal to human nature, savage and civilized, the world over. They were by no means indigenous to American soil; no one knows for how many centuries they had been told in varying forms in the jungles of Africa. Slaves had brought them hither, and they had soon flowered luxuriantly in English, being cultivated with unconscious skill in the humble negro cabins of the cotton- and cane-fields."

Joel Chandler Harris has never been a mere copyist, continues Mr. Baker. "One has only to compare a Br'er Rabbit story as told by any typical negro tale-teller," he says, "with the same story as Mr. Harris has written it, to appreciate the hand of the master craftsman." The author of "Uncle Remus" is "a matchless writer of the spoken story—a difficult art indeed." We quote again:

"The original negro narrator has to aid him all the accessories of voice—and there is no voice more flexible and expressive than that of the negro. He may add the emphasis of changing facial expression and of gesture, and with what powerful effect may he interject his pauses. Moreover, there are those impressive stage-settings—night, the brightness of an open fire, shadowy, fascinated faces, ready to express the common thrill. These are parts of the story as much as the spoken words, and it has been the triumph of Mr. Harris's art to represent them all. His versions of the stories are closer to the real story than any verbatim copy could possibly be, for he has given us not merely a story about a rabbit and a fox, which might be dull enough, but he has given us, with lifelike reality, the negro who told it, and what he felt and thought about while he was telling it; he has shown us the people who listened to the story, and we see how they are swept by superstitious fear, by laughter, by tears, by wonder. A philologist might have dug out these stories and set them down with scientific accuracy, for there is a science as well as a literature of folk-lore, but they never would have taken hold of the hearts of generation after generation of readers. That was left for the literary craftsman who knew how to make them quiver with human life and human emotion."

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

"His tales succeeded far beyond his expectations," says Ray Stannard Baker, "and for the same reason that made Æsop's Fables an imperishable classic. For they were the slow fruitage of the wonder, the humor, and the pathos of a race of primitive story-tellers."

As a result of the appearance of the "Uncle Remus" stories in the columns of *The Constitution*, Mr. Harris received letters from all parts of the world. The publication of the tales in book-form gave him definite ranking in American literature. Such a success, as Mr. Baker remarks, "often sends a young writer flying to New York, where he is promptly petted, befooled, and stimulated into an overproduction that shortly ends him." But "Uncle Remus was not to be beguiled away from his Georgia home." He continued to go down every day to the office of the newspaper which employed him, and in the evening he enjoyed sitting down with his family around him and writing stories. He is still a contributor to *The Constitution*, but during the last few years has given an increasing share of his time to outside literary work. Mr. Baker concludes:

"It is refreshing to know that such a life is possible in these roaring days of self-assertion. It is refreshing to find a man who has no vaulting ambitions to gratify, who loves his home, his children, his garden, and his joke, who is healthy of body and soul, who helps freely where he can, whose labor, the measure of his happiness, is the simplest expression of that which is best in his life. Assuredly this is the simple life of which we have had report."

NOTES.

RICHARD STRAUSS is writing a new opera, "Salome," based on Oscar Wilde's play of that name.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY, in his recently published "Autobiography," makes the following interesting generalization: "I do not believe that any very rich man ever lived before him with so much and such genuine enthusiasm for literature as Andrew Carnegie."

A MAGAZINE called *The Brutalitarian* has been started in London. It describes itself as "A Journal for the Sane and Strong," and enunciates its policy in words once used by the late G. W. Steevens: "We have let brutality die out too much." "It is full time," according to this journal, "that in this age of decadent humanitarianism some trumpet-tongued protest were raised against the prevalent sentimentality."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE CHINESE WOMAN'S FOOT UNDER THE X-RAY.

SOME interesting radiographs of the artificially deformed feet of Chinese women are exhibited and explained in *La Nature* (October 15), by M. A. Duval, a pharmacist serving with the French colonial troops. These *x*-ray pictures show clearly the nature of the treatment that produces the tiny Chinese feet, and the torture that must be undergone during the process. Says M. Duval:

"What most surprises the European who lands in a Chinese town is the awkward and ungraceful gait of the women; with arms forward and hips thrown back, they make constant efforts to keep their balance. Their ample tunics . . . and full trousers make them seem to have long bodies and little legs; and, moreover, their tiny feet enclosed in odd shoes, which do not in the least resemble ours, look as if their feet had been cut off and they were walking on the stumps, each enclosed in a kind of box.

CHINESE WOMAN'S FOOT DRESSED.

"Many foreigners resident in China, even for many years, do not understand exactly in what the deformation of a Chinese woman's foot consists. In fact, it is very difficult to get a sight of a woman's bare foot; to show it is the most unbecoming act that a Chinese woman can commit. It is with great difficulty that, during a sojourn at Tien-Tsin, I succeeded in making several radiographs of the feet of Chinese women; thanks to the good offices of the sister superior of the hospital, one of her assistants, who was a Catholic, consented, after long supplication and the promise of a reward, to allow me to radiograph her bare foot and that of her little daughter, a child about ten years old.

"The deformation of Chinese women's feet has already been described by various authors, notably by Dr. Matignon; but up to the present, as far as my knowledge goes, the radiography of these feet has not yet been accomplished.

"By examining these radiographs and comparing them with those of a normal foot, we may understand the torture and suffering that the Chinese women are obliged to endure to attain this supreme beauty—a foot of a length varying from 13 centimeters [5 inches] with fashionable ladies to 17 or 18 [about 7 inches] with women of the people. With us a woman who prides herself on a small foot . . . has one measuring 22 to 23 centimeters [9 inches]!

"The deformation begins with the child about the age of three years, and it is not until the age of sixteen to eighteen that the complete result is obtained. During all this time the foot has been bound more and more closely, so that the bone of the heel is lowered and the toes bent under the sole of the foot. Even after the deformation is complete the foot continues to be compressed by a close bandage.

"The result of this practise is, in the first place, to cause the child much suffering, then to occasion sores that sometimes become gangrenous and quite often necessitate amputation, and finally to prevent the development of ossification.

"It may be seen, in fact, that the foot bones (metatarsals) of the woman are about three times thinner than those of the normal foot. . . . . .

"We may also see from these radiographs that the heel-bone, the calcaneum, is completely bent down and that the toes are turned under the sole.

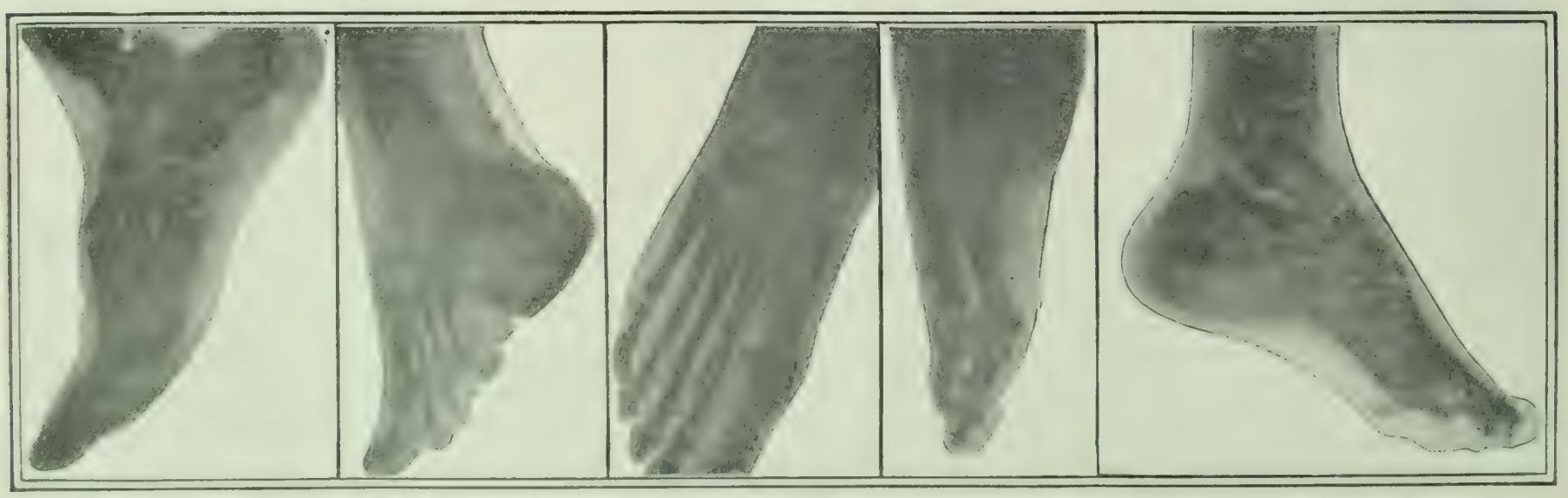
"The radiograph of a child's foot shows the beginning of the deformation. Not all Chinese women submit to this mutilation, but fully two-thirds of them do."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LONG-DISTANCE ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.

THE length to which the development of photographic methods has gone in astronomical work could not be better illustrated than by the statement that the discovery of Saturn's ninth satellite, recently announced by Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard, was accomplished by that astronomer at a distance of many thousands of miles from the telescope that was used in the investigation. Photographs were taken by the aid of this telescope in the Peruvian Andes, and the close study of the plates at the Harvard Observatory brought to light the long-unsuspected satellite. This discovery and its interesting method have already been noticed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, but Professor Pickering's own account, which appears in "The Annals of Harvard College Observatory" (vol. liii., No. 111), contains so many curious details, differing widely from old ideas of astronomical work, that we quote part of it here. Says Professor Pickering:

"The method by which the satellite was originally discovered was simple, and consisted merely in superposing two negatives taken upon different nights. These negatives were examined with a 2-inch eyepiece and the star images made to coincide. A slight displacement of the eyepiece then caused each image to appear double. By giving the eyepiece a constant but slight motion back and forth, the images were kept moving relatively to one another, and if any image was single, instead of double, it was soon noticed. The slight motion of the satellite during the interval that had elapsed between August 16 and 18, 1898, was sufficient to call attention to it. . . . . .

"When we have several negatives of the same region, a better plan is to select the best one, and have it enlarged to a scale of 10″ or 12″ to the millimeter. A reversed positive is obtained on glass, and from this a paper negative is printed. The other negatives,



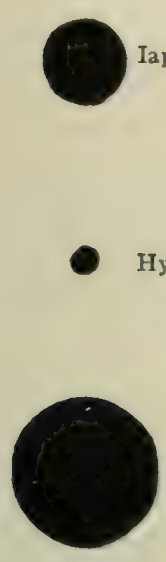
NORMAL FOOT. FOOT OF A CHINESE WOMAN. NORMAL FOOT. FOOT OF A CHINESE WOMAN. FOOT OF CHILD OF TEN YEARS.

viewed through an eyepiece, are compared with the paper print, and any objects not found on the print are inserted upon it in pencil. All the objects found upon one negative have a short vertical line drawn through them, those from another are distinguished by a horizontal or inclined line, and so on. A comparison of these penciled images with the computed expected motion of the satellite, which is in most cases dependent chiefly on that of its primary, quickly draws one's attention to the object. . . . . .

"On account of the extreme faintness of the image, and also because of the multitude of stars, the identification upon these plates, even under these circumstances, was by no means as simple an operation as might at first sight be supposed. When the position of the satellite was known within a few minutes of arc, the method of procedure which was found to be most satisfactory was first to construct a map of the region by hand. Generally the best negative was not selected for this purpose, as it might involve the insertion of far more stars than were needed. Each of the stars was checked by having a short line drawn through it, as in the case of the enlarged photograph. A comparison with the other negatives was made as before, a line drawn at a different inclination corresponding to each negative, and it was soon possible to concentrate one's attention upon a comparatively few images.

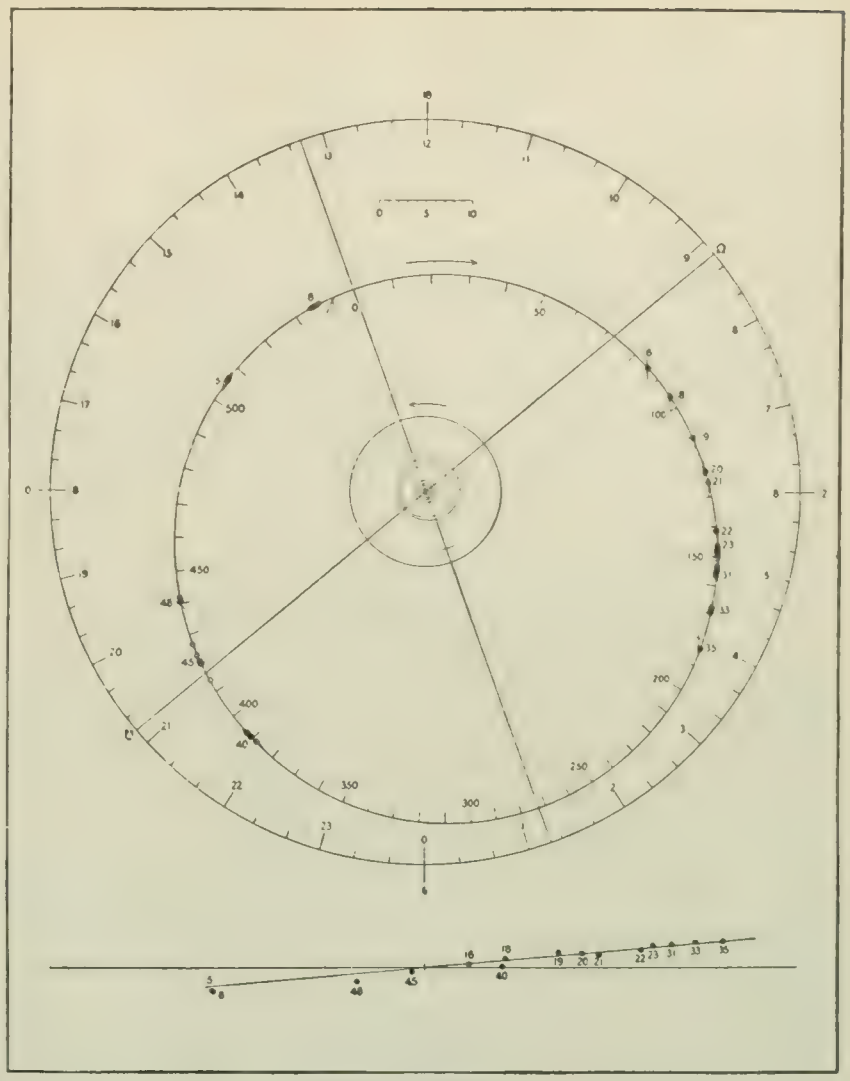
"In the more crowded parts of the sky that have been examined, in the vicinity of the Milky Way, about six stars are found for each square minute of arc, or 22,000 per square degree. Such crowded regions, however, rarely if ever cover a square degree. When the position of the satellite was uncertain within two minutes of arc, this involved the construction of a star map containing about eighty stars before we could begin our search. Generally, only about half this number of stars were needed; but, unless each one was located with considerable accuracy, the chart was of little value, so it will be seen that the mere work of preparation for the search might well occupy considerable time.

"It was found in a large part of the earlier work, after the first twelve images had been discovered, that it required on the average about four hours to find the satellite upon each plate. Sometimes the work was done very quickly, and it was only a question of minutes; but sometimes, especially at first, when the position of the satellite was not accurately known, several days were spent upon a single plate, much time being occupied in following out erroneous hypotheses which ultimately led to no result. A research among stars of this degree of faintness develops new facts and difficulties which almost constitute a distinct branch of astronomical investigation by itself.



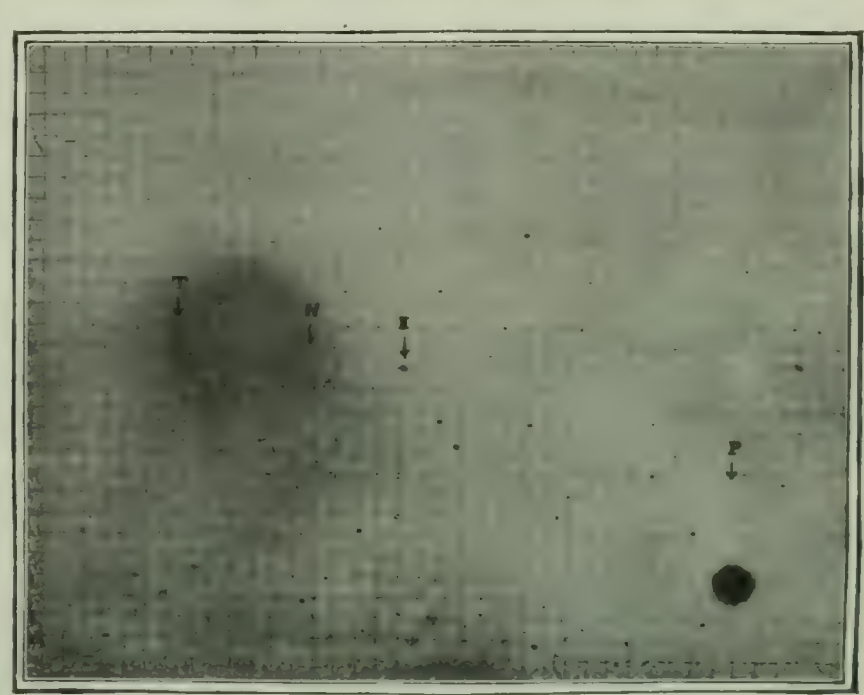
RELATIVE SIZES OF THE SATELLITES OF SATURN.

"For most purposes a 2-inch eyepiece was used, as it is more readily managed and is less trying to the eyes; but for the careful examination of individual star images a 1-inch eyepiece shows much detail that can not be seen with a lower power. With such an eyepiece the sky of a properly developed negative presents a thin, uniformly distributed grain, which is made up of minute silver particles deposited by the developer. With a compound microscope giving a magnification of 300, these ultimate particles may be seen. They are irregular-shaped bodies of varying size, having transparent centers. . . . An area of clear sky 7″ in diameter upon a plate contains about 1,200 silver particles. If this area were occupied by a comparatively bright star of the fourteenth magnitude, like Hyperion, it would contain about 4,000 particles. These would be collected into large, very black grains, each grain containing hundreds of particles. The grains would be separated by interstices, small toward the center of the image, where many particles were superposed, but increasing in size toward the edges. One might find perhaps a dozen grains that were notably large and black. In the case of a fainter star of the sixteenth or seventeenth magnitude, such as Phœbe, the grains would be smaller and lighter, the whole image containing between 1,500 and 2,000 particles.


ORBIT OF PHŒBE.

"This irregular grouping into grains of the slight deposit of the fainter star images produces certain effects not observed at all in the case of the brighter stars, where so much silver is deposited that the images are fairly uniform. Thus the images of two sixteenth-magnitude stars, side by side upon the same plate, may be of entirely different shapes and sizes. The shifting of their centers of gravity will vary the distance between them on different plates, making accurate measures an impossibility. . . . . .

"In some of the plates taken during the spring and early summer of 1900 a special apparatus was used on the telescope, by means of which the motion of the planet was compensated, so that the stars appeared as trails, while any object closely following the planet would appear as a round dot. On these plates the inner satellites, on account of their own motion relative to the planet, except when near elongation, appeared as short trails. Phœbe, however, on account of its slow motion in its orbit, which never exceeds 30″ a day, always appeared as a dot. When the motion


T = Titan; Saturn; H = Hyperion; I = Iapetus; P = Phœbe.
PHŒBE, THE NEW SATELLITE OF SATURN.

was properly compensated, identifications on these plates were comparatively simple, and they had the great advantage that by the use of this apparatus we were no longer confined to photographing the satellite only when Saturn was near the stationary points of its orbit."

The foregoing paragraphs, in which is described only a small part of the work done by Professor Pickering and his assistants, give a striking idea of what may be called "laboratory astronomy." That a new celestial body may be discovered and its orbit calculated by a man who sits in a chair, lens in hand, studying photographs, and never going near a telescope, may be startling to students of the older astronomy, but the new methods appear to be strikingly effective, and results, after all, furnish the conclusive test in such matters.

GROWTH OF MOSS ON TREES.

IT is often said that expert woodsmen are able to ascertain the points of the compass in a forest by noting the growth of moss on the trees, the usual statement being that it is thickest on the north side. This was hardly borne out by an investigation made about two years ago by Henry Kraemer, of Philadelphia, who found that in his vicinity moss grew on all sides of the trees except the south, the predominating direction being the east. In a later investigation by a French botanist, M. Leon Bédel, it appears that no dependence at all can be placed on the moss as a guide to the points of the compass. The determining factor seems to be ability to hold moisture for the sustenance of the parasitic growth. M. Bédel, in an article in the *Revue Scientifique*, describes his observations. Alluding first to Kraemer's data, he says:

"It may be seen that the parasitic growth is not thickest on the north side, but rather on the east. Looking a little closer, we find that M. Kraemer has proved a fact of considerable importance—that the moss, which does not care for publicity, tends to cling, by preference, to the parts of the trunk that are inclined from the vertical, . . . especially on those that form an acute angle with the ground. In any case, on a given trunk, the favorite habitat of mosses and other parasites, he says, is the side that 'receives and holds' the greater proportion of moisture. Here there is some vagueness, since the side that receives the most moisture is that exposed to the wind; while that which retains the most is the sheltered side. And we should also distinguish between isolated trees and trees in a wood or forest."

To clear up these points, observations have been made during the past two or three years in the neighborhood of Dozulé, France, by the author, who believes that he has established the following facts: (1) Exposure has only a slight influence on the fixation of mosses, and it is impossible to lay down a rule in the matter. (2) Mosses usually grow on the upper, rather than the lower, side of inclined trees. (3) They are more abundant on cracked and furrowed than on smooth trunks, and also on knots and lumps. (4) Moss prefers horizontal to vertical branches and grows thickly in bifurcations. (5) The direction of the wind seems to have no influence on the fixation of moss.

The key to this whole matter appears to the author to lie in the question of moisture. He says:

"The fixation of moss on trees is governed by the degree of moisture retained. Mosses grow preferably on the parts of the tree that hold most water. This law is true for isolated trees as well as for groups. Even when grouped trees have not one face more exposed than others to moisture, they have one that holds more of it; that is to say, there is always one face more or less inclined, or more cracked, or rougher, on which the water from the leaves or branches stays longer.

"It is especially the quantity of water retained and not that received that influences the growth of the moss. Of two trees situated side by side, one with a smooth and the other with a rough trunk, the former will have no moss and the other will be covered, because the water easily runs off the one, while on the other it is held by the irregularities of surface.

"The retention of moisture explains why the upper part of horizontal branches is mossy, while the under side is not. The water, owing to gravity, strives to reach the earth in a vertical course. It does not remain on the lower side of the branch, because it can fall thence directly to the ground without meeting any obstacle, while on the upper side the branch itself opposes a direct fall. The water has to run around the branch to reach the lower side, and the roughnesses of the bark retard and retain it. . . . It is the same in the case of an inclined trunk. . . . . .

"To sum up: Mosses grow preferably on the parts of the tree that retain most moisture. They are thus more abundant . . . on rough or cracked parts; on the upper side of a branch or inclined trunk; on knots or bosses; at the fork of branches; at the base of the trunk.

"We may say that 'moss draws moss.' When moss has grown on a tree it is itself a powerful factor in the retention of moisture; and new moss, either of the same or a different species, develops and thus increases the extent of the green covering."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SLAVERY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

THAT the ravages of tuberculosis among the negroes of the South have greatly increased since their emancipation, and that this increase can be traced directly to conditions dependent on the cessation of slavery, is asserted by Dr. Thomas J. Mays, of Philadelphia, in an article printed in *The Constitution* (Atlanta, Ga., November 6). After quoting figures and data in support of his contention, Dr. Mays goes on to say:

"It is obvious, therefore, that the tremendous increase of consumption and insanity among the Southern negroes is, in the first place, due to the heavy economic and industrial burdens which were suddenly placed on their shoulders and which they had neither the wisdom nor the organized constitutional or mental strength to discharge; and, in the second place, to improvidence of living, to poor and improperly prepared food, to ignorance of the laws of physiology, to bad hygienic surroundings, to overcrowding, laziness, and the lack of persistent employment, to improper care and nursing when ill, to dissipation of all sorts, to lack of self-restraint, to alcoholism, and other vices. On this point the testimony of Dr. Miller, who has been quoted, is very emphatic and applicable. He says:

"'The negro in slavery had no thought for the morrow, but he spent his quiet, humble life in his little cabin, with his master to care for every want of self and family. He lived under the best hygienic restraint. His habits of life were regular, food and clothing substantial and sufficient, and the edict of his master kept him indoors at night and restrained him from promiscuous indulgence and the baneful influence of the liquor-saloon. In sickness he was promptly and properly cared for by physician and nurse. Freedom came to him, and a change came over his entire life. Under his former manner of living he enjoyed wonderful immunity from brain and lung trouble; and I confidently assert that the germs of these troubles came to the same man and race in consequence of his environment and the manner of life which followed.'

"That the same influence which gave immunity to the Southern slaves from consumption will produce the same effects elsewhere is shown on a somewhat less extensive scale by the event of the importation of Chinese labor into Cuba. . . . Thus from 1860 to 1870 Spain brought 250,000 coolies under contract to the island of Cuba. Their ages ranged from eighteen to thirty years, and they consisted of the scum and offscourings, principally of the cities of Canton and Macao, and, in spite of the most careful selection, they brought with them consumption and other diseases and vices for which China is noted. The vast majority of them were placed on plantations, and being under contract and under the supervision of overseers who ministered to all their physical necessities, their conditions were identical to those which surrounded the negro slave in the South before the war. The result was that within the first few years consumption was eliminated, either through death or cure, and never reappeared in them or in their offspring.

"From all that has been said, the prevention of pulmonary consumption resolves itself into such efforts of education as will impress the masses with the importance of leading a life similar to that which made the slave population of the South practically immune from this disease before the Civil War.

"What was done once may be done again, for the laws of health

which held true then are equally applicable now. Such efforts of prevention mean the inculcation of sound principles of hygiene; the eating of wholesome and properly prepared food; the wearing of suitable and seasonable clothing; the avoidance of damp, unsanitary, and overcrowded dwellings; the abstinence from nerve-strain and overwork; the shunning of strong drink and other vices; the teaching of the value of useful labor; the training in physical development; the supervision of proper convalescence from what to them seems a trivial cold or cough, or from acute illness or injury; the procurement of effective medical attendance and nursing in sickness or accident, etc."

WERE OUR ANCESTORS NEGROES?

THE discovery in France of various prehistoric skulls showing marked negroid characteristics has raised the question of their position in the ancestral scale of the European races. The writer of a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (October 4) is certain that they belonged to the ancestors of the present inhabitants of France, altho he refuses to draw inferences from their apparent affinities. He says:

"One [skull] came from the dolmen at Pointe de Conquet, and the other from an island near Toul-Bras, Brittany. The first must have belonged to the beginning of the neolithic period; the other probably to the Gaulish epoch. Their type is negroid of pronounced character, so that they are scarcely distinguishable from a series of negro skulls if placed among them.

"Also in a grotto near Mentone, where M. Riviere began excavations about 1875, there have been found two skulls, . . . also classifiable as negroid. . . . . .

"This prognathous [projecting-jawed] type must have belonged to some of our ancestors who thus showed affinities with the negro type. It is impossible at present to pronounce on the exact nature of this relationship without making gratuitous suppositions. In any case it seems that it must appear in some of our contemporaries. Now it is an interesting fact that M. Pittard, in studying the skulls of the Rhone valley, has discovered two feminine skulls of typical negroid type, . . . belonging to a relatively recent period, for they were found in the ossuary of Sierre, containing skulls from the old cemeteries situated about the ancient parish church. . . .

"Thus the prognathous type has been preserved through successive generations, either continuously or by sporadic or atavistic reappearance.

"But the question of the origin of the type remains, and it is one of the most interesting problems that await solution."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Fog Signal.—A device by which a vessel in a fog may indicate to all within hearing the direction of her motion has been invented by a French mariner, Captain Basroger. The following account, from a report by Thornwell Haynes, United States consul at Rouen, is published in *Consular Reports*, Washington:

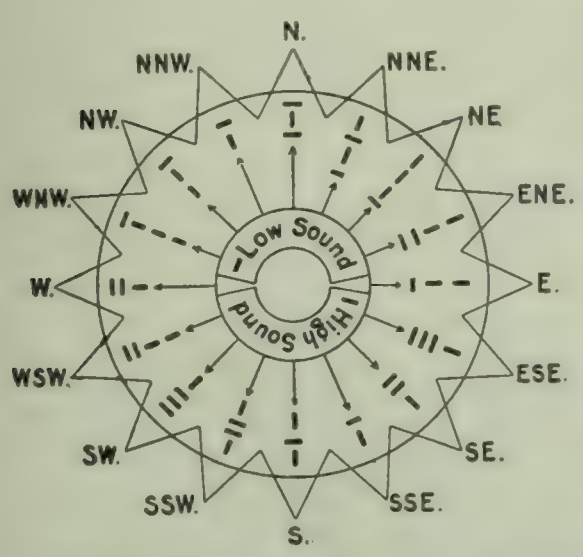


DIAGRAM SHOWING SIGNALS FOR TELLING THE DIRECTION OF A VESSEL IN A FOG.

"The signal is given by a whistle or whistles emitting two sounds, one in a very high key, the other very low. These sounds, adapted to the sixteen principal points of the compass, signal the exact direction in which the vessel is going. In the diagram shown herewith the high key is represented by a vertical dash and the low key by a horizontal dash, the diagram being read in the direction of the arrows.

"If the ship is going north it gives a low, a high, and a low whistle; if it is going west-northwest it gives three high whistles and one low or deep whistle. It is seen at a glance that all the signals from north to south by way of the east begin with a deep or coarse whistle, and all those from the north to the south by way of the west begin with a high or keen whistle. This arrangement permits one to tell the principal direction of the vessel by the first sound that strikes the ear.

"The instrument proper consists of a box containing a cogged drum which, somewhat after the manner of the keys in a wind instrument, determines whether the sound be high or low. A retarder, controlled by a crank, causes the rotation of the drum, so that two sounds can not be blended or confused. The crank turns once every second.

"In sailing-vessels the signals are produced by bells."

The Evidence Against Spontaneous Generation.—The doctrine of evolution requires that, at some time in the past, living matter should have sprung from dead matter. Yet all attempts to create life in the laboratory have failed. A correspondent of *Nature* suggests that this failure of laboratory experiments in spontaneous generation may not be conclusive, and he gives the following reasons for his position:

"In the experiments the first step has always been, and, so far as one can see, must always be, to destroy all existing life and all existing germs of life. Suppose the agent to be heat. How does the experimenter know that the very means he employs to destroy in living matter the property of life are not equally efficacious in destroying the peculiar property or properties of matter that is just on the point of transmutation? For all that we certainly know to the contrary, dead matter may be changing into living every day in every pool, especially every warm pool, on the face of the earth. If so, the difference between the last state of the non-living and the first state of the living must, by the evolutionist's hypothesis, be extremely small; and it is probable—to my mind most probable—that both would be similarly affected by an unusual degree of heat or whatever other agent is calculated to destroy life; the precaution eliminating life and its potentiality at one stroke. But the value of the negative evidence is precisely in inverse proportion to this probability. If the probability is thought great, the negative evidence will necessarily be thought small. I submit that the probability is very great indeed, and consequently that we are pretty much in the same position as to the possible evolution of life from non-living matter as we should have been if no experiments had been made. Certainly, so far as the logic of the matter is concerned, there is no need yet to consider the hypothesis of life having been imported here from another planet."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is authoritatively stated," says *The American Mechanic*, "that the cross-ties for a railroad now cost twice as much as the rails. The future of the cross-tie seems to be one of the questions most urgent of solution in modern railroading."

"IT is reported that New York is about to issue very stringent regulations as to what is to be regarded as adulteration of food and drinks," says *The Hospital* (London). "In brief, nothing is to profess to be what it is not, and nothing must be added to an article which shall give it an appearance of better quality than it actually possesses. This, of course, would strike a blow at all coloring, however innocuous, and whisky manufacturers especially are said to feel considerable alarm."

THAT the Guatemalan ant or "kelep" will kill the boll-weevil without damaging the cotton-plant or other vegetation in any way, and that its habits and temperament are such as to make it readily capable of domestication, transportation, and colonization in Texas, have now been amply demonstrated, according to C. Arthur Williams, who writes in *The World To-Day* (October). He goes on to say: "The most important problems, however, are yet unsolved. It remains to be determined whether the ant can survive the winter climate of Texas, and whether it can be obtained or propagated in sufficient numbers to serve the practical purpose for which it was introduced."

"THE total length of subway which Paris will possess when the present system is completed will be no less than forty miles," says *The Electrical Review*. "The work is now being carried out in sections, and at present two of the sections have been completed. The latest is the new line which was opened to the public in the latter part of October. It runs across the central part of the city and connects at each end with one of the existing lines. It passes the St. Lazare depot, the Opera, and the Bourse. . . . The line runs entirely in tunnel. One of the remarkable points of construction is the huge masonry and ironwork block which lies in front of the Opera. It contains three superposed tunnels, as in the future there will be three roads crossing at this point."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NEXT GREAT TASK OF CHRISTIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

THE supreme task before the Christian world to-day, according to Prof. George H. Gilbert, of Northampton, Mass., is "to make the revelation of God in Jesus the sole foundation of essential Christian doctrine." The importance of this task, he thinks, is "immeasurable," and its accomplishment "must inevitably bring a wide and vital transformation of Christian teaching." In support of his contentions, Professor Gilbert writes (*Biblical World*, November):

"Plain and unquestionable tho the relation of Jesus to his kingdom, in his own thought, appears to be, it has largely failed of recognition among his followers, even from the beginning of Christian history. Nor is this altogether strange. The kingdom of God was founded among the Jews, over whose thought and life the Old Testament exercised so profound an influence that Jewish disciples could not at once appreciate the newness and absoluteness of the gospel. They thought of Jesus as another David, who, tho departed from the earth, should yet come again in a visible manner and reign over a material kingdom. They continued to worship in the Jewish temple. They read Jesus into their Scriptures rather than read their Scriptures in the light of Jesus. Some of them struggled long and bitterly against the new doctrine that a Gentile might become a Christian without first becoming a Jew by circumcision."

Moreover, this "Jewish bias" in the conception of the gospel found some support in the attitude of Jesus himself, since he never, in explicit terms, released his disciples from the ancient law, but "left them to find a natural release from the old ideas as they should come into a fuller appreciation of the new."

Again, the absolute relation of Jesus to his kingdom was early obscured by a conception of Scripture which "leveled the Old Testament up with the New, and made no distinction between the inspiration of Moses and that of Jesus." On this point Professor Gilbert says:

"All Scripture was regarded as of one piece, a homogeneous divine book. What preeminence could be given to the word of Jesus in the gospel when the entire Bible was believed to be the very Word of God? Hence the fathers of the early centuries, who developed that body of doctrines which has since been dominant in the church, were quite indifferent as to the source from which they drew their biblical proof. Athanasius, for example, developed his doctrine of the person of Christ out of the eighth chapter of Proverbs with perfect serenity and assurance. That passage was just as authoritative for him, and apparently had as clear a christological content, as the teaching of the gospel itself. This method of treating Scripture was characteristic not only of the great leaders of the early church, but also of the scholars of the Reformation, and it has continued to flourish even down to the present day.

"But plainly this theory of Scripture ignores the claim of Jesus that he gave the perfect and final revelation of God. It violently wrests from that revelation its divine supremacy, and makes the teaching of the Master of the same authority as that of any author of Scripture. Thus it does away with the great truth of the *development* of revelation, which Jesus recognized, and in the place of the depths and heights of Scripture it presents us a dead level from Genesis to the Apocalypse."

The early theologians of the church, as Professor Gilbert points out, appealed almost exclusively to the Old Testament. The theologians of the Reformation built chiefly on New-Testament doctrine, but "made no distinction between the revelation in Jesus and the teaching of any contributor to the New Testament." And so it has happened that "no one of the great creeds or systems of theology gives us a doctrine of the person of Jesus which is based, where the final doctrine on the subject must surely be based, on the revelation in Jesus himself." The writer concludes:

"But the claim of Jesus is again making itself heard in his church. The historical investigation of the past two generations has begun to break the reign of a false theory of the Bible, and every forward step of scientific biblical study helps to exalt Jesus and his revelation. . . . . .

"To make the revelation of God in Jesus the sole foundation of essential Christian doctrine will mean a vast simplification of that doctrine in all its parts. But more important even than that result, it will mean a mighty reenforcement of the practical power of Christian doctrine, for it will then be constantly felt that behind this doctrine stands Jesus Christ. Moreover, thus to simplify and vitalize the doctrine of the church, to make it bear the proportion and emphasis which Jesus gave to the various parts of his revelation, will, we may hope, open a new missionary era of apostolic glory.

"Not this alone. To make the revelation in Jesus the sole foundation of Christian doctrine, inasmuch as that basis is one of historical fact and not of speculation, will help to take away the long and heavy reproach of Christian theology as unscientific. It will bring theology down to the earth and into fellowship with modern thought.

"This next great task of Christian scholarship is not a task for a year or even a generation. It is vast and many-sided, variously and deeply related to religious thought and institutions. The way to its achievement, tho illuminated by the plain word of the Master, will doubtless, like all ways to great ends, be found to be rough and toilsome. Let it be so. No workman will faint who knows that by his work, tho only in some very humble degree, a great truth is being established, and Jesus in a new and fuller sense is receiving his due."

THE CHURCH PAPERS AND "THE SIMPLE LIFE."

THE vogue of "The Simple Life" seems to be growing with the weeks. Cheap editions of the book are now offered for sale in the streets of New York, while Pastor Wagner is basking in presidential favor and addressing large audiences in leading American cities. A metropolitan newspaper has been running "The Simple Life" in Sunday instalments, and at least two religious papers—the New York *Observer* and *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago)—are furnishing the book as a subscription premium. The New York *Outlook* has been, from the first, an ardent advocate of Pastor Wagner's gospel, and a majority of religious papers throughout the country comment sympathetically on his visit.

In some quarters, however, an undertone of derogatory criticism is to be detected. "There is danger that Wagner may become a fad and cease to be taken seriously," says a Unitarian clergyman in Montclair, N. J. The New York *Independent* adds:

"Nothing could be more alien to the spirit of a simple life than our American habits of haste, waste, worry, self-advertising, and trumpet-blowing on all occasions, and nothing could be more incongruous with Pastor Wagner's teaching than the methods by which his excellent book is being proclaimed to the populace. The spectacle of eminent divines tumbling over themselves to herald their estimate of 'The Simple Life,' not when a quiet reading of the book moved them to speed its message, but when a great newspaper, with the obvious motive of advertising its own enterprise, suddenly calls on them to dance to its fiddling, is one to make sane men sad indeed."

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* comments:

"The visit of the new prophet of a 'Simple Life,' the Rev. Charles Wagner, of Paris, to this country, is exciting considerable interest and comment. He can not complain of a lack of advertisement for himself and of his works in this way, nor of an opportunity of airing his opinion of men and things, American as well as European. Much may be said in praise of his books, 'The Simple Life,' 'Youth,' 'The Soul of Things,' and 'By the Fireside,' but their teaching as well as his preaching generally partakes more of an ethical-philosophical character than of the distinctly evangelical. He has, however, struck a responsive chord in the present age. He is influencing a wide circle of readers and hearers in both continents. While there is much to admire and commend on what he writes and says, he would be more of a moving,

transforming, and vitalizing force if he made more of the atoning sacrifice of Christ and of the regenerating power of the Holy Ghost."

The Philadelphia *Lutheran* says:

"Reared in a hamlet between the rich fields of Burgundy and the fertile plains of Lorraine, among a people simple, free, and frugal, it is not to be wondered at that, amid the artificial whirl of the giddy life of Paris, he should have learned to know the value of rugged, unadorned simplicity. And this ethical preacher, this believer in what seems to us a species of natural religion, with Christ as its ideal rather than its heart and soul and life, was reared a Lutheran; but one of his biographers tells us that 'the world he loved and knew was not the world taught by the orthodox Lutheran pastor,' and if there ever was any real orthodoxy in him, it was soon dispelled by the liberal, rationalistic atmosphere he later imbibed. Seneca was his teacher too long to permit him to know the simple, joyous, uplifting faith that made Luther the great soul he was, and it is not to be wondered at that he should quote Goethe, Schiller, and Shakespeare almost as often as the Bible, when he preaches. If he had retained his evangelical consciousness, with his deep insight into the shams and shows of the age and his burning love for humanity, what a power he might have become! But it was not so to be."

THE RELIGION OF NAPOLEON.

"IT is often a matter of great difficulty to ascribe any definite religious beliefs to many of the world's greatest men of action," says J. Holland Rose, of Cambridge University, in his new volume of "Napoleonic Studies." The inmost convictions of Hannibal, Cæsar, and Charlemagne are almost unknown; while the two prominent religious acts of Alexander the Great recorded by history were certainly prompted by political motives. In the case of Napoleon, evidence as to his belief is thin and vague, and yet, as Mr. Rose points out, "the uncertainty which has until lately rested over this side of his life is the best justification" for undertaking an inquiry into the religion of "so important and fascinating a personality."

With a genius so original, few traits can be traced to heredity or early training. So much may be said as that "his father bequeathed to him the speculative faculties that enabled him to wander at ease among systems of philosophy, and to frame grandiose political schemes; while from his mother he had that strongly practical bent which ever drove him to look closely at facts and to assess them at their inmost value in relation to the needs of life." There is very slight proof as to religion's having had any vital hold on him, even in his earlier years. Of these years the author says:

"Sent to the military school at Brienne at the age of ten, he led an unhappy, moody existence there under the superintendence of monks whom he detested; and his life at the École Militaire in Paris (1784–85) was no more conducive to the growth of faith than his sojourn at Brienne. In later years he is said to have remarked that the happiest day of his life was that of his first communion, which he received on his birthday during this sojourn at Paris. The pleasing effect which the sound of village bells always had upon him has also been referred to the happy associations which they conjured up. However that may be, the fact is certain that his letters written at Brienne reveal no religious sentiment. The most noteworthy expression is that in which he thanks God, 'le grand moteur des choses humaines,' for having fitted him for the finest of all careers, that of a soldier. Equally noteworthy is his later reference to his sturdy defense of his own little arbor against the assaults of his school-fellows on the festival of St. Louis: 'Yes, I had the instinct that my will was to prevail over that of others, and that what pleased me must belong to me.'"

At the age of eighteen, he fell deeply under the influence of Rousseau, and entered into a heated controversy with a Protestant pastor of Geneva who had criticized Rousseau's statement (in "The Social Contract") that Christianity broke up the harmony and order of civil society by enjoining servitude. In an essay remarkable for vehement expression, Bonaparte affirmed his belief that the Christian creed was hostile to the perfect polity; for, by bidding men look forward to another life, it rendered them too submissive to the evils of the present. Human welfare, he maintained, would be attained by the State without the aid of religion. "Such," we are told, "was his creed at the age of eighteen, and such it was long to remain."

Many years later, Napoleon's invasion of Italy brought him into contact with the Papacy, and "his observation of the real power which religion exerted in the Peninsula seems to have reawakened his respect for the creed of his childhood." At any rate, "tho he was ordered by the Directory, then dominant at Paris, to uproot the Pope's authority, he constantly evaded the task," and "we catch glimpses of his respect for the church as a great governing power." But the next year "Bonaparte was proclaiming to the people of Egypt that the French had come as their friends and allies; that they had overthrown the Pope, who said men ought to make war on the Moslems; and had destroyed the Knights of Malta."

Very noteworthy, in the opinion of Mr. Rose, were the reasons with which Napoleon justified, in the face of France and the world, the course leading to that most momentous change in republican policy, the Concordat of 1801–2. Utterance was given to these reasons "in an allocution to the clergy of Milan, just nine days before the battle of Marengo established his power." With characteristic boldness "he defied the infidel sentiments of his army and of France," then, "after remarking that philosophers had striven to persuade France that Catholicism must always be hostile to liberty, and that this was the cause of the cruel and foolish persecution of religion during the Revolution," he continued:

"Experience has undeceived the French and has convinced them that the Catholic religion is better adapted than any other to diverse forms of government, and is particularly favorable to republican institutions. I myself am a philosopher, and I know that, in every society whatsoever, no man is considered just and virtuous who does not know whence he came and whither he is going. Simple reason can not guide you in this matter; without religion one walks continually in darkness; and the Catholic religion alone gives to man certain and infallible information concerning his origin and his latter end."

Concerning his attitude toward Protestantism the author writes:

"The Protestant creed never had any charms for him. He is reported to have expressed his regret, at a later time, that he did not make France Protestant, but the expression can have been nothing more than an outburst of spleen against the unyielding attitude of the Roman church toward his claim of absolute supremacy. There is nothing in his writings, early or late, to show that he ever had the slightest regard for the Protestant principle of the right of private judgment, which ran counter to all his ideas of the solidarity of the state. His boyish tirade against the pastor of Geneva represents his attitude all through his life. At St. Helena he told General and Madame de Montholon, with convincing *naïveté*, why he had not chosen to make France Protestant in 1800. If he threw in his lot with the Church of Rome, there was a good chance of his having a solid and obedient nation at his back. If he declared for Protestantism, there would at once have been two or more great parties.

"'These parties [Napoleon is quoted as saying] by tearing one another to pieces, would have annihilated France, and would have made her the slave of Europe, when my ambition was to have made her the mistress of Europe. With the aid of Catholicism I should more easily attain all my great results. Abroad, Catholicism would keep the Pope on my side; and with my influence and our forces in Italy I did not despair of having, sooner or later, by one means or another, the direction of this Pope. And thenceforth, what an influence! What a lever of opinion for the rest of the world! Never in all my quarrels with the Pope have I touched a dogma.'"

Mr. Rose turns to the examination of assertions that in the days of his misfortune at St. Helena Napoleon became a convinced believer. Information is chiefly gained from the journals of his associates, Montholon and Gourgaud. The latter is declared to be

the more credible witness, tho many of the statements he records were perhaps made by Napoleon in a teasing spirit to wound Gourgaud's religious feelings. To quote:

"With regard to the divinity of Christ, not a word was said by Napoleon to Gourgaud showing that he held that central belief. Of the seven entries in Gourgaud's Journal on this theme, at least three represent Napoleon as altogether an unbeliever. Twice he expressed a doubt as to whether Jesus ever existed; and on all occasions he spoke of him in much the same terms that he applied to Mohammed or Plato. . . . If the Emperor used the famous words reported by de Beauterne—'Je connais les hommes, et je vous dis que Jésus Christ n'est pas homme' (I know men, and I say to you that Jesus Christ is not a man)—his opinions underwent a complete change in the last years."

To determine this, we are left to the gossip of physicians, valets, or the commissioners of the Powers, the evidence supplied by his will, and the directions he left for his son. Some doubt exists as to whether extreme unction was administered. "Why so much mystery should have been thrown around the matter it is hard to say, except on the supposition that, even in his dying hours, Napoleon wished to fence with the judgment of posterity." His religious bequest to his son was merely the warning "that religion had a power far greater than certain narrow-minded philosophers would allow, and that it was capable of rendering great services to humanity." In conclusion, the author writes:

"It is hard to reconcile the last authenticated words of Napoleon with any heartfelt belief in Christianity. The probability would seem to be that he wavered between materialism and theism, inclining more and more to the latter belief as the years wore on, but never feeling for religion the keen interest that he always manifested for the arts of war and of government. Richly gifted as he was in all that pertained to the life of action, and by no means lacking originality and taste in the spheres of philosophy and literature, his nature was singularly barren on the side of religion. His best certified utterances on this topic are those of the politician rather than of the believer. In his active life he came to look upon religion as the useful handmaid of the ruler; and his neglect of its real mission to the individual developed in him that hardness which was to be his bane as Emperor and his misfortune in exile. 'I repeat to you,' he said on one occasion to Gourgaud, 'that you will strike your head against the rock, and that rock is myself.'"

SIR OLIVER LODGE AND RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

IN the latest of a series of magazine articles on religious problems, Sir Oliver Lodge, the English scientist, confesses that, so far as theological controversy is concerned, he is simply "an amateur," and not "a professed theologian." In venturing to "attempt the discussion of tremendous topics," he says, he has been impelled chiefly by the hope that "the mere fact of a fresh standpoint may enable me to contribute something useful." That his invasion of the domain of the theologian has been abundantly justified would seem to be indicated by the wide interest evinced in his latest utterances and writings.

Speaking before the Liverpool Church Congress recently on the subject "Science and Religion," Sir Oliver said that there had been a time when religious people distrusted an increase of knowledge, and when scientific men had an idea that the results of their studies would be largely destructive of the edifice of religion. Both these epochs, he declared, are now nearly over, and men are coming to realize that truth is the important thing. A great part of the contention had been in regard to the possibility of the miraculous and the possibility of the efficacy of prayer. The discussion of those points brought two main issues under consideration: (1) Were we to believe in irrefragable law? (2) Were we to believe in spiritual guidance? Sir Oliver argued that an affirmative answer might be given to both of those questions. Science tends to prove that the reign of law is universal. There are no arbitrary cataclysms, no breaks in the essential continuity of nature. Catastrophes sometimes occur, but they occur in the regular course of events. It is the reign of law that renders science possible. Furthermore:

"The denial of miracle had often led to a sort of practical atheism, and to an assertion of the valuelessness of prayer. But to those who were able to combine the acceptance of both the above faiths [in irrefragable law and spiritual guidance] prayer was part of the orderly cosmos, and might be an efficient portion of the guiding and controlling will. Our power was doubtless limited, but we could surely learn to do far more than we had yet so far in the infancy of humanity accomplished; more even than we had yet conjectured as within the range of possibility."

A later address, given before Principal Lodge's own students in Birmingham University and attacked by several of his fellow-scientists on the ground that it misrepresents the teachings of Huxley, deals with "Mind and Matter." It is a criticism of Haeckel's conception of life, as set forth in "The Riddle of the Universe." Said Sir Oliver:

"Haeckel's main propositions, on which his whole scheme was based, were two: (1) the inorganic origin of life, will, and consciousness; (2) the persistence of the really existent. The first was equivalent to a developed kind of spontaneous generation; a hypothesis contrary to the facts of science as at present known—the facts of biogenesis so emphasized by Huxley. As to the second, both the conservation of energy and the conservation of matter were doctrines very far from being axiomatic. It was singular that even during Haeckel's lifetime the atom showed signs of breaking up into stuff which was not ordinary matter; and it was quite likely that before long fresh atoms might be brought into being in a laboratory."

In brief, the nature of life was unknown, and no relations had been established between it and energy, or between it and ether. Haeckel's theory of life was speculative and hypothetical, not scientific. The truth in materialism is simply that matter is the vehicle of mind, which dominates and transcends it.

Sir Oliver endeavors to elucidate a third phase of religious thought in an article on "Sin" in the latest issue of *The Hibbert Journal* (London). He says, in part:

"The orthodox doctrine of the Atonement implicitly maintains that God can not forgive sin, unless and until He has exacted an adequate penalty somewhere. This does embody a kind of truth, for an eddy of conduct, good or ill, can only disappear by expending its energy in producing some definite effect. In one sense, therefore, a penalty must follow every inharmonious action: a penalty not falling on the wrong-doer alone, but involving the innocent likewise, and bringing needless pain into existence. Perception of this may be part of the punishment, for there can hardly be a fiercer feeling than remorse; but the sting will not be fully felt till the spirit has become broken and contrite and open to the healing influences of forgiveness. There is no agony like that of returning animation. Forgiveness removes no penalty: it may even increase pain, tho only that of a regenerative kind; it leaves material consequences unaltered, but it may achieve spiritual reform.

"Divine forgiveness is undoubtedly mysterious, but it must be real, for we are conscious that we can forgive each other. It should be an axiom that whatever man can do, God *à fortiori* can do also; meaning by 'man' not merely any poor individual man, but the whole highest ethos of the race, including saints, apostles, prophets, everybody, and including Christ himself. How does Christ ask God to forgive sins? *As* we forgive others. This does not solely mean, as it is usually taken to mean, *because* we forgive others, nor in so far as, nor on condition that, we forgive our fellows, but it means *after the same fashion* as we forgive or should forgive them. And the reason given is a luminous one; it has nothing to do with propitiation, it makes no reference to sacrifice or vicarious penalty, nor to the merits of any mediator; no, the reason given is a noble and sufficient one, and it is simply this: 'For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever.' What more can we add but the word 'Amen'?"

The religious significance of Sir Oliver's point of view is estimated by *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) in these terms:

"That one of the most eminent of living scientists should devote

most careful thought to difficult religious problems in an accent as reverent as that of the Bishop of Rochester or any other theologian is a welcome sign of the best and strongest tendencies of our times. The devout spirit of Cuvier, Leibnitz, Linnæus, Sir Isaac Newton, Pascal, Agassiz, Owen, Faraday, and Humboldt has triumphed over the scientific agnosticism of Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer, Draper, and Nansen. Modern science seemed to turn its back toward heaven, but in its early morning it lifted its face Godward and was baptized in celestial dew. The reverence of Sir Oliver Lodge and Lord Kelvin is not an innovation, but a reversion to the original attitude of scientific thinkers—a fact which seems to be largely overlooked. The alliance between science and faith had weakened, but is rapidly strengthening again, and our great philosophers are turning anew from gross materialism to the intent consideration of the unseen and the spiritual. Sir Oliver Lodge, by his sympathy with the spiritual element in the system of human knowledge, is commanding wider attention than any master of physical science since Faraday in Britain and Pascal in France. Instead of assuming the Huxleyan attitude of polite scorn for the supernatural, which found an echo in the refined irony of Matthew Arnold when he derided the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, Sir Oliver Lodge, while attacking certain orthodox dogmas, declares that he does not conceive of himself as assailing theology or theological doctrine: he discerns a truth in nearly every doctrine, perhaps in quite every doctrine, which the human race has been able to believe for a long period."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

CHRISTIAN Science has found its way into German religious thought and life, and the Germans, who take the matter very seriously, are deep in the discussion of the phenomenon and its underlying principles. In the *Christliche Welt* (Marburg, No. 44) appears a characteristic discussion of the subject from the pen of Professor Traub, entitled, "War Jesus der erste Scientist?" (Was Jesus the First Christian Scientist?). He says, in substance:

It would be an interesting study to compile from the history of religious thought an account of all the movements that have claimed to be based on the original teachings of Jesus. The Christian Scientists belong to this class, as appears from many of the publications sent out from their headquarters in Hanover, and especially from their official journal, the *Monatshefte der christlich-wissenschaftlichen oder metaphysischen Heilmethode* (Monthly Magazine of the Christian Science and Metaphysical Method of Healing), edited by Fr. Schoen.

It is a comparatively easy matter to show that the methods of the Christian Scientists are antagonistic to the methods and ideas of Christ, as depicted in the Bible. The modern "suggestion" scheme has no historical connection whatever with the healing of Jesus. Christ regarded sickness as a result of demoniac forces, and brought it into intimate connection with sin and death. His statements show that sickness was for him a sad and bitter reality. Christian Science, on the other hand, regards sickness only as a self-deception. According to its teaching, sickness exists only in the mind of the one who imagines that he is sick. Fear is the source of the evil.

A further comparison of the doctrines of Christ and of Christian Science reveals the same kind of differences. Christ healed through his word, while the Christian Scientist advocates a silent contemplation of the living absolute omnipresence of divine love and wisdom. Christ demands faith in himself and in his power to help; the Christian Scientist demands faith in the non-existence of sickness. Christ's healing would be deprived of its miraculous character if it did not take place suddenly. The Christian Scientist must treat his patient for a longer period. Then, too, the entire background involved in the conception of God and divine things is entirely different in the two systems, as is already shown by the revision of the Lord's Prayer made by the Christian Scientists.

The orthodox theologians are hardly satisfied with this kind of argument, and Pastor Gerhard's brochure, entitled "Was ist von den Scientisten zu halten?" (What are we to think of the Christian Scientists?) illustrates another method of meeting the new school of faith-curists. He frankly admits the instinctive feeling of Christians that the church of to-day stands in sad contrast to the church of the earlier days, in that it no longer possesses the power to accomplish miracles, as did the apostolic congregations, and he declares that any movement that will restore this power is entitled to respectful hearing. But the ordinary methods of orthodoxy, he avers, and the attempt to prove that Christian Science is "in contradiction to the Scriptures," will not be productive of the best results. They will convince only those who are already convinced.

A book on the "Methods and Problems of Spiritual Healing," by Horatio W. Dresser, a Boston writer of the "New-Thought" school, has been translated into German, and is regarded by many as an effective criticism of Christian Science. Mr. Dresser's argument may be summarized as follows:

Spiritual healing should be guided by the principle of spiritual affinity, and by the love motive, never by the desire to make money. One should not in any case promise a cure, nor ought one to assume the responsibility of critical illness. In cases where death may result, and mental treatment is found helpful but not all-powerful, it is wiser to leave the responsibility with the regular physician.

Since the mental cure is still in an experimental stage, and is not yet legally recognized, it is wise to keep well within the limits of the law. Christian Scientists who have permitted people to die rather than call upon a regular physician have harmed the cause of mental healing more than they have helped it by their fanatical zeal.

The time is yet to come when the mental cure shall be given its place side by side with conventional methods of cure. Even then it may not wholly displant its predecessors. There is a great field for its application in connection with physical remedies.

The ideal healer has yet to be evolved; for the theory has advanced far more rapidly than the practise. At its best, the healer's work is a life of self-denying service; and there are not many who are ready to undergo all that is required to heal invalids of an exquisitely sensitive type.

The highest function of the healer is to enable his patients to do without him. He should advise them to grasp the principle of spiritual poise and apply it for themselves. In this sense, the problem of spiritual healing becomes the problem of the spiritual life in general, and leads us from the realm of disease into the domain of the soul's most trying opportunities. The highest healing is love's supreme triumph, the beginning of the Christ-life, the complete dedication of the soul.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. WILLIAM J. DAWSON, the London preacher, author, and lecturer, is cooperating with the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in a series of evangelistic services in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

"A ROMAN Catholic prelate, Cardinal Gibbons, visiting a Protestant church, Grace Methodist Episcopal, to inspect a painting of Christ by a Jew, Max Rosenthal—that, surely, is one of the signs of the times," says *The Jewish Voice* (St. Louis).

THE so-called "Ascoli Cope," which was stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli, Italy, in 1902 and subsequently purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan, has been returned by Mr. Morgan to the Italian Government. It is declared to be "one of the finest works of its kind that have survived from the Middle Ages, and undoubtedly one of the half-dozen greatest textiles in the world." In recognition of Mr. Morgan's generous action, the municipality of Ascoli has conferred honorary citizenship upon him. It has also decided to place a bust of Mr. Morgan in the City Palace, together with a marble tablet recording his action, and to bestow his name upon one of the principal streets of the city.

WHAT is described as "the largest number of communicants of one church ever gathered together for conference in Christian history" met in St. Louis recently at the International Missionary convention of the Disciples of Christ. Says a correspondent of the New York *Sun:* "The delegates present numbered about 16,500 . . . and nearly every land where the Gospel has been preached was represented. Reports showed substantial gains during the last year in all departments of work. In the foreign field there is now a total force of 700 missionaries and native helpers, 30 mission schools, and 17 hospitals. The total receipts for foreign missions for the year amounted to $378,403. In the entire church, as the official statistics showed, there is a present membership of 1,233,984, a net gain during the year of about 40,000; 11,162 churches in this country, with 6,631 ministers. The total amount contributed for missions and benevolences for the year was $1,321,105. Adding to this the local work of the various churches showed an average contribution of $6.25 per member. This is remarkable in view of the fact that the Christian church in its present organization is less than one hundred years old."

FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE STRAIN OF WAR ON THE BELLIGERENTS.

NOTHING is so misleading, in the opinion of the *Économiste Français* (Paris), as the current comment in European dailies regarding "the strain of the war" on the belligerents. There is every reason to believe, it adds, that both Japan and Russia are in a position to finance the contest for some years. Quite apart from the fact that the material resources of the two nations are considerable, there is the consideration that even an impoverished nation can, "as history shows," wage even successful war for years. Money can be borrowed, taxes can be raised, sacrifices on the part of the nation will be cheerfully submitted to, and forced levies in the way of inconvertible paper money are always available. Not that the French economic organ anticipates such extremities, at least for the present. It is when the war is over, we are told, that its burdens really begin to be heavy.

This view of the situation is not general in the press of continental Europe. The French dailies tell us that Japan is already feeling the strain and that Russia is in a comparatively favorable financial situation. German organs of the official class convey the same idea. In England, on the other hand, we find papers like the London *Times* and *Mail* averring that Russia's finance is disordered and that a comparison with Japan is greatly in favor of the latter. The London *Times* adds its piece of information:

"The financial situation of Russia, and her capacity to bear the strain of the war, is undoubtedly one of the most interesting problems which the country presents, and is the subject of much discussion in the business world, and to some extent in the press. But it is absolutely impossible to come to any satisfactory conclusions, as the real state of affairs is shrouded in mystery. Russian finance is a subject which no outsider, had he the experience and knowledge of a dozen Chancellors of the Exchequer, could hope to tackle successfully. The Ministry of Finance frequently publishes statements and statistics which paint the situation in the rosiest hues, the accommodating and mysterious 'free balance' always stepping forward as a sort of *deus ex machina* to cover all deficits. But all persons who are well versed in Russian affairs assure one that these figures bear very little relation to the real state of affairs, and that no reliance is to be placed on them. It is said that besides the published budget there is also a secret budget which, if disclosed, would give a very different picture of Russian finance. As, unfortunately, this secret budget is not obtainable even at the best libraries, it is practically impossible to form any precise idea of how things really are. There is absolutely no control over the budget, and no other information is available."

That competent authority, the London *Statist*, has devoted a number of articles recently to this whole subject. "Japan's staying power," it pronounces adequate to the strain of a long contest with Russia. But Russia is also financially equipped for a considerable duration of hostilities:

"So far as the ability of Russia to continue the war is concerned, her financial condition will not stand in the way. With what she has raised already, and what she will raise, there is no doubt at all that she can obtain in France, Germany, and Holland at least 100 millions sterling [about $500,000,000], and probably a great deal more. Then she has a vast amount of gold at home, and she has the power to issue inconvertible paper to any extent she pleases. It is quite true, of course, that all this will tell upon the material condition of the people, and will be felt as a sore burden for a time. But it will be so chiefly, not because of the mere cost of the war itself, but because of the unfavorable economic condition of Russia when hostilities broke out. Owing partly to misgovernment, partly to the ignorance of the people themselves, partly to rash speculation, and partly to unfavorable seasons, Russia was in the throes of a long drawn-out crisis when the struggle began. The crisis was due immediately to bad seasons causing failure of the crops over a large part of the empire, and it was intensified by rash industrial enterprise, injudicious loans by the banks, and, of course, by the heavy taxation of the Government. The people, consequently, are not in a state to bear any material addition to their burdens, and the war, therefore, will tell upon them more than it otherwise would have done. But even so, it is not the mere financial results so much as the possible sentimental effects that are to be dreaded."

And as regards the strain of the war on Japan, the same authority declares:

"The belief that Japan will be unable long to bear the strain of the war is much more general than that Russia will financially break down. It is especially widespread on the Continent. We ourselves believe that it is a complete mistake. The Continent has been wrong regarding Japan from the very beginning of the Japanese negotiations with Russia. The Continent refused to believe that Japan was in earnest, that she would dare to draw the sword against so great an adversary as Russia. And when she did begin hostilities, the Continent was positive that she would be ignominiously defeated. Even when she practically reduced the Port Arthur fleet to impotence it was generally predicted all over the Continent that on land she would not have a chance. And as the Continent has been wrong all through respecting the fighting power of Japan upon land and sea, we believe it is equally wrong respecting the financial staying power of Japan. . . . . .

"Japan at the present time is in a somewhat similar economic condition to this country at the outbreak of the great revolution in France. Nevertheless, this country, with less than half the present population of Japan, and with very little, if any, greater wealth, carried on the conflict with France for 23 years, and added over 630 millions sterling [about $3,150,000,000] to the national debt. If, therefore, Japan is willing to submit to the same sacrifices that England submitted to a century ago, she can continue the war indefinitely. Over and above this, it is to be recollected that Japan has now occupied a large part of Manchuria, which is an exceedingly rich country agriculturally, and that, therefore, she is in a very favorable position. Nor is it to be lost sight of that while this country was engaged in war for nearly a quarter of a century her wealth and population grew most wonderfully. Japan has gained command of the sea, and there is no reason, therefore, why she should not push her trade in every direction. She has a population of about 45 millions. Therefore, whatever armies she puts in the field, she will have a sufficient population at home to carry on all the national industries, and to push trade in every favorable direction. So far, then, as Japan is concerned there is just as little likelihood as there is in the case of Russia that she will have to make peace because her resources give out."

A FRENCH ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR JAPAN.

ON the eve of the first attack upon Port Arthur, American sympathy was on the side of Japan, asserts M. Louis Aubert in the *Revue de Paris*. During the progress of the lengthy negotiations preceding the war, according to him, the American press had manufactured this sympathy. M. Aubert, it should be explained, is in very close touch with American academic opinion, his name being a familiar one at Yale and at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He has spent much time in this country, besides being well known in his own as a thinker and man of letters. He feels warranted in asserting that the unanimity of the American press on the side of Japan is partly due to English influence. Articles on the Far East in the American press are inspired, he believes, mainly in London, and especially by the "decidedly anti-Russian" London *Times*. Financial sources of information are, moreover, he asserts, Jewish. "The influence of the Jews upon the American press is very great. In the cities they own stores, possessing the great avenues of retail trade. They afford the newspapers the advertisements which pay the best. Naturally, their influence over the newspapers was anti-Russian." And to strengthen this influence of the press, there is the sentimental argument which has affected the man in the street:

"When the man in the street witnesses a fight of which he does

not very well know the reasons when he sees a thin urchin provoke and attack with determination a stout fellow who hesitates, the man in the street asks no more. He is with all his heart for the little man. The man in the street always sympathizes with the under-dog. Such has been the explanation often given me of the popular enthusiasm for Japan. In comparison with the phlegmatic Slav, whom the caricatures always represent as awkward-looking in beard and boots, the little, beardless Japanese boy is evidently the under-dog. Everything in the Japanese pleases the man in the street, a man of sport who spends his leisure in playing, or in seeing others play, football or baseball. The Japanese is sharp and quick, he is 'smart.' The first attack on Port Arthur was a bold and accurate blow that might decide the struggle. He is scientific. This war reveals a perfect preparation, and the American remembers that it was likewise the art of his own mechanical experts who won the day for him, six years ago, over a nation that had allowed itself to become antiquated.

"And this Japan, which in fifty years has drawn so much strength from Western civilization, was awakened out of its torpor by the American. The American does not very distinctly remember that foreigners formerly influenced Japan before America existed; that formerly the Japanese borrowed everything or many things from the Chinese, later from the Portuguese, the Spanish, and that, even after the great antichristian and anti-European reaction of the seventeenth century, the Dutch put some Western ideas into Japanese heads. To be sure, in estimating the extent of the revolution in Japanese manners and ideas, it must be conceded that the appearance of Commodore Perry led to the greatest transformation and revealed to Japan, ruled by an Oriental feudal system of the sixteenth century, that during its sleep of two hundred years, the Christian world had acquired formidable power. The Japanese perceived that the autonomy of their nation could be maintained only by its strength, and they resolutely studied this Western civilization. They went to study it particularly in America, where they could find the latest edition of this sum-total of truths. For fifty years the Americans have been forming these excellent pupils.

COUNT BENCKENDORFF.

His rumored recall as Russian Ambassador in London is pronounced "absurd."

"The Japanese census of December 31, 1900, shows that of the 123,971 Japanese residing abroad, 90,146 were in the United States and American possessions. Of the 940 engaged in study outside of Japan, 554 were in the United States. In all the American universities, one meets these Japanese. They always leave a pleasant memory behind them to their comrades, and all their instructors praise their eagerness to learn and the suppleness of their intellects. I was at Yale University when news came of the first attack on Port Arthur. The delight of this university public was spontaneous and sincere. Many Japanese have likewise taken the course at the Annapolis Naval Academy. In Japan, after 1868, the reform of the educational system was particularly influenced by American advice. The man whom Mr. B. H. Chamberlain (one of the highest living authorities upon modern Japan) has called 'the intellectual father of more than half the men who now direct the affairs of the country,' Fukuzawa Yukichi, this species of encyclopedist who worked until his death for the diffusion of light and of social reform, took upon himself the task of enlightening his countrymen by Americanizing them, for America was ever the land of his preference among Christian nations. The democracy which he had found there (he was a member of the first Japanese legation, which was sent out in 1860), the simple family life, and also the empiricism of common sense, the 'Franklinism,' if one may call it so, of America exactly suited his fine and practical intelligence."

The interchange of ideas between Japan and the United States, avers our authority, is becoming very intimate. The Japanese type of Christianity is markedly influenced by Americans. "Japanese art has won the sympathy of Americans." "Every day commercial relations are bringing Japanese and Americans closer together. . . . All these reasons, sentimental, artistic, historical, religious, economic, explain the aspect of familiarity which men and things Japanese have for the Americans." There is yet another important consideration, we are told, which influences the sympathies of this country favorably to Japan:

"American opinion is anti-Russian. Russian friendship was long a tradition in the United States. The purchase of Alaska had been a good bargain. It was a current view that the Czar, during the Civil War, had sent his ships to the United States to protest against the British and French disposition to recognize the independence of the South. The Russian Government was said to be satisfied with the development of America, this Anglo-Saxon rival, expanding with a formidable strength against England. It hoped to profit by the traditional hostility of the United States against Great Britain. But for some few years past, it is Germany that has grown unpopular in the United States, and English diplomacy has rendered itself conciliatory in the Venezuela affair, it was protecting in attitude during the war with Spain, generous in abandoning its rights in Panama and in yielding as regards the Alaska frontier.

"And the Russo-American understanding had always been more diplomatic than popular. The Americans knew Russia little. When they leave their own home they go to Europe or to Japan. Russia has not succeeded in attracting them. It is too new a country. Nature there is not humanized, artistically transformed as in France, in Japan, in Italy. Neither Russian literature nor Russian art has ever been well known in the United States. Tolstoy is known; fragments of Russian music are known. But the alism of the Russian story-tellers pleases no more than does the realism of our Maupassant. I have often heard Americans aver that Russia has no art. Their travelers dwell upon the filthiness, the ignorance, of the mujik, his superstition in front of his holy pictures. He is a poor creature, scarcely out of serfdom, knowing nothing of the benefits of the public school. He is not a citizen. He is fixed for life in a low condition. Now, to an American, any civilization which does not give a poor man the chance of becoming a millionaire is condemned.

"The recent arrival of Russian subjects—Poles, Armenians—in the United States, their melancholy appearance, their superstitious ignorance, confirmed all these notions. Some American citizens had disagreeable experiences in Russia or in Siberia. Their correspondence was opened. They had troubles over passports. To the American Jew, a passport signed with the seal of American authority affords no security. It is a matter of pride to every American, exalted by recent demonstrations in Turkey and Morocco, to know that he is respected throughout the whole world. Moreover, business men who, at the invitation of the Russian Government, went to Russia to establish industries there, had unpleasant experiences—administrative interference, official corruption, conditions imposed by the Government, which is nearly always the principal customer, bureaucratic duplicity, seeking to discourage the foreigner in order to buy his establishment at a good price after having studied his methods. Gradually it became known among the people that the Russian Government, with the aid of a church, a police, and a bureaucracy, persecuted liberals, and that a tyrannical and corrupt class of officers and aristocrats held sway. The passage of the Grand Duke Boris through the United States, some two years ago, left a recollection of scandal behind it."

Russia by her exclusive policy seeks a monopoly of trade in the Far East. Japan is for the open door. Commercial reasons, growing out of the rise and development of American trade in the Orient, are decisive here, too. "The Americans do not seem to consider that the Japanese, if victorious, may be formidable rivals some day." They once wanted Hawaii. Before the American annexation they tried to expand in the Philippines. "Some few months ago their consul in Manila was accused of secret intrigue." "But the Americans always have a tender benevolence for these Japs, their pupils." The commercial competition of the Japanese,

says the French writer, does not open a prospect that troubles Americans. He sums up:

"It is to the interest of the United States that its two principal rivals in the Pacific, Russia and Japan, should exhaust themselves against one another in a long war. The most pressing danger is the Russian advance. A Russian triumph would be disastrous to American interests. It would mean political domination in north China and Korea. It would mean a Japan crushed, ruined, one of the best American markets weakened. If, on the other hand, the Russian advance is stopped for twenty years, it would mean Panama dug, American commercial advance in Asia promoted, American fleets in the two oceans in a position to combine rapidly—it would mean China developed and unified by the telegraph, the railway, Japanese teaching, newspapers, a new monetary system, and so on—an awakened China, ready to defend herself against foreign interference and affording, with her 400,000,000 inhabitants, the most splendid of markets to exploit. It is of this that the Americans are dreaming."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BLOW TO PREMIER COMBES.

THE Combes ministry in Paris has had another of its narrow escapes—this time by two votes. Only the intervention of the Socialist leader, Jean Jaurès, averted, in French press opinion, a defeat that seemed inevitable. The ministry is thought to be safe, however, for the present, altho it has lost its Minister of War. General André has given way to M. Henry Berteaux, a radical deputy of socialist tendencies, who represents Versailles in the Chamber. His anticlericalism is vouched for by the Paris *Action*, and he seems to be the spokesman of one of the parliamentary groups forming the anticlerical combination from which the Combes ministry is recruited. The exposure in the Paris *Figaro* of an anti-Roman Catholic "spy system" for the exclusion of "clerical" officers from the higher army grades brought about the crisis. The net result, according to some non-French newspapers, is a check to the movement for separation of church and state, altho separation is still pronounced inevitable. Clerical opinion seems to have become reconciled to this, and the Roman Catholic *Correspondant* (Paris) says:

M. DE PRESSENSÉ.

He prepared a bill for the separation of church and state, which with that of Deputy Briand was used in framing the measure soon to be brought forward.

"As for separation of church and state, the boldest radicals and socialists have hesitated, in the greater number of the councils-general [legislative bodies representing departments, of which there are 87] to petition M. Combes formally for it. They foresee the disturbance of the country on the day when they will have to make definite for him this Briand law which, under the name of separation, tends to bring about the suppression of the church after having annulled the very freedom of its worship. Our parliamentary representatives are uneasy over this, especially when they reflect that this trouble in the country will coincide with the legislative elections of 1906. The speech made at Auxerre by M. Combes has only succeeded in redoubling this anxiety. It is unworthy of a Prime Minister as much as it is unworthy of a former seminarian—this pompous, trivial, and violent speech, wherein M. Combes dares to scoff at 'the God of our fathers,' wherein he distorts the history of the Concordat, wherein he insults the very clergy to whom he promises—he, the knavish and harsh executor of the law of 1901—generous acts of consideration, 'reasonable concessions' in the separation of the church from the state. But it makes precise the conversation that M. Combes had, at Pons, with an Austrian journalist. M. Combes reissues that conversation in the form of a diatribe. M. Combes officially declares that he will propose the 'divorce,' separation, after the coming vote on the budget. He announces, altho with less precision, that he will abandon the Catholic protectorate of France in the Orient. He invites, he encourages, the Powers to take from us this remnant of our grandeur and our honor. If there be still, in Parliament, among the republican party, men anxious for religious peace, and for our national well-being, they are duly informed: M. Combes has signified to them his wishes.

ANATOLE FRANCE.

Member of the French Academy and the literary "star" of the anticlerical parties.

COUNT BONI DE CASTELLANE.

An uncompromising champion of the Vatican in the Chamber of Deputies.

"From all these contradictions and all these tergiversations, it may be concluded that M. Combes feels, in the present phase of his religious policy, the embarrassments and the difficulties upon which his fanaticism is about to rush. But there remains in him, with his hunger for power, the desire to gratify more and more 'the anticlericalism of his party.' Be his religious policy as strange, as disordered, as incoherent as it may, it will none the less accomplish prodigies of vexation and of persecution."

The anticlerical policy is thus condemned by the leader of the Roman Catholic party in the Chamber, the Count de Mun, who writes in the *Gaulois*:

"Separation, even offered by hands so filled with fine promises [as those of M. Deschanel, a moderate republican and ex-President of the Chamber] I do not want.

"I do not want it, chiefly because I do not want any separation. M. Deschanel thinks that the Concordat of 1801 is 'only an expedient.' M. Combes says 'a stop-gap.' And all the difference separating these men is surely conspicuous in these two expressions, without any sufficient establishment of the difference which distinguishes their ideas. M. Deschanel adds that the Concordat 'can not be the final system of democracy in the twentieth century,' and to make it clear that no other Concordat can aspire to this rank, he thus completes his thought: 'Organized religions in the service of the state—here we have an idea of the past. The future is for neutrality of the state in matters of religion.' Applause broke out among the members of the extreme left and I am not surprised at it. The whole thesis of those who wish to break with the Christian tradition of France is contained in these few words.

"No! I do not at all believe that the state neutral in the matter of religion, that is to say, apparently so, the state recognizing no religious cult whatever, professing none in the acts of the national life, is necessarily the state of the future.

"I do not see it, around us, announcing itself anywhere. It seems to me, on the contrary, that our official atheism constitutes more and more an exception among the nations."

However, the policy of separation has gone such lengths that a draft bill has received the approval of Premier Combes, who in an address to the commission which prepared it, said:

"There is between the church and governments of monarchical form—because they are all inspired, in different degrees, by the

EUGENE ETIENNE.
Leader of the French colonial party and an anticlerical, but his fidelity to the "bloc" is questioned.

PAUL DOUMER.
Anticlerical and famed as a colonial expert, but said to have designs upon the portfolio of Premier Combes.

JEAN JAURÈS.
The great Socialist leader, whose eloquence has again saved the Combes ministry from defeat.

PAUL DESCHANEL.
Moderate republican and a former President of the Chamber, accused, by the *Action*, of "apostacy from anticlericalism."

SENATOR CLEMENCEAU.
Editor of the *Aurore*, who now sits in the Senate and accuses Premier Combes of not being "sufficiently anticlerical."

FIGURES IN THE FRENCH CRISIS.

principle of authority and of tradition—a contradiction less decided than exists in the case of democracy, the fundamental principles of which are the negation of authority, of tradition, and of divine right. The church has shown to monarchy her natural sympathy, in view of the retrograde character of this form of government, and she has always manifested an invincible aversion for the republic, a government of free investigation, which opposes reason to dogma, the sovereignty of the people to the authority of tradition. . . . . .

"It is more particularly under the republic, in the last twenty-five years, that the system in virtue of which the church affirms her absolute independence in the face of the state—the latter held to precise and definite obligations—has appeared in all its vigor. The history of the past will serve us as a lesson for the future. It teaches us that any new Concordat will be violated as the old one was. And, in fact, the establishment of the republic coincided with the revolution introduced by Pius IX. into the church. This revolution consists, as you know, in the fact that the personal decisions of the Pope are invested henceforth with the infallibility which belonged to the whole church assembled in council. The religious, political, and social doctrines of the Pope constitute so many revelations, for the Holy Ghost inspires their author. Such is the new doctrine set forth in the encyclical 'Quanta cura' and of which the Syllabus is the applied commentary. The Syllabus, in fact, declares war on civilization, on liberty, on democracy, on all contemporary thought. I invite all of you who have not read it, or who have read it only superficially, to study it attentively. Those whom the preconceived ideas of faith do not prejudice against the suggestions of reason will see how this initial doctrine of contemporary Catholicism renders out of the question any durable and serious accord between church and state."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S WAR OF EXTERMINATION IN AFRICA.

WERE it not for the absorbing character of the Russo-Japanese war, in the opinion of the Austrian military organ, the Vienna *Reichswehr*, the "crucial character" of Germany's struggle with the revolted tribesmen who are defying her in Africa would long since have fixed the attention of the whole civilized world. Not only is the situation "serious in itself," as regards the outlook for the Berlin Government, but it is even portending a revolt of menacing proportions throughout South Africa generally. Should the worst fears of other European journals be realized, the governments of Great Britain, Portugal, and Germany will be face to face with a rebellion of the whole black race against white rule. This aspect of the struggle presents itself thus to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"Ever since the Boer war there has been manifest, in British territory as well as in the neighboring European dependencies throughout South Africa, a certain spirit of revolt among the blacks. It would seem that the spectacle of the whites—English and Boers—in mutual conflict has caused the blacks to lose something of their respect for the conquering and dominant race. Were this state of mind, which has already come to be known as 'Ethiopianism,' encouraged by military successes gained over the whites, it might easily spread, from south to north, among all the black populations of Africa. For the moment, it is more particularly the British Cape Colony which, next to the Portuguese colony of Angola, is most menaced with subjection to this contagion. The English are so well aware of this that they are not at all disposed to rejoice at the setbacks of the Germans, notwithstanding the colonial rivalry which exists between them. Hence, it may be inferred that in case the black revolt spreads and is aggravated, the German, British, and Portuguese governments, which are chiefly concerned in the maintenance of order in South Africa, will understand the necessity of concerted action."

The situation in German Southwest Africa, according to the best informed German dailies, is now as serious as it could well be. The acknowledged failure of Berlin's efforts to subdue the Hereros, the formidable tribe in the north of the colony, has led to the revolt of one race after another elsewhere, until at present the whole country has risen. In the Herero rising, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Germany has lost every army officer who knew anything of the theater of the war. The new commander and his staff are wholly dependent upon black guides and interpreters whose loyalty is suspected. The revolted tribes appear, to a great extent, well armed, a fact for which the Berlin dailies are not quite able to account. The struggle is rapidly assuming a guerrilla character, and, thinks the *Vossische Zeitung*, the cost of suppressing it may reach some $75,000,000. The Social Berlin *Vorwärts* declares that the blacks are rebelling against the exclusively militarist nature of the German colonial system. "Bureaucrats and army officers systematically maddened the natives," it thinks. Some of the tribes would have remained passive, it adds, but for the application of rigorous methods to prevent a spread of the revolt. "The result was the opposite of that intended." A well-informed authority writes in the London *News*:

"The colonial Jingoes [in Berlin], supported by the military party, appear to have got the upper hand. Their opinion was that

it was the mild rule of Colonel Leutwein [the German governor], who was untiring in negotiating with the tribes and treating them as humanely as possible, that was the cause of the insurrection. These Jingoes also months ago charged the missionaries with having made the natives haughty and insubordinate by treating them too leniently. In reality, the poor missionaries, who are risking their lives, did their best to keep the natives in check, but certainly not by fire and iron.

"The Witbois [the latest tribe to rebel] have seen with their own eyes how their countrymen were treated as an inferior race, and it is not improbable that they themselves felt on their own bodies the change of system since Colonel Leutwein's manner of ruling was discarded. What will happen now? I am afraid a war of extermination, and that the famous watchword, 'No quarter,' will also in Southwest Africa become a terrible truth. Thousands of soldiers will be sent to Southwest Africa, and several dozens of millions of marks spent on a war solely waged for prestige, a word which has proved fatal in politics. 'Prestige' prevents attempts to mediate between Russia and Japan, and it is also the false conception of honor called 'prestige' which prevents the Germans putting a stop to the bloodshed in Southwest Africa by building golden bridges for the native foe. The male population will either be killed or driven away and the country devastated, but the 'prestige' will be saved."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REAL ATTITUDE OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

THE state of opinion among the masses of the Russian people, so far as the war is concerned, is wholly misconceived in Western Europe and in the United States, so says a writer in the Paris *Figaro*, who is believed to be a non-official subject of the Czar and who, it is claimed, speaks "without prejudice." The sources of information regarding Russia upon which the non-Muscovite world relies, are held to be two. First, we have the refugees who speak through their organs in leading European capitals, and who are influenced by grievances. In the second place, there are responsible merchants and financiers, mainly of western European origin, to whom the war is a calamity because it interferes with commerce. The masses of the people, says our authority, are seldom heard from or else their opinion is misrepresented by refugees. The truth is that their patriotism has been stirred by the events of the last nine months, and they are heart and soul with the Czar's Government. A somewhat more detailed account of the real attitude of the Russian people is given by Mr. Bernard Pares, thought to be a reliable witness, who has recently completed an extensive trip through the northern and central portion of European Russia. He conversed, he says, with landowners, priests, schoolmasters, doctors, and the peasants themselves, his conclusions being thus given in the London *Times*:

"It is the will, the personal initiative, what Russians call 'the consciousness,' that is being developed. It is a great moral advance, with, of course, many phases which may cause temporary disappointment, but always, on the whole, a great advance. It concerns itself with the personal affairs of the peasants. As to politics, it may fairly be questioned whether the local government of the peasants is, on the whole, inferior to the local government of the same class in England. I saw no indications—tho I always looked for them—that the peasants as a class wish to claim a share in the central government. Meanwhile, we quite misunderstand the effects of the reign of Alexander III., unless we see in that reign a great development of national solidarity among the great Russians. It is thus that I would account for the present strong development of patriotism—that is, by the combination of the local personal initiative developed by Alexander II. with the encouragement of national solidarity by Alexander III. In a word, now that the peasants have much more interest in their own affairs, they are much more able to feel the solidarity of their country. As to the fact itself I stand in no doubt. Three times ignorant peasants have threatened to hand me over to the authorities as a Japanese spy. In nearly every case of political agitation in the country of which I have heard the peasants have taken up the same attitude. 'Go away,' they would say, 'we have more serious things to think of now.' No one can say that the war is popular, but with every reverse it is becoming more and more national. In many parts the peasants are sending with their own horses every day for newspapers. Of course, there must be malingerers in all armies; I have seen everywhere a readiness and generally a keen desire for service at the war. The Vilna military district can not be considered exceptionally patriotic, yet lots had to be cast between the many volunteers for service. Most interesting is the attitude of the aliens and the students. I have had long private conversations with some of them. A military student expelled from Kharkoff tells me that his friends are all anxious to go to the war, not, it is true, to kill the Japanese, but to help in healing the Russian wounded. . . .

"To sum up, I would advise Englishmen to take it for granted that the spirit in which Russians look at the war is in the main the same as that which dominated England during our own black fortnight not very long ago."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHRIST AND BUDDHA ON THE SHAKHE.
"And they ask our aid for this!" —*Jugend* (Munich).

ROOSEVELT'S PEACE CONFERENCE.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

GOOD-WILL TO MEN.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A MELODRAMATIC NOVELIST.

THE PRODIGAL SON. By Hall Caine. Cloth, 408 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

MR. HALL CAINE'S method and its success are now well known to all students of contemporary letters. He avowedly and of set purpose appeals to the more primitive passions and sentiments—especially sentiments—and gives his readers a pressed-down and overflowing measure of "thrills." In short, he adapts to the purpose of the popular novel the method of the popular drama; hence the 238,000 purchasers of his first edition in all languages from Britain to Kamchatka and his comparative neglect by readers who read for something other than "thrills." The number of his readers at least shows the skill with which he can appeal to the more primitive emotions, and, indeed, it must be confessed that he has now become the chief English master of the melodramatic novel.

"The Prodigal Son" is a fairly favorable specimen of Mr. Caine's work. The formula to which he has adhered with considerable steadfastness is that of the two men and the two women whose interlaced loves give rise to the tragic situations his method requires. He reverts in the present instance to his old choice of scene in Iceland. The present volume recalls his "Deemster" and "Bondsman." In their way, all three volumes are modern sagas, but without the simplicity and directness of the early legends of Iceland. Mr. Caine, however, makes his weak and wicked hero, Oscar, obtain fame abroad and return as the prodigal son to redeem his former wickedness. His central exploit is having his wife's body exhumed in order to recover his musical compositions which he had buried with her. This episode, Mr. Hall Caine confesses, was taken from a similar incident in the career of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and it is not surprising that the friends of the latter are protesting against this use of the incident, especially by one who was formerly on intimate relations with the painter-poet. Either Oscar's act was not of the tragic criminality with which he is charged in this story, or Rossetti is accused of similar malfeasance. It will be difficult for Mr. Caine to avoid one of these horns of a dilemma. Meanwhile, the incident has enabled him to explain and defend his methods just on the eve of the publication of his book. We are getting accustomed to such opportune misunderstandings.

HALL CAINE.

In one respect this book shows a distinct mingling of the dramatic and novelistic arts. At certain parts of the narrative one can almost hear the hissing of the limelight as it plays upon the principal characters, and the book easily splits up into a series of effective "curtains." Mr. Caine's experience as a dramatist has clearly had its influence upon the composition of this book, and it is equally obvious that the book itself has been written so as afterward to be turned into a melodrama. From this point of view, "The Prodigal Son" deserves attention from the student of literary art. For others it is sufficient to say that it supplies that superabundance of emotion which they are accustomed to look for in Mr. Hall Caine's productions.

THE EPIC OF A GRIZZLY.

MONARCH, THE BIG BEAR OF TALLAC. By Ernest Thompson-Seton. Cloth, 214 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN "Monarch the Big Bear" we have a beast-epic after Mr. Seton's well-known and felicitous manner. The hero is the biggest grizzly ever known in the Sierras—"the greatest thing God ever turned loose in these yer hills."

Taken by Kellyan, the hunter, when a cub little bigger than a cat, in "a month Jack had grown so tame that he was allowed to run free." "His funny doings were a continual delight to Kellyan and the few friends he had in the mountains."

But Jack's fund of mischief got him into trouble. The trouble induced Kellyan to sell him, and Jack became a hotel bear, growing even in that baited life of his, and becoming "a good average hogshead bear." "Cruelty was his lot and hate was his response." His adventures were various during this unhappy time, and the indignities put upon him might have continued if the owner of the hotel had not one day determined to celebrate Fourth of July with a grand fight between "a picked and fighting range bull" and heart-sickened, maddened, ferocious Jack. That day proved Jack's Independence Day—for he broke away to the mountains.

Under the Tallac pines, Jack took up the wild life of his babyhood. He would sweep berries from the bushes with his paw, and his keen scent led him to concealed recesses of wild honey. A stronger appetite incited to sheep-killing; then to the slaying of steers. All this while he was increasing his mighty strength, and hatred of the brutal tormentors of his hotel life—of man—was rankling in his memory.

ERNEST THOMPSON-SETON.

The herders at length offered a reward for Jack's body. A rich journalist added to the reward if the bear were taken alive. For years his sagacity outwitted the men's, till finally they resorted to an opiate mixed with his beloved honey. Thus it was that Monarch, the great grizzly of the high Sierras, became a captive in the Golden Gate Park of San Francisco.

Mr. Seton is a skilful drawer in language as well as in work. The balsamic smell of the mountains, the clarity of the lakes, the driven, hunted, undefended bird- and beast-folk are before you throughout the story. But in reading the book echoes of known strains sound in the ear. The episodes seem familiar. They recall a modest volume published something more than a year ago, "Bears I Have Met—and Others," by Allen Kelly, a well-known newspaper man. Mr. Kelly is also a mighty hunter, and it is through him that Monarch, the biggest grizzly ever captured, is now in the Golden Gate Park. Mr. Seton, in his preface, speaks of his story as coming from many sources. It would seem, from a comparison of the two books, that it came mainly from "Bears I Have Met—and Others," or from some private communications made by its author.

Mr. Seton's book is most tastily presented to the public, and its illustrations are by Mrs. Seton and the author.

A STRONG NOVEL BY MR. HOWELLS.

THE SON OF ROYAL LANGBRITH. By W. D. Howells. Cloth, 369 pp. Price, $2.00. Harper & Brothers.

THOSE who regard Mr. Howells as the strongest and most representative of living American novelists will feel exultantly confirmed in their estimate by his latest work. Not only does he exhibit in it the qualities that have approved him to them in the past, but he has strengthened his claim upon their favor. His method is still the same, but with his imperturbable air of minute portrayal there is here better quality and more substance in the thing treated. Still cleaving to the New England which has served him so well for types and atmosphere, he has selected a *motif* which admits of great moral intensity of appeal and has handled it adequately and artistically. There is a flavor of Hawthorne to this study, with its smothering pressure of the basic forces of conscience, pride, and love. Something, indeed, of the oppressive incubus of a Nemesis which the Greek tragedians wrought into their dramatic poems lives in these pages through the fermenting presence of the reputation of Royal Langbrith. In the provincial narrowness of a small mill-town, which owed much of its prosperity to that gentleman, the memory of him is like a buried bomb with a slowly burning fuse. To his self-contained but not bad sort of son he is almost a fetish, a paradigm of parental and civic worth; but in very truth, Royal Langbrith was almost too many kinds of a devil to have flourished in such a modest community. Three or four persons in Saxmills know this and justly execrate him. Among them are his widow and Dr. Anther, an admirable man who is in love with her.

W. D. HOWELLS.

Royal Langbrith has been dead nineteen years, after his wedded life of three years. His son was the only child of this union with one of his mill-hands. Mrs. Langbrith is a weak woman, capable of anything if her emotions are sufficiently roused, and as equal to letting anything go if they are not. She can not bring herself to tell James Langbrith what an odiously vile man he venerates as an ideal father. Yet without telling him, Mrs. Langbrith dares not marry Dr. Anther, whom she loves, because her son would be so shocked at her forgetfulness of his noble sire. Each of the three or four cognizant to the real Royal Langbrith feels much the same way. Matters become more goading when

the son proposes to erect a memorial tablet to his father in the library donated by that philanthropist to the town.

There is no moral to the story, but the problem as to whether James Langbrith should be told the truth comes up repeatedly, and Mr. Howells, in his juggling with the question, arrives at sane and practically ethical conclusions through his characters' action in the matter. The reader's interest is on the *qui vive* as to who shall loose the thunderbolt, and when. The character who finally reveals the truth is the last one to be conjectured, and the revelation is precipitated—here is Realism!—by acute dyspepsia and by a quarrel with James Langbrith. The self-sufficient son gets the real facts with fulness and violence.

Mr. Howells has drawn his characters with judicious restraint and unerring touch. Dr. Anther, Mrs. Langbrith, James, the Enderbys, and Hope, who is more of a creation and less of a type, are convincingly real. It is a refinement of artistic invention to have several of them tremble on the very brink of revelation only to choke it back, and, in two instances, die with the secret unuttered. It looks as if the devil were protecting his own and that Royal Langbrith's dead hands were cunningly at work from the grave to keep intact his good repute.

In the end, Mr. Howells concerns himself needlessly, not to say inartistically, with clearing up some minor points that add nothing to the story.

The general verdict on "The Son of Royal Langbrith," however, can be only one of gratified approval. It compares favorably with Mr. Howells's best work in serious interest and artistic completeness.

A NEW POETICAL ANTHOLOGY.

THE WORLD'S BEST POETRY. Editor-in-chief, Bliss Carman; associate-editors, John Vance Cheney, Charles G. D. Roberts, Charles F. Richardson, Francis H. Stoddard; managing-editor, John R. Howard. In ten volumes, illustrated. John D. Morris & Co.

THERE was once a philanthropist who ate up all the chowder in a Bowery restaurant. "There!" he said, "the next fellow will get something fresh." The accepted recipe among publishers for an anthology seems to contain the direction, "First warm over the stock in hand." Unfortunately, there is no way of shutting off editorial access to former collections, and so we seem doomed to have the warming-over process which made Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song" out of Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," continued *ad infinitum*.

The main stock of the present anthology seems to have been drawn directly from the Bryant collection. Being in ten large volumes, however, the present work contains many poems which have never before appeared in general collections, and with few exceptions these are of excellent quality. The fact that the new poets thus introduced to us are American by a large majority may be criticized by those who believe that the language rather than the citizenship of the poet should form his credentials, but it is too much to expect that the custom inaugurated by the compilers of our early school readers, of selecting a fifth-rate American in preference to a first-rate British poet, should be discontinued when our poets have at last arisen to the third, or even second rank. The exceptions to the general meritorious nature of the selections are, unfortunately for the work, found largely in the first volume. Poems for young people are here, as customarily, judged by literary standards different from those employed in the case of poetry for adults. Thus a number of absolutely pointless pieces, such as "The Three Little Kittens," have been chosen to the exclusion of clever classics of nursery lore, such as, to instance a poem on a similar subject, "The Robber Cat."

The accepted classics, the poems that every one who would rank as a person of culture needs to read and enjoy at some period of life, are sufficiently numerous and easily enough distinguished to make a large anthology which shall be received as equal in quality and authority to the smaller standard collections, such as Palgrave's "Golden Treasury." Palgrave's work appeals rather exclusively to persons whose taste for poetry is already cultivated, who know genuine poetry when they see it. The only satisfactory way in which the reader whose taste is in formation can be assured that a poem is a classic is by the editor's stating his reasons for choosing it. It is true that the general principles of poetry may be presented, as in the present work, in the form of introductions; but the distinctive note of each poem should be pointed out, and the interesting circumstances, if there are any, of its origin presented. If this plan had been pursued in the present instance, the appearance that the introductions have of being machine-made to fit the selections would have been obviated, and many errors in relation to the titles, authorship, and even text of poems corrected. Thus the "Inscription on Melrose Abbey" would have been changed to "Epitaph in Churchyard of Melrose Abbey," its origin assigned to an old Anglo-Saxon poem, and the text made to conform to the vigorous rhythm and quaint diction in which the original was adapted for use as James Ramsey's epitaph.

There are some glaring inconsistencies which the next publisher of the Dana-Bryant-Carman collection should correct. A fly-leaf inscription of Theocritus, by Maurice Thompson, is given, and not one of the idyls of the great master himself. Edwin Markham is made to suffer the penalty for writing an acknowledged masterpiece in having no other poem of his selected, and the work of William Vaughn Moody is wholly unrepresented. Perhaps this is because so many of our available poets were employed to write the introductions that none were left to make the selections.

AMERICAN HISTORY FROM ORIGINAL RECORDS.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA. Guy Carleton Lee, Ph.D., Editor. Volumes I. to IV., 511, 464, 494, and 521 pp. respectively. Price, $6.00 per volume. George Barrie & Sons.

THE recent passion for biography, the study of the man behind the age, seems to have given place to the elder conception of history, viz., the genius of an era or a people as influencing the acts and characters of individuals. The present work is an example of this reaction, modified, however, by the retention of an intense interest in personality. It is an ethnical history illustrated by human documents. Its philosophic aim is to present the evolutionary unity of the course of civilization upon the continent of North America; its technical motive, chronological perspective, the view of each era in its causative relation to neighboring periods; and its distinguishing rhetorical feature is the use of original records to give the interest of reality to the narrative of the work as well as the force of logic to its thesis.

The work has been systematically planned, and four volumes of the twenty contemplated have been faithfully executed under the auspices of the American Historical Association and with the supervision of a board of advisers consisting of distinguished professors of history in American universities. This thorough organization seems to have resulted in one noticeable defect: the work of the managing editor has been rendered superfluous thereby, and hence is marked by perfunctory and obvious comment.

Volume I., by Alfred Brittain, author of a number of works on early American history, treats of the period of Discovery and Exploration. It relegates the traditions of ante-Columbian voyages to America to their proper place, as spiritual rather than historical influences upon the heroic adventure of the Genoese navigator. Nay, more, he shows us that the expedition of Columbus was the cumulative expression of such seemingly unrelated events as the travels of Marco Polo and the expulsion of the Christians from the Orient by the Ottoman Turks. And looking forward, we see that in similar fashion it formed the first act of the evolutionary drama whose culmination is, or is to be, the establishment of human liberty in the American republic.

Vividness is lent to the narrative proper by the extensive use made of contemporary documents, such as the Journal of Columbus, and the personal accounts of the Cabots, Gilbert, Hudson, Baffin, Hawkins, Drake, Smith, Amidas, and Barlow.

Volume II., by Cyrus Thomas, Ph.D., of the Bureau of Ethnology, discusses "The Indians of North America in Historic Times." Its note of distinction is that it is the first history to consider the American aborigines in their racial individuality, and not as components of an incomprehensible heterogeneity. Dr. Thomas writes the history of each tribe as faithfully as possible from the standpoint of the Indians themselves, and arrives at conclusions which give their white trustees new cause for serious thought.

Volume III., "The Colonization of the South," is from the pen of Peter Joseph Hamilton, who has written a number of descriptive and legal works relating to Alabama. His present history is an entertaining and instructive blend of romantic and constitutional history. National society grows, and political society is builded, before our eyes. It is especially interesting to note the difference in French and in English political architecture in the matter of colonization. The French threw a line of forts along the natural highways, such as the Mississippi, trusting that these nervous ganglia would in some way develop individual colonial bodies while retaining the articulate structure of an empire. The English occupied separate and extensive districts, subconsciously relying upon the material development of each to expand at need, and at last to unite with the others by natural extension and cohesion. That this union, when it came, was adverse to political England does not alter the fact that it was in perfect accord with the social spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Volume IV., "The Colonization of the Middle States," has been written by Prof. Frederick Robertson Jones, Ph.D., who is a sociologist and economist of the chair, being something of a specialist in the history of American taxation. Accordingly he dwells with profit upon certain vital elements and features too lightly treated by previous historians. Thus he shows that the Dutch are to be thanked not only for the commercial impulse they gave to this country in its formative period, but also for the system of land division and tenure that has served with comparative equity even to the present day, owing probably to a coordinate development of another and even greater gift of the Knickerbockers—the system of universal education.

Professor Jones also throws new light upon the sources of American religious toleration, revealing New Sweden, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, rather than New England, as the chief centers of its radiation. The volume ends with an account of the natural results of this free commercial and social temper in the resistance offered by this region to the oppressive Parliamentary acts of 1763–1765.

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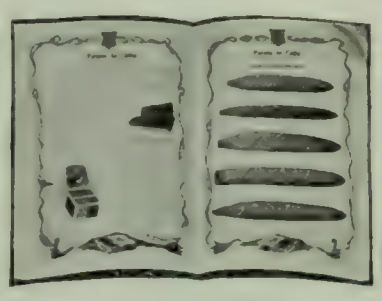

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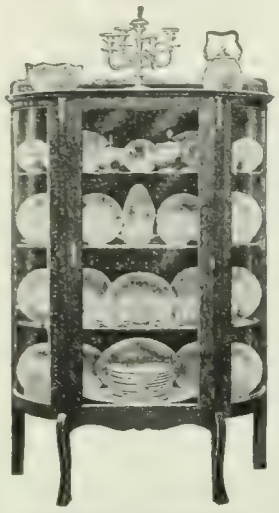

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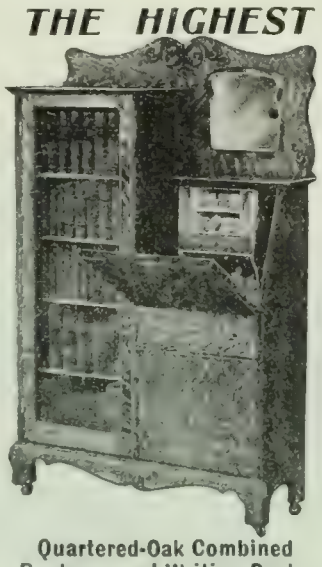

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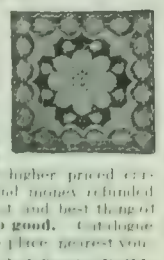

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"Education of the Wage-Earners."—Thomas Davidson. (Ginn & Co.)

"The Life and Work of The Rev. J. Peck Among the Eskimos."—Rev. Arthur Lewis. (R. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.75.)

"Nelson's Yankee Boy."—F. H. Costello. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"On Etna."—Norma Lorimer. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Tom Jones."—Henry Fielding. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

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"Yosemite Legends."—Bertha H. Smith. (Paul Elder & Co., $2 net.)

"Scarecrow and the Tin-Man and Other Stories."—W.W. Denslow. (G.W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

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"Vision of Sir Launfal."—James Russell Lowell. (H. M. Caldwell Company, leather, $2.50.)

"The Sea-Wolf."—Jack London. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Atoms of Empire."—C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Manufacturing Cost."—H. L. C. Hall. (The Book-Keeper Publishing Company, $2.)

"Hobby Hoss Fair."—A. L. Jansson. (H. M. Caldwell Company, $1.50.)

"Sonnets from the Portuguese."—Elizabeth Barrett Browning. (H. M. Caldwell Company, $2.50 net.)

"The United States."—Edwin Erle Sparks. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes, $1.35 net, each.)

"Out of Work."—Frances A. Kellor. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Bucking the Sagebrush."—Charles J. Steedman. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Indian Life in Town and Country."—Herbert Compton. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Awakening of Japan."—Okakura-Kakuzo. (The Century Company, $1.20 net.)

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"The Key to the Kingdom."—Charles E. Bradt (Winona Publishing Company, $0.50 net.)

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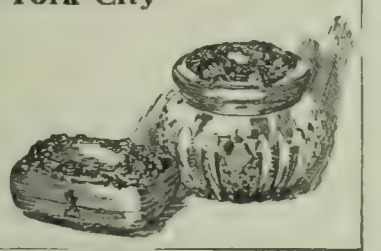

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CURRENT POETRY.

Master of Dreams.

["Behold, this dreamer cometh."]

By Robin Flower.

They stripped me bare and left me by the way
To pine forsaken in a lonely land;
They gave me to night-frosts and burning day,
To griefs none understand.

They took my silver from me and my gold,
The changing splendors of my rich array:
Night's silver rain of dew escaped their hold,
And the fine gold of day.

On the world's highway in vain pomp they tread;
By paths unknown I stray and hidden streams:
They took all else and left me there for dead;
They could not take my dreams.

Still, morning comes with marvel as of old;
Still in soft rose descends the eventide:
Still in the castle of my heart, grown bold,
The sweet swift thoughts abide.

Pass by, pass by, O clamorous folk and wild!
To this last fortress of the soul I cling;
Men gave me winter weather from a child,
But God has given me spring.

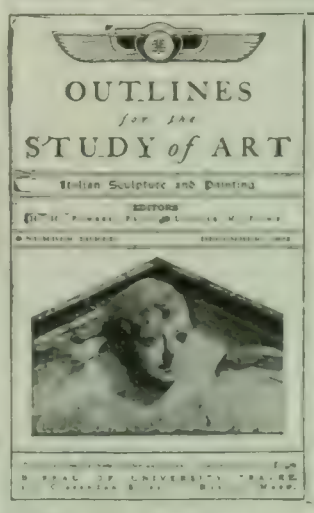
—*From The London Spectator.*

Night in the Valley.

By Arthur Symons.

Waves of the gentle waters of the healing night,
Flow over me with silent peace and golden dark,
Wash me of sound, wash me of color, down the day;
Light the tall golden candles and put out the day.

Smells of the valley gather round me with the night,
Honey is in the wind and salt is in the wind,
Like a drugged cup with hot sweets scents of sleepy herbs
And sharp with fiery breaths of coolness in the cup,
Wind of the sea, wind of the valley, drunken wind.



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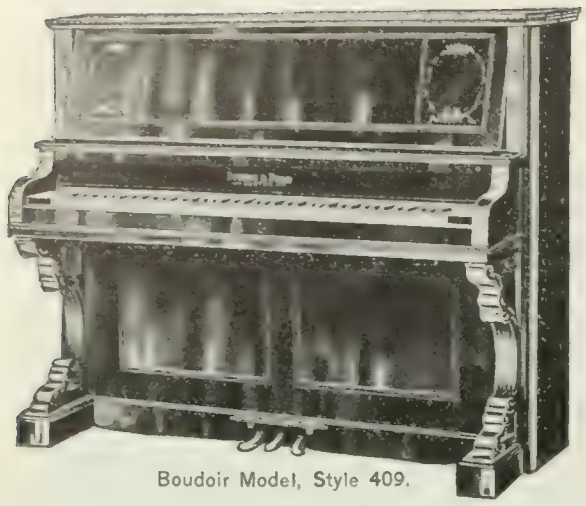

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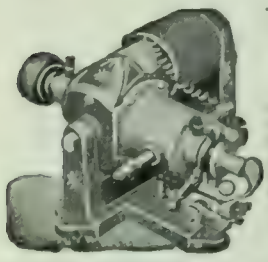

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Out of the valley, voices; hark, beyond the hedge
A long deep sigh, the human sighing of a beast;
Under the eaves the last low twitter in the thatch:
Across the valley, harsh and sweet, the patient whirr
Of the untiring bird that tells the hours of night.

Else, silence in the valley while the night goes by
Like quiet waters flowing over the loud day's
Brightness, the empty sea, and the vexed heart of man.

—*From The London Saturday Review.*

True Greatness.

By JOAQUIN MILLER.

How sad that all great things are sad,—
That greatness knows not to be glad.
The boundless, spouseless, fearful sea
Pursues the moon incessantly;
And Cæsar childless lives and dies.
The thunder-torn Sequoia-tree
In solemn isolation cries
Sad chorus with the homeless wind
Above the clouds, above his kind,
Above his bastioned peak, above
All sign or sound or sense of love.
How mateless, desolate and drear
His lorn, long seven thousand year!
My comrades, lovers, dare to be
More truly great than Cæsar; he
Who hewed three hundred towns apart,
Yet never truly touched one heart.
The tearful, lorn, complaining sea
The very moon looks down upon,
Then changes,—as a saber drawn;
The great Sequoia lords as lone
As God upon that fabled throne.
No, no! True greatness, glory, fame.
Is his who claims nor place nor name,
But loves and lives content, complete,
With baby flowers at his feet.

—*From Success.*

Beauty and Love.

By RT. REV. JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING.

Beauty is the child of Love—
What he looks upon is fair,
Tho it be an empty glove
Or a lock of faded hair.

Where he lights, the sunshine plays;
Round about him flowers bloom;
Spring, for him, lengthens her days,
Scattering all her rich perfume.

Work, if sweetened by his smile,
Is as light as heart of boy
When he, roving mile on mile,
Takes the world but for his toy.

Love may do whate'er he will,
Play his tricks, or sullen grow,
Beauty is his shadow still,
Following him where he doth go.

Let the fickle god depart—
All that's fair in darkness dies,
For of all he is a part,
And alone all beautifies.

—*From The Smart Set.*

The Prayer-Perfect.

By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Dear Lord, kind Lord,
Gracious Lord, I pray
Thou wilt look on all I love,
Tenderly to-day!
Weed their hearts of weariness
Scatter every care
Down a wake of angel-wings
Winnowing the air.

Bring unto the sorrowing
All release from pain;
Let the lips of laughter
Overflow again;
And with all the needy
O divide, I pray,
This vast treasure of content
That is mine to-day!

From The Reader Magazine.

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are admirable for **Christmas Gifts.** The best art reproductions made in America: **"Excellent," says John S. Sargent; "I could not wish bettered," writes Edwin A. Abbey.** Fifty cents to $20.00. At art stores, or sent on approval. Our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, in attractiveness and interest far beyond the ordinary announcements of publishers (its 200 illustrations showing works by Abbey,—his Holy Grail,—Blashfield, Sargent, Vedder, and so on), is sent only upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps accepted), which charge may be deducted from any purchase of the Prints themselves. *Above* MADONNA, *copyright, 1901, by J. Wells Champney; 1902, by*

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PERSONALS.

How He Got Even.—James McNeil Whistler, the famous artist, was extravagantly fond of a French poodle that he owned, says the New York *Tribune*, and once, when the little dog had some trouble with his throat, he sent for Sir Morell Mackenzie, the great throat specialist.

Mackenzie was not a bit pleased at being called in to treat a dog, but he prescribed, nevertheless, and had a partial revenge by charging a big fee.

The next day he "got even" most effectually by sending for Mr. Whistler in gr at haste, and the artist, thinking that he had been summoned on some matter connected with his beloved poodle, dropped his work and rushed to Mackenzie's house.

On his arrival, Sir Morell said very gravely:

"How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wished to see you about painting my front door."

Stone Walls Do Not a Prison Make.—One of Hanna's objects in stumping West Virginia in 1902, according to *The Saturday Evening Post*, was to help his friend, Senator Scott, who was then making a desperate campaign for reelection.

At noon one day, while Hanna was at dinner, Scott rushed into the dining-room in great excitement and exclaimed: "It's all right, it's all right! Mark has caught on in West Virginny. Four prisoners escaped from the penitentiary at Moundsville last night by sawing the bars for no other reason than to hear him talk at Parkersburg last night."

Investigation showed that Scott had spoken the truth. Four desperadoes in the penitentiary who had heard of the Hanna mass-meeting made up their minds to attend the meeting, and at the risk of their lives sawed themselves to freedom. They were pursued by Warden Haddox and seven guards, and after the meeting the prisoners surrendered themselves. "We are satisfied now," said the leader. "Take us back to jail; all we wanted was to hear Hanna talk and see him."

"This beats anything I ever heard," said Hanna after the story was told him. "Say, Scotty," he added with a twinkle in his eyes, "any prisoners ever break out of jail to hear you talk? I have no doubt that most men would plead guilty to some heinous crime in order to get themselves locked up in jail to escape from your oratorical stunts."

And Senator Scott frowned.

Dr. Funk, the Cod, and the Eye-Glasses.—Dr. I. K. Funk, the author of "The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena," tells a story of how he caught a cod that had eye-glasses on. The Doctor is quoted in *Sauce Piquante* as follows:

"I was fishing from a double-decker when a large cod struck my hook. As I was reeling in my line, I passed the rod around a stanchion so the cod could be more easily gaffed by the man waiting for him on the lower deck. The fish just then made a break for liberty; my eye-glasses caught in the line, snapped the cord which held them, and slipped down the line out of sight. When I finally got the fish to the surface, there, astraddle of his nose, neatly over his eyes, were my glasses, held on by the fishing-line. I tell you, never was a cod welcomed on the American shores

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By EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS
336 pp., cloth, gilt top, postpaid $2.15. An ideal gift for thoughtful parents or teachers.

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PIONEER SUSPENDER CO.,
718 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

more boisterously than was that one by the company aboard that fishing-craft."

How a Doorkeeper Won from Senator Ingalls.—There are exceptions to all rules, and occasionally a Senate official, even a doorkeeper, says *Pearson's Magazine*, has a sufficient sense of humor and sufficient intelligence to put him on a footing with the great men. Such a one is Charles S. Draper, who has been on the Senate pay-roll in various capacities for over forty years. Says *Pearson's:*

"On one occasion several years ago the Senate showed a disposition to vote down a proposition to give an extra month's pay to the employees, and Senator Ingalls of Kansas made a characteristically bitter speech in opposition to the gift. The burden of his speech was, 'There is no precedent for this, Mr. President; there is no precedent.' The employees held an indignation meeting, and Draper was selected to plead with Mr. Ingalls to withdraw his batteries. The Senator listened to the tale of hardships endured by the clerks, doorkeepers, messengers, laborers, etc., in being compelled to work twelve months out of twenty-four without getting thirteen months' pay each year, and then asked abruptly, 'Draper, if you are so dissatisfied with your job, why don't you resign and let some one else get it?' The doorkeeper looked the Kansas Senator a moment in the eye, and then replied, with unconscious imitation of Mr. Ingalls's voice and manner in debate, 'Why, there is no precedent for this, Mr. Ingalls; there is no precedent.' Ingalls's astonishment gave way to loud laughter, and when the extra pay proposition came up again for final action he was out of his seat, and it passed."

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Photographed at Liao-Yang by James W. Hare, with a Bausch & Lomb Lens.
Japanese officers viewing the battle through

Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss STEREO Binocular Field Glasses

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Also Catalog of Photo Lenses, Microscopes, Laboratory Supplies.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Correct.—MILITARY INSTRUCTOR: "Now, young fellows, attention! When is a man the second in command?"

RAW RECRUIT: "When he's married, I reckon."—Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

Why She Apologized. — The throat specialist exhibited his laryngoscope to a nervous woman patient and remarked:

"You would be surprised to know how far down we can see with this instrument."

And then, as he was about to place the laryngoscope in her throat, she apologized for having a hole in her stocking.—New York *Press.*

A Fight In It. — "As Shakespeare says," remarked Cassidy, who was fond of airing his "book-larnin" occasionally, "what's in a name?"

"Well," replied Casey, "call me wan that Oi don't loike, an' Oi'll show ye."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Dangerous Curiosity.—An Irish judge once had a case in which the accused man understood only Irish. An interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter.

"What does he say?" demanded his lordship.

"Nothing, my lord," was the reply.

"How dare you say that when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it?"

"My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "it had nothing to do with the case."

"If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir!" roared the judge. "Now, what did he say?"

"Well, my lord, you'll excuse me but he said, 'Who's that old woman with the red bed-curtain round her sitting up there?'"

At which the court roared.

"And what did you say?" asked the judge, looking a little uncomfortable.

"I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's the ould boy that's goin' to hang yez.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Interest on Your Money

Our Farm Loans net 6%. Here is a sample: No. 1674—$800—6%, 5 years, secured by 160 acres of land in Pierce Co., 7 miles from Rugby, the county seat. Black loam with clay subsoil. Good house, barn, and granary on premises. A very conservative estimate of the value of this place is $3,100. Borrower lives on land and farms it himself. It is his home, and he would not sell for $3,100. How can you better invest your money than in a good Farm Loan? We have been right on the ground, made and sold these loans since 1883. Write for references, complete descriptive list of on-hand loans, 32-page booklet "We're Right on the Ground," 128 pages descriptive matter of the country, etc., which will be sent free. We loan only to bona-fide farmers.

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A Gentleman's Dressing Chair
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A handsome, strongly built piece of furniture, made of Quartered Oak, Golden Finish or Birch Mahoganized. Indispensable in a gentleman's apartment. Low enough to be comfortable when you lace your shoes.
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A Plea for Leniency.—MAGISTRATE: "It's strange that you should beg me to let your husband off after his giving you that black eye."

MRS. CLANCEY (softening): "But Oi'm not sure 'twas him done it.'

MAGISTRATE: "You're not?"

MRS. CLANCEY: "No. Shure, me back wuz turned at the toime."—Philadelphia *Press*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 14.—Tokyo reports that the Russian cruiser *Gromoboi* ran on a rock near Vladivostok and narrowly escaped sinking.

November 15.—Advices from Mukden say that the Japanese continue to mass heavy forces against the Russian left; the Russian guns again shell the Japanese center. The Russian destroyer *Rastoropny* enters the harbor of Chefoo. The Japanese staff declares absurd the story that General Kuroki had been killed.

November 16.—Russians blow up the destroyer *Rastoropny*, which brought despatches from the besieged at Port Arthur; the Russians apparently feared that the vessel would be seized by the Japanese war-ships blockading the port. The despatches reach St. Petersburg, but their contents are not made public. The second division of the Baltic fleet sails from Libau, to take the Suez route.

November 17.—Fighting at Port Arthur continues daily, the Japanese being especially active in the construction of trenches and the mounting of guns, their shelling of their harbor being done with great accuracy. St. Petersburg believes that Port Arthur will be able to hold out until the arrival of the second Pacific squadron. The landing of 30,000 additional Japanese troops at New-Chwang is reported from Mukden.

November 18.—General Stoessel, it is reported, telegraphed the Czar that Port Arthur can hold out for several months. A report from Harbin says that 3,000 Chinese bandits under Japanese leaders are moving to cut the railway below Tie Pass.

November 19.—Advices from St. Petersburg report a battle below Mukden.

November 20.—Oyama reports that he had dispersed three forces of the enemy on the Shakhe River. A powder magazine near the arsenal in Port Arthur is said to have been blown up by Japanese shells; the Japanese take a counterscarp on Sung-Shu Hill. General Balashoff, head of the Red Cross at Port Arthur, charges the Japanese with violation of the Geneva Convention.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 14.—The Russian Emperor, it is said, upholds the liberal policy of Prince Mirsky.

Austria-Hungary, it is announced, will sign an arbitration treaty with the United States.

November 16.—A treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Portugal is signed in London.

November 18.—General Huertas, the War Minister of Panama and leader of the insurgent movement, resigns his office; this, it is believed, will put an end to the trouble on the isthmus.

November 19.—Italy agrees to take part in The Hague Peace Conference proposed by President Roosevelt, and directs its Ambassador at Washington to sign an arbitration treaty with the United States.

November 20.—Representatives of the Russian Provincial Councils, sitting at St. Petersburg, adopt a petition to the Czar asking for a national elective legislative body and for other reforms.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

November 14.—Eugene Ware, Commissioner of Pensions, hands the President his resignation, to take effect January 1.

James A. Hemenway, Congressman for Indiana, will probably succeed Vice-President-elect Fairbanks in the United States Senate.

November 15. President Roosevelt issues an order

"They can't upset"

Everybody's Interested in some child's Xmas; best gift for boy or girl is the light-running

Irish Mail

"It's geared"

Ideal winter sport; brings *all* muscles into play. *Perfectly safe*; strong, rubber-tired; lots of speed. Physicians indorse it.

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Complete as illustrated above, **$80**

We make also the following Outfits in polished oak, brass-trimmed wall cabinets shaped like a suit case but larger, with **same grade of tools as above.**

No. 51, 14 Tools . . . $5.00
" 52, 24 " . . . 10.00
" 53, 36 " . . . 15.00
" 54, 40 " . . . 20.00

Special Tool Outfit Catalogue **No. 1514** illustrates and describes all five Outfits. Send for copy.

Our lines include Builders', Cabinet and Piano Hardware, Bolts, Screws, Nuts and Factory Supplies, and all kinds of small tools for Wood and Metal Workers (also Benches and Tools for Manual Training). We deal with consumers direct and invite correspondence.

We issue many special catalogues, among which are the following:

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Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.

Hardware, Tools, Supplies and Piano Materials.

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$7.98 DRESSES ANY MAN

With an All-Wool Cheviot Made-to-Measure Suit.

EXTRA PAIR of TROUSERS FREE

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WORTH $1?

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Cut It In Half

and you will see that unlike all other collar buttons,

The One-Piece Krementz

is double thick, where double strength is needed—in the shank. Not a weak spot in it. Made of one-piece only. Hammered into graceful shape that makes it easy to button and unbutton. 21 models for ladies and gentlemen. Gold, silver, or rolled plate. Free booklet, "THE STORY OF A COLLAR BUTTON," gives entertaining information. Get one for postal.

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"A shining countenance" is produced by ordinary soaps.

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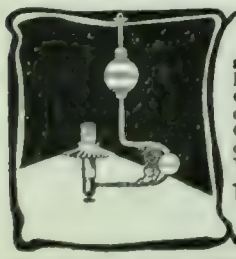
Matchless for the complexion.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.



The Lamp that makes night as light as day. It lasts a life-time. More brilliant than electricity or acetylene, much cheaper than kerosene. Good for Churches, Halls, Stores or Residences. Rare chance for agents. Write for particulars.

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92 Second Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

extending the Civil Service rules to cover places in the Isthmian Canal service.

November 16.—General John C. Black, of Illinois, will be Pension Commissioner after March 4.

November 17.—Secretary Taft starts for the Isthmus of Panama by way of New Orleans.

Colonel Frank J. Hecker resigns from the Panama Canal Commission on account of his health.

November 18.—President Roosevelt, in an ante-election letter to Colonel Mosby, declares that the North and South are equally dear to him.

November 19.—President Roosevelt, it is announced, will not refer to tariff revision in his message, but will discuss the subject with Republican leaders when they arrive in Washington, and reach a decision as to whether or not an extraordinary session of the LIXth Congress shall be called next spring to deal with the tariff question.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 14.—An attempt to open the cotton-mills at Fall River, Mass., results in failure.

November 15.—The President dismisses John B. Brownlow, in charge of the postal exhibit at the St. Louis fair, on charges of impertinence and insubordination.

Prince Fushimi, adopted brother of the Emperor of Japan, is received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

John Morley, in a speech before the New York Chamber of Commerce, declares that he has seen nothing to create any doubt in his mind that this country would have been just as prosperous as it is if it had always adhered to the principle of no tariff except for revenue.

November 16.—Ex-Judge Parker opens a law office in New York.

November 17.—Minnesota begins proceedings to compel the great Northern Railway to submit to an examination of its books.

November 19.—The statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the American people by the German Emperor, is unveiled at Washington.

The Navy Department estimates for the coming year aggregate $114,530,638.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

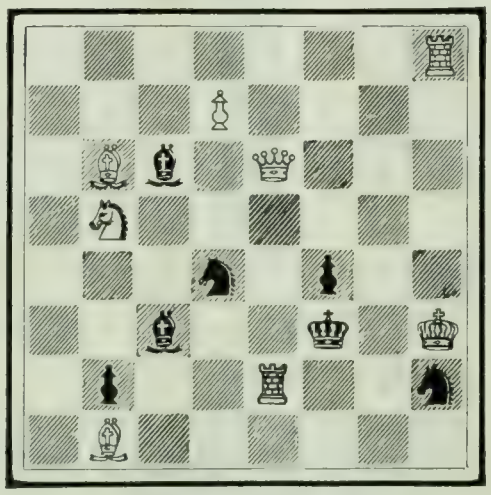
THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

SET

MOTTO: "A King in Armor."

A. **Problem 1,003.**

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

7 R; 3 P 4; 1 B b 1 Q 3; 1 S 6; 3 s 1 p 2; 2 b 2 k 1 K; 1 p 2 R 2 s; 1 B 6.

White mates in two moves.

SICK FOLKS GET WELL

at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Send for Booklet "B" describing our unique system of Health Culture. Interesting to dyspeptics, neurasthenics, rheumatics, obese people and almost all classes of chronic invalids.

Write for Booklet "B" to

THE SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

Cheap eggs are as good as cheap lamp-chimneys.

MACBETH.

If you use a wrong chimney, you lose a good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

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Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

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without trouble and trifling cost. Infinitely superior to any filter. Do not risk typhoid fever and other diseases by drinking impure water. Write for 100-page booklet, free, with letters from prominent people. Agents wanted.

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HORSESHOE MAGNET HAMMERS *excel*

ordinary tack hammers for general use in house and shop. Every hammer warranted fine steel, and a strong permanent magnet. Price, 50 cts.; post-paid, 56 cts.

Observe Trade-mark.

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The 'BEST' Light

Portable 100-Candle Power light. Every lamp warranted. The most brilliant, economical light made. No grease, dirt, odor or smoke.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

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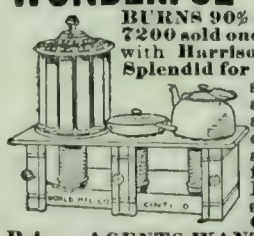

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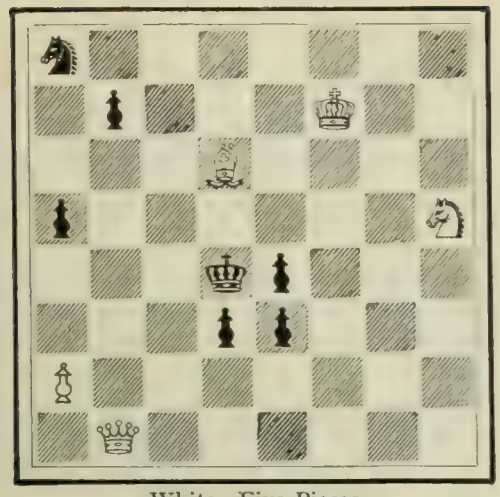
B. **Problem 1,004.**

Black—Seven Pieces.



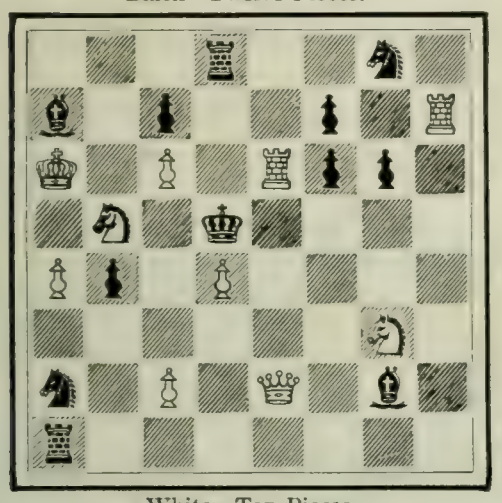
White—Five Pieces.

s7; 1p3K2; 3B4; p6S; 3kp3; 3pp3; P7; 1Q6.

White mates in three moves.

C. **Problem 1,005.**

Black—Twelve Pieces.



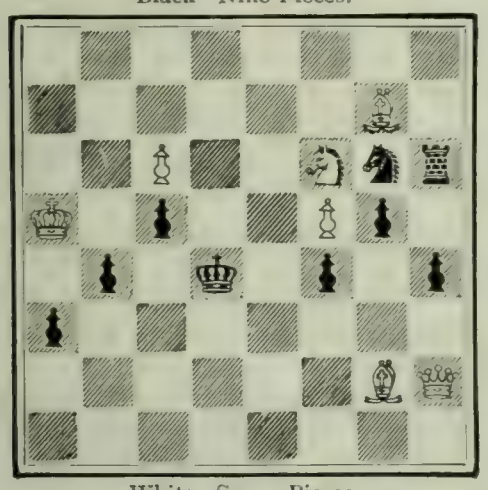
White—Ten Pieces.

3r2s1; b1p2p1R; K1P1Rpp1; 1S1k4; Pp1P4; 6S1; s1P1Q1b1; r7.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 1,006.**

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 6B1; 2P2Ssr; K1p2Pp1; 1p1k1p1p; p7; 6BQ; 8.

White mates in four moves.

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Full size tools; best quality; fully warranted and sharpened ready for use.

	HEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	CONTAINS	PRICE
No. 15	31¾ in.	19 in.	10 in.	44 tools	$25.00
No. 16	31¾ "	19 "	10 "	38 "	20.00
No. 17	23 "	15 "	7 "	30 "	15.00
No. 18	23 "	15 "	7 "	24 "	10.00

Also assortment of nails, screws, tacks, screw-eyes, etc., in drawer. All cabinets made of polished quartered oak, and fitted with brass hinges, cylinder lock and special brass tool fastenings.

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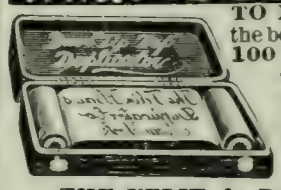

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Solution of Problems

No. 997.

1. Q—Q sq / K - Q 4
2. Q x Q / Any
3. Q x P(Kt 6), mate

1. ..... / Q x Q
2. R - B 5 / K x R
3. B—Q 7, mate

2. ..... / P x R
3. B—B 7, mate

2. ..... / P x P
3. R—K 5, mate

2. ..... / Other
3. B—Q 7, mate

1. ..... / Q - B 5
2. B—Q 7 ch / K - Q 4
3. P - K 4, mate

1. ..... / Q—Kt 8
2. P—Q 5 ch / K - K 4
3. Q - Q 4, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

No. 998.

Author's intended solution: R—Q 2.

This is "cooked" by 1. ..... / Kt - K 6 2. Kt - B 6 ch / K - B 6

3. No mate.

This problem, however, can be solved by 1 R—Q Bsq. Four solver sent both keys with the "cook" of the first. All other solvers sent 1 R—Q B sq.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville N. Y.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

997: "Arata," New York City.

998: The Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; Dr. L. H. Coggswell, Warner, N. H.

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998: "Comment is superfluous"—M. M.; "Most singular to me"—G. D.; "Absolutely dumfounded" W. R.: "While R—Q B sq is an unsuspected key, the difficulty is increased by one sparkling 'try?' 1 R—Q 2 leads to some beautiful variations, and is defeated only by 1. ..... / Kt - K 6. Had this been the actual solution, the problem would be characteristic of its talented author"—R. H. R.; "Rather tame for a prizer" J. G. L.: "Yet a prize-winner!"—O. C. P.; "Why prize-winner?"—E. A. C.; "The Judge's report is a mixture of churlishness and egotism. The competitors had the right to be treated in, at least, a courteous way"—"23."

Concerning 999.

We are very sorry that an essential correction of this problem could not have been made in time. Place a black Pawn on Q R 5.

In addition to those reported, E. M. Savage, Eustis, Fla., got 991, 995, 996; A. U. Milholland, Baltimore; M. D. M., 995; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J., 995, 996; M. D. W., 996.

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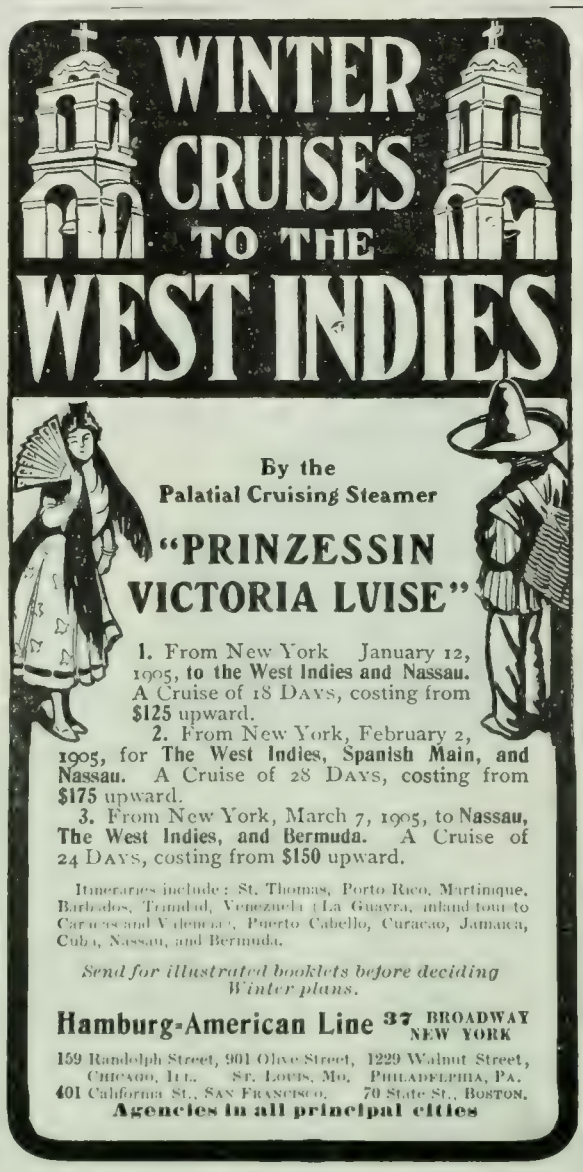

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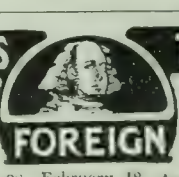

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	LEE. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*		LEE. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q B 4 (a)	23	P—Kt 3	P x B P
2	P—Q 5	P—K Kt 3	24	P x Q B P	Q Kt—K sq
3	P—K 4	P—Q 3	25	P x P	Kt x P
4	B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	26	Kt x Kt	B x Kt
5	Kt—K 2	Kt—K B 3	27	B x B	Q x B (c)
6	P—Q B 4	Kt—R 3	28	Kt—Kt 5	B—Kt 2
7	Q Kt—B 3	Kt—B 2	29	B—Kt 3	B—B sq
8	P—K R 3	Castles	30	R—K sq	Q—Q 2
9	B—K 3	K Kt—K sq	31	R—K 6	R—R sq (d)
10	P—K Kt 4	P—K 3	32	K—Kt 2	R—R 3
11	Q—Q 2	P x P	33	R(B2)-K 2	Kt—Kt 2
12	K P x P	B—Q 2	34	B—B 4	R—B 4
13	B—Kt 5	P—B 3	35	B-Kt 5 (e)	Kt x R
14	B—R 4	R—B 2 (b)	36	P x Kt	Q—Q Kt 2
15	Castles	Q—B sq	37	P—K 7	B x P
16	P—B 3	B—B sq	38	B x B (f)	Q x P ch
17	K—R 2	Kt—Kt 2	39	K—R 2	R—R 8
18	R—B 2	R—Kt sq	40	R—Kt 2	R—K R 4
19	P—R 4	P—B 4	41	P—R 4	Q—K 5
20	R-K Kt sq	P—Q R 3	42	Q—K 2(g)	R x P ch
21	Kt—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 4		and mate next move following.	
22	R P x P	R P x P			

Notes by Mr. Blackburne in The B. C. M.

(a) I occasionally indulge in this bizarre sort of defense, but can not recommend it to the student. It was played to prevent Mr. Lee's usual Stonewall development. White's second move, P—Q 5, is considered best; but he may, also, turn it into a Sicilian by P—K 4.

(b) This is all very uninteresting, and it will be seen, from the last few moves, that I can do a little bit of "wood-shifting" myself; but still there is method in it. The main idea is ultimately to break through on the Queen's flank, and at the same time to assist White in opening up the King's side.

(c) The ground is now pretty well cleared, and Black emerges from the *mêlée* with a slight advantage in position. My 28th move, B—Kt 2, was played under a misapprehension; thought I could play R x Kt, followed by B—Q 5, winning back the exchange, overlooking R—K sq.

(d) The command of this file gives Black a great advantage.

(e) No doubt White thought he could win two pieces for the R; but evidently overlooked Black's 36... Q—Q Kt 2.

(f) If 38 R x B, then Q x P ch, winning at once.

(g) This is a blunder, leaving a mate on two moves—but there was no way of saving the game.

"Chess-club Patter."

Chess-club patter is rather amusing at times. Here is a sample with a game played recently:

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	.....

("Ah, I suppose you would like to inveigle me into an 'Evans Gambit'; not if the Court knows it herself, and she believes she do, as the learned Judge remarked out West.")

3	Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4	.....

("Yes, I see. But I don't want any Max Lange, either.")

4	Kt x K P

("I believe in taking you swells out of the books. Then I may have a chance.")

5 Kt x P	Kt x Kt
6 P x Kt	.....

("Hello! Do I see a combination! What about Kt x P; K x Kt; Q R 5 ch? That's good enough to go on with, I think, so there goes");

6	Kt x K B P
7 Castles!	.....

("What is this; have I caught your lordship napping for once? I believe I have.")

7	Kt x Q
8 B x P ch	.....

("Oh, yes, that is check right enough, but check is not mate.")

8	K—K 2
9 B—Kt 5 mate!	

Black's final remark is scarcely fit for publication. Ed. —*Newcastle Weekly Courant.*

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(1) The table of colors in the Standard Dictionary is based on the usage of persons who have most to do with colors, and those who supply the markets with colored articles.

(2) It is the result of a comparison of hundreds of samples of colored silk threads, ribbons, and other silk goods, printing-inks, paints, etc. These samples were submitted to the Department of Physics of Columbia University, which, taking the colors of the solar spectrum as a basis, examined and compared all the available samples of various types of any particular color, and after determining the total luminosity, saturation, and wave-lengths by scientific tests, with the solar spectrum as a guide, and by the use of the Maxwell disks, obtained an average upon which the definition prepared by the Department was based.

(3) The colors in the table can be identically reproduced anywhere, irrespective of climatic conditions, by combining the primary colors. This is done by means of seven standard disks, of the primary colors, using as many of them as are called for by the definition-formula. These disks should be perforated at the center for the axis and so as to fit on a color-wheel or -top, and slit from center to periphery to permit of the interposition of one color over another so that a sector of each disk is visible. Then, by means of a larger outer disk, which is graded on its outside edge into hundredths, are obtained the relative proportions of the primary colors required (as given in the formula contained in the table) to produce any particular shade. Once firmly fixed on the color-wheel or -top in such a manner that the disks will not slip, set the wheel or top in motion, and the shade required will be produced by the blending of the component colors, due to rapid rotation. The formulas enabling one to reproduce the colors on the plate are contained in the table.

(4) This system has now been in use for ten years, and the editor of *Painting and Decorating* states that "the most interesting and important feature of the Standard Dictionary, so far as the decorator is concerned, is the article under the word 'spectrum.' This is, without doubt, the most valuable contribution to the literature of color nomenclature that has appeared for a long time, because it recognizes the fact that commercial necessity and other exigencies demand the arbitrary and often fanciful naming of colors, and in a comprehensive table the dictionary accurately and definitely defines each particular color-name in such a manner that the exact shade or tint can be produced at any time without the aid of pigments."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH REGARD EACH OTHER.

A DIGNIFIED and rather distant politeness marks the comment of most of the Southern press upon President Roosevelt's declaration that Southern hostility saddens him. "I have always been saddened rather than angered by the attacks upon me in the South," says the President in a letter just made public. He adds: "I am half a Southerner myself, and I can say with all possible sincerity that the interests of the South are exactly as dear to me as the interests of the North." And Secretary Taft, in a speech in New Orleans a few days ago, announced, amid "tremendous applause," that the President will soon visit that part of the country. The Southern press, in reply, declare that they are ready to smoke the pipe of peace if he will revise his negro policy to conform to the Southern view; if not, they will have to continue to consider him hostile to that section. Speaking of sadness, remarks the Savannah *Press*, the Southern people have "themselves noted the tone and temper of President Roosevelt's administration 'more in sorrow than anger'"; and the Atlanta *Journal* informs the President that he can cure his melancholy "by desisting in his efforts to force negro office-holders upon the people of various communities in spite of their protests," after which the "Southern attacks" will cease. The President pleads that he is "half a Southerner," but, replies the Charleston (S. C.) *Post*, "so he was when he had Booker Washington at luncheon, and when he appointed Crum collector of customs at Charleston, and when he abolished the post-office at Indianola because the citizens of that town didn't like a colored postmaster. And wasn't he half a Southerner when he wrote, in his life of Benton, that slavery was responsible for the 'coarse and brutal strain' that appeared in Southerners"? The "saddened" President reminds the St. Louis *Republic* of the parent who says, "It hurts me more than it does you," to which the punished child replies that "it doesn't hurt in the same place." The Nashville *Banner* likes the President's words, but remarks that his actions speak louder; and the Savannah *News* argues that "if he has been sincere heretofore, the chances are that he will continue to do things that will irritate the South, and he will do them, probably thinking he is doing the right thing; notwithstanding the fact that he is half Southerner, it may be that it is impossible for him to get into touch with Southern sentiment." Some of the other Southern papers that seem to condition their change of heart toward Mr. Roosevelt upon a change of policy by him are the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Houston *Post* and *Chronicle*, and the Macon *Telegraph*. Says the last-named journal:

"The President's attitude toward Southern people may be justly expressed as follows: 'I want you to like me, but you must like my policies also. You must make peace with the stranger race among you. You must love them as you love yourselves, treating them in every particular absolutely as you treat each other. Against nature, say you? Tut, tut; get rid of such nonsense. Have I not dined with the famous Mr. Washington and proved for all time that such prejudices are not of nature at all, but of silly pride alone? Don't be so foolish as to sulk and cut yourselves off from my paternal benevolence. Bow to my will in this and other particulars and I will be your friend.'

"Mr. Roosevelt's conditions are, in a word, that the Southern people do what they regard as impossible. The situation suggests the problem presented by the collision of an irresistible force and an immovable body, for the President seems to be regarded by himself and by others as an irresistible force. The only possible issue of such a collision is a standstill."

Other Southern papers, however, adopt a more conciliatory tone toward the President. "If he shows the slightest indication of friendly feeling toward the South, the Southern people will be quick to respond in a fraternal spirit," says the Natchez *Democrat and Courier;* and the Atlanta *News* and New Orleans *Times-Democrat* discuss the President's wish in a friendly spirit. The Columbia (S. C.) *State* says:

"The South is not all Bourbon. Before now it has forgiven things that were hard to forget. More than ever before, the Southern people, with their thriving industries, their great crops, their schools and colleges, desire to be a part of the republic which their fathers founded. To be shut off absolutely from any participation and any influence in the nation's affairs is a position neither pleasing nor inspiring. If it can be remedied without sacrifice of principle, the Southern people stand ready to take the step.

"It is for President Roosevelt to say the first word. Will he do it?"

The Baltimore *Sun* believes that Mr. Roosevelt "has an opportunity for obliterating the last remnants of the strife of the Civil War, such as has come to none of his predecessors," and "has an opportunity to inaugurate an era of good feeling such as this country has not seen since the administration of Monroe." It continues:

"The line of cleavage between the two great parties is less clearly defined at this time than it has been within the memory of any man now living. The time was when the enactment of a tariff bill was considered an act of hostility against the South. The time was when any accession of territory was considered an act of hostility to the North. That time has passed. The slavery quarrel has been settled and the South is no longer devoted exclusively to agriculture; it no longer prefers to deal with old England rather than with New England. The old causes of dissension and division are gone. New ones have arisen, but they are more easy of settlement than those which could not be determined but by the great Civil War.

"The votes of the recent election were hardly counted before invitations to visit the South began to come to the President. This

is the olive branch, the message of good-will. If the President can find it possible to accept a great many of these invitations it will result in incalculable good. Wherever he goes among the Southern people he will meet hospitality and courtesy, and there is no better way to dispel prejudice and misunderstanding than to be brought face to face. In this way the President will learn how to deal with questions which interest the South so as not to excite antagonisms and prejudice, and the South will learn to esteem the President for his generous nature and admirable personality."

RUSSIA AND REVOLUTION.

VON PLEHVE is imagined by the Chicago *Record-Herald* to be writhing in his grave at the thought of the meeting of zemstvo presidents in St. Petersburg and their demand for a national parliament. When the Far Eastern war began, our newspapers expressed a suspicion that von Plehve and his fellow reactionaries at court had brought it on to quench the mutterings of discontent in a great wave of popular patriotism. Instead of this, however, we now hear that the burdens of the war have increased the irritation; and the interest in the popular reforms demanded by the zemstvo presidents (considered in these columns last week) completely overshadows the interest in the war. "The war and all other questions are temporarily forgotten," says a St. Petersburg correspondent; the city is thronged with liberals from all parts of the empire, and "the situation altogether is unparalleled." The reactionary ring at court is in a quandary. "To grant the demands," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, will be to abdicate their own power; to refuse them will be to put a premium upon revolution." One of the prominent members of the zemstvo convention is quoted as saying:

"No matter what the immediate result may be, we have gained a remarkable victory. We have put into concrete form our opinion that the present system in the end must spell ruin or revolution. The Emperor knows the character of the men whose names are attached to the memorial. They represent the best blood and thought of the empire.

"We are not revolutionaries. We do not believe the people are prepared for a republic. We support the monarchical idea, but we believe it must be a constitutional monarchy, and that the Emperor must choose between the moderate program we offer and eventual revolution.

"If there is no result now, we shall continue the work of agitation and education. There will be a larger and a stronger meeting next year. If the meeting is forbidden in St. Petersburg it will take place in Moscow, Kieff, or in an open field if necessary. The movement will gather headway as time elapses. We have risked our liberties, and we will not retreat.

"The law which makes agitation for a change in the form of government punishable with penal servitude is still in force. We are all amenable, but as long as Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski is Minister we know we are safe. If he falls we take our chances, altho we feel sure the Government would not dare to reverse the policy of liberalism which has received such an impetus since M. Plehve's death.

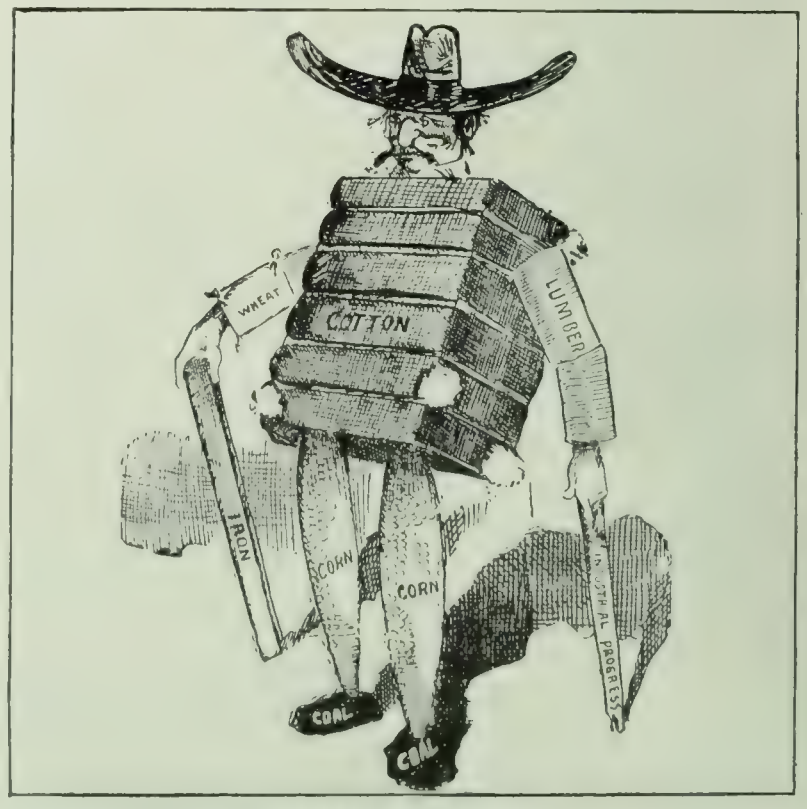
"The moment is propitious for concessions. The Government is in a difficult position and needs the support and sympathy of the people. I believe something at least will be granted. A free press would be the greatest step short of calling a national assembly. If only the primary ideas of the program are conceded, the rest will inevitably follow."

Our papers are seriously discussing the likelihood of revolution in the Czar's perturbed empire. "Were the reactionary policy to triumph, there would be imminent danger of a revolution similar to the one by which despotism was overturned in France," thinks the Denver *Republican*, for "the taste of freedom which the people are now enjoying will make them all the more dissatisfied if the government returns to a policy of repression." The New York *World* imagines the autocracy to be "in the position of a man who starts a boulder rolling down a mountain-side and then would like to stop it if he could." "Russia is at last waking up," believes the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, and while the proposed reforms "may not come just now," they must come some day, "if not by an imperial ukase, then as the result of a revolution." The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks a great military disaster or a financial collapse might bring on the insurrection. The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, quoted above, remarks:

"It is not to be expected that Russia will reproduce in detail the events of the French revolution. But it is interesting to note that the conflicting forces are the same, and that they tend to produce corresponding situations. Moreover, the world is beginning to suspect that one chief factor of the French revolution, namely, a weak, well-meaning monarch, pulled this way and that by progressive and reactionary advisers, has been reproduced in Russia at this juncture."

The New York *Press* thinks "it may be that the spark of liberty

ROOSEVELT SAYS HE IS "HALF A SOUTHERNER."
But the halves have been so different.
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.



THE REAL SOLID SOUTH.
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.

MASON AND DIXON LINE DRAWINGS.

PRINCE MIRSKY—"I'll make him look like a new man!"
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

"PEACE AT THIS STAGE OF THE GAME? PREPOSTEROUS!"
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*.

ACTIVITY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

has been lighted," and we may see "a storming of the Bastile, an assault on feudalism, and a reign of terror." It observes:

"The grievances recited by the memorial of the zemstvos are far more than the American colonies had when they adopted the declaration. Russia has as many and as sore wrongs as those that galled the French when the vacillating Louis consented to call the meeting that eventually plunged France in blood. The course of Czar Nicholas, so far, is not unlike the wabbly course that Louis followed. First he allowed the zemstvos to have official sanction. Then, at the last moment, he withdrew the official seal from the convention; but he did not dare to suppress the meeting or its significant memorial.

"The gravity of the situation confronting the Russian autocrat can only be imagined from what we are permitted to know, which is grave enough. It may be that the spark of liberty has been lighted. It is possible that the seeds sown by the Tolstois have taken root. Unless the story of the past is always an unsafe guide for the future, the Russian Empire has within it at this moment the teeming potentialities of a September massacre, a storming of the Bastile, an assault on feudalism, and a reign of terror. It only remains to be seen whether the Czar and his bureaucracy will be strong enough to meet the people or strong enough to yield nothing and stand their ground from the start. Vacillation spells disaster."

Most of the revolutions that are predicted, however, fail to come off. If a popular vote were taken in Russia to-morrow, thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it is doubtful if a majority would desire a change," for "after all, the great mass of the Russian people have yet to be stirred by the leaven of progress." Indeed, observes the Boston *Transcript*, the very men who made up the zemstvo gathering are the ones who dread revolution and are now laboring to avert it. And the Springfield *Republican* says:

"Few things are more improbable than that Russia will suffer from a violent revolution in government, like that in France over a century ago. True, there are writers and observers who press the parallel between the two autocracies to that point—in anticipation—but when one considers the comparative helplessness nowadays of undisciplined mobs or levies against governments in

BATTLE OF THE SHA-HO (OR SHAKHE RIVER).

Drawn in Tokyo, October 27, by Margaret Emerson, from maps furnished by the Japanese War Office.

the acquirement and use of the complicated modern material of war, a successful uprising or rebellion in a popular cause against the Russian autocracy seems beyond the range of probability. And so, if there is any basis of hope in Prince Mirski's cautious liberalism, whose effects were so interestingly described in the Associated Press despatches from St. Petersburg Monday morning, the outcome will be orderly and evolutionary rather than violent and revolutionary.

"That the Czar has been moved to call Prince Mirski to his side and to support his progressive policy is due, no doubt, largely to the complete failure of reaction and oppression under Plehve, who was murdered, to the growing difficulties of the government in peace and war, at home and abroad, and to the odium, almost world-wide, which envelops the Russian autocracy in Christendom and which the present war has strikingly revealed. It is not a fantastic idea that the Japanese are doing more to reform Russia than everything else in the world. In any event, whatever the cause, whatever the result, the Czar deserves credit in the minds of impartial people for not plunging to still further extremes of reaction after the assassination of Plehve. Instead, he did an act of high statesmanship in summoning a cautious and enlightened liberal like Prince Mirski to the great post of Minister of the Interior, and in allowing him to inaugurate a new domestic régime in Russia."

BUYING THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

THE Massachusetts newspapers do not seem to be greatly disturbed over Thomas W. Lawson's allegations that "the Massachusetts legislature is bought and sold as are sausages and fish at the markets and wharves"; that the arch-corrupter is Henry M. Whitney, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and brother of the late William C. Whitney; and that, in comparison with the Whitney machine, "an average 'Tammany gang,' a 'Chicago combine,' or a 'St. Louis syndicate' would look like a broken-down snow-plow in August." Many have been accustomed to regard the Massachusetts legislature as "a model of what a state assembly should be," as one paper remarks; and if Mr. Lawson's charges are true, it is asked, what must our other legislatures be like? The author of these charges, who has lived in Boston all his life, goes to the extent of specifying the particular rooms in Young's hotel where the Whitney machine received the legislators, drove its bargains, and paid its bribes; and further, he relates in detail Whitney's vain attempt in 1896 to buy a two-thirds vote to override a veto (vain because he could not meet the legislators' demand for cash in advance), and hints at a story of murder or suicide that followed the failure. Whitney, it seems, had agreed to obtain a certain gas-company charter from the legislature, and was so sure of success that Mr. Lawson's suspicions were aroused. The latter continues (in *Everybody's Magazine*):

"I began at once a round of investigation among men who would talk frankly to me, and discovered that a most iniquitous condition existed. Massachusetts senators and representatives were not only bought and sold as sausages or fish are in the markets, but there existed a regular quotation schedule for their votes. Many of the prominent lawyers of the State were traffickers in legislation, and earned large fees engineering the repeal of old laws and the passage of new ones. Agents of corporations nominated candidates for office, and paid the expenses of their election in return for votes for a favorite measure and promises to 'do business.' The legislature was organized on the same basis; its executive officers were chosen because of their subservience to certain corporation leaders; committees were rigged to do a given thing and prevent other things from being done. Above all, I learned that the chance of a citizen of Massachusetts obtaining a charter from the legislature of his State, unless he had money to put up for it, was about as good as a hobo's of securing a diamond and ruby studded crown at Tiffany's by explaining that he wanted it. In fact, the citizen's request would be regarded by senators and representatives very much as Tiffany's would take the hobo's—as a joke first, then as an impertinence.

"Right here I desire to say to my readers, and especially to all those hypocritical and ignorant people who, imagining any strong statement expresses a strong prejudice, and not a fact, will cry: 'He overstates! He exaggerates!' that in years after, when I had full opportunity to study at close range the Massachusetts legislature, its workings and those who worked it, all the impressions I had received at this time were absolutely confirmed. I do not hesitate to say, then:

"The Massachusetts legislature is bought and sold as are sausages and fish at the markets and wharves; that the largest, wealthiest, and most prominent corporations in New England, whose affairs are conducted by our most representative citizens, habitually corrupt the Massachusetts legislature, and the man of wealth among them who would enter protest against the iniquity would be looked on as a 'class anarchist.' I will go further and say that if in New England a man of the type of Folk, of Missouri, can be found who will give over six months to turning up the legislative and Boston municipal sod of the last ten years, who does not expose to the world a condition of rottenness more rotten than was ever before exhibited in any community in the civilized world, it will be because he has been suffocated by the stench of what he exhumes."

The Detroit *News-Tribune* considers the Lawson charges credible. It argues thus:

"Of course, a legislature, as such, can not be libeled; but the credibility of the Lawson attack on the high court of Massachusetts must depend largely on the evidence of accuracy in the accompanying and preceding assaults on the moral and legal standing of the other objects of his wrath, and it must be said that the evidences in these cases strongly support the theory that he is merely detailing to the general public facts with which he became acquainted through his business transactions with the parties assailed.

"Mr. Lawson is many times a millionaire. At least such is the common belief among his countrymen, and it is certain that, in all the outward evidences of the possession of great wealth, he keeps pace with most of our modern Crœsuses. A man's possessions are not necessarily indicative of his veracity; but, under particular circumstances, they may become so. In this instance they are at least presumptive proof that he has not yet overstepped the bounds of what he is prepared to establish if hauled into court by any of the victims of his scathing and erratic pen. This is true because his financial responsibility is hardly to be questioned, and none of the money-bags who have been squirming under his lash can excuse himself from bringing action against the offender on the ground that it would be impossible to recover anything like adequate damages. Moreover, there has been ample temptation to shut him off by proceedings under laws of criminal libel, if he has afforded his former associates any hopeful opportunity for such action. Month after month his revelations of criminal doings, apparently brought home to men of prominence and standing in the financial and social worlds, have been permitted to appear without the slightest public effort made to shut off this flood of disclosures. Up to date the general public has accepted Mr. Lawson's literary efforts with a surprise mingled with incredulity. His continued immunity from interference or attempted punishment for statements of the most damning import directed against supposedly self-respecting men is beginning to influence many to the belief that those whom he attacks are in no position to reply."

THE PANAMA TEMPEST.

THE State Department, says a Washington despatch, is not troubled in "the slightest degree" over the disturbances that recently threatened Panama, and which were brought to an end by the resignation of General Huertas from command of the army; but this attempted *coup d'état* is causing some uneasiness on the part of the anti-imperialist papers, which are now telling us of the new package of trouble we have acquired. "What with looking after its funds and preserving order, we come very near having the whole government on our hands," declares the Baltimore *Herald;* and the New York *Evening Post* remarks: "The truth is that we have christened a lot of chronic conspirators, and betrayers of conspiracy, a 'republic,' and must now take the consequences. The ridiculous antics of the men whom we were but a few months ago acclaiming as heroes and patriots are indeed a laughing matter, but the laugh is distinctly at our expense."

The United States is under the obligation to preserve order on

From stereograph, copyrighted, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

GENERAL HUERTAS AND HIS ARMY.

General Huertas, who has just been retired on a liberal pension, is described as being "about the size of a twelve-year-old boy." Many of the Panaman soldiers "are scarcely old or big enough to carry a gun without staggering under it. The recoil is likely to knock them over, so when fighting they brace themselves against a tree or lie flat upon the ground. In New York they would be arrested by the Gerry Society, and if they worked in the coal-mines of Pennsylvania or the cotton-mills of the South it would be a scandal."

the Isthmus, and under the canal treaty it may intervene in any part of the Panama republic to reestablish peace and constitutional order in the event of their being disturbed. So when General Huertas, who, it is said, "is about the size of a twelve-year-old boy," demanded that President Amador make certain changes in the cabinet, under the threat of a revolution, the United States stepped in and turned the tables on the dissatisfied commander. United States Minister Barrett assured Amador that the United States would lend him assistance if necessary to cope with Huertas and his army of about two or three hundred men and boys. American marines were on the spot, and Amador with these assurances forced Huertas to resign. The action of the United States is believed to settle the question of revolutions on the Isthmus for all time. President Amador, it is now reported, will dissolve the army and create in its stead a police force.

A few of the Democratic papers believe that the United States will sooner or later annex the little nation. "For a while," says the Savannah *News*, "the United States will hold up the infant republic for the sake of appearances, but the conditions are bound to be such that, long before the canal is completed, it will be to the best interest of all parties for the United States to annex the infant republic." The Washington *Post* thinks that peace on the Isthmus will not last long. It says:

"Students of Central American affairs will not readily believe that the trouble is all over because President Amador, backed by our warships and marines, has temporarily checked the demonstration by General Huertas and his army of 200. Our observation of events and men in that part of the Western hemisphere inclines us to a contrary opinion. Revolution in that feverish land is not so easily suppressed. The merest glance at the general's latest photograph gives one the impression of a very determined colored youth about twenty years old, very gaudily caparisoned, indeed, and at least five feet high. It is our privilege, also, to have some excellent snapshots of various detachments of his army. . . . Carefully considering all that has gone before, and then as carefully examining the pictures of the insurgents and their veteran leader, we feel moved to very pessimistic forecasts of the immediate future. Of course, there is nothing to prevent our Government from reversing its attitude of a year ago and taking sides with the *de facto* authorities against the champions of human liberty. We have the ships and the soldiers, and consistency is a jewel only on occasion. But will that settle it on a sound and wholesome basis?"

The newspapers in general are gratified over the failure of the first "revolution" in the little republic. "The Panamanian swords," says the Boston *Herald*, "will be turned into shovels and their spears into picks for canal-digging purposes." "It is a most fortunate thing," the Toledo *Blade* remarks, "for the future peace and quiet of Panama that this aspiring young revolutionist was checked so promptly and effectually. It is an object-lesson which will have a most discouraging effect upon other potential revolutionists in Panama."

Some dissatisfaction is being expressed in Panama over the canal treaty. The Panamans claim that the treaty was not what Panama had been led to expect, and that the provisions of the treaty have been strained by American officials to the breaking point without consideration for Panama and her interests. Secretary Taft was sent down to the Isthmus to try to fix up matters. These complaints lead the Detroit *News* to say:

"Even if the complaining Panamans were able to establish all the claims as to the President's arbitrary and unwarrantable interpretation of the treaty provisions as to the extent of American sovereignty in the canal strip, they would be likely to get very little sympathy in this country. At the worst, their wrongs are no more than they had ample reason to expect. The precedent for all the ills against which they protest was clearly contained in the strained interpretation of the treaty with Colombia, which Panama readily and greedily accepted and ratified. Being still smaller and weaker than the country from which they seceded, the Isthmians could hardly expect a more judicial construction of any agreements entered into with them than was accorded in the other case. . . .

"They are not now in good position to cry out against means

and methods whose precedents and parallels they joyfully condoned when their mother country was the sufferer, and their pretense of righteous indignation hardly arrives at the dignity of an honest protest. Knowing that their nominal national existence could never have been possible except for American guns, and that it must cease the moment those guns cease to sustain it, they can hardly make a respectable showing of oppression if the owner of the guns constitutes himself the sole expounder of the terms under which they are permitted to continue as a nation. This was inevitable. If they seriously imagined that Uncle Sam would be more tenderly considerate of their feelings and prejudices than it was of those of Colombia, they must have entertained a most childlike view of the motives and purposes which induced him to intervene on behalf of what they are pleased to call their independence."

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION.

A FLURRY of talk during the last few days about reciprocity with Canada has been accompanied by a suggestion that closer trade relations will lead to annexation, and has been followed by assertions that there will be neither annexation nor reciprocity. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, is represented by a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* to be mildly

CONGRESS TAKING UP TARIFF REVISION.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

favorable to suggestions of a reciprocity that would remove duties from "all sorts of crops, coal, ores, fish and fish products, fruits, fowls, lumber, and various raw materials for manufacture." Senator Lodge says he favors a reciprocity treaty "which will prove advantageous to both countries," but declines to tell what he thinks the details of such a treaty should be. The usual history of our attempts at reciprocity treaties has been that every one has favored the idea in the abstract, but when it comes down to the actual reduction of duty on any particular article, such an outcry is raised by the interested parties that nothing is done. The feeling in Canada is sketched thus by the Baltimore *American:*

"Year after year Canada pleaded for reciprocity and sent to Washington delegations of distinguished statesmen, who met with scant courtesy, and this has never been forgiven. She was badly worsted, moreover, in the boundary controversy, and, all things being equal, she is not likely to agree to any terms that would be acceptable to the United States."

Alarm is felt in Great Britain, however, lest commercial reciprocity lead to political union. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* cables:

"Despatches received in London from the United States since the Presidential election have aroused considerable anxiety in some quarters in regard to the future relations between Canada and the mother country.

"It looks to many English statesmen as tho there were serious danger of closer commercial relations between Canada and the United States, which would result immediately in great damage to England's colonial trade, and eventually, perhaps, in the dissolution of the political ties that unite England and her American colony. . . . . .

"It is possible that one effect of the agitation in the United States will be to scare the Britishers who now oppose Mr. Chamberlain's tariff scheme into support of it. Certainly the English people would regard the establishment of anything like a commercial union between the two American countries as a direct menace to the British Empire.

"In a mild form reciprocity between the two countries would not, *per se*, so alarm England as to suggest that the dismemberment of the empire had begun, but it is felt here that the Americans who demand reciprocity do not mean to stop at mild reciprocity, but want to get as near free trade as possible, and free trade between the United States and Canada, or anything approximating it, would, many Englishmen think, lead up to relations between those countries that could not exist while Canada continued to be a part of the British Empire."

The New York *World* speaks favorably of the reciprocity-annexation idea in the following editorial:

"The political question involved is of infinitely more importance than any twopenny commercial interests that may be concerned about maintaining a Chinese wall along the border.

"If Canada is ever to become part of the United States it must be conquered through a commercial union. We have tried the experiment of starving the Dominion into submission, and have nothing to show for our pains except a feeling of increased hostility. Under the settled policy of retarding Canadian development we have been driving Canada into closer relations with Great Britain, which is precisely the thing that a wise statesmanship would have sought to prevent.

"Merely as a political proposition Canada should be dependent commercially on the United States, not on Great Britain. She should seek in New York and Boston, not in London, the money to develop her resources. She should find the market for her raw materials in the United States. She should rely chiefly on the United States for the things she can not make for herself. . . . . .

"By every consideration of geography, language, institutions, and blood, the people of the United States and Canada are one. Unwise American statesmanship alone is responsible for the fact that an unfriendly nation has been developing to the northward. The correction of some of these blunders is of more consequence to this country than even an excessive protection of the Massachusetts codfish industry, but we should hardly expect the Lodges in Congress to see it. They can never see the woods for the trees."

The first step—reciprocity—is yet to be taken, however, and some think it will be a long time before it is taken. An influential Canadian business man who is visiting in Washington said to a *Tribune* correspondent the other day:

"In Canada we hear the echoes of the reciprocity talk going on in Boston and some other parts of the United States, and we simply laugh. It is very fine for Mr. Foss and others of your prominent statesmen to shout for reciprocity with Canada, but who informed them that the Dominion was herself in any humor to reciprocate?

"It strikes me that this is a case where it takes two to make a bargain. We have adopted the same protective system that you have in the United States, only not quite so extreme, with the same good results, and we are going to adhere to that policy. I do not mean that there are not some trade agreements with the States we would not be willing to make. I think Canadians generally would be glad of a removal of duties on wheat and other cereals and on livestock. If the tax on these products of the farm were abolished it would be a good thing for the people on both sides of the line, but this could hardly be expected.

"As a matter of fact, Canada has been enormously benefited by the protective principle and isn't going to surrender it. To conclude a reciprocity agreement with the United States would simply mean the ruin of all of our flourishing industries. It would put us

in the same condition in which England finds itself to-day, a dumping ground for the products of other countries. Nobody in Canada wants this, and hence, while your New Englanders can go blithely on in their plausible arguments for reciprocity, we are content to stand pat and wonder how it would profit them if they should convert the whole Yankee nation to their views."

YANKEE THRIFT.

"THERE could be no better evidence than this of the thrift of the American people. The great majority of depositors in savings banks are men and women in moderate circumstances, and the fact that there are so many such depositors, and that the deposits are so large, proves that, while the rich have been growing richer, the poor have also been growing richer." Thus the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* comments upon the recent bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor giving an interesting comparative statement of savings-bank deposits in various countries. According to this bulletin, the total deposits in all savings banks in the world aggregate more than $10,500,000,000, with 82,640,000 depositors. The United States leads all the other nations with total deposits amounting to $3,060,000,000. Germany is second with $2,274,000,000, and the United Kingdom comes third with total deposits of only $966,854,000. Roumania is last with deposits of $7,460,000. In the average deposit, the United States is far ahead. We have an average of $418 per depositor, and the nearest country (Canada) has an average of $289. Hungary is third with $251, Germany has $147, the United Kingdom $87, and France $75. Japan finishes up the list with an average deposit of $5.50. Several countries have a larger amount on deposit per inhabitant than the United States. Denmark leads with the high average of $96.41. Switzerland is second with $62.47, and New Zealand is third with $49.61. In Australia the average per inhabitant is $43.47; in Germany $39.98, and in Norway $39.94. Then comes the United States with $37.48. The lowest average per inhabitant in any country considered is in India, where it is but 15 cents. Germany has more depositors than any other country, its total being 15,432,211, or about 1 in 4 of the people. France is second with 11,298,474; the United Kingdom is third, with 11,093,469; and Japan comes next with 7,467,452 depositors. The United States is fifth with 7,305,443 depositors, or about 1 in 10 of the people. Russia has only 4,950,607 depositors. The figures used in arriving at the grand totals cover 770,000,000, or about half the population of the world. The following table, giving figures from the various countries, is taken from the report:

Countries.	Number of Depositors.	Total Deposits.	Average Deposit.	Amount per Inhabitant.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Australia, Commonwealth of...	1,086,018	164,161,981	151.15	43.47
Austria	4,946,307	876,941,933	177.29	33.47
Belgium	2,088,448	141,851,419	67.92	20.37
Canada	213,638	60,771,128	289.14	10.99
Denmark	1,203,120	236,170,057	196.29	96.41
France	11,298,474	847,224,910	75.01	21.75
Germany	15,432,211	2,273,406,226	147.38	39.98
Prussia*	9,377,503	1,485,793,500	158.44	43.10
Holland	1,330,275	72,738,817	54.83	13.60
Hungary	1,717,515	432,810,515	251.91	21.92
India, British	866,693	34,656,371	39.98	.15
Italy	6,740,138	482,263,472	71.55	14.52
Japan	7,467,452	40,887,186	5.48	.90
New Zealand	261,948	38,332,823	146.34	49.61
Norway	718,823	89,633,481	124.69	39.94
Roumania	145,507	7,426,031	51.04	1.26
Russia, including Asiatic part..	4,950,607	445,014,951	89.90	3.16
Finland	226,894	21,144,278	93.19	7.60
Sweden	1,892,586	151,480,442	80.54	29.14
Switzerland	1,300,000	193,000,000	148.46	62.26
United Kingdom	11,093,469	966,854,253	87.15	22.82
British colonies, not elsewhere stated	354,275	32,936,217	92.97	2.78
Total	75,334,398	7,609,766,491	101.01	11.00
United States	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89	37.38
Grand total	82,639,841	10,669,885,102		

* Not included in the total.

"The report shows," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "that we are a wealthy people, but it does not show that we are a saving people." The Springfield *Republican* remarks similarly:

"The number of depositors in the United States amounts to less than a tenth of the total population, while in Great Britain it is over a fourth of the total population, in France nearly a third, and Switzerland over a third. This might seem to indicate that our people are less given to saving than those of most other commercial countries, and that is probably true; but the newness of the country and lack of secure facilities for harboring savings in many of the States are to be taken into consideration. . . . . .

"These savings-bank figures do not necessarily show forth the relative thriftiness of the various peoples. As the bureau of statistics points out, amounts on deposit in banks by no means represent the only savings of a nation. One people may be more given than another to individual investment of small hoardings. The French are notoriously thrifty, but they are much given to independent investment, as in Panama Canal stock; and it is stated that the recent investments of the French people in Russian public bonds far exceed the total deposits in national savings institutions. This is why the bank deposits per capita for one of the most saving people in the world fall below those of several other countries in the table.

"This practise of small individual investment in government stock or the securities of private corporations does not largely obtain in the United States, it must be admitted; and thus the conclusion is further enforced that we are not a very thrifty people. 'Easy comes, easy goes,'—such seems to be the truth regarding the American people in relation to money. The 'savings habit,' especially outside of the older States, is poorly developed among us, and it is a question to be seriously considered whether a more general diffusion of savings facilities throughout the country, as by means of postal savings-banks, might not have an important influence toward improving this habit."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE shipping on Salt River is a little crowded these days, but the weather is good and the pilots all amiable.—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

THE new Jap loan is a complete success. Almost any loan is regarded as a complete success by the fellow who gets it.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IN order to comply with the fitness of things Boston should remove the sacred codfish from the Capitol and hang up a sole.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SPANIARDS are flocking to the United States. Judging from the way we licked them, they think we must be good people to know.—*The Chicago News.*

THE election of Shoemaker Douglas to be chief executive of Massachusetts seems to verify the prophecy that the last shall be first.—*The Kansas City Star.*

WE are all now able to see the utter baselessness of the rumor that Mr. Parker was going to make the Hon. D. B. Hill secretary of state.—*The Newark News.*

SEMIOFFICIAL returns show that the next House will be made up of 251 Republicans, John Sharp Williams, and 134 innocent bystanders.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Prohibitionists succeeded in carrying one precinct in Louisville. No wonder Colonel Watterson feels that all is lost save hope.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

AN exultant Corregan Socialist telegraphs to the New York *Weekly People* from Fulton, Ky.: "*Four* votes are recorded here for Corregan and Cox. *Debs gets but three!*"

THE LITERARY DIGEST spells Admiral Rojestvensky's name "Rozhdestvensky." This makes the North Sea incident even more serious than at first thought.—*The Pathfinder, Washington.*

DEMOCRACY lost five States between 1896 and 1900, and five between 1900 and 1904. At the like rate there will be in 1912 only Georgia and Texas lett to uphold the flag.—*The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.).*

SOME of our Democratic exchanges are felicitating the party that there was "no surrender." There was indeed no surrender. The Republicans just captured us without even asking us to surrender.—*The Atlanta Journal (Dem.).*

IT is encouraging to learn from the Society of Naval Architects that America is building one merchant vessel. As it is of "moderate size" there is reason to believe that our navy will be strong enough to protect it against everything but Congress.—*The New York American.*

THE *Novoye Vremya*, commenting on Mr. Brodrick's recent speech, says: "To his declaration that the Indian army was prepared, Russia can reply: 'We also are ready.'" Both countries have clearly demonstrated their readiness one in South Africa, the other in the Far East.—*Free Russia, London.*

THE *New York Times* recently indulged in some gentle raillery at the poor literary taste of John D. Rockefeller, who had expressed his admiration for the "beautiful little lines" beginning: "There is so much bad in the best of us." "Our own regard for poetry of that sort," said *The Times*, "is not especially high." It now turns out that the lines were written by a man named Robert Louis Stevenson.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE FUTURE OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

PREVIOUSLY to his death, Julian Ralph, who had just concluded a brilliant campaign of newspaper service in the Anglo-Boer war, made the remark: "This is the last war in which there will be war correspondents with the armies in the field." His words are echoed by Frederic W. Unger, himself a correspondent, with the comment: "To-day the war reporter alone survives." Mr. Unger says further (in *The Booklover's Magazine*, December):

"One of the most interesting questions suggested by the great struggle now in progress in the East is the future of the war correspondent. Viewed from his own standpoint, the position of the correspondent is serious. Denied employment by the military authorities of both Japan and Russia, he is in danger of being laughed out of existence. It is certain that the efforts of the contending nations to preserve secrecy within the field of military operations have been very generally approved by the English-speaking public. The war correspondent, on his knees before the officials at Tokyo or St. Petersburg, has received scant sympathy. Even the paragraphers of his own journal treat his discomfiture lightly. The controversy is generally looked upon as a purely personal matter between the correspondent and the respective war offices. But this view of the case overlooks the fact that the general public has a very vital interest in the future of the war correspondent."

The correspondent of earlier wars, as Mr. Unger goes on to point out, was a man of official standing—ranking usually as a commissioned officer. Furthermore:

"He had a status—largely determined by his personality—comparable with the army rank of colonel. He enjoyed exceptional advantages and was often in the confidence of the commanding officers. Neither confidence nor advantage was ever abused. He was discreet, gentlemanly, and able—a master of his craft. Archibald Forbes, Julian Ralph, Bennett Burleigh, Frederic Villiers, Melton Prior, and G. W. Steevens occur to the reader immediately as examples of this type. With pencil, with brush, he pictured the truth for the millions to ponder. He was the public's official representative. His mission was to furnish news, but never 'information' in the military sense of information that could help the enemy. His brothers in privilege were the military attachés of the foreign governments. His position was an acknowledgment of the rights of the public—who paid the bills—especially of the right to know the truth of military blunders and of inefficiency in the hours of disaster, and to censure or praise where censure or praise was due. He was the brake upon the possible excess or abuse of military authority. His hand bestowed the laurel wreaths of fame. By his acts he justified his prerogatives.

"Then came modern, fevered journalism, with the war reporter supplementing the correspondent's work in a frenzied effort to leave no scrap of news unpublished. Privileges and confidences, which were extended to a class, were abused and betrayed by individuals. Military wrath was aroused; public irritation and impatience followed. . . . The fault lies, first, with the newspaper proprietors; second, with the public that supports them. Of governments and of commanders in the field we can expect nothing. The future of the war correspondent, if the type is to have a future, depends upon the employers' recognition of military exigencies and upon the public's demand for descriptive writing of a high order."

During the Boer war, Mr. Unger relates, Lord Roberts gave certain privileges to a few picked correspondents. They were permitted to go and come as they pleased, to write what they liked without censorship, to cable, subject to censorship, such despatches as dealt with events that had already happened; and they were put on their honor to abide by the regulations. "It seems to me," says Mr. Unger, "that Lord Roberts has given the world the basal principle of the correct regulation of war correspondence, despite the admitted fact that, in practise, his regulations proved inadequate to prevent some valuable information from filtering back to Pretoria via St. Petersburg, Paris, and Berlin. This principle is: a free hand given to a limited number of correspondents worthy of being put on their honor, and the uncensored publication of their mail matter within a month or more after it is written." Mr. Unger concludes:

"In devising a system of war correspondence, it is necessary to keep in mind two essentials: first, the right of the public to know how a war is conducted; and second, the right of the military authorities to conceal certain preparations, movements, and at times even results. To reconcile these apparently conflicting necessities may be difficult, but it is essential to try to do so. I believe that the solution of the difficulty lies in a development of the plan of Lord Roberts. The first step is to provide for the registration of correspondents. In times of peace the war department should receive applications for correspondents' licenses, and, after fully satisfying themselves regarding the applicants' qualifications, the examining officials should place the names of those found worthy upon an approved list. When occasion arises, correspondents can then be selected from a body of men of proved ability and assured character.

"The men thus chosen should be given the full privileges of the front and allowed to write as they choose. Their material should be sealed and committed to the military authorities, to be despatched when these officials see fit. . . .

"This plan would commend itself to the military authorities, because it would limit strictly the number of correspondents. . . .

"From the viewpoint of the man in the field I know the release from slavery to the wire's end would be most welcome. I have discussed this subject with many of the best known correspondents. They all envy the artist who sends his copy by mail, who is free to roam miles away from the military base from which the cablegrams must be forwarded. . . .

"In operation, the plan I have proposed would insure the employment of men of a higher type than many who have been in the field in recent wars, and whose abuse of privileges has brought the profession into disrepute. There would be a return to the old-time descriptive correspondent, whose letters were real contributions to literature. Only those men who could do work of the highest order would warrant the expense of employment under circumstances which would prevent publication of their observations until a month after actual events. In fact, the 'covering' of a war by special representatives might even pass from the great dailies to the weekly or monthly magazines, with advantage to all concerned."

THE YOUNG WRITER'S FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

"THERE is nothing like freedom of expression," says Mr. Robert Bridges, "to develop a writer, *if he has it in him.*" On the other hand, he avers, "there is nothing so deadly to the writer of creative power as a too early development of the critical faculty." An application of these generalizations to the specific case of American authors leads Mr. Bridges to the conclusion that "the directness and freedom from self-consciousness of the writers from the Middle West" is largely due to the fact that "they are not afraid to let themselves go, and they are not overpowered by thinking all the time how Lowell or Hawthorne or Emerson would have done if *they* had let themselves go." Mr. Bridges continues (in *Collier's Weekly*, November 12):

"The editors of Western newspapers have had a lot to do with the development of Western writers. Most newspapers in the East have a bunch of traditions that must be preserved, and a corps of responsible editors whose business it is to preserve these traditions. I do not believe that there is an old-established newspaper in the East that would have given Eugene Field, or Riley, or Ade, or Dooley, or William Allen White, a chance to let himself go. There would have been a capable but conventional managing editor in each office to run his pencil through their spontaneous humor and to squelch the young man by saying, '*The Stardust* never prints this kind of thing.'

"The paragraphs that Field used to put day after day in his column of 'Sharps and Flats' in Chicago would have been 'edited' to pieces in almost every newspaper office in the East. Much of it was undignified and unliterary—but it was Field. And the freedom he had, developed his fancy and his power of expression so

MADAME SEMBRICH. MADAME NORDICA.

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MADAME EMMA EAMES.

NEW PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS OPERA SINGERS.

that every now and then he hit the bull's-eye and made the bell ring. Then the Eastern papers would copy the gem, and try to hire Field permanently at a high salary. The Chicago papers have always been willing to print considerable chaff if thereby they could get a grain of good wheat now and then. . . . . .

"A really fertile creative mind has got to produce—wheat and tares, flowers and weeds—all springing from a rich soil. Contrary to the general belief, there is nothing so deadly to the writer of creative power as a too early development of the critical faculty. That is why the young man who is always conscious of Lowell and Emerson looking over his shoulder never is original.

"Imagine Kipling serving his newspaper apprenticeship in the office of *The Evening Post!* He never would have been permitted to publish a single 'Departmental Ditty' in even the newspaper waif column; and as for Mrs. Hauksbee and Mulvaney, they would have been spurned from the Saturday supplement as vulgar. But Kipling had a free go on his little paper in India and he found himself. No doubt, judicious editing in those days might have rid him of some freaks of style that still persist, but it would probably have squelched Kipling. The trouble is that most editors have conventional minds. (Mr. Dana did not, and his newspaper developed more original writers than any other—and that tradition still persists among his disciples. He would have edited the truck out of Field's column, but he never would have allowed a single good thing to escape.)

"Of course, editors have their uses. What is good for the writer may be bad for the public. The people who buy a periodical have a right to expect a certain kind of thing in it. The editor is the wire screen with just the right-sized mesh for his constituency. But lucky is the writer of really prolific mind who strikes an editor with very large meshes. This applies to the one writer in ten thousand who has the real stuff in him. The rest of them ought to be restrained, and that is where the small-meshed editor is a public benefactor.

"How much there is of Thackeray up to 'Vanity Fair' that a small-mesh would have thrown on the dump! The great thing was that he was not giving them just *Punch* stuff or *Standard* stuff—but he gave them Thackeray, freely, spontaneously pouring out his personality, with no thought of a critical club hanging over him. If you read his recently published 'Letters to an American Family,' you have another revelation of the kind of man he was—sensitive, affectionate, blurting out his pleasure like a big boy, and moaning a little when he was hurt to get petting and sympathy. When he got it, he smiled like a spoiled child. And it is precisely because he always let himself go that his writings have the undying charm of his personality.

"Suppression never made a great writer. The man of little books is apt to be a little man."

OPENING OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON IN NEW YORK.

THE opening of the season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House took place on November 21, and is declared to have been "an auspicious one in every way, brilliant in all that New York opulence and love of luxury could make it." The opera was Verdi's "Aïda," and, according to *The Evening Post*, "there could hardly have been more excitement over Verdi's Egyptian opera when it had its first performance at Cairo on December 24, 1871," than there was on the present occasion. *The Times* comments:

"The house was filled with an enormous gathering, lovers of music and devotees of fashion. Seats and standing room were occupied to their fullest capacity, and the atmosphere that prevailed was one of highly wrought expectancy. First-night audiences, or, indeed, any audiences at the opera, are not notably enthusiastic; yet there was enthusiasm in plenty.

"The auditorium itself never seemed so sumptuous or so fitting a background for the glittering company that peoples it during the weeks of the opera season. The scheme of elaborate decoration, only partially carried through last year, has now been completed, with the ceiling showing the same treatment in color and design as that which gave the house last season so rich and festal anappear ance, with its glowing tones of dull gold and deep red. . . . . .

"For the decoration of the occasion 'Aïda' offered all the advantages that could be imagined, and clearly Mr. Conried put forward his bravest endeavors in it. . . .

"There was Mr. Caruso, intended to be again, as he was last season, the object of discriminating and undiscriminating

CONDUCTORS HERTZ, FRANKO, AND VIGNA IN CARICATURE.
– Viafora in the New York *Times*.

admiration on the part of lovers of a fine Italian voice used with much skill, and on the part of the devotees of tenors. There was Mme. Eames, returning to her place in this public's esteem after her absence of a year.

"There was Miss Edyth Walker of the beautiful voice, in the part which with least question she made her own last season. There were Mr. Scotti and Mr. Plançon in parts of which they have long been the finest exemplars known to this public. And, finally, there was the temperamental conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna, whose Italian blood leaped and coursed so vehemently through the operas of his compatriots as he conducted them last season.

"The performance was in most respects a fine one, such as has been many times witnessed at the Opera House. More stress, perhaps, was laid upon the glittering sonorities and the swelling climaxes which Verdi so delighted in and which he so plentifully bestowed in 'Aïda,' than upon some of the subtler elements of the score; but it was all superbly effective."

Mr. Conried announces that almost all the operas heard in New York during recent years will be produced this winter. The novelties are to be Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" and Richard Strauss's "Die Fledermaus"; and entirely new scenery and costumes have been provided for "Die Meistersinger," "Aïda," "Carmen," and "Lucretia Borgia." Five new singers have been engaged—Marie di Macchi, Bertha Alten, Heinrich Knote, Eugenio Giraldoni, and Francesco Nuibo—and Mme. Senger-Bettaque returns after an absence of sixteen years. The conductors this season are Mr. Nahan Franko, for several years concert-master of the orchestra; Mr. Alfred Hertz and Mr. Arturo Vigna. Mr. Hertz is conducting most of the German operas, and Mr. Vigna most of the Italian.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM AS "DAVID GARRICK."

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM, who is now impersonating "David Garrick" at the Lyceum Theater, New York, is regarded as the foremost exponent of light comedy on the English-speaking stage. It is fifteen years since he was last seen in America, and his reappearance at this time elicits expressions of cordial greeting from the metropolitan critics. "Sir Charles plays with all his old-time grace," says *The Times*, "and his voice has all its old charm." Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, comments:

"This delightful style of acting—a style that blends buoyancy and grace of manner with unobtrusive feeling and delicate sentiment—seems to have been represented, on the early stage, by such actors as Wilks, Kynaston, and Woodward; in a later period by Elliston and Charles Kemble; and, within the last fifty years, it notably was exemplified by Charles Mathews and Lester Wallack. The vital attributes of it are feeling held in perfect control, graceful alacrity of movement, and authoritative elegance of manner. Mr. Wyndham is a conspicuous representative of it now, and his admirably picturesque and sympathetic impersonation of David Garrick presents an impressive example of its excellence.

"The play is known to the dramatic audience, all over the civilized world. In Germany it exists as 'Doctor Robin'—and, probably, it was from the German play that Robertson derived the impulse to construct his much better comedy; tho, indeed, it has been said that he founded it on an alleged incident of Garrick's love affair with Mlle. Violette, afterward Mrs. Garrick—the actor, as the story goes, having promised his friend, the Countess of Burlington, to cure Violette of her passion for him. In France it is designated 'Sullivan.' Many actors have played Garrick. The elder Sothern kept it in his repertory to the last, and, but that he was artificial in the expression of sentiment and could not express pathos at all, his assumption of it was graceful, humorous, and effective. The elder Salvini acted it, in Italian, and, as somebody said of John Kemble as Don Felix, was 'about as cheerful as a hearse in a snow-storm'—tho certainly he did touch a sympathetic chord, in subtly showing the actor's misery when compelled to disgrace himself in the presence of the woman who loves him. No one, however, until Mr. Wyndham adopted it, had made this character the perfect emblem of the accomplished actor, the ideal gentleman, the self-sacrificing lover, the radically, profoundly, absolutely good man—a thing difficult to do, and not possible through mere imitation. . . . . The feeling is not ostentatious. There is no effusion about it. The pathos is deep and true; and it would be difficult to praise too highly this superb comedian's intense, true, delicate, and lovely bearing, throughout the whole of the passage in which the actor counsels the daughter to be true to her father and her duty. Robertson's fine genius as a dramatist (abundantly shown in 'Caste,' 'Ours,' 'Home,' and 'Society,' as well as in 'David Garrick') was unmistakably molded and guided by the influence of Thackeray; and Mr. Wyndham's mind and temperament have taken bias and color from that same great master of humor and pathos, that same great fountain-head of truth."

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM,

The well-known English actor, who is visiting this country after an absence of fifteen years.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE POETRY OF ENGLAND.

"ENGLISH Poetry and English History" is the subject of an interesting and exhaustive paper (*American Historical Review*, October) by Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, in which that versatile historian, politician, and essayist endeavors to trace "the indications of English sentiment and character at successive epochs of the national history finding their expression in poetry."

With a preliminary definition of poetry as the supreme expression of sentiment in verse—"music of the mind connected with the music of the voice and ear"—the writer attacks his theme:

"Chaucer is the first English poet. He was preceded at least only by some faint awakenings of poetic life. It was in Anglo-Saxon that the Englishman before the Conquest chanted his song of battle with the Dane. It was in French that the troubadour or the *trouvère* relieved the dulness, when there was no fighting or hunting, in the lonely Norman hold. French was the language of the Plantagenets, even of Edward I., that truly English king. At last the English language rose from its serfdom shattered, adulterated, deprived of its inflections, its cognates, and its power of forming compound words, unsuited for philosophy or science, the terms for which it has to borrow from the Greek, but rich, apt for general literature, for eloquence, for song. Chaucer is the most joyous of poets. His strain is glad as that of the skylark which soars from the dewy mead to pour forth its joyance in the fresh morning air. He is at the same time thoroughly redolent of his age. In the Knight of the 'Prologue' and in the tale of 'Palamon and Arcite' we have that fantastic outburst of a posthumous and artificial chivalry of which Froissart is the chronicler."

The "glorious filibustering" of Edward III. and of Henry V., during the succeeding age, is held to have been unpropitious to poetry and all gentle arts; but "clear enough is the connection between the springtide of national life in the Elizabethan era and the outburst of intellectual activity, of poetry generally, and especially of the drama." To quote again:

"The next great poem after Chaucer is Spenser's 'Faërie Queene,' and it is intimately connected with English history. It presents in allegory the struggle of Protestantism,

headed by England, with Catholicism, and embodies that new Protestant chivalry which arose in place of the chivalry of the Middle Ages, of which Sir Philip Sydney was the model knight, and of which perhaps we see the lingering trace in Fairfax, the general of the Commonwealth, a kinsman of the Fairfax who translated Tasso."

Shakespeare is declared to have been "too thoroughly dramatic to reflect the controversies of his time." Like all those about him, "he is Royalist, conforms to court sentiment, and pays his homage to the Virgin Queen." Probably "he pays it also to her learned successor under the name of 'Prospero' in 'The Tempest.'" Professor Smith continues:

"Shakespeare, tho peerless, was not alone; perhaps he would not even have been peerless had Marlowe lived and worked, for in the last scenes of 'Faust' and 'Edward II.' Marlowe rises to the Shakespearian height. The thoroughly national and popular character of the English drama is emphasized by contrast with the court drama of France. Unfortunately, it also shows itself in occasional adaptations to coarse tastes from which the divine Shakespeare is not free."

The intimate connection of literary life with the life of action and adventure which marks the Elizabethan era is especially prominent in the works of Sydney and Raleigh. The Laudian reaction had its religious poets, George Herbert and Vaughan; and the political side of this reaction produced the Cavalier poetry of Lovelace and Montrose. On the Puritan side came Milton, "greater than all the Laudians and Cavaliers." Of Milton's work we read:

"Nothing else in poetry equals the sublimity of the first six books of 'Paradise Lost.' Their weak point is theological, not poetic. . . . The most classic things in our language are the 'Comus' and the 'Samson Agonistes'; but 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained' are also cast in a classical mold."

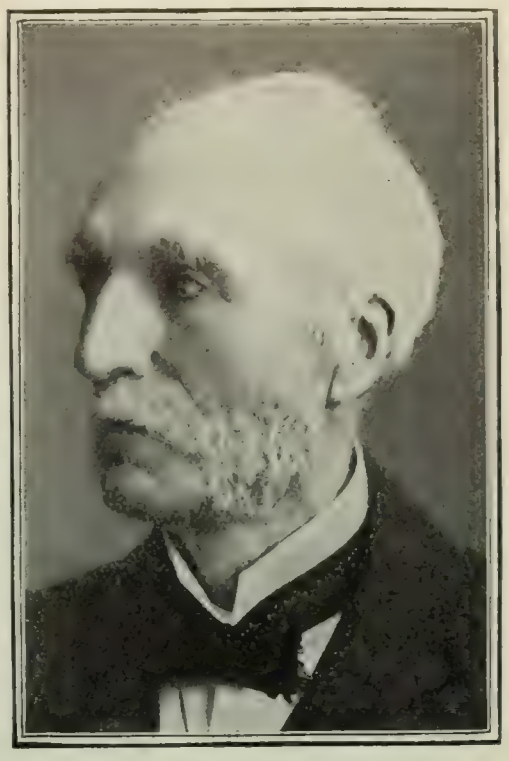
The Royalist counterblast to "Paradise Lost" was Butler's "Hudibras," "a very poor travesty in verse of 'Don Quixote,' with a Presbyterian Roundhead in place of the Don." The next great literary product of political strife was the "Absalom and Achitophel" of Dryden, "about the best political satire ever written." After that we come to the poetry of Pope, "the most consummate artificer of all." "Nothing in its way," says Professor Smith, "excels 'The Rape of the Lock,' or indeed in its way the translation of the 'Iliad,' little Homeric as the translation is." Pope was one of the harbingers of a wave of skepticism and of democracy which was destined to sweep through Europe. In Gray and Collins "we feel the growing influence of sentiment, which is one, tho the mildest, of the premonitory signs of change." In Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" the social sentiment is mildly democratic. Professor Smith goes on to say:

"If England had any counterpart to Rousseau, it was in Cowper, through whose 'Table-Talk,' with its companion essays in verse, there runs a mild vein of social revolution. Nor did Cowper look with dismay or horror on the early stages of the Revolution in France. He speaks very calmly of the storming of the Bastile. He avowed a distant sympathy with Burns, whose democratic sentiment,

A man's a man for a' that,

has been not the least of the sources of his immense popularity, tho by his own confession he was willing to go to the West Indies as a slave-driver. We may recognize Burns as one of the foremost in the second class of poets, unsurpassed in his own line, without allowing ourselves to have his character thrust upon our sympathy. The union of high poetic sensibility with what is low in character has been seen not in Burns only, but in Byron, in Edgar Poe, and in many others. If we are to pay homage to such a character as that of Burns because he was a great Scotch poet, why should we not pay it to that paragon of pure-minded and noble-hearted gentlemen, Walter Scott?"

Poetic natures, such as those of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, were fired with enthusiasm and hope by the early stages of the French Revolution. In Coleridge, "the great Pantisocrat," the recoil seems to have come first. Byron, Shelley, Keats, Tom Moore, are mentioned as men of kindred temperament, tho Byron was "perhaps more European than English." Of Byron we read further:



PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, OF TORONTO.
"Neither in England nor anywhere else," he says, "does there appear to be a great poet. . . . Is science killing poetic feeling?"

"As an Englishman Byron was not a political revolutionist—in fact he always remained an aristocrat: but he was a social iconoclast. His great work, as his admirers probably say with truth, is 'Don Juan,' with its affected cynicism and unaffected lubricity. Macaulay sneers at British morality for its condemnation of Byron. British morality may be prudish, fitful, and sometimes hollow. But it has guarded the family and all that depends thereon, as Byron had good reason to know. Italian morality, however poetic, did not."

Shelley is characterized thus:

"A revolutionist Shelley was with a vengeance in every line, religious, political, social, moral, matrimonial, and even dietetic, wanting us to be vegetarians and marry our sisters. He was in fact an anarchist, tho as far as possible from being a dynamiter; resembling the gentle Kropotkin of our day, who believes that we should all be good and happy if we would only do away with the police. . . . He is not the first of poets in mental power, but he is, it seems to me, the most purely and intensely poetic."

Professor Smith closes his paper with a consideration of the poets of our own time:

"The names of Aubrey de Vere and Frederick Taber on one side, those of Swinburne and Mrs. Barrett Browning on the other, show that English poetry has been lending its lyre to the expression of all the different sentiments, ecclesiastical, political, and social, of an age full of life and conflict. But the connection is rather with European than with English history. Matthew Arnold is the arch-connoisseur and general censor, appreciating all varieties and regulating them by his taste rather than connecting himself with anything national or special, unless it be the spirit of free thought which was consuming England in his day. His poetry is simply high art. Of Browning I fear to speak. His characteristic poems do not give me pleasure of that sort which it is supposed to be the special function of poetry to give. He is a philosopher in verse with Browning societies to interpret his philosophy. He, again, symbolizes the general tendencies of an age, rather than any special period or phase of English history.

"We seem now to have come to a break in the life of poetry in England and elsewhere; let us hope not to its close. There are good writers, Mr. Watson, for example. Swinburne with his revolutionary fervor is still with us. Edwin Arnold with his singular command of luscious language has only just left us. But neither in England nor anywhere else does there appear to be a great poet. Imagination has taken refuge in the novels, of which there is a deluge, tho among them, George Eliot in her peculiar line excepted, there is not the rival of Miss Austen, Walter Scott, Thackeray, or Dickens. The phenomenon appears to be common to Europe in general. Is science killing poetic feeling? Darwin owns that he had entirely lost all taste for poetry, and not only for poetry but for anything æsthetic. Yet Tennyson seems to have shown that science itself has a sentiment of its own and one capable of poetic presentation. Ours is manifestly an age of transition. Of what it is the precursor an old man is not likely to see."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FLYING-MACHINE WITH REAL FEATHERS.

AN aerial sailing-craft, chiefly remarkable for the fact that its inventor has so closely imitated the birds as to use feathers in the construction of his "wings" or aeroplanes, has been built by W. E. Irish, of Little Mountain, Ohio. Says I. E. Glenville,

SAILING CRAFT READY TO BE RUN DOWN HILL AND LAUNCHED UPON THE AIR.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

in a descriptive article contributed to *The American Inventor* (November 1):

"This aerial sailing-craft, with its 26 pairs of fixed wings, made of large feathers, glued by their quills into light wood slats, measured in spread 20 feet, height 12 feet, and length, fore and aft, 8 feet, and the craft weighed complete on wheels, as illustrated, 55 pounds. It had an area of wing surface measuring 500 square feet, which consisted of 7,000 carefully selected large wing feathers. . . . . .

"The inventor has attempted to apply to a mechanical contrivance the principles involved in navigation as found in the large hovering and sailing-birds. The first series of experiments were made while the aerial sailing-craft was suspended from a long inclined cable, down which it was free to glide, or it could be arrested and held at any point of its course by means of a grip, controlled by the operator in the car, who as the animated and intelligent center of gravity moved instinctively or with intent to otherwise control the craft; and here, as the ballast and center of gravity, the experimenter acquired the knowledge, skill, and courage to operate the craft while in perfect safety, before venturing to freely launch himself on the air.

"The fall of the craft down the inclined cableway gave the necessary impetus to launch it on the atmosphere, and the wind lifted it, while the weight of the experimenter at the center of gravity moved forward, backward, or right or left, to alter the angle of incidence of the stationary wings and accordingly cause the craft to ascend, descend, or turn and travel along a gradually ascending or descending slope or curved course, as willed by the operator. . . .

"In free flight the craft, with its wing surfaces directed at a small angle below the horizon, is first allowed to run down a steep grade on its wheels, preferably against the wind, until it approaches the bottom of its course, when the angle of incidence is suddenly changed from a dipping to a lifting angle by the backward movement of the operator, and the craft takes an inclined course up the air and until it reaches its maximum elevation, on the upward tack, when the operator leans forward, thereby shifting the center of gravity, which again alters the angle of incidence of the wings to 'dip,' and the craft will again turn and make a downward tack, during which it will gather the accelerative force of gravity to impel it up the next tack, and, strange tho it may appear, the craft can be made to rise to a greater elevation each successive upward tack, as it is further aided by the feather tips and the wind. . . . .

"The experiments proved so satisfactory that Mr. Irish has already commenced the construction of a one-man-capacity machine, which will be driven horizontally at great speed by mechanical power. It will be made much stronger, heavier, and smaller than the sailing-craft, so as to be able to withstand the great strain due to the high velocity, and the wings, which will offer less than half the surface, will be made of other material, but having exactly the same concave-convex form as the wings made of natural feathers.

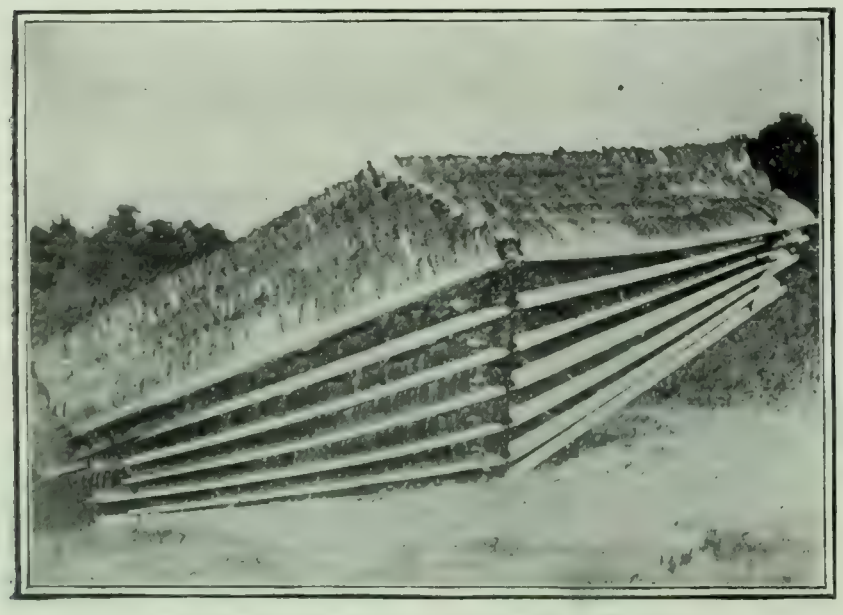
"This machine will be driven by a novel, constant-pressure, gradual-combustion gasoline motor of 10 horse-power, weighing only 5 pounds per actual horse-power; but it must also be able to travel as the aerial sailing-craft, by the power of the natural forces alone."

ONE OF THE TWENTY-SIX PAIRS OF WINGS.

Constructed of light wood and turkey feathers.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

The claim that the machine will actually gain energy during its downward swoop is probably due to the pardonable enthusiasm of the inventor; but his use of feathers in the construction of his device is interesting and possibly of value.



TOP VIEW, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF WINGS.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

Type-Casting Extraordinary.—In printing the London *Times* the same type is never used twice. The millions of type employed in a day's edition are thrown into the melting-pot as soon as their work has been done, and a fresh supply is ordered. Says a writer in *Science*:

"Such lavishness could only be possible with type made at extraordinary speed and with exceptional cheapness, and the invention that first realized these aims was the work of Mr. Wicks, who, curiously enough, is not an engineer by profession, but a journalist, and was formerly a member of the gallery staff of *The Times*. His original invention has been vastly improved in the course of years, and the members of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, who, headed by the honorable secretary, Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann, paid a visit on August 4 to the works at Willesden, where the type-casting wheels are made, spent a couple of very interesting hours among machines and contrivances which strike laymen as little short of magical, but can only be properly appreciated by engineers. . . . Before the invention and perfection of this wheel a type-making machine which could turn out 6,000 types an hour was considered rapid; the Wicks rotary wheel casts

60,000 with ease, and 40 per cent. more cheaply than the old machines. The firm's engineer explained that, after buying the best and most expensive machine in the market, they invariably set to work to alter it until it reached their own standard accuracy. All the calculations (and they are peculiarly complicated, since, to comply with the traditions of printing, the unit is $\frac{1}{72}$ part of an inch) are carried out to six places of decimals, and the men who grind the punches or make the wheels work to $\frac{1}{10000}$ part of an inch. The care taken and the quality of the machinery employed may be gaged by the fact that the little punch-cutting machines, which each cost nearly £1,000, are bedded, to avoid vibration, on a depth of 16 feet of concrete, which in its turn is laid on oak piles 5 feet long."

AMERICAN RAILROADS THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

A RATHER favorable view of our railroad systems and their accommodations is that taken by a German official who has recently published his observations in the *Zeitung des Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* The following abstract is from *The Railway Age* (November 11):

"The writer commends the American desire for air and space, as expressed in the preference for large, open cars rather than the close and confined European coupes. Americans do not fear an open window as the Germans do, and if a passenger experiences too much draft he simply wanders into another coach. Passengers move with considerable freedom from coach to coach, which is facilitated by the close coupling of cars and the wide, open aisles. There is less hand baggage in the coaches, perhaps because the American railways allow 150 pounds of free baggage, while German roads allow only 50. The American system of checking baggage on the train to hotels and residences is a great convenience. The trainmen are extremely polite to the public. Every employee feels that he can contribute something to make money for his company, like a salesman in a store. This is thoroughly American. Each party knows that it must be giver and receiver, and hence one hears few quarrels between conductors and passengers, which are so common on German roads. The American public is less dependent. People look after themselves and take care of themselves. Americans do not like the tunnels and overhead walks in order to avoid crossing the tracks. The custom of permitting passengers to go to bed in a sleeping-car which will not start until an early hour in the morning is a great convenience. Sleeping-car fares are relatively cheap, being in many instances no more than a night's lodging in a hotel. One can dress and undress with relative ease, and even if a man should be seen walking through a coach without coat and vest nothing is thought of it, for the American athletic costume is quite similar to this. As for rates it must be remembered that money is cheaper in America than in Germany, and that the higher fares generally express simply the difference in the value of the money. The constant jarring due to abrupt stops is trying and the putting on of a new locomotive is always disagreeable. The writer closes his article in the following language: 'Many things, then, are different in this new land; many things better. I shall always remember when for the first time I saw one of these mighty, luxurious, and empire-joining trains pull out of a New York station. Without noise and ado, the mighty locomotive put the elegant train into motion; with classic, majestic repose, without the least excitement. What, under such conditions, is a journey of two or three days, especially in this land of unlimited freedom of movement?'"

TUNNEL-BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY.

THE rapid progress made in the construction of the trolley tunnel under the Hudson River at New York is exciting the wonder and admiration of engineers. The records of fast tunnel-driving have not only been broken, but left out of sight. And yet the chief feature of the work is its extreme simplicity—the ease with which a task formerly abandoned as all but impossible is being pushed ahead at so great speed. Says *Engineering News* in an editorial (November 10):

"Every one has heard of the person who, for the purpose of escaping from the observation of his fellow-men, crawled into a hole and pulled the hole in after him. That mythical feat is now equalled by the achievement of a well-known New York engineer who is driving a tunnel under the Hudson River and actually pushing the hole ahead of him! Speaking seriously, the work on the south tube for the Hudson River tunnel, described on another page of this issue, represents a method of tunnel-driving which, we risk little in saying, has never been carried on or attempted before in the world. That it is successful is attested by the rate at which the tunnel is being driven, which far exceeds all records of fast tunnel-driving ever made.

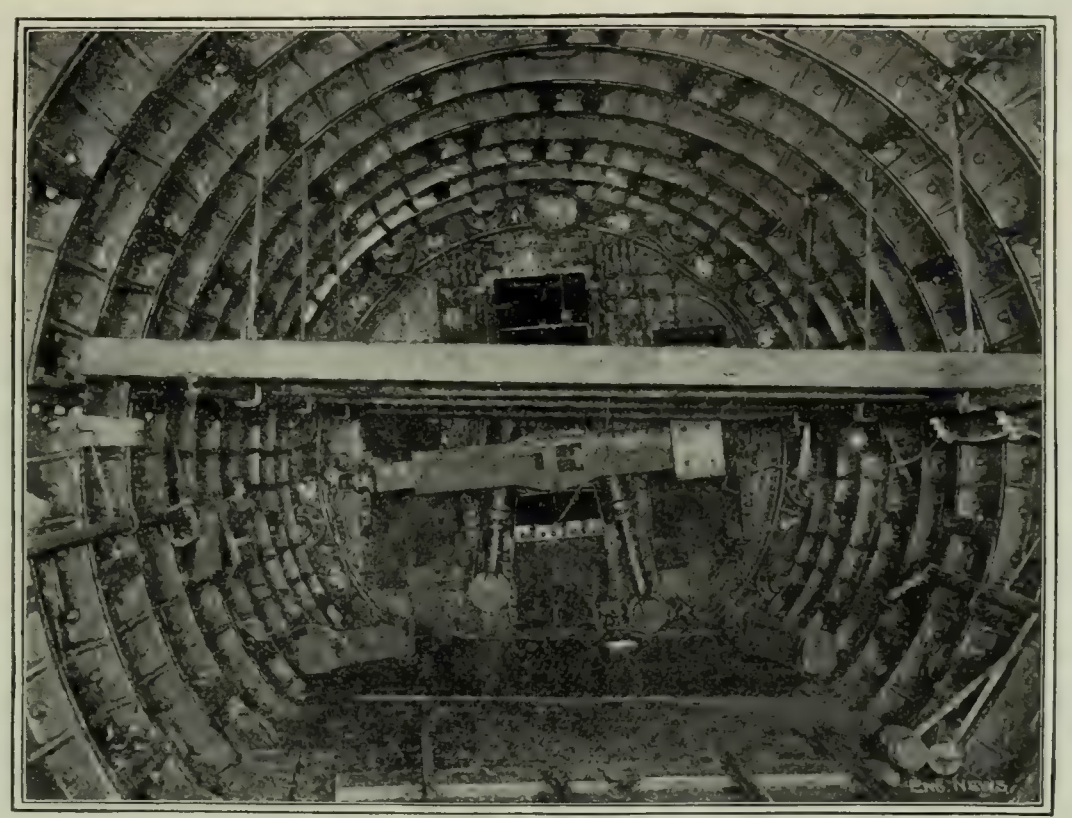


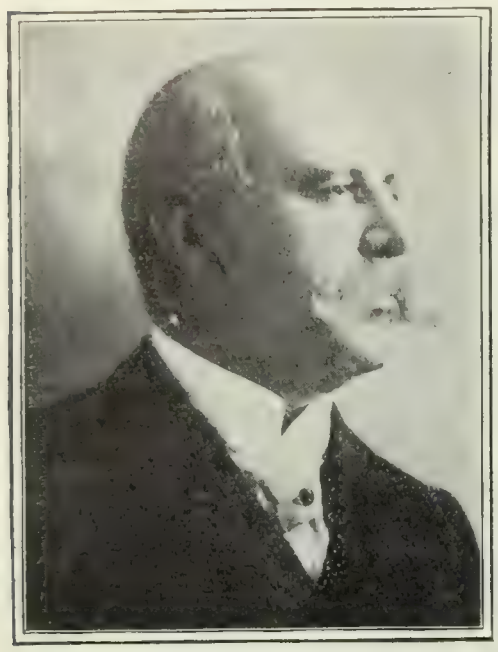
FIG. I.—SHIELD IN THE SOUTH TUBE OF THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.
Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

"As described in the article, what is being done is to push the hydraulic shield right into the soft mud, which is forced to either side and upward into the bed of the river. The tunnel is thus not being 'excavated' at all, but it is actually bored in the same manner that an awl bores a hole in wood or leather. Of course, in driving a tunnel in this manner, nearly all the difficulties and dangers usually attendant upon submarine tunneling are eliminated. The workmen are protected by the iron-walled tunnel around them and the shield in front. So long as the shield can shove its way ahead without encountering boulders or other obstacle, necessitating the opening of the bulkhead doors and work in front of the shield, the workmen are as safe as if they were in the open air. Moreover, when the shield is pushed forward in this manner, there is actually no tunneling work to be done. All the workmen have to do is to place ring after ring of the cast iron lining as the shield moves ahead. Hydraulic power makes the hole that is ordinarily dug by pick and shovel and dynamite.

"It will be evident, of course, that this method of working is only made possible by the exceeding softness of the semifluid silt underlying the Hudson River and through which the tunnel is being driven. This semifluid silt has defeated every engineer who has hitherto attempted to penetrate it by ordinary tunneling methods. De Witt Haskins spent years of time and a large slice of Trenor W. Park's fortune in driving 2,000 feet of the north tunnel, and the enterprise was then abandoned by both engineers and capitalists. After lying idle for half a dozen years, an English corporation undertook to complete it with the famous firm of S. Pearson & Son as the contractor and the distinguished Sir Benjamin Baker as consulting engineer. But the million and a half of money which was raised proved insufficient to complete even the one river tun-

nel, and again the work was abandoned and lay untouched for thirteen years.

"It was in November, 1874, that work on the Hudson River tunnel was begun, so that thirty years have now elapsed since Mr. Haskins first undertook the work. It has come to be universally regarded by engineers and contractors as the most difficult tunneling work ever attempted. And now comes forward Mr. Charles M. Jacobs, and, by simply putting on force enough to push his shield right through the soft silt, discovers that, instead of being the most difficult tunneling proposition ever undertaken, it is really the easiest, and he drives his south tunnel along at the astonishing rate of nearly fifty feet per day!



CHARLES M. JACOBS.
Chief engineer of the Hudson River tunnel.

"It is doubtless true that the conditions under the Hudson River are extremely unusual. Probably in no other submarine tunnel ever attempted has the material penetrated been soft enough to do with it what is being done now under the Hudson. There is, however, another piece of tunnel work in connection with the same enterprise which represents conditions only too common. The engineer is often asked to drive a tunnel beneath a street surface through soft material loaded overhead by buildings, often of great value. If he judges by the records of past experience, he will probably advise that the probabilities are exceedingly strong that settlement of the building foundations will occur. In driving the Howard Street tunnel in Baltimore, for example, building after building along the line of the tunnel was injured or ruined. In Brooklyn, numerous cases of settlement have occurred along the streets where sewer tunnels have been driven; and other instances might easily be cited.

"But the approach to the north tube of the Hudson River tunnel is being built through a coarse, easily moved sand, loaded above by high brick buildings, and the work is being done with such care as to confine the excavated material to the exact section cut out by the shield, and so far the buildings above are intact. A more noteworthy achievement in soft-ground tunnel-driving it would be hard to find anywhere."

EFFECT OF THE MIND ON DIGESTION.

THE effect of mental states on the secretion of various glands has received considerable study of late. In a recent number of the *Journal de Psychologie*, M. A. Mayer treats of "the influence of mental images on secretions," and concludes that it is especially important in the case of the digestive fluids. We quote below a few paragraphs from a notice of M. Mayer's article in the *Revue Scientifique*. Says the writer:

"It is a matter of common observation not only that tears may be provoked by memory or even by fiction, but also that the sight or idea of food may 'make the mouth water,' which means that it produces an increase of the salivary secretion by reflex action. The glands, in fact, like the muscles or the capillary blood-vessels, have their nerve-terminations. . . . . .

"The influence of the perceptions on the saliva has been clearly shown by the experiments of Malloizel and Victor Henri, who have studied directly in the dog the secretion of the submaxillary gland. The sight of food was found to provoke even a more abundant secretion than its ingestion; and, curiously enough, the nature of the saliva is adapted not only to the kind of food taken into the mouth, but even to the element perceived, when its nature is not unknown to the animal. The sight of salt provokes a clear liquid secretion, while with meat there is obtained a very viscous, thick liquid. And not even perception is necessary. A pure mental image provoked by association will suffice; if one is in the habit of carrying food or sugar in the pocket, the act of putting the hand in the pocket will provoke a secretion of saliva. And if two dogs are looking at each other, it is only necessary that one should be eating meat to cause the same flow of viscous saliva in both.

"Pavlow has made special experiments on the stomach. The odor of food also provokes a secretion there. He has also studied the influence of taste by an ingenious artifice . . . and has proved that when a dog swallows small pebbles, salt, balls of starch, or an acid liquid, the glands of the stomach remain at rest, while, when meat or sugar is given to it, an immediate flow of secretion is evident. . . . The intensity of the secretion varies with and is proportional to the pleasure provoked by the food. A dog that prefers cooked to raw meat has an abundant secretion when he is allowed to eat the former, and a very slight one when he is made to

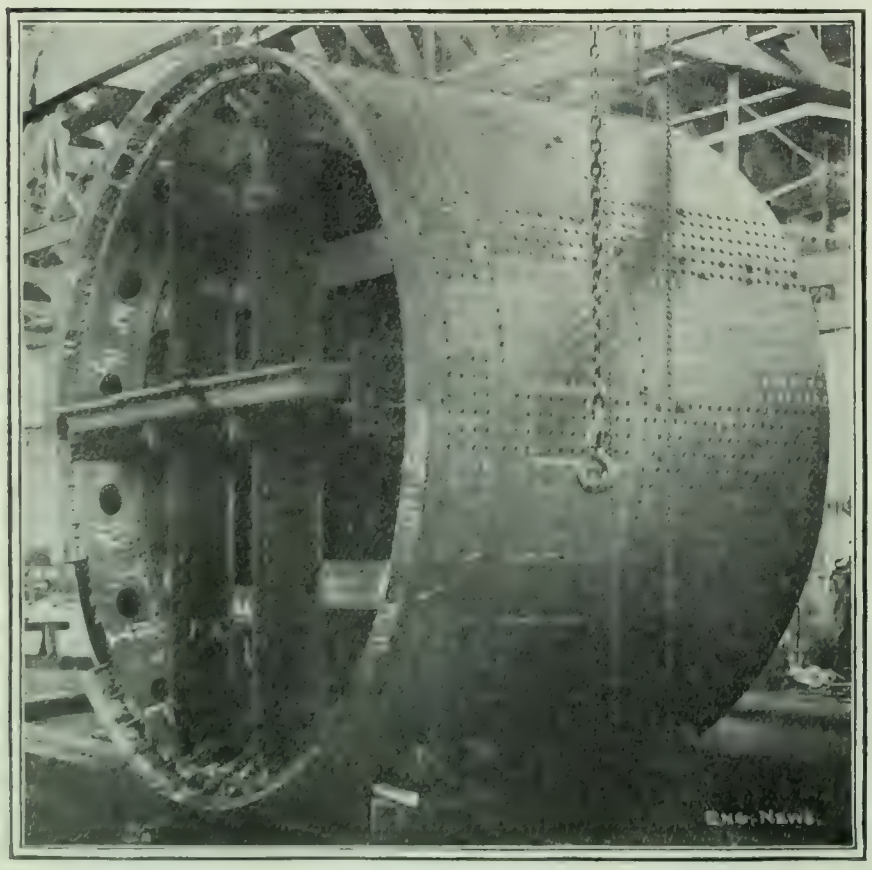


FIG. 2. FRONT VIEW OF SHIELD SHOWING CUTTING EDGES.

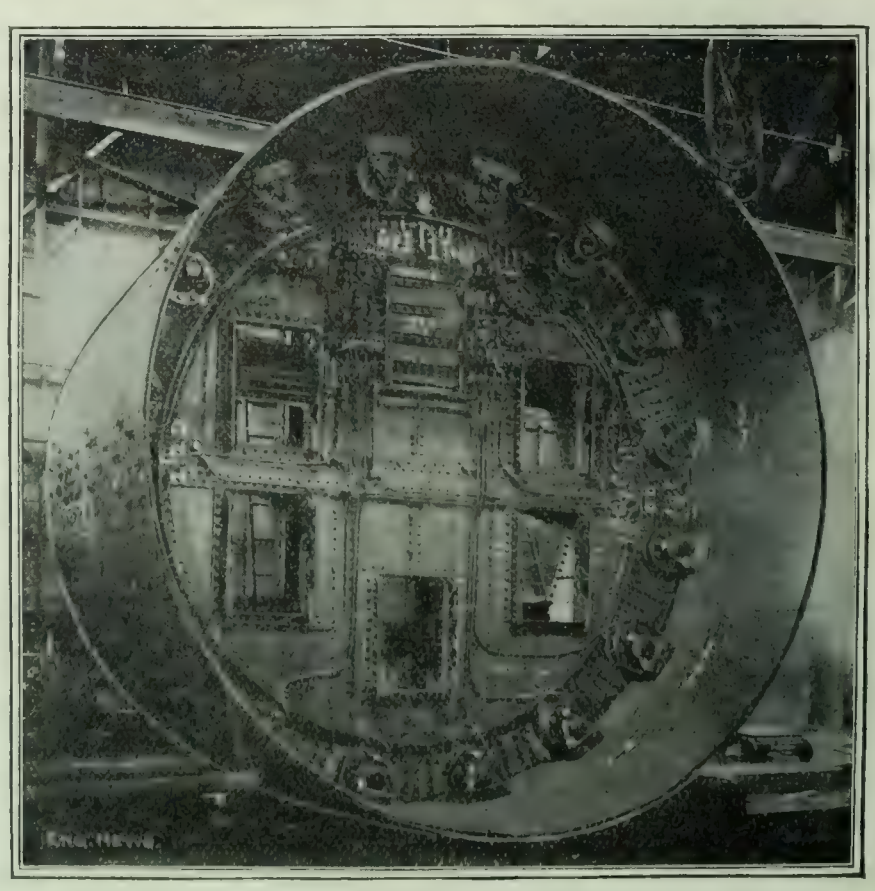


FIG. 3.—REAR VIEW OF SHIELD SHOWING HYDRAULIC JACKS.

Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

eat the latter; and the introduction of an article of food that is displeasing to him is sufficient to stop the secretion.

"The character of the animal also plays its part in the intensity of the phenomena, and Pavlow notes that certain dogs are not excited by the sight of food because they are of a positive and cold temperament. . . . . .

"The importance of these results must be acknowledged by every one. They show how important it is to eat food that is agreeable, and to avoid what is unpleasant, in order that proper digestion may take place. . . . . .

"From the purely psychologic point of view, also, these phenomena possess great interest. M. Mayer shows that in these experiments the motion, the pleasure, precedes and seems to put into action the organic phenomenon, the secretion, which fact seems to be opposed to the so-called physiologic theory of the emotions, according to which the psychologic phenomenon, the central phenomenon, is conditioned, caused, produced by the peripheric phenomena, the organic modifications. . . . . .

"Evidently the phenomena are complex, and it seems as if the sensation of hunger were provoked and perhaps constituted by the sensation of the stomachic motions that take place in anticipation of the introduction of food.

"But as for the emotions properly so called, it is evident that the physiologic theory can not pretend to the universality that was once rashly attributed to it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PLANTS THAT DO NOT GROW ON EARTH.

AN article on what the writer calls "supraterrestrial" vegetation is contributed by M. Virgile Brandicourt to the *Revue Scientifique*. At first sight this adjective would appear to denote plants growing on the moon, or the planet Mars; but M. Brandicourt signifies by it nothing more extraordinary than vegetation fixed not upon the surface of the earth, but upon walls, roofs, or the like. In the first place, how do plants come to grow on a masonry wall having originally a smooth surface? M. Brandicourt gives us this explanation:

"Stone or brick, in contact with the air, soon becomes covered with small scales. White in places, elsewhere black or yellow, the passage of the centuries leaves this trace of the vanished years on old stone. It consists of lichens, a living powder that attracts and holds the inert dust of the roads, and forms at the end of a little time a thin layer of soil on which develop mosses. . . . . .

"When these mosses have attained their growth their accumulated bodies form enough soil for the herbs with fine roots to take hold and increase the vegetable layer.

"To determine the nature of this supraterrestrial vegetation, the species that compose it, the character of the seeds, the way in which they were planted, is to reach a solution of a very interesting botanical problem. This solution will give us better information of the laws of plant dissemination, and will furnish important data to geographic botany."

The oldest and most interesting supraterrestrial flora, M. Brandicourt tells us, grows on stone and brick walls. M. Gagnepain, a French student of the subject, finds that 67 per cent. of mural plants are those with fine seeds (Saxifraga, Arenaira, Urtica, etc.), 13 per cent. plants with winged seeds that are easily dispersed by the wind, 9 per cent. plants with fleshy fruits, 6 per cent. plants with hooked seeds or fruits, and 5 per cent. plants with an explosive mechanism for dispersing the seeds (geranium, pansy, etc.). These facts explain themselves. Next the author takes up the vegetation of thatched roofs, which he finds quite similar to that of walls. Thatches fifteen years old may bear fifteen to eighteen species of plants, the average number in an ordinary French village being twelve species to a roof, and the general average is eight. To the groups noted above in the investigation of mural vegetation, two must be added for thatched roofs, namely, plants with stems forming straw, and plants that form clods of turf. The latter grow specially around the chimneys.

An interesting group of supraterrestrial plants consists of those found on the tops of pollard willows. About this group two books have been written, one of which catalogues eighty-six species that grow thus. Other kinds of trees may also bear a luxuriant crown of foreign vegetation, sometimes including shrubs or trees of considerable height. The author notes among others an acacia growing on a willow near Beynost in the Cottinian Alps. He says: "This fine tree, 5 meters [16 feet] high, set among the branches of the crown, upright and regularly ramified, is a very beautiful sight when in full flower." He adds:

"The finest of these epiphytic trees is certainly an ash 8 to 10 meters [26 to 33 feet] high growing on a willow at Cormiers. It has developed so far that it has destroyed the trunk that once bore it. . . . In the same locality are found numerous willows bearing alders (*alnus glutinosa*) of all sizes. . . . . .

"One of the most curious cases is that communicated by Dr. Magnin in a recent letter.

"The tree is a mulberry (*Morus alba*), which seems to have a normal trunk; but it is not so, the part of the tree that carries the crown being made up of roots. . . . As with the ash described above, the roots of the mulberry finally reached the soil. At the end, the trunk of the willow yielded to the pressure, and, little by little, disappeared."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Cure of Inebriety by Hypnotism.—That alcoholism in Russia is widely treated with success by hypnotism is asserted by the writer of a note in *Cosmos*. The method has been adopted in government institutions, but it is believed that the peculiar adaptability of the Russians to this mode of treatment is largely responsible for its good effects. Says the writer:

"The cure of alcoholism by means of hypnotism is the order of the day. Recently Dr. Legrain communicated to the Society of Hypnology and Psychology some very interesting information regarding the treatment of alcoholics by hypnotism in Russia. In the cities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Jaroslav, Kieff, Saratoff, and Astrakhan, there have been established for several years, under government auspices, dispensaries to which the sufferers resort by hundreds, and where hypnotism is the principal, if not the sole, therapeutic agent. It is required of the alcoholics that they desire sincerely to be cured, and that they abstain from all spirituous liquors during the period of treatment. This is perhaps to ask of them a colossal effort, since their will-power has generally been destroyed; but they are obliged to accept a continual surveillance, and it is attempted to ameliorate their conditions of life as much as possible. These means succeed very well in Russia; but, as has often been remarked, the French drinker is much less tractable, and consequently the cure of alcoholics in France is much more difficult and much less durable than in Russia; with us, in fact, the alcoholic poisons himself with essences as various as they are injurious, and it is only exceptionally that he submits to treatment for a long enough time to effect a lasting cure. It is none the less true that at the present time hypnotism is almost the sole means of cure for alcoholic mania."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AT the new quarters of the New York Juvenile Asylum, on the Hudson River near Dobbs Ferry, where the children are to be divided into groups or "families" of about twenty in separate dwellings, the cooking will be done in one kitchen, and it has been decided that the food shall be distributed to the different homes by automobile. Says *The Scientific American:* "Before coming to a final conclusion in this matter, the opinions of a number of builders of automobiles were sought, and all regarded the scheme as not only feasible but desirable for the purpose. A vehicle will be built for the special work and will be heated in some manner so that the food will be delivered hot. While the general plan has been decided upon, the details remain to be worked out, and several designers and builders of automobiles have promised to consider the matter and submit plans for this novel vehicle."

GOLD IN COAL.—"In a paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. James Clenhall, describing the Cambria coal-field of Wyoming, mentions the interesting fact that gold and silver are present in small quantities in the coal," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal.* "From the occurrence of iron pyrite, which is distributed throughout the coal-seam, it is suspected that this mineral carries the precious metals. The coke made from the coal is used in the smelting-works at Deadwood, S. D., and averages from one to two pennyweights gold per ton, which is sufficient to compensate for a high ash content. In commenting on the subject *The Australian Mining Standard* calls attention to a similar occurrence in South Africa, described by Mr. Francis B. Stephens, at one time assayer for the Buffelsdoorn Estates & Gold Mining Company. The coal occurred in small seams running through the quartzite ore, and in places was quite rich in gold, the ash being colored a bright purple by the finely divided particles of metal."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MARQUISE DES MONSTIERS'S RENUNCIATION OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been caused in the religious world by the announcement from Rome that the Marquise des Monstiers-Mérinville, formerly Miss M. G. Caldwell, and the founder of the Roman Catholic University in Washington, has changed her faith. According to the statement of an anonymous informant, the marquise recently declared:

"I have left the Roman Catholic Church. Since I have been living in Europe my eyes have been opened to what that church really is and to its anything but sanctity. But the trouble goes much farther back than this.

"Being naturally religious, my imagination was early caught by the idea of doing something to lift the church from the lowly position which it occupied in America, so I thought of a university, or higher school, where its clergy could be educated and, if possible, refined. Of course, in this I was greatly influenced by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, who represented it to me as one of the greatest works of the day.

"When I was twenty-one I turned over to them one-third of my fortune for that purpose. But for years I have been trying to rid myself of the subtle, yet overwhelming, influence of a church which pretends, not only to the privilege of being 'the only true church,' but of being alone able to open the gates of heaven to a sorrowful, sinful world. At last my honest Protestant blood has asserted itself, and I now forever repudiate and cast off 'the Yoke of Rome.'"

The informant supplies the further information:

"It will be remembered that the Marquise des Monstiers-Mérinville and her sister, the Baroness von Zedwitz, are the daughters of the late William S. Caldwell and his wife, who was a Breckinridge of Kentucky. Shortly before his death Mr. Caldwell became a convert to Roman Catholicism, and left his children to the care of Irish Roman Catholics in New York whom his wife had met in church circles.

"The younger sister married some fifteen years ago a German nobleman, a Lutheran, and has since then also left the Roman Catholic communion. The elder sister has been in very bad health for some years, from having to occupy a position before the world as a prominent Roman Catholic which was not a real one, and into which her extreme generosity led her as a young and inexperienced girl."

Prominent Roman Catholics are at a loss to explain the news of this defection, which comes at a time when the affairs of the Roman Catholic University are in a state of serious embarrassment, owing to the bankruptcy of Thomas E. Waggaman, treasurer of the university. A Chicago Roman Catholic paper, *The New World*, comments as follows:

"The marquise is a woman ill in health, and said to be unhappily married, therefore let criticism of her be gentle. Until the real reason of her change comes out, as surely it will in the near future, perhaps it may with propriety be here observed that the tenor of her interview intimates that her case is one of pique, of brief or perhaps of long standing. . . . . The influence of Catholic truth must have been very great over the mind of this unhappy woman when *she tried for years to rid herself of it* without success until this last moment. And if it be true, as the cable slyly declares, that all these years she has merely pretended to be a Catholic without being one in reality, then it is evident she was a hypocrite during this time and therefore most unfortunate. Later, it may be found that she is not even a Protestant Christian at heart. Whenever people begin to wander in the matter of religious faith, almost invariably they go pretty far.

"Some attention deserves to be paid to the lady's statement that since living in Europe her eyes have been opened to what the church really is. Very well. Two months ago 'Lucas Malet,' the famous daughter of the famous Rev. Charles Kingsley, came into the church. She has lived in Europe quite as long as the marquise. Marion Crawford, too, is surely as familiar with European Catholicism as the marquise can claim to be. He came into the church and has remained. Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, must have been pretty familiar with the church in Europe; still he lived and died a Catholic. Does the lady know Europe better than did Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany? He never deserted the faith. Last year Frau Hahn, the famous woman suffrage leader of Germany, became a Catholic. Possibly she knows Europe. Madame Lindbrog, 'the Madame de Stäel of Denmark,' became a Catholic last year. Why did not she have her eyes opened? And the internationally famous critic, Ferdinand Brunetière—is he not as well acquainted with Catholicity in Europe as the marquise may dare pretend to be? Still he became a Catholic about two years ago. So did Huysmans; so have at least five hundred more, eminent in law, philosophy, history, art, literature, theology, science, war, and statesmanship. A mere list of their names would fill two pages of this journal.

"We do not suppose the marquise would claim to be as intellectual as Newman, Manning, Wilfrid Ward, Baron Russell, Father Maturin, and, great as any, Brunetière. Her defection will not injure the church."

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MGR. AMBROSE AGIUS, THE NEW APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mgr. Agius is Archbishop of Palmyra, and has been procurator-general of the Benedictines at Rome for twenty years.

NEW PHASES OF THE PHILIPPINE CHURCH PROBLEM.

TWO notable contributions to the discussion of the religious situation in the Philippines have been recently made by the Hon. William H. Taft, former Governor of the Islands and now Secretary of War, and by the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, D.D., missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The former presents his views in an address delivered before the faculty and students of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and printed in *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame). The latter uses *The Spirit of Missions* (New York) as the vehicle for his opinions.

According to Secretary Taft, "a majority of people in the Philippines are sincere Roman Catholics. Anything which tends to elevate them in their church relation," he says, "is, I must think, for the benefit of the Government and the welfare of the people at large." Of Protestant influence in the Philippines he declares:

"There is work enough in the Philippines for all denominations. The schools and charities which all denominations are projecting will accomplish much for the benefit of those aided; and the Christian competition—if I may properly use such a term—among the denominations in doing good will furnish the strongest motive for the maintenance of a high standard of life, character, and works among all the clergy, and so promote the general welfare."

Proceeding to a consideration of the vexed question of religious education, Secretary Taft points out that, under the limitations of the Constitution and the instructions of President McKinley requiring a separation of church and state, it was impossible to expend money for the teaching of religion; but provision was made in the school law that, "at the instance of the parents of the children, for a certain

time each week, the schoolhouse could be occupied for the teaching of religion by the minister of any church established in the town, or by any one designated by him." He adds: "I am glad to say that this provision is working satisfactorily."

The policy of the American Government in questions of religious controversy is thus indicated:

"Of course it is the duty of this government and all acting under it to treat every denomination with strict impartiality, and to secure the utmost freedom of religious worship for all. It is natural that a good Catholic without government responsibility should hold Aglipay and his followers in abhorrence as apostates from the true church as he believes it, and should view with little patience governmental recognition of them as a new church entitled to as much protection, when they do not violate the law or the rights of others, as either the Roman Catholic or the Protestant denomination. But neither the civil government under American principles of freedom of religion, nor any officer thereof, whatever may be his religious predilections, can examine into the creed or history of a church or determine its virtue or shortcomings, but must secure its members in their right to worship God as they choose, so long as they keep within the laws and violate no one's rights. Of course where the government owes money, or is under any other legal obligation to a church, it may properly facilitate the negotiation of a settlement and the payment of the money, or the performance of its obligation, from the proper motive not only of doing justice, but also of generally aiding those institutions which make for the moral and religious elevation of the people. On this ground, and because of the danger of the disturbance of the peace from such controversy, it may properly provide special judicial tribunals for suits between churches over property.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the American Government is opposed to the success and prosperity of churches. It favors their progress; it exempts them from taxation; it protects their worship from disturbance; it passes laws for their legal incorporation. But it can not discriminate in favor of one or against another. It must treat all alike. It is exceedingly difficult, however, in the heat of religious controversy between sects, to convince both sides that the course of the government is free from favor to either party. We have not escaped criticism, first from one side and then the other, in the Philippines; but a perusal of the record of each controversy, contained in the Governor's report for 1903, . . . will show that the government has attempted to pursue the middle line and has fairly well succeeded."

Bishop Brent is inclined to take a less sympathetic attitude toward the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, and writes at some length in criticism of its alleged shortcomings. He charges Roman Catholicism with encouraging "superstitious folly" among the natives, and says that "no one but a blind partizan, afraid to recognize and face painful facts, seriously denies any longer the grave moral laxity that has grown up and still lives under the shadow of church and *convento* (parsonage) in the Philippines." He continues:

"It is considered to be no special discredit to either party concerned—certainly not to the man—if a temporary contract is entered upon between a man and a woman, to be terminated when expedient. A man may, according to this *mal costumbre*, have even more than one *querida* without transgressing propriety, tho a woman must abide faithful, as long as the contract is in effect, to the one. It is unfair to jump to the conclusion that such a lamentable practise has grown up because the country has been under Roman Catholic rule. What we have before us is a phase of weakness which is common to human nature, and conspicuously in the constitution of tropical peoples. No matter what form of Christianity prevailed, the evil would be in evidence always. The question, however, may be justly asked whether Latin Christianity has honestly grappled with it. The answer is found in a fact. Many—I use a conservative word—many Filipino priests have a personal lot and share in the *costumbre* under discussion, either in its less or its more revolting form. Their grown-up children bear witness to the long continuance of the custom. The fact that the people consider that it is not a serious lapse from righteousness on the part of their spiritual leaders, added to the publicity which often accompanies it, proves that it has been unmolested, if not winked at, by the hierarchy for a long time past. I know one old priest who openly lives with his wife—for that is what she really is—and family in the town where he has served, if my memory is accurate, for more than a quarter of a century. I have no reason to suppose that his ministrations are not acceptable to his flock—and yet the common folk believe that a lawfully wedded priest would, *ipso facto*, be incapacitated for the priestly office!

"The first and great object of the new hierarchy should be the reform of the morals of the clergy. . . . What the Philippine hierarchy should be free to do according to the principles of justice and honor is to relax the rule of a celibate clergy locally, to pronounce the church's blessing on every priest who has been and is faithful to one woman, and to excommunicate *con amore* those who have various *queridas*. The question is not one of doctrine but of common morals, which strikes at the root of society, and in which every citizen is concerned."

Speaking of another phase of the Philippine religious problem, Bishop Brent affirms his conviction that "any successful missionary venture among the heathen and uncivilized requires special equipment," and that "more can be done by medical missionaries than any others at the beginning." He thinks, however, that the "earliest and best efforts" of our mission churches in the Orient should be devoted to the American and English population.

THE UNIVERSITY VERSUS THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

"NOT a single religious problem of any importance," says President Harper of the University of Chicago, "has been solved by the theological seminaries of the United States in fifty years. The churches are too much occupied with denominational questions to direct their attention to them. The solution of these problems must come from our great universities, which are realizing that they must furnish the religious training of the future." These emphatic words were used during the course of a recent address in Chicago, and provoke comment and rejoinder in the pages of the church papers. The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) says:

"We do not imagine that the seminaries are at all downcast over this startling charge, nor that they will be at all jealous of the task which Dr. Harper instigates the universities to steal from them. For we are persuaded that the seminary professors of the country, knowing their business very well, understand that solving religious problems is not in their line. Even Dr. Harper must have known that once, for he never solved any problems when he was a theological professor. But now, having lived so long in the midst of the Chicago laboratories, he seems to have forgotten that religion is not precisely a laboratory subject. There are some sciences—philosophy and economics are two very respectable associates with theology in the list—which can never be reduced to a physical tangibility that will compel all men to think alike about them. And as far as religion is concerned, it is most fortunate that this is so, for no man can borrow his religion, like he may very well borrow his knowledge of chemistry or electricity, out of another man's store. 'Religious problems' every man must settle for himself. And really Dr. Harper, in the pinch of actual experience of it, would despise a seminary, or a university either, that assumed to say it had decided a question of religious faith so positively that nobody dared doubt it. Dr. Harper himself would doubt on the instant, just to show that he did dare. No, there is no laboratory on this earth where our spiritual questions may be put to a final and all-conclusive test. The seminaries can help to hold men in right attitudes, can familiarize them with God's good revelation, can exhort them to keep in faithful touch with Jesus Christ, and the universities can do the same, if they will; and the men so trained can safely be left to do as all our godly forefathers have done—to thread along amidst the problems with such clews of truth and duty and faith as from day to day the Father of lights reveals. For in the practical religious life, more puzzles are worked out than are ever studied out. It was that way longer than fifty years ago; it will be so longer than fifty years hence."

The Christian Observer (Louisville, Presb.), commenting in the same spirit, remarks: "If we are to learn from Germany how the university does this important work, we are inclined to think that the university raises more problems than it solves, that it chills

rather than warms religious life, and that its work is theoretical rather than practical." *The Universalist Leader* (Boston) thinks that Dr. Harper's suggestion has its good points:

"It should be remarked that President Harper's proposition relative to religious training and the universities, . . . and his prophecy that this work will be ultimately taken over by the leading institutions of the country, will not, of course, supersede the home or the church, or be, in any sense, a substitute for them. It means that the higher institutions of learning shall broaden out their curriculum so as to include special departments of religious instruction. 'The work of the university that undertakes this,' Dr. Harper explains, 'will include provision for lectures, correspondence, and reading courses for the students; biblical history and literature, religion, ethics, philosophy, and science would be included in the curriculum.' This is a large scheme and is not likely to materialize very soon, particularly in the State universities. But . . . even in prospective, it affords encouragement to all who hope for the higher usefulness of the 'great universities' in the religious education of the youth committed to their charge."

FACT AND FICTION IN THE ANTI-BIBLICAL TEACHINGS OF SCIENCE.

IN its conflict with Natural Science, the modern school of Christian Apologetics in Germany directs its darts chiefly against the claims that are regarded as antagonistic to the fundamentals of Christianity. Its favorite method, which consists in fighting fire with fire by arraying prominent naturalists against the theories of their coworkers, is well illustrated in a recent work by Pastor Hermann Wagner, entitled "Klar zum Gefecht!" (Ready for Battle). His argument may be summarized as follows:

1. Natural Science makes the claim that the world is the product of evolution, without any order, purpose, or end. In this claim only one thing is true, namely, that the world is the product of a development. That this development is without any order, purpose, or end is purely hypothetical. "To declare the world to be the product of chance," says Heer, "is to display a simplicity on a level with the declaration that Beethoven's sonatas were accidentally put on paper." Huxley once remarked that, if we were to watch the development of a living being from an egg, we would be compelled to come to the conclusion that a keener instrument than a microscope is necessary to reveal the hidden artist in his work.

2. Natural Science makes the claim that atoms originated spontaneously in matter. The existence of common original material may be admitted, but this theory of the development of atoms is a pure surmise. Du Bois Reymond asks in this connection: "Whence came the first impulse to this process or motion? What is power? What is material? *Ignoramus et Ignorabimus!* (We know not and we shall not know.)"

3. Natural Science makes the claim that organic life is only the higher development of the inorganic. The truth in this proposition is that there is a development upward to the organic and the mental. It is pure supposition to claim that the one originates in the other. Hertwig says: "Notwithstanding all the progress of science, it must be maintained that the chasm between the animate and the inanimate world, instead of being gradually bridged over, is only being made wider and deeper."

4. Natural Science makes the claim that organic life appeared at first in the form of an original cell (protoplasm), and that then, by a process of adaptation to environment, by sexual selection, and the struggle for existence, it gradually unfolded into its present completeness and variety. In this proposition it is true that life develops from germs, and that its development is influenced by environment and other factors. But it is not true that all life originated in a protoplasmic cell; that life originated in itself; that the development of species is capable of unlimited change and variety. Ranke says: "The doctrine of descent leads us into a mysterious forest where we find only a multitude of unsolved riddles. Nothing can be a greater mistake than to think that this theory is the solution of these problems." The same author says further: "The theory of spontaneous generation is hopelessly defeated. Mechanical and chemical agencies under no circumstances suffice to produce a living creature." Nägeli says: "Experience knows only of development from germs." Heer says: "We see in nature not so much a tendency to unite species as the exact opposite." Hamann says: "There are no facts extant to show the derivation of one animal species from another."

5. Natural Science makes the claim that the final product of evolution is man. The truth in this proposition is that man, in his bodily composition and organization, is of the same material as the animals, and that there exists a similarity between man and the ape. But that man is descended from the ape is purely an hypothesis, as is also the idea that man and ape are derived from a common species now extinct. It is also false to claim that the "missing link" between the two was found in 1894 by Eugene Du Bois in Java. Virchow says: "Haeckel everywhere scents the ape atmosphere." Du Bois Reymond says: "The genealogies of Haeckel are worth about as much as the genealogies of the heroes in Homer." Virchow, Pagenstecher, Bishop, Franken, and others, including pronounced Darwinians, unite in declaring that the hypothesis of the descent of man from the ape is, for the present at least, and possibly for all time, a fantastic speculation. The "missing link" find consists of three bones that probably never belonged together, as they were discovered in a circuit of fifteen meters. Virchow and Ranke say they are the remains of an ordinary ape.

6. Natural Science claims that the human intellect and consciousness are functions of the brain, developed through evolution. In this proposition it is true that the brain is an *instrument* of the mind, but it is pure hypothesis to maintain that the brain is the *cause* of the mind and produces the latter. Tyndall has declared that the differences between physical and mental phenomena are so great that reason can not bridge the gulf. Griessinger says: "What consciousness really is, *i.e.*, what activity is going on in the brain, nobody knows."

In reference to the attitude of modern science to Biblical teachings, Pastor Wagner says:

"For the first time since the ancient heathen thought was overcome by early Christian scholarship, we find Christianity opposed by a complete system of antagonistic philosophy. Not one or more detailed positions of Christianity, but the system as such, is attacked. The whole modern system of natural philosophy is a radical protest against Christianity. Nature is the god of modern science, and the attempt is made, on the basis of natural phenomena, to decide problems that are transcendental and beyond and above nature. Natural science usurps a sphere foreign to itself and its possibilities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NOBLE CAUSE OF PESSIMISM.

"PESSIMISM is the criticism of ideal life upon actual life. There is no progress without it." In these words Mr. John Milton Scott, the associate editor of *Mind* (New York), strikes the key-note of an article which develops an original and suggestive line of thought. He says (in the November issue of *Mind*):

"If you are learning to play the violin or to cut beauty into the marble, you will inevitably have your moments of discouragement, your moments of despair; in other words, your moods and shadows of pessimism. As there is scarce a day when the sky of the earth has no clouds casting no shadows, so there is no achievement which has not in the day of its becoming been filled with many clouds making their shadows of despair.

"This is true in our moral life, in our efforts to achieve a good self. You will have your moments of self-despair, when you will sigh over your ideal, 'It is too high; I can not attain it.' These are not your ignoble moments; they are not your worthless moments. They are among your noblest moments because, then, perhaps, you see most clearly the task you have to do, the far splendor of the ideal you have to achieve. They are valuable moments because in them your problem clears itself, and when they have passed away they are as the storm, which seems to have re-knit wasted strength and made your enthusiasm for ideal life blossom in a new hopefulness. Storms do cleanse the wind and lilacs after rain breathe out to bless us the choicest of their perfumes.

"If you are striving for the betterment of the world, you will have your moods of discouragement, your moments of despair. These come because you see so vividly what ought to be, what

might be. You are simply in those moments experiencing a criticism of ideal life upon actual life, and a creative criticism at that. In the beginnings of the makings of something, however enthusiastically the dream of it fascinated us, we will feel the greatness of the task, and will, from the very fineness of the thing to be done, experience some despair at the difficulty of our doing it; shrink from the great beauty that has befallen us for our glorification. . . . . .

"God's is an artist's soul, and creation is that soul at work to realize its great dreams, to set their everlasting beauty in some outward manifestation. The beauty is here in the earth, which is wondrously fair. It is here in these human hearts. We feel it as goodness; we experience it as love. Some beauty-willing hand is still at its tasks. We feel it as pain. We experience it as joy. Its touch upon our soul makes us artists. We dream. We long to awaken our dream into some outward realization, into some attainment of character, into some constant beauty of life. The heights of our ideals humble us. The failure to attain unto the greatness of beauty makes us often despair. . . . . .

"May we so learn that our despairs are the hauntings of great hopes; that our discouragements are the beckonings of everlasting ideals; that we may believe that even the failures that befall our noble strivings have some vast, true meanings in them, which meanings, some time, through the abundance of patient endeavor, will show themselves an essential part of the multitude of experiences through which we pass into the beauty which God's deepest and tenderest heart is dreaming that we be."

A BRAHMAN'S HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE.

BABA PREMANAND BHARATI, a Brahman sage now resident in Boston, has written a book entitled "Sree Krishna, The Lord of Love," in which he claims to present to American readers a "history of the universe from its birth to its dissolution." He declares that he has drawn his information from "the recorded facts in the Sacred Books of the Root-Race of mankind"; that he speaks "from out of the depths of the ages"; and that his volume "embodies true Hinduism." He would have us believe that the "Golden Age" of mankind lies both behind us and before us, and that there have been also a "Silver Age," a "Copper Age," and an "Iron (or Dark) Age" in which we now live. He holds that the universe was created by Krishna, the Supreme Deity, and that, in the end, it will be reabsorbed in Him. His argument may be condensed as follows:

Sree Krishna, "the creator of the universe," "its seed and soul," is the one source and substance of all magnetism and attraction. The word "Krishna," in Sanscrit, comes from the root *karsha*—"to draw;" and the drawing power of Krishna is illustrated in the act of the turtle drawing in its feet. Krishna evolved from himself the universe, but in so doing he began to draw it back to himself.

The first act of creation, which took place hundreds of millions of years ago, was the expression of the will of Krishna: "I am One, and I wish to be the Many." Ten steps marked the creative process. There was (1) Universal Consciousness, which, wanting to be conscious of something, developed into (2) Ego. Ego developed into (3) Mind, as no Ego is possible without the faculty of thought. And as thoughts are not possible without objects to think about, the five fine objects, namely (4), Sound, Touch, Form, Taste, and Smell, came into existence, along with their gross counterparts, the five elements, namely (5), Ether, Air, Fire, Water, and Earth. The mind's channels of communication with these fine and gross forms of matter were developed simultaneously as the five cognizing senses, namely (6), Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, Feeling, and as the five working senses, namely (7), Speaking, Holding, Moving, Excreting, Generating. Then came (8) gods and aerial, invisible beings; (9) trees, plants, shrubs, grass, wild animals, and birds; and (10) domestic animals and men and women. These steps of creation were developed between long intervals.

The process of creation, then, was a development from the One toward the manifold. The rhythm of its motion is called Time. The whole creation is nothing but a motion of changes, and these changes move in cycles. There are cycles of from 500 to 100,000 years, the phenomena of which are reproduced in regular periods. The most pronounced cycle, the Divine Cycle, is 4,320,000 years, and we of to-day are living in the twenty-eighth Divine Cycle. The four great eras of human history, the Golden Age, the Silver Age, the Copper Age, and the Iron Age, are so called because of the predominance and abundance of each of these respective metals in the surface of the earth during the different epochs.

BABA PREMANAND BHARATI,
A Brahman teacher who has written a "history of the universe from its birth to its dissolution" for American readers.

The Golden Age lasted 1,728,000 years. The men of this age were white giants thirty feet high, and they attained a spirituality which no other age has developed. Their bodies were perfectly healthy, harmonious, and beautiful. They wore no clothes and had no sense of shame. There were no carnal relations between man and woman, and a child was born in the womb of its mother by the potency of the mind-force of the male. These beings were so spiritual that they needed little food and less shelter, and there were no houses on the face of the earth. The spirit of the age pervaded even nature, and warm, spring-like weather prevailed all the year round. The animals talked like man, tho not in the same clear and sweet voice. All created beings shared the love-spirit, and the earth was a beautiful garden filled with flowers and fruits and song-birds. This was the long-forgotten and now misunderstood and misinterpreted Earth-Garden of the Golden Age, called in the Old Testament the "Garden of Eden." The word "Adam" is a corruption of the Sanscrit word *adim*, which means "primeval," so that Adam means "primeval man." The word "Eve" likewise is a corruption of the Sanscrit word *Hevá*, or "primeval woman." *Hevá* means "life and love—mother of creation."

The Silver Age lasted 1,080,000 years, and marked the beginning of the "fall of man." Humanity sought for happiness on the surface of life, instead of in the depths of the spirit. Houses were built; clothes were worn; food was cooked. The average human height fell to twenty-one feet. Some remained true to the old ideals, and this led to the division of the people into castes. It is to this caste system that the Hindus owe their existence as the oldest and most spiritual of all peoples.

The Copper Age lasted 720,000 years. Men in this age were ten and a half feet high. Trees became less fruitful, and fruits less sweet. Animals became more ferocious. Men became more vicious and selfish, and ceased to study the Sacred Scriptures.

At the junction of the Copper and Iron Ages, the fullest incarnation of the Supreme Deity, Sree Krishna, himself appeared in India and dwelt among men for a period of a hundred years. (Sree Krishna visits the earth once every 300,000,000 years.) Krishna's coming shortened by several hundred thousand years the present Iron Age, but it could not stem the degeneration of the human race. In our age materialism, sensualism, militarism have spread over the face of the earth; the love of spiritual wisdom is dying out; the one object of life is to "increase flesh and blood." But a reaction will set in, and the rotten tree of to-day will bear fresh fruit—a fresh Divine Cycle. The purifying process will continue for 144,000 years, bringing the highest spiritual, mental, and physical development. It will result in a new Golden Age.

In the process toward final dissolution, floods recur periodically. The oceans surge up and cover the entire earth with their waters, even the highest peaks of the Himalayas becoming submerged and remaining so for long epochs. The only man saved is the most virtuous and spiritual man of his time, who becomes the spiritual governor of the next cycle. The flood described in the Old Testament is recorded in the Vedas as having taken place more than 4,000,000 years ago.

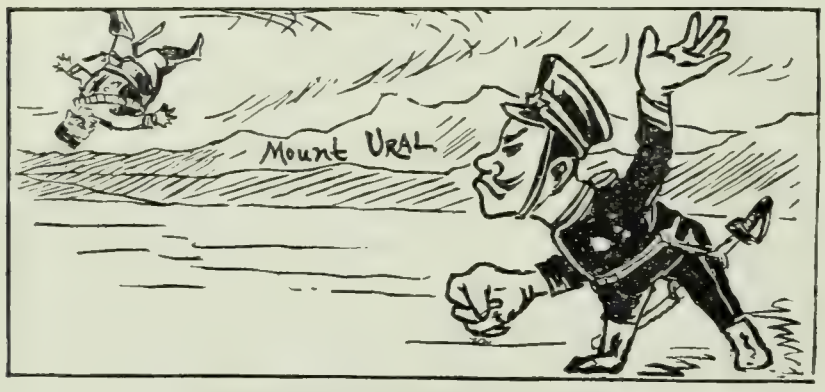
At last will come Universal Destruction and Natural Dissolution. Twelve suns will appear in the heavens, and there will be fire and floods. When the suns and the fire have done their work, the black surface of the earth will look like the back of a tortoise. The elements of the universe will dissolve, and will reenter the Absolute Being—Absolute Love—Krishna.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

KUROPATKIN'S RIDDLE.

THE spectacle of two mighty armies, within range of each other's artillery, spending week after week in an idle contemplation of entrenched positions across a river, when every strategical consideration demands a decisive engagement, has never until now, declare the military experts of the European press, been afforded to the world in a time of war. One by one the several hypotheses upon which an explanation of the anomaly might be based have proved unworkable, until we now find the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) asserting that the whole situation is a riddle at which guesses only can be made. The delay was certainly not due, it believes, to want of ammunition. There has been lots of time for the supply of any such deficiency. Reenforcements, it adds, must have come to both armies ere this. Preparation of winter quarters would not account for the delay. The key to the problem must, apparently, be sought in Port Arthur:

"A decisive battle at Mukden would determine the fate of the fortress by the sea. Should the Japanese sustain defeat, the way to Port Arthur would be opened. If the Russians are forced to yield, Oyama will entrench himself upon the Sha-ho and send reenforcements to the besieging army in order to overcome the final desperate resistance of General Stoessel by weight of superior numbers. Thus each of the opposing commanders feels impelled



JAPAN GIVING A LESSON IN JIU-JITSU.
—*Shin Koron* (Tokyo).

to arrive at the decisive moment, altho each may delay the attack for want of the indispensable superiority of numbers. From this conflict between desire and incapacity results the present situation on the Sha-ho."

The Russian general, according to the calculations of the London *Times* and the Paris *Figaro*, has at present a field army of over 200,000 effectives. Oyama is, by these authorities, credited with a total fighting force, facing Kuropatkin, of slightly over 200,000. Both combatants have been in fighting trim for many days, according to the expert of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, to whom the delay seems "extraordinary," and he is said to enjoy the confidence of the Russian military magnates. The expert of the London *Times* feels fairly confident that Kuropatkin would like to retreat but dare not:

"The Russians are standing with their backs to the Hun begging to be thrown into the river, but as they must have many bridges, and as the river itself must now be fordable in many places, the danger is perhaps more apparent than real. They find a difficulty in getting away, since they know that on the first sign of weakening they will have the Japanese upon their backs, and their enemy is now so close that a retreat unobserved is probably impracticable. Since the Sha-ho there has, however, been a great change. Admiral Alexeieff has been allowed to stake his last rouble of repute upon a supreme effort to defeat Oyama and relieve Port Arthur. He has lost, and after a decent interval he retires from the scene of his many failures, leaving Kuropatkin with a broken and dispirited army to get out of the mess as best he can. A great sigh of relief goes up from the entire army of Russia, and Kuropatkin, perhaps for the first time in the course of the war, finds himself with a free hand, or at least as free as Japanese manacles admit. What will he do?

"In view of his well-known desire to retreat until he has sufficient men to authorize a serious offensive movement, in view of the proof recently given that he has not these numbers and can not hope to have them for some months, in view, lastly, of the stream of reenforcements promised to him, his natural course of action, provided it were practicable, would be to retire upon these reenforcements and await a more favorable moment for action. He knows perfectly well that Port Arthur is *in extremis*, and that upon the fall of that fortress his enemy's numbers will be increased. . . . He has every reason to break off contact if he can, and spend the winter in reorganizing and restoring the efficiency of his beaten army. For, just as the war is intensely unpopular in Russia, so, among his own officers and men, the same feeling is predominant. Every single witness, friendly to Russia or the reverse, tells the same tale. 'The whole army detests Manchuria, where it thinks that it has gone astray.' . . . . . .

"Altho the chances of war, with armies in such close proximity, are not matters upon which we can speculate with safety, the friends of Japan need not disturb themselves on account of Oyama's inactivity. The recent battles have neither exhausted the Japanese army nor decreased its confidence. An army that has met its enemy's whole strength in fair fight, has taken from it 45 guns, buried 13,000 of its soldiers, and pursued it for 15 miles, has no cause for any feeling but satisfaction."

At any rate, Kuropatkin has now unhampered freedom in carrying out his "famous plan," thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a leading liberal organ seldom disposed to look on the bright side of Russian military affairs:

"Above all, the Russian commander-in-chief will strive to maintain his positions on the Sha-ho, where the Nippons are confronting his armies, ready to begin a new battle. With slight modification, the ground is the same as that upon which was developed the formidable battle which cost the Russians some 50,000 men. It may be, if we can trust recent despatches, that the Japanese, as a measure of precaution against a renewal of the Russian offensive, will reoccupy their former positions on the Yentai spur of the railway, somewhat in the rear of the positions they have been holding. Should Kuropatkin fail in a new offensive movement, or if he proves unable to resist the pressure of the Japanese forces, he will fall straight back to the very walls of Mukden, and the question will then face him of evacuating Mukden, and even Tieling, and of retiring to Harbin, entirely out of reach of the enemy, until such a time as his army shall have been very considerably strengthened. Such a provisional retreat would naturally entail the abandonment of all idea of going to the aid of Port Arthur within a practicable period, but at least it would save the main Russian army."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S NEXT FOUR YEARS.

SOMETHING very like a revelation has come to the English press where Theodore Roosevelt is concerned. It finds expression in the form of detailed forecasts of what he may be expected to do during his coming term of office. The basis of most prophecies is the comparatively new British impression that Mr. Roosevelt is not really a "Jingo"—is not, indeed, really great, according to some critical dailies like the Manchester *Guardian*, which is hinting at a "Roosevelt mythology" as current throughout the world. "If Mr. Roosevelt has shown signs of dangerous Jingoism in his earlier years of office," remarks the Liberal and anti-imperialist London *News*, "he has of late shown a wiser temper, and we believe that he can now be counted on as a steadying influence in international affairs." The President's firm friend, the London *Spectator*, England's leading exponent of world politics, reveals its belief that "his administration will leave indelible traces on the larger half of the English-speaking race," and that "for the whole of that race it will be a lesson and an example in sound and sane government." Beyond remarking that "his country is standing upon the threshold of a new era and intuitively feels that he is its appointed guide," the London *Times* indulges in no utterances of a prophetic sort.

But other important British organs are less reserved, and it

ADMIRAL JOHN DURNFORD.
Who transmitted the peremptory order of the Czar recalling the Russian ships which had stopped British steamers in the Red Sea.

ADMIRAL SIR H. F. STEPHENSON.
Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to King Edward and an adviser of the British Admiralty in matters of naval policy.

ADMIRAL SIR C. DOMVILE.
As commander of the Mediterranean squadron, he made the fleet dispositions which were translated into an ultimatum by some London dailies.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN A. FISHER.
Said to be one of the greatest authorities on "naval balance of power." He was a delegate to the 1899 Peace Conference at The Hague.

ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN A. G. BRIDGE.
He has commanded Britain's home fleet and is, it appears, to represent his country in the international investigation of the Rozhdestvensky incident.

A "RULE, BRITANNIA!" CHOIR.

would almost seem that they have special facilities for ascertaining Mr. Roosevelt's future plans regarding the navy, the trusts, the negro, world politics, and the tariff. The Manchester *Guardian* makes this comprehensive editorial summary:

"Mr. Roosevelt's new term of office will be his last, and whatever he is going to do must be done in it. That he wants to leave his mark on history is certain. The construction of the Panama Canal will no doubt be one of his monuments. But what of the internal reform of which he at one time excited hopes? The man who as Chief of Police fearlessly reformed the police in New York City has as President done nothing comparable to that hitherto. We can not see any probability of his dealing effectively with, for instance, the trusts. It is not merely that his party are now more pledged to the trust magnates than ever; it also is that he has never himself shown any full intellectual grasp of the trust problem. His letter of acceptance some months ago showed plainly that he will not come round to a reduction of the tariff; he in this lags behind the final standpoint of the late President McKinley. His attitude on the negro question he will no doubt maintain, and possibly accentuate. It is thoroughly sound so far as it goes, and it can not go very much farther. His Imperialist ideals are perhaps a less conspicuous part of his mental furniture than they once were, and he has not in the near future any very obvious outlet for their development. In the growth of the United States labor movement a field may be found for him to act in with a certain originality. Trade-unionism is steadily pressing upward in America, and is likely to bring about a series of crises remarkable rather for their scale than for any novelty in their character or the problems which they present. Here Mr. Roosevelt, with his common sense, his honesty, and his hold on the confidence of the most opposite classes in the American community, may act extremely well, as the Pennsylvania coal arbitration showed."

Not less definite are the impressions formed by the authoritative and influential organ of England's vested interests, the London *Statist*:

"It is not likely that he will embark upon a policy of adventure abroad. It is certain, indeed, that he will uphold the rights of the United States at any cost. If those rights are challenged he will instantly take up the challenge. But it is highly improbable that he will throw down a challenge himself. Tho he may not quite agree with the old doctrine, that the United States should avoid all entangling engagements, and should keep as much as possible out of foreign complications, still he is too fair-minded as well as too statesmanlike to provoke hostilities. But he will, we may be sure, push forward with all his well-known energy the increase of the navy, so that the United States may be able, if ever required, to maintain her rights wherever they may be. Furthermore, he will uphold the treaty rights of his country with firm determination. As regards home affairs, it does not seem probable that he will attempt to reduce the tariff. He may, indeed, push somewhat farther the policy of reciprocity. But it does not seem likely that he will interfere with the tariff. Apart from that, however, there is wide scope for a great policy. It is said sometimes that he has entered into a truce with the trusts. For ourselves, we very much doubt that. As far as we are able to understand President Roosevelt's policy, he has never desired or intended to make war upon the trusts. He has declared again and again that he is no enemy of any combination of capital which may be found useful to the country. But he has also maintained in the clearest language that great combinations of capital must be amenable to the law, and, that they may be so, must render full information. Would there be any hostility shown to the trusts if he were to take up in earnest this policy and carry it into effect? For ourselves, we think that it would be the best policy for the trusts themselves, so that if a trust is really hurtful it may be prevented from doing injury, and if it is not hurtful it may be relieved of public suspicion. There are other directions, as, for example, in civil service reform, in which there is much scope for the President's energy."

Something so very like this is said by that other organ of British finance, the London *Economist*, that it would be mere repetition to quote it. The most unfriendly comment is that of the anti-American *Saturday Review*, which beholds the "king of America" in Mr. Roosevelt, and which ventures to point out to him certain respects in which he can, in the next four years, ameliorate the condition of his native land:

"An honest and persistent endeavor to purify the methods of election might well be the first step in the last and most crucial stage of his career. We have his own passionate assurance that he comes to his post with his hands absolutely unfettered. By appealing to the general good sense of the American people we believe that he might also do something to remove two grave scandals in their public life, the appointment of judges by public election and the allotment of civil-service posts by the good pleasure of the party boss. It is a striking instance of the self-complacency of the ordinary American that he is contented with a system of staffing the judiciary which this country has abandoned since the days of the Stuarts, and the vote of a democracy is an even worse method of bestowing judgeships than the will of a king. No less is security of tenure in the civil service a necessity if thoroughly good work is to be got from it. The President might also find scope for his activity in a determined effort to reform some of the financial methods of his countrymen. If in short

he can during the next four years do something to divert them from viewing political and international relations from the purely commercial standpoint, he will deserve well both of his own country and the world at large. It would be unfair to assume that Mr. Roosevelt will fail to employ the power entrusted to him to remedy some at least of those evils with which all the rest of the world knows his country to be cursed."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND THE ROZHDESTVENSKY INVESTIGATION.

THE notion prevalent in London organs to the effect that the international investigation into what England styles "the North Sea outrage" must fix responsibility upon certain Russian officers seems, to the St. Petersburg press, evidence of the frailty of the human intellect. There is to be no fixing of responsibility, according to the leading dailies in the Czar's empire. Facts are to be ascertained—that is all. "The task confronting the commission of investigation," asserts the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "is to assemble and find out the truth. There is to be no trial of any one." The Russian Government, we are further informed, could never consent to the trial and punishment of its officials by any international body whatever. London newspapers are advised to note that carefully. The torpedo-boats—real or imaginary—which figure so conspicuously in the Russian side of the case, will have to be taken very seriously before the coming investigation is concluded, asserts the *Birzheviya Viedomosti*. "The firing on the fishing-boats," it adds, "can be regarded only as the result of misunderstanding. It is a misunderstanding which must remain incomprehensible to the British until the coming investigation has established the connection between the torpedo-boats and the fishing fleet."

The *Russ* (St. Petersburg), which prides itself upon being able to take a comprehensive view of the whole controversy, "unhampered by national considerations," is especially indignant at the tone of the London press in commenting upon Admiral Rozhdestvensky. It pronounces the imputations regarding the sobriety of his officers as "provocative" and even insulting to the Russian people. "The fact that a British statesman has ignored not only Admiral Rozhdestvensky's lucid explanation," it thinks, "but likewise the explanations of other Russian officers, has impressed the Russian public unfavorably." The *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) would like it clearly understood, not only in England but in the United States, that a Russian naval officer "is presumably a gentleman," and that hints to the contrary may defeat the labors of the investigating commission. The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), which has become desirous of placating England within a recent period, remarks that, however "sadly" the British public may be carried away by "a sensational press," the statesmen of England, "in correct appreciation of a historic occasion," will do their utmost to "clear the political horizon." This can be effected, it believes, only by a clear understanding of the Russian contention that "the facts have to be ascertained." Practically the entire Russian press denies with much vehemence—at a time when censorship is greatly relaxed—the English newspaper charge that Admiral Rozhdestvensky is disingenuous in his version of the North Sea episode.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES WILLIAM DE LA POER BERESFORD.

This Irishman has commanded England's channel squadron since last year and is, of all the admiralty's naval magnates, the most popular with the English people.

INCOMPETENCE OF RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

THE Admiral Jessen, whose name has been connected so frequently with the exploits of the Vladivostok squadron, has been made the subject of more than one eulogy in the press of Paris at the very time when denunciation of him as incompetent was fiercest in London dailies. Nor is the Admiral the only commander regarding whom evidence is thus conflicting. The Paris *Figaro* is as likely as not to be praising the efficiency of a staff officer when the London *Mail* is "exposing" him as an inebriate. The alleged drunkenness of Russian officers inspires much English criticism. A wearer of the Czar's uniform, carried off by his comrades in arms after a drinking bout befuddling to every intellect, while the commander of the corps looked on "with indifference," presents no unusual sight, we are told in reliable English newspapers. But the reliable French newspapers seem unaware of these things. Now, however, an Italian correspondent, lately at Kuropatkin's headquarters, is given much space in the London *Times* to inform the world that all such charges are true, and that the incompetence of the Russian commanders exceeds belief. Kuropatkin has some good corps commanders and some able officers on his staff, it is admitted, but our authority appraises the merit of the majority thus:

"This crowd of brilliant actors of the Far Eastern drama is as heterogeneous as possible. Among them you can find persons of all nationalities—Poles, Germans, Esthonians, Southern and Northern Russians, Cossacks, and men from the Caucasus; of all religions—excepting Jews—Orthodox, Catholics, Protestants, and Mahometan; of all ages, from thirty to seventy; of all extractions, from the peasant to the highest nobility. You can find generals who have risen from the ranks (Mischenko); and others who have been educated in the most aristocratic cadet corps of Russia. Some have been through the Turkish wars, while others have never commanded so much as a battalion. Some of them are entrusted with important duties, while others have not succeeded in getting any command at all, and live idly at headquarters more or less satisfied with their extra campaigning allowances. Others there are who have already shown their incapacity, and have been obliged to resign, but tolerated at headquarters, where they receive full pay, and live in the hope that they will still have a chance. Some generals ride like Centaurs—Rennenkampf, for example—others are not able to sit on a horse, and others have broken their legs because they did attempt it. There are those who have been in the thickest of the fight—Samsonoff, for instance—and others who are not at home upon the battlefield, or have given all the orders during a battle from their railway saloon. Some are not able to read a map, and others are men of learning and clever generals, but you can count the latter on the five fingers of one hand. Some have given great trouble to the Japanese generals, and others have given trouble only to correspondents, Chinamen, and their brother generals. There are some who are honest and poor, like Daniloff, and others who apply all the powers of their mind, not to fighting, but to making as much money as they can out of the present war by all sorts of dishonest means. Few do their work honestly and thoroughly; the greater part are negligent, dissolute, and do not care about the war except in so far as their personal interests are concerned. I know of cases in which important papers were lost, and the General Staff did not know the location of the troops (this happened after the fall of the Taling pass); of cases when despatches were sent to regiments in places where they had never been (as occurred to the 12th Siberian

Regiment), and of cases in which trains with stores and ammunition were sent to positions which were in the enemy's hands."

THE ZEMSTVO CRISIS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

THERE is no exact equivalent for the word "zemstvo" in any language of Western Europe, says a writer in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the fact is interpreted as significant of the distinctively Muscovite character of Russian institutions. The London *Spectator* renders the term as "county council," and the Paris *Figaro* says it means "provincial representative body." The constituency of the zemstvo, according to the Paris *Temps*, has varied in recent years, thanks to the absolutist policy of the late M. von Plehve. In theory the members of the zemstvo are chosen partly by the masses of the people, partly by the small property-owners, and partly by the landed proprietors. In practise, the choice has lately been made by officially favored elements, the representative character of the zemstvo thus deteriorating considerably. Whatever the facts may be, as regards this particular point, it seems clear from European press comment that the zemstvo has been struggling for existence in the past two years, and that the new Minister of the Interior, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, is determined to come to its aid.

The grievance of the zemstvo on its institutional side has been set forth with boldness in the legal organ *Pravo* (St. Petersburg). The Minister of the Interior is told that the zemstvo has now no definite place in "the national life," seeming, in fact, to be merely tolerated. The class system prevailing in zemstvo elections should be abolished. Peasant interests should be brought more within the scope of the institution, and the property qualifications for voters in the elections should be done away with as much as possible. The district and provincial zemstvos should have a larger membership, and women should be permitted to vote at the elections. Interference with the taxing power of the zemstvo as well as restriction of its legislative capacity, practises to which the bureaucracy is said to be inclined, must cease.

The gulf which separates the policy of the assassinated von Plehve from that of his successor, all western European dailies agree, was opened by this question of the zemstvo. Von Plehve saw in the zemstvo the germ of a parliamentary system, says the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna). To avert what he deemed a menace, he resolved upon the practical elimination of the zemstvo from Russia's national life. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, on the other hand, believes in the zemstvo, his aim being to entrust to it an increasing authority in local self-government. Yet there is one point upon which the present Minister of the Interior is in accord with the policy of his murdered predecessor, as we are reminded by the Paris *Temps*. Both men are of the political school which decries parliamentary institutions. "Such institutions are not adapted to the genius of the Russian national life." But von Plehve believed that the zemstvo would develop a national parliament if left unchecked, whereas his successor insists that the zemstvo, rightly dealt with, can never give birth to national representative institutions. This, according to the European papers which are looked to for reliable details concerning St. Petersburg affairs, affords the clew to the present struggle between the reactionaries and the progressives at court. "A complicated crisis," observes the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which, with some other dailies, wonders if certain reactionary fears regarding the future of the zemstvo may not be too well founded. The problem of the zemstvo is studied at some length by the London *Times*:

"The masses of the Russian people are unfit for constitutional government of even the most conservative kind, as constitutional government is understood in Western Europe. They may become ripe for it some day, but that day will not dawn in our time. Upon that subject there is probably little practical difference between Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski and M. de Plehve himself. But the new Minister believes, rightly or wrongly, that the local representative institutions of the empire may be given greater freedom of action and larger opportunities without risk to the established system of government. 'I believe,' he says, 'in zemstvos.' He is satisfied, we are told, not only that these representative bodies can improve the condition of the lower classes, but that 'eventually they could give what the people want.' That is a profession of faith which is certain to arouse great excitement and great expectations in Russia, if it is permitted to spread among any considerable classes of the nation. The hopes of the *doctrinaire* liberals in Russia have been fastened upon the zemstvos since the creation of these unmistakably parliamentary and extremely democratic bodies in 1864. Those hopes have often languished, to be as often revived. Last December, it may be remembered, they received expression in the remarkable petitions which several zemstvos drew up, on a plan which had been preconcerted at private meetings of the Liberal party. The organizers of these petitions did not disguise their desire to limit the powers of the Autocrat and to obtain a constitution, and the machinery by which they hoped to accomplish their object was the very organization in which the new Minister of the Interior has proclaimed his faith. The ideal of the constitutional party has always been first to strengthen the zemstvos, and then to affiliate them. They hold that the affiliated local bodies would at once constitute a powerful engine for extorting a national assembly, and a kind of panel from which it could be returned.

"M. de Plehve agreed with the Liberals that these local representative institutions contained the germ of a national representative parliament, and accordingly he did not 'believe in zemstvos.' On the contrary, he did everything in his power to hamper their activities and to keep them under the direct control of the central government. It was with this object that he formulated his scheme for the establishment of a local government council which was to be dependent on the Ministry of the Interior. There were to be local experts on the council, but Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski's predecessor insisted that their presence there 'must certainly not call forth ideas of any kind of local representation,' and they were, therefore, not to be chosen either by the zemstvos or by the local assemblies of nobles, but to be appointed 'entirely at the pleasure of the Minister.' M. de Plehve's jealousy of any semblance of combined action between the zemstvos was extreme. Even when they proposed to cooperate for the relief of the sick and wounded in the war, he promptly forbade them to take action. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski has withdrawn the prohibition. A clearer proof of the antagonism between the views of the two statesmen on this momentous subject could hardly be desired."

The Czar himself is really a friend of the zemstvo, says the Paris *Temps*, and this paper is understood to speak with almost final authority upon such a point. The Czar, it assures us, has an enlightened sense of the needs of his people. He has definitely broken with the von Plehve school, but he has yet to outline a definite policy for the future. The same well-informed organ of the French Foreign Office says, in another editorial utterance:

"Without presuming to extend the comparison too far, present-day Russia might be likened to the France of the end of the eighteenth century. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski belongs to a nobility which suggests the French aristocracy when imbued with the ideas of the Encyclopedists, that aristocracy which so readily dubbed itself liberal, and which was destined in an outburst of enthusiasm to live through the night of August 4 (when it abolished its own aristocratic privileges). If the aristocracy really wishes to enter the path of political reform, it will have behind it a quite numerous party to which the name of 'constitutional reform' might be given, and which, far from dreaming of any radical transformation of the Russian governmental system, simply wants to give the monarchy the support of popular confidence.

"There is certainly a great difference between the timid reforms to which such a minister and such a class would adhere and the upheaval dreamed of not only by the revolutionary and terrorist socialist party, but also the peaceful and respectable party of legality—that of the democratic socialists. It remains to be seen which of the two policies is the most suited to the existing situation, and which will assure to the Russian Empire a continuous and normal development uninterrupted by those crises in growth to which children who have shot up too fast are liable. There is no other politics than the politics of reality. It is a misfortune that so many well-disposed persons should forget this. Neither a nation nor a

government is transformed by means of *a priori* formulas, and every policy which does not take into account the contingent realities of the situations to which it is applied is doomed to prompt failure.

"For this reason it is allowable to think that a policy of reform in detail would be more advantageous to the rational and fruitful evolution of Russia than a policy of leaps and bounds."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN INDICTMENTS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

REFLECTION fails to convince the original European newspaper opponents of Mr. Roosevelt's project for a peace conference that good can possibly come of the undertaking. The objections are mainly of two kinds, the plan being pronounced immoral by some journals and Machiavellian by others. Much attention is also paid to its alleged ridiculous aspects. Thus the militarist and Bismarckian *Hamburger Nachrichten* discovers "the climax of all that is comical" in what, coming from President Roosevelt, it can only regard as a feeble emulation of Don Quixote. That, it concedes, might not be a fatal objection to a reassembly of the peace conference. It invites attention accordingly to the moral considerations involved, which it deems "very serious." The Great Architect of the Universe has made war a factor in the uplifting of the human race, neglect of the circumstance being a species of blasphemy. Consequently:

"In any event, we would give to our friends of peace once again the good advice to cease their propaganda. It beats in vain against the force of those considerations which make war inevitable. The impulse to make war is so intimately associated with the impulse of self-preservation among nations that the effort to eliminate it is as hopeless as would be an attempt to extinguish human selfishness as the mainspring of all human effort and achievement by merely denouncing it as inhuman and immoral. Only fools could think of undertaking such things. Ever since there began to be such a thing as world history, the development of nations and peoples has, as a rule, been accomplished by means of war. Why should there be a change all at once? Since we must regard war, in view of the philosophical-historical conception of Moltke, as 'an element in the divine order of the world,' it follows that those who would do away with it are acting in opposition to Divine Providence."

That the "sly Yankees" have made themselves a laughing-stock seems undeniable to a writer in the Vienna *Reichswehr*, who warns us, at the same time, that the American tendency at work here has serious as well as ludicrous features. The United States is, whatever professions it may make, a land of Jingoes:

"The Jingoism of the Americans already begins to be as intolerable as their perfidious commercial policy.

"If things go on like this, the Yankees will have to be spoken to through the medium of cannon. All Europe would cry out with joy if it were to come to the point of rapping the Yankees upon their grasping fingers, thus teaching them to keep to their own door. Even in England sentiments of this nature are beginning to prevail, notwithstanding the cousinship that is demonstratively emphasized at banquets and similar occasions, more especially as in the Far East America appears as the commercial and political competitor of England, and, like England, poses as the 'friend' of Japan."

Nor is there much change of view discernible in France, where we find the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) reiterating its first dubious conjectures regarding the embarrassments which may be entailed by a peace conference, while the organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, says that "the general opinion has been that the proposition was premature."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

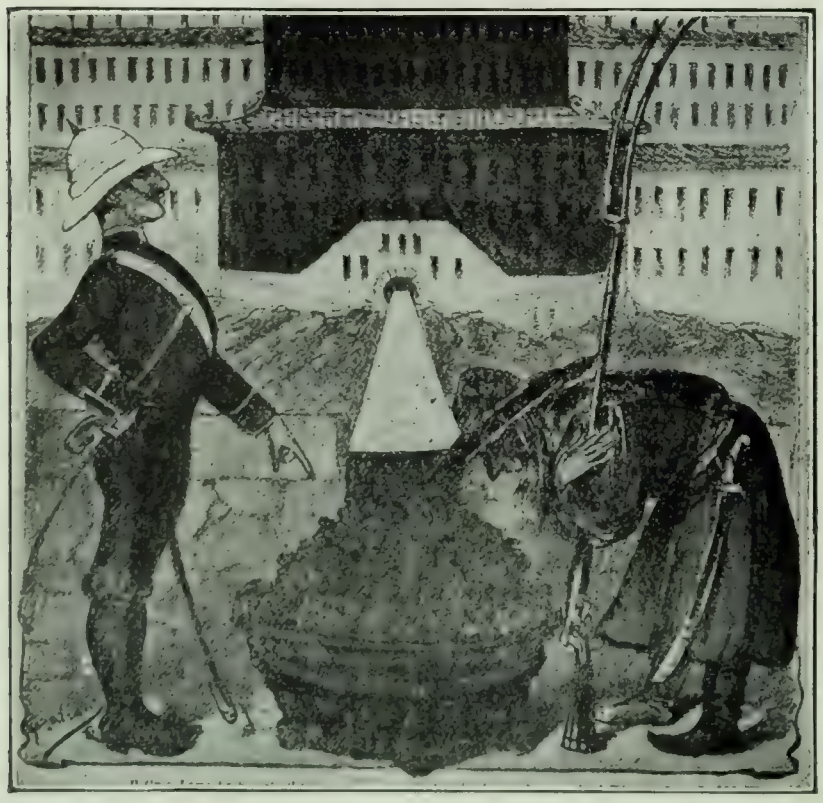
POINTS OF VIEW.

STOESSEL.—"What is to be noted above all in the defense of Port Arthur," says the London *Telegraph*, "is the supreme importance of the Man. General Stoessel's personal energy, it appears plain, has been the life and soul of the resistance."

HOPE FOR THE BALTIC SQUADRON.—"If the Combes Government fell early next session," says London *Truth*, "and a Doumèr-Lanessan-Lockroy cabinet replaced it, points might be stretched to afford the Russian squadron winter quarters at Saigon."

RUSSIA'S PRESTIGE IN ASIA.—"I am astonished to read in Eastern newspapers," writes Prof. Arminius Vambery in the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), "how immensely Russian prestige has suffered by her defeats in Manchuria. Turks, Persians, Arabs, Tartars, Afghans, all have lost their respect for Russia."

A COMING DISILLUSIONMENT.—"Little do the Jingoes who are yelling for the Jap to win know the rod they want to pickle," says a writer in the Sydney *Bulletin*, Australia's radical organ. "But, thank God! this war spells bankruptcy for the Japanese Government. At the best it can only hope to keep Russia back until next spring. . . . The Amen Corner will be hopelessly left behind when the 'Japanese gentleman' can afford to throw off his hypocrisy. It is really funny to hear him sum up parson, parson's wife, missionary woman, and the Christian creed. This when you are on terms of comparative intimacy. Grin? Yes, a lovely grin."



TIBETAN TREATY TERMS.
"The Lamas must pay the piper without naming the tune."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

DESIGN FOR A NATIONAL MEMORIAL.
What Australians fought for in South Africa.
—*Sidney Bulletin.*

"ALL FOR GOLD."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MAN AND HIS DISHARMONIES.

THE NATURE OF MAN. By Prof. Elie Metchnikoff. Cloth, pp. xvii, 309. Price, $2.00 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PROFESSOR METCHNIKOFF is the scientist to whom the world is indebted for the discovery of phagocytes, which have helped to remove some of the dread raised by the baneful microbes. That was all very well, but the professor now attempts, from the minute territory of scientific fact which he has won for the world, to conquer the whole realm of theologic as well as philosophic thought. He has been convinced by his biological studies that the relation between organism and environment which constitutes life is very imperfect in the case of the human animal, and that in consequence disharmonies arise in the digestive and reproductive systems. Owing to the change from vegetable to animal food, the bulk of nutritious matter required by man has become considerably less, and, therefore, the large intestines suffer from atrophy and want of exercise. Similarly the reproductive system in man is developed out of proportion to his needs, and disharmonies result which excite the apprehensions of moralists. As a consequence of all this, death comes earlier than it should, and leaves work unfulfilled, and a general tone of pessimism prevails.

PROF. ELIE METCHNIKOFF.

The professor is hopeful that science will overcome this pessimistic tone by averting disease and lengthening life, so that man shall die only after having fulfilled his office, and, therefore, given satisfaction to himself. One of the stages is the recognition of the fact that the phagocytes discovered by Professor Metchnikoff are the main causes of old age by eating up the pigments of the hair and the layers of the bones. Tho the professor claims to have proved that it is the macrophags which do this, he does not profess to have discovered any means of preventing their action, so that it is only a pious wish that science may one day retard death and remove the pessimistic conclusions of modern thought.

The book is, however, of interest apart from the somewhat wild conclusions to which it leads, dealing as it does with some of the most fundamental problems—food, death, and sex—from a novel standpoint, and in some directions with a wide knowledge of the pertinent facts. Like most materialistic efforts to deal with philosophical problems, it is naïvely superficial. But, at the same time, if the author does not see far, he at least sees clearly.

Professor Metchnikoff is perhaps most instructive where his subject-matter has least bearing upon the main line of argument. Thus, his chapter here on the Simian Origin of Man is one of the clearest and most up-to-date accounts of this subject which has been put before the public of recent years. The relation between bacteriology and life, on which the author is an expert, is cogently put forth in one of his later chapters, and the new and curious conception of immortality current among scientific men, who regard the lowest organisms as practically immortal while the higher ones suffer degeneration and death, is expounded by the author with full knowledge and skill. Altogether, a book which raises questions, even if it does not answer them.

HAUNTING TALES.

PAINTED SHADOWS. By Richard Le Gallienne. Cloth, 339 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

MR. LE GALLIENNE is now in his thirty-ninth year; his authorship covers about seventeen years, and the general contour of his literary output may be regarded as having taken provisional form. At one time English critics besought him to spread his charming arabesques on a somewhat less flimsy and more varied medium. His answer was: "The Religion of a Literary Man," "The Romance of Zion Chapel," "Travels in England," and the critique on Kipling. But the promise of his early poetry has not been kept. He shines rather as a writer of poetic prose than as a writer of verse; and his prose—consisting of criticism, study, travel, essays, short stories, and novels—has been in the main essentially a continuation of the "Prose Fancies." It was said of him a number of years ago, "His mission is to embroider"; and, without disparagement, a literary embroiderer he may still be distinctively called. Embroidery, however, it undoubtedly is of a very high order—embracing imagination, fancy, wit, epigram, delicacy, grace, as well as searching pathos, exquisite description, a delectable style, and not always lacking moral strength. Delicacy—fragility even—of tracery is Mr. Le Gallienne's crowning charm when at his best. He is not for the many, but the few.

This latest volume, with its characteristic title, contains twelve pieces, each mingling, as usual in the author's fiction, story and essay (one piece indeed is pure essay). Several, or all of them, have been previously published in periodicals. Parts of the volume are equal to Mr. Le Gallienne's best. In "The Youth of Lady Constantia," discriminating readers will find fullest measure of distinction. It is a striking fancy, beautifully told, and holding a noble truth. Here are some sentences from it:

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

"If you see a lady riding through the woods, like a holy candle borne with a great hush of holiness down the glades, how long do you wait till you offer her your heart and your lance and your life? Do you wonder: How, and How, and How? Do you wonder at anything at all except: O God, is it possible she will take me for her servant? Is it possible that some day she will give me the deeps of her eyes?"

Next in choiceness comes "The Shadow of the Rose," with "Poet, take thy Lute!" a close third. "The First Church of the Restoration" is portentous as purporting to foreshadow (*seriously*, the author says in a note) an early restoration, in Europe and America, of the ancient Greek paganism. "Fragoletta" might have been written by Hawthorne or Poe. "Beauty's Portmanteau," a choice English country-house story delightfully told, is slightly marred by two ill-constructed sentences; and the last three tales, while very clever, are on a somewhat lower plane than the others. Of the inlaid poetry—and haunting some of the stanzas are—we as usual often find ourselves asking, Were the verses written to fit the story or the story fashioned to frame the verse?

All who are "in the know" in literature will read "Painted Shadows," reenjoying the things they have enjoyed before.

A PROBLEM NOVEL.

THE UNDERCURRENT. By Robert Grant. Cloth, 480 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"THE UNDERCURRENT" is a novel that demands attention for several reasons. As a work of fiction it is interesting, not so much for its plot as for its portrayal of character. In Mrs. Randolph Wilson, a widow of forty-five, Judge Grant has set forth an exquisite woman of a most unusual type. She is worth millions, and does not misuse a penny of them. She is a model of "light and sweetness." With a Greek's passion for beauty, she has a Christian's loyalty to duty, and "does good" in the sanest and most efficient manner. The creation of such a character is as creditable to the author's taste as to his brain. She is thoroughly human, knows, and is of, her world, and yet guides her course by a star which neither rises nor sets in society.

Although Judge Grant is apparently impersonal in the conduct of his story, the thing to which the whole converges is something in which he is conjecturably partizan. The majority will feel that he has taken a brief for divorce under justifying circumstances. All the arguments for and against the solubility of the matrimonial bond are put in the mouths of the characters; but as the chief disputants are Gordon Perry, a level-headed, keen lawyer, and the Rev. Mr. Prentiss, a model Episcopalian minister of the "up-to-date," great-city type, the *pro* and the *con* are presumably advanced to the best of Judge Grant's ability. His characters argue fairly and logically, yet the main point to many in the argument for the indissolubility of marriage is not brought out strongly enough: to wit, that it is considered to be Christ's dictate.

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ROBERT GRANT.

Constance Stuart is a clean-hearted woman of more than average ability. As a young woman she married a specious, cheap sort of man, who finally forsook her, taking her money but leaving two children for her to support. She takes up nobly her shattered life, and through the assistance of Mrs. Randolph Wilson ultimately attains a position where she and her children are fairly provided for. Then Gordon Perry and she fall in love with each other, as well they might. She is a good Church woman, and after consultation with Mr. Prentiss decides that she can not marry without going against her conscience. Later Perry suffers failure in a bill he has tried to get

through the legislature, and she promptly writes to him that she will become his wife. She gives the clew to her mental attitude when she tells Mrs. Wilson:

"I love him, and I feel that I have been trifling with love. I am sure at least of this: that it is better for the world that two people like him and me should be happy than live apart out of deference to a bond that is a mere husk. . . . As Gordon says, the ban of the Church when the law gives one freedom is nothing but a fetich. I can not follow the Church in this. To do so would be to starve my soul for the sake of a false ideal—a false beauty cultivated for the few alone, as you have intimated, at the expense of the great heart of humanity. . . . When the news of his defeat came, I felt I must go to him if he would let me."

Judge Grant has shown in two other divorce cases in the book the indecent attitude of the worldly rich toward the marriage bond.

If Constance, in being true to her heart, is false to her religious standards, Loretta Davis is almost impossibly true to her low sex standard. As a result of her infatuation for a man, she becomes the mother of a girl baby whom she tries to abandon. She is too philosophic, too consistently logical in her acceptance of the situation, and suggests a made character rather than a possible human being.

NAPOLEONICA.

HE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE IN SOUTHERN ITALY. By R. M. Johnston. Cloth, 2 vols., pp. xxi, 408; ix, 232. Price, $5.00 The Macmillan Company.

WELLINGTON. By William O'Connor Morris. Cloth, pp. xix, 398. Price, $1.35. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

NAPOLEONIC STUDIES. By Holland Rose, Litt.D. Cloth, pp. xii, 398. Price, $2.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE attraction of Napoleon for the historic student waxes rather than wanes with the increase of years that intervene between us and his meteoric career. Of recent years much good work has been done by English and American historical students to probe the inner motives of the emperor's enigmatic actions. Mr. Fisher's monograph on "The Napoleonic Policy in Germany," Mr. Rose's new biography, and Gen. Dodge's studies of Napoleonic strategy have all appeared within the last year or so, and here we have, making simultaneous appearance on our table, no less than four volumes dealing with the same fascinating subject; for it must be recognized that William O'Connor Morris's life of Wellington is at least half filled with references to Napoleon and his generals, and among its illustrations are no less than two portraits of the emperor. It has often been stated that hatred attracts as much as love, and it would seem that the hereditary antipathy which England has for "Boney" has given rise to these elaborate studies of certain portions of his career.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

Among these Mr. Johnston's book is perhaps the most original and important, though it is after all the most remote from the center of events. He treats of that curious episode in Southern Italy when Napoleon puts successively his brother Joseph and his brother-in-law Murat on the throne of the two Sicilies. The account of the latter's career is quite enigmatic, and presents his character in a somewhat more attractive color than it is usually presented in by those who regard him as the *beau sabreur*. But the chief interest and novelty of Mr. Johnston's researches lie in his account of the Carbonari rising against the Bourbons with the fall of the Napoleonic empire, and it is, therefore, a sort of historic *hors d'œuvre*. He claims that in this movement is the beginning of the Risorgimento of modern Italy. It is at any rate a distinct addition to English literature.

Mr. Rose's book consists of parerga and paralipomena for his life of Napoleon. It is tolerably miscellaneous in character, and deals with such topics as the idealists' revolt against Napoleon, the religious belief of Napoleon, Napoleon and British commerce, and the British food supply in the Napoleonic war. Besides this there is a very careful analysis of the value of the Prussian cooperation at Waterloo. All these are topics of general as well as special interest, and the main points relating to them are put with great clearness by Mr. Rose, who has rapidly made his way to the front as the expert on the emperor. This volume alone will add to his reputation for careful examination of sources and sound judgment in connecting them together.

William O'Connor Morris's life of Wellington was intended by the author as a pendant to his life of Napoleon in the same series. It is more distinctly military, and his treatment culminates in a very elaborate account of the crowning victory of Waterloo. While careful and trustworthy, the book is somewhat stodgy, and scarcely lends itself to pleasant perusal.

CELTIC STORIES OF LOVE AND WAR.

IN THE CELTIC PAST. By Anna MacManus. Cloth, 120 pp. Price, $0.75. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE PASSIONATE HEARTS. By Anna MacManus. Cloth, 127 pp. Price, $0.75. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE Celts are indeed a race with a past, and, if these legends and stories of war and love remind us that that past is gory with the wreaking of primitive passion, they also show that it is glorious with heroic deeds and splendid audacities, charged through and through with dramatic and poetic interest. The touchstone of all human nature is emotion, and that of Irish human nature emphatically so. Hot-hearted and hot-headed, the Celt sings and fights his way to dominion over the imaginations and sympathies of other races of steadier pulse and cooler brain.

"In the Celtic Past" contains nine stories, all of which are legendary and, so far as any sense of everyday congruity and probability are concerned, they might as well have been laid in fairyland. But tho their setting is mythical, the beings they embody are individually and intensely real. They have an atmosphere of actuality. They have life. These wonder-tales are narrated, too, with the simplicity, ease, and vigor that mark the work of a true artist; and there is such a singularly happy fitting of style to theme that they might well be sung in the stately halls they celebrate, to the weird melody of the harper, for they are indeed the words of a bard, and read most musically.

All are drawn from the second and third strata of Irish legend, dealing (1) with mortals with fairy blood, all of whom have superhuman strength, but who know age and death; and (2) with the Fenian cycle, telling the deeds of Finn MacCumhail and his companions, as related by Ossian, son of Finn, and being set against a background of Christianity. But the reader does not need a knowledge of Irish legendary history to appreciate the tales, so simply and carefully are they told. If one quickens at the name of Achilles or Odysseus and Penelope he will respond to the charm of Conal Cearnarch and of Diamurid O'Duibhne and Grainne. Indeed, the Celtic and Greek mythologies have a common parentage in that old foundation of Græco-Celtic legend that existed before the separation of the two races, at that unknown period when the Hellenes went to dwell in the warm plains and along the splendid coasts of the southern peninsula, and the Celts journeyed to cold valleys and mist-laden regions of Western Europe.

Lady Gregory has also done much work in the material from which these stories are drawn, but what she has written differs from the work of our author in the same way that work of the head differs from work of the heart. From Lady Gregory to Mrs. MacManus is like going from the placid waters of a loch to the banks of a rushing stream or mist-wrapped waterfall with its sudden freshness, its leap, its call in the air.

In the volume entitled "The Passionate Hearts" the singularly fine genius of the author achieves much in the way of a clear and penetrative insight into human motives and emotional crises, and a sure grasp upon whatever is significant and vital in lives of the lowly—for all the scenes of these half dozen stories of Irish life are laid among the lowly. "The Passionate Hearts of Inisgloir" is a short and rapidly moving drama of passionate love, perfidy, and consummate vengeance. It is the faithful study of the heart of a woman of exceptionally noble nature—a woman who can love profoundly but not unworthily, and whose ardor of passion is changed to swift disdain when her double-minded lover himself unveils his duplicity.

COMPLETION OF JOHN FISKE'S HISTORIES.

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND. By John Fiske. Cloth, 338 pp. Price, $4.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE series of works on American history from the brilliant pen of the late John Fiske is completed by the present beautiful volume which deals with the rise and fall of New France, and the development of the English colonies of America in the stubborn struggle with their Gallic rival. It brings the history of the country down to the year 1763, closing with the capture of Louisburg and Quebec by General Wolfe.

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A valuable episode in this long chapter of colonial history is Mr. Fiske's account of witchcraft in Salem village—perhaps the fairest and most authentic description of Cotton Mather's real character and attitude on the subject of witchcraft which has ever been printed. While Mather believed in witchcraft on the authority of Scripture, his ideas about curing or abolishing this diabolic distemper were not in harmony with those of, for instance, Sir Matthew Hale, who had condemned people to death on this charge only four and twenty years before. If Mather's rules of evidence had been observed, not a single witch would have been hung at Salem.

A most valuable feature of this work is the number of maps and charts, fac-similes of the prints and portraits by which it is enriched. Not a single one of these is otiose, or calculated merely for show or embellishment. They all add elucidation and interest to the text, and complete the work as a monument of the research, conscientiousness, and the literary genius of the lamented author.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
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Nov. 14, 1904.

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"The World's Best Poetry."—Editor-in-Chief, Bliss Carman. (John D. Morris & Co., 10 vols.)

"Father Tuck's Annual." — Edric Vredenburg. (Raphael Tuck & Sons.)

"Tales from Tennyson." Nora Chesson. (Raphael Tuck & Sons.)

"Tales from Longfellow." — Doris Hayman. (Raphael Tuck & Sons.)

"The Dynamic of Christianity."—Edward Mortimer Chapman. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

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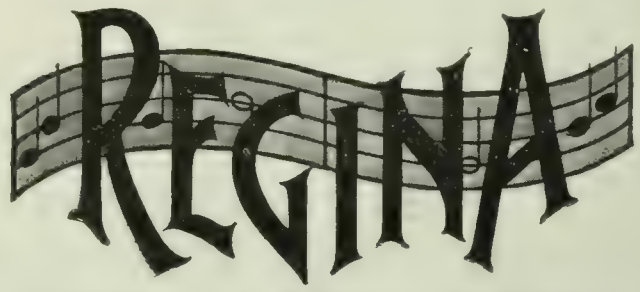

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"New Jersey School Report." — James L. Hays. (MacCrellish & Quigley.)

"A Trolley Honeymoon."—Clinton W. Lucas. (M. W. Hazen Company.)

"History of the United States." — James Ford Rhodes. (The Macmillan Company, Volume V., $2.50 net.)

"Woman and Her Wits."—Edited by G. F. Monkshood. (H. M. Caldwell Company.)

"The Struggle for America." R. P. Brorup. (North and South Publishing Company, Fitzgerald, Ga., paper, 25c.)

"Rag-time Calendars": "Law, Honey"; "A Merry Christmas;" "Good Luck to You;" "Shure It's Meself."—Frances Brundage. (Raphael Tuck & Sons.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

"Give Thanks, O Heart."

By EDWIN MARKHAM,

AUTHOR OF "THE MAN WITH THE HOE," ETC.

Give thanks, O heart, for the high souls
That point us to the deathless goals—
For all the courage of their cry
That echoes down from sky to sky;
Thanksgiving for the armèd seers
And heroes called to mortal years—
Souls that have built our faith in man,
And lit the ages as they ran.

Lincoln, Mazzini, Lamennais,
Living the thing that others pray;
Cromwell, St. Francis, and the rest,
Bearing the God-fire in the breast—
These are the sons of sacred flame,
Their brows marked with the secret name;
The company of souls supreme,
The conscripts of the mighty Dream.

Made of unpurchasable stuff,
They went the way when ways were rough;

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They, when the traitors had deceived,
Held the long purpose, and believed;
They, when the face of God grew dim,
Held thro' the dark and trusted Him—
Brave souls that fought the mortal way
And felt that faith could not betray.

Give thanks for heroes that have stirred
Earth with the wonder of a word.
But all thanksgiving for the breed
Who have bent destiny with deed—
Souls of the high, heroic birth,
Souls sent to poise the shaken Earth,
And then called back to God again
To make Heaven possible for men.

—*From the Independent.*

At Bay.

By May Byron.

My child is mine.
Blood of my blood, flesh of my flesh is he,
Rocked on my breast and nurtured at my knee,
Fed with sweet thoughts ere ever he drew breath,
Wrested in battle through the gates of death.
With passionate patience is my treasure hoarded,
And all my pain with priceless joy rewarded.

My child is mine.
Nay, but a thousand thousand powers of ill
Dispute him with me; lurking wolf-like still
In every covert of the ambushed years.
Disease and danger dog him: foes and fears
Bestride his path, with menace fierce and stormy.
Help me, O God! these are too mighty for me!

My child is mine.
But pomp and glitter of the garish world
May wean him hence; while, tenderly unfurled
Like a spring leaf, his delicate spotless days
Open in blinding sunlight. And the blaze
Of blue and blossom, scents and songs at riot,
May woo him from my wardenship of quiet.

My child is mine.
Yet all his gray forefathers of the past
Challenge the dear possession: they o'ercast
His soul's clear purity with dregs and lees
Of vile unknown ancestral impulses:
And viewless hands, from shadowy regions groping,
With dim negation frustrate all my hoping.

My child is mine.
By what black fate, what ultimate doom accurs'd,
Shall be that radiant certainty revers'd?
Tho hell should thrust its fiery gulfs between,
Tho all the heaven of heavens should intervene,
Bound with a bond not God Himself will sever
The babe I bore is mine for ever and ever.
My child is mine.

—*From the London Spectator.*

Ballad of the Sinful Lover.

By Richard Le Gallienne.

Four years he sinned, because she died—
With base corroding anodyne
He numbed the noble pain in him,
Four years he herded with the swine.

And then at last he died and went,
With hurry of immortal feet
To seek in the Eternal Life
The face that he had died to meet.

Up all the stairways of the sky
Laughing he ran, at every door
Of the long corridors of heaven
He knocked and cried out "Heliodore!"

In shining rooms sat the sweet saints,
Each at her little task of joy;
Old eyes all young again with heaven,
Watched angel girl and angel boy.

And o'er the fields of Paradise.
Scattered like flowers the lovers passed,
All rainbows—saying each to each
Heaven's two words: "At last! At last!"

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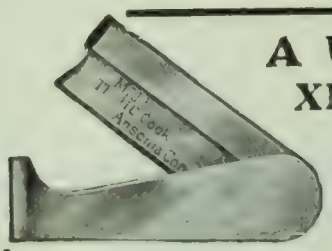

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But nowhere in that place of peace
Found he the face that was his own,
Till, on a sudden by a stream
He found her sitting all alone.

With outstretched hands, he cried her name;
She turned on him her quiet eyes:
"Who art thou that so foul with sin
Darest to walk in Paradise?"

Amazed, he answered: "If I sinned,
My sin was sorrow for thy sake;
The pain, O Heliodore, the pain!
I sinned—O lest my heart should break."

"I know thee not," the saint replied,
"Thy sorrow is all changed to sin;"
And, moving toward a golden door,
She turned away, and entered in.

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

The Lookout's Song.

By E. C.

Staring, staring into the night,
Till the dawn lifts rose and green;
Or moves still gray on a silver tide,
While a wide sea sleeps on either side,
And the slim ship sleeps between.

Staring, staring into the night,
Beneath the starlit sky.
Far away there's a white foam flake,
And low in the sea the new stars wake,
As a passing ship goes by.

Staring, staring into the night,
As we slip by an unknown shore.
What does it hold, that land unseen?
Thoughts like tears for what has been,
Or the hope of something more?

Staring, staring into the night,
The pitiless waiting night.
Till faint and low my heart's bird sings,
And my hopes grow frail as the sea-birds' wings
That break against the light.

—*From the London Outlook.*

Brynhilda's Immolation.

(*Götterdämmerung.*)

Rendered into English by Richard Le Gallienne.

Fly home, ye ravens, and forewarn your lords
What ye have heard of doom here on the Rhine!
Go to Brynhilda's rock,—where Loki burns;
Yea! go, and to Valhalla bide him haste—
For the doomed twilight of the gods is nigh.
Thus—with my torch, I fire the walls of heaven!

You that I leave behind abloom with life,
Mark well what now I speak, you that shall watch
The face of Siegfried and Brynhilda fade
To fiery embers; you that shall behold
The three Rhine-daughters sink back with their ring:
All this behold, gaze through the northern night,
And if in heaven appears a sacred glow,
Know that Valhalla's end is what you see!

And when the gods have vanished like a breath,
And without rulers I have left the world,

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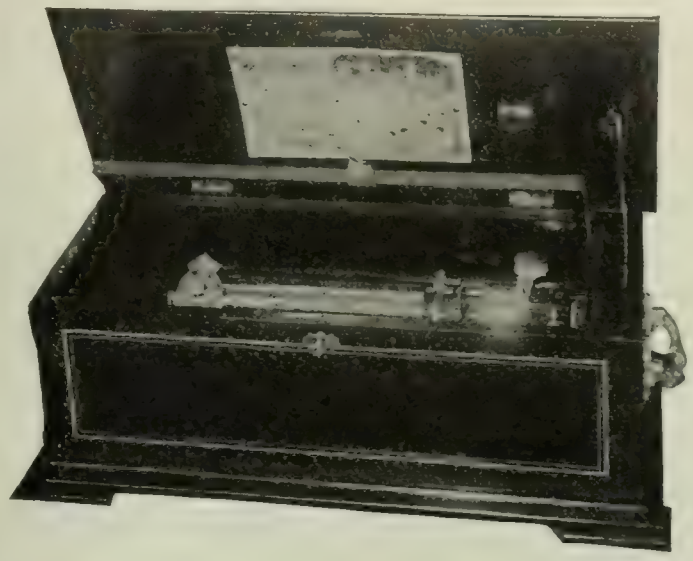
SIZE

The box is equipped with three 6-tune cylinders, giving eighteen tunes in all. The cylinders are 7½ inches long. The handsome inlaid rosewood case is 25 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 9 inches deep. It is a big, handsome music box.



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This box is equipped with the most exquisite, highly polished, rich rosewood case with ebonized molded base, heavy ornamental handles, etc.; all metal parts heavily nickel-plated, giving to the whole a sumptuous appearance.

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This my heart's treasure I bequeath to it:
Not goods, nor gold, nor splendor as of gods,
Nor house, nor castle, nor a lordly state,—
Not all the hollow usages of earth,
Its cruel cants and customs and decrees,
Vex him, who blessed alike in sorrow or joy,
Hath Love—hath Love—if only he hath Love!

—*From the Delineator.*

The Star in the West.

By Arthur Colton.

The world has lost its old content;
With girded loins and nervous hands
The age leads on; her sharp commands
Ring over plains and table-lands
Of this wide watered continent.

Who calls the poor in spirit blest?
The rich in spirit win their own.
Hark to the war's shrill bugles blown!
Look to the rippling banner thrown
Outstreaming in the west!

Who says the meek inherit here?
The earth is theirs whose hands are strong
Work for the night comes, art is long.
Onward the keen, stern faces throng.
Quick-eyed, intent, sincere.

Our life has lost its ancient rest.
The pale blue flower of peace that grows
By cottage wall and garden close.
Star in the east, ah, whither goes
This star that leads us west?

—*From the Atlantic Monthly.*

The Building of the Barn.

By Ernest Crosby.

There is a clamor of hammers striking nails into resounding wood, and of trowels clinking against stone, here where they are building the great stone barn. . . .

It takes four or five strokes of the hammer to send the nail home, and each series of strokes forms a little musical motif of itself in the rising scale, with a dull thud at the end like a hand muffling the chords of an instrument.

The hollow roof, partly open to the sky, reverberates every note.

Two men are planing and sawing boards to proper dimensions on a pair of wooden horses, and the overseer is balancing himself on the bare beams and measuring the spaces with a footrule.

The hoarse drone of the saw grows lower and lower, until the end of each board drops, splintered at the corner onto the floor.

At the end of the barn we see the masons at work near the top of the narrowing wall, on a scaffold raised inside the building.

They stand in relief against the sky, like a frieze. . .

There is much more here than a stone barn a-building, and a handful of workmen.

The fires are here that welded the clay into blue-stone and slate in Palæozoïc ages.

The forests of yellow-pine of Georgia that furnished the timber are here, and the great primeval trees from whose cones those forests sprang.

The men are here who first deserted their mountain caverns and built the earliest stone-cave in the open.

The man is here, too, who shaped the first knife of

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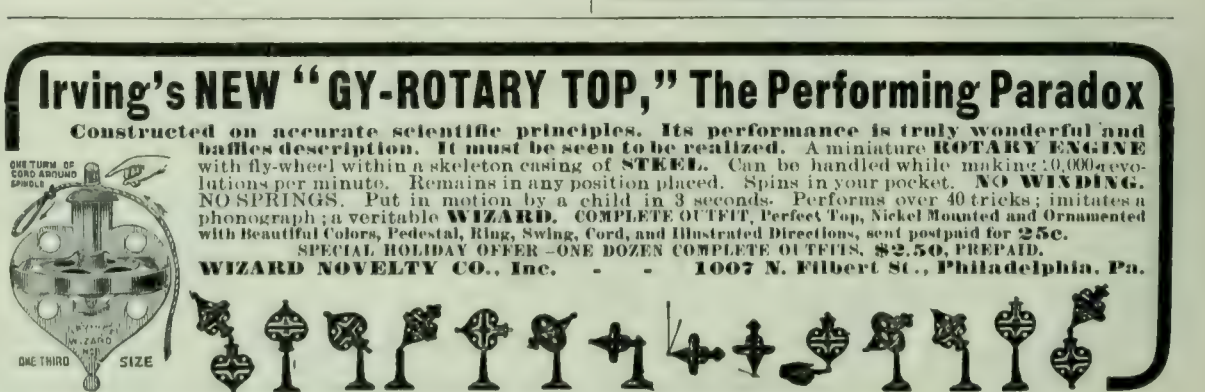

flint, and he who laid it aside for iron, and the one who first imitated thorns in metal and dreamed of nails, and the original tamer of horses, and the framer of ladders and modeler of wheels.

Vulcan is here and Tubal Cain and Thor and all the great artisans and inventors.

The new stone barn is indeed the workshop of gods and demi-gods and their very temple.

It is rooted, nave, transept and choir, in the inmost heart of the first Creation.

Here converge all the forces of the past and the thoughts of every epoch.

Our materials, tools, minds, bodies, instincts and aspirations are all a heritage, and heirship seems to be our chiefest function.

We are at the narrow neck to which all the sands of eternity are crowding and through which they are dropping.

And as all the past led down to our barn, so the future spreads out before it.

How many generations of horses and kine, brothers and benefactors of men, will be comfortably housed in the crypt of this temple!

How many animals of all kinds, two-legged and four-legged and with and without feathers, will it feed!

How it will sow life broadcast: life which will swell out forever widening in geometrical progression!

And when, sooner or later, its final voyage is over, what new creative forces will issue from every plank and seam! . . .

—*From The Craftsman.*

Stains.

By Theodosia Garrison.

The three ghosts on the lonesome road
Spake each to one another,
" Whence came that stain about your mouth
No lifted hand may cover?"
" From eating of forbidden fruit,
Brother, my brother."

The three ghosts on the sunless road
Spake each to one another,
" Whence came that red burn on your foot
No dust or ash may cover?"
" I stamped a neighbor's hearth-flame out,
Brother, my brother."

The three ghosts on the windless road
Spake each to one another,
" Whence came that blood upon your hand
No other hand may cover?"
" From breaking of a woman's heart,
Brother, my brother."

" Yet on the earth clean men we walked,
Glutton and Thief and Lover;
White flesh and fair it hid our stains
That no man might discover."
" Naked the soul goes up to God,
Brother, my brother."

—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

Compensation.

By Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Because I had loved so deeply,
Because I had loved so long,
God in his great compassion
Gave me the gift of song.

Because I have loved so vainly,
And sung with such faltering breath,
The Master in infinite mercy
Offers the boon of Death.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

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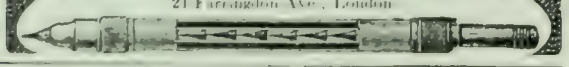

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PERSONALS.

Generous With Roses. A pleasant story about Andrew Carnegie is told by a tourist from Scotland in the New York *Tribune:*

"At Skibo Castle Mr. Carnegie had during the summer a beautiful rose garden. There were thousands of red and white and yellow roses always blooming there, and the villagers were free to saunter in the garden paths to their hearts' content.

"One day the head gardener waited upon Mr. Carnegie.

"'Sir,' he said, 'I wish to lodge a complaint.'

"'Well?' said the master.

"'Well, sir,' the gardener began, 'I wish to inform you that the village folk are plucking the roses in your rose garden. They are denuding your rose trees, sir.'

"'Ah,' said Mr. Carnegie, gently, 'my people are fond of flowers, are they, Donald? Then you must plant more.'"

Senator Hoar's College Life.—Some years ago, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, the late Senator George F. Hoar wrote to President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, regarding his life at Harvard. His class numbered sixty-six, and among the members were Charles Eliot Norton, Francis J. Child, and George M. Lane, all of whom were for many years eminent teachers at Harvard. Hoar said in his letter:

"I wasted very largely my four years at Harvard. The education there from '42 to '46 was far inferior to what can be obtained now in very humble institutions. But somehow the young men who were not good scholars and who were not industrious seemed to derive a great deal of advantage, both in the way of refinement and actual learning and moral and mental discipline, from their contact with the University.

"The things which I think were of most benefit to me were the recitations to Doctor Walker in Ethics and Mental Philosophy. We studied Dugald Stewart and Jouffroy in Mr. Channing's translation, and Cousin. The pupil was expected to master the argument in the textbook and recite it sufficiently at length to have required of him a clear statement of the author's thoughts in his own language. That was an excellent discipline. I also found great advantage in reading the Georgias of Plato, to which I have been inclined to attribute whatever skill I had in cross-examining witnesses when I came to the bar. We had no instruction of any sort of value in elocution. Professor Channing, who examined our themes and heard us recite in Whately's Rhetoric and in Bishop Lowth's Grammar, was of no service, except to a few of his pupils. His habit was to receive the pupil's theme, take it home with him, bring it back in a week, call the pupil to a seat by his table, and sneer at the performance in the presence of the class. The result was that unless the youth was especially self-confident and plucky it took all the starch out of him. I never sat down to write a theme without fancying that grinning and mocking countenance looking over my shoulder.

"The fault of Harvard in those days was an over-fastidiousness and a use of ridicule and criticism instead of encouragement and sympathy. I am surprised in looking back upon those days that I and my classmates got off as well as we did."

Sheridan's Other Ride.—A veteran who enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment when he was thirteen years and three months old, and who, in 1864, became orderly to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, tells in the Boston *Globe* how he took part in an earlier ride at Winchester than that which made the general famous. The veteran says:

One day in the dead of winter, when matters were pretty quiet, there was quite a fall of snow at Winchester, and it occurred to Sheridan that he ought to have a sleigh-ride. A pair of old runners was found in some one's vacated stable, and the problem of a body for the runners was solved by some roving soldiers who ran across an old bathtub in a deserted home, and brought it to headquarters. "Just the thing," said Sheridan.

The blacksmiths were ordered to prepare the outfit for use as a sleigh. They did their best. The old tub

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was attached to the runners, a pole was put on for a pair of horses, and with numerous buffalo-robes the turnout was made to look like a respectable family affair. Then the horses, a bay and a white, were hitched to the improvised sleigh. "Jump in, orderly," said Sheridan. I took a seat at the general's side.

"What's the matter with this, orderly?" said the general, as he whipped up the horses. Having all I could do to hold on, I made no reply. The old bath-tub, at the rate we were going, was liable to drop to pieces at any moment.

"Now, orderly," said the general, "if that white horse had a little more mud on him he would be a better match for the bay."

I said nothing, but I thought the white horse would get all the mud he wanted. Much to my relief, the general soon espied a lady whom he knew and asked her to take a ride. She gladly accepted the invitation, altho if she had known what kind of contrivance Sheridan was navigating she probably would have declined the honor of a spin with the commanding general.

"Well, orderly," said Sheridan, "I guess you will have to walk back." I walked back willingly, and Sheridan survived his sleigh-ride in a bath tub to drive Early out of the valley and be in at the finish at Appomattox.

She Taught Him Tact.—The late Louis Fleishmann, the millionaire baker, not only distributed food to poor men in the "bread-line" he had established in New York, but he also got these men employment. He went among them, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and conversed with them, and the delicacy of his questions to them, the care he took not to hurt their feelings, was remarkable. One day when a reporter complimented Mr. Fleishmann on this tact of his, the philanthropist replied:

"The more unfortunate and wretched people are, the more sensitive they are; the more easily they are wounded. The public does not bear this fact enough in mind.

"And yet it is a fact that is continually being proved—sometimes pathetically, sometimes humorously. It was proved humorously to a friend of mine last summer in Scotland.

"He was making a walking tour. He was climbing mountains and viewing lakes and torrents. One morning on a quiet road he met a young woman, tall and comely, who walked barefooted.

"Surprised, my friend stopped the young woman and said:

"'Do all the people hereabouts go barefooted?'

"She answered:

"'Some of them do, and the rest mind their business.'"

He Defied the Grand Duke.—Occasionally a story gets out of Russia which, as the Springfield *Republican* says, shows that not every one in that down-trodden country is afraid of the Czar and the grand dukes. *The Republican* repeats this one:

The largest labor employer and one of the richest men in the empire is Morozoff, of Moscow. Recently Grand Duke Serge sent for him and told him that his contribution to the war fund had not been large enough. Morozoff said that he thought it had been, as he had given $500,000 worth of cloth from which to

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make uniforms for the army. He said that he would not give more unless ft could be assured that none of the officials or grand dukes would steal it. Serge immediately demanded an explanation for such *lèse majesté*, and got it. Morozoff said that he had seen his gift of cloth for sale in a Moscow cloth dealer's shop. The grand duke demanded a retraction or said that Morozoff could have his passports to leave Russia never to return. He asked for them at once and telegraphed to his managers to close all his factories, thus throwing 150,000 people out of work. This brought the grand duke to his senses and the Czar made him apologize to Morozoff.

Not Available.—Francis Curtis, author of the "History of the Republican Party," had charge of the literary department at the Republican national headquarters in New York. The other day, relates the New York *Sun*, a gentleman called to sell to the committee something he had written on Republican issues. Mr. Curtis looked over the manuscript and handed it back to the visitor.

"That's fine," said Mr. Curtis, "it is well written and it is a valuable campaign document."

"Well I think $100 would be a fair price for it," said the caller, "and you can have it for that."

"I'm afraid I can not use it this year," said Mr. Curtis.

"But it may not be appropriate in the next presidential campaign, and you have just stated yourself that it is an excellent piece of work. There is still plenty of time to have it printed and distributed before election day," the man insisted.

"Yes, there would be time for that," said Mr. Curtis in his calmest tones, "but we are not sending out chestnuts. The Republican national committee of 1900 paid me $500 for that very same pamphlet. I wrote it myself four years ago. Good day."

How Hanna Saved John Ellsler.—Perhaps no other of the many anecdotes which have been told of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, says *Success*, shows more clearly the man's true greatness, his steady loyalty to his friends, and, withal, his innate business shrewdness, than the following about the strong right hand of helpfulness, which he once held out, in time of need, to old John Ellsler, the dramatic manager.

About the time that Mr. Hanna took up his home in Cleveland, Mr. Ellsler, whose career is, to-day, one of the traditions of the American stage, built the Euclid Avenue Opera House there. He had put practically all his money into the venture, so that, when some enemies started to drive him to the wall, with the intention of buying in the property at some merely nominal figure, they had very little trouble in forcing the house into the hands of the sheriff. Mr. Hanna had met Ellsler, and liked him; moreover, he felt that the effort to bring the best "shows" into the West was one that deserved well; so, on the day of the sale, he was on the edge of the crowd that had gathered to see the new theatre change hands.

The bidding ran well, with Mr. Hanna always a little in the lead, till, at length, it went to him. Then he made Mr. Ellsler his manager on shares, backed him up generously, and, in general, so guided and guarded the destinies of the house that, at length, it passed again into Mr. Ellsler's sole control, the transaction having proved, financially, advantageous for all concerned.

When Our Rulers Jest. This story regarding James Jeffery Roche is taken from the Springfield *Republican*:

On a recent visit to the White House the President, so it is said, was chaffing with Roche about the places he was going to have after election.

"Jeffrey," the President is reported to have said, "I am going to appoint you minister to the Court of St. James."

"God save the king!" exclaimed Roche, and the two enjoyed the joke immensely.

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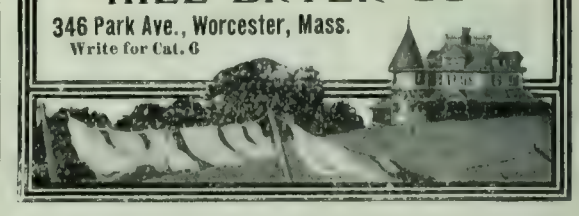

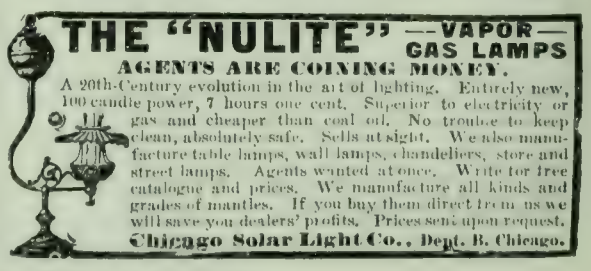

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delivered, in New Jersey, a stirring address on William McKin. After it was over an enthusiastic auditor, who had just been introduced to him, remarked:

"Senator, you are the successor at Washington of Daniel W. Voorhees, 'the tall sycamore of the Wabash,' aren't you?"

The senator said, smilingly, that such was the case.

"Well," exclaimed the new acquaintance, "as I sat listening to your speech I said to myself that you are a good deal of a tall sycamore yourself, and that there is fine presidential timber in that tree."

To the influence of the strength of character of his mother Vice-President Fairbanks attributes most of his success. She watched over him very tenderly and zealously in his boyhood and youth. Because she was afraid of town influences she sent him to a country school. Mrs. Fairbanks was particularly uneasy when her son went to college, but she decided that he could be trusted implicitly when she received the following letter:

"DEAR MOTHER: To-night I had to disobey your instructions to stay off the streets at night. When I came to my room I found that there was no oil in the can, and I had to go down to the grocery to get some."

It is quite plain that Charles must have been a very good boy.

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Human Nature.—

"If wishes were horses, beggars would ride."
But half of the truth this reveals:
If wishes *were* horses, the beggars *would* ride
And—wish they were automobiles.—*Life.*

All Arranged.—LITTLE SON: "Papa, will you buy me a drum for Christmas?"

PAPA: "But, my son, you will disturb me very much if I do."

LITTLE SON: "Oh, no, papa. I'll drum only when you are asleep."—Columbus *Dispatch.*

Stingy Woman.—EMPLOYMENT AGENT: "Why did you leave Mrs. Goodsoul so soon? She is said to be a very nice woman."

DOMESTIC: "Nice! She's that stingy she begrudges the very air ye breathe."

"You amaze me."

"Judge for y'rself. Kerosene isn't worth over twelve cents a gallon, is it?"

"No."

"Well, she 'most had a fit 'cause I started to pour a few drops of it in the kitchen stove."—New York *Weekly.*

Never Touched Him.—"If you open your mouth,' hissed the burglar, "you are a dead man."

"Huh!" rejoined the ex-candidate as he blinked at the dark lantern, "I've been a dead one ever since the election."—Chicago *News.*

A man may stop a foaming horse that's tearing down
the street,
May stop an enemy's advance amid the battle's heat;
In fact, stop almost anything in situations trying;
But not a single man alive can stop a baby crying.
—*Tit-Bits.*

Wanted a Circus.—THE CHILD: "Are you the trained nurse mama said was coming?"

THE NURSE; "Yes, dear; I'm the trained nurse."

THE CHILD: "Let's see some of your tricks." Brooklyn *Life.*

His Meditations.—Soon after Singleton's first baby was born, Mrs. Singleton went upstairs one evening and found her husband standing by the side of the crib and gazing earnestly at the child.

As she stood still for a moment, touched by the sight, the tears filled her eyes and she thought:

"Oh, how dearly Charlie loves that boy!"

Her arms stole softly round his neck as she rubbed her cheek caressingly against his shoulder. Singleton started slightly at the touch.

"Darling," he murmured dreamily, "it is incomprehensible to me how they can get up such a crib as that for eighteen-and-six."—*Tit-Bits.*

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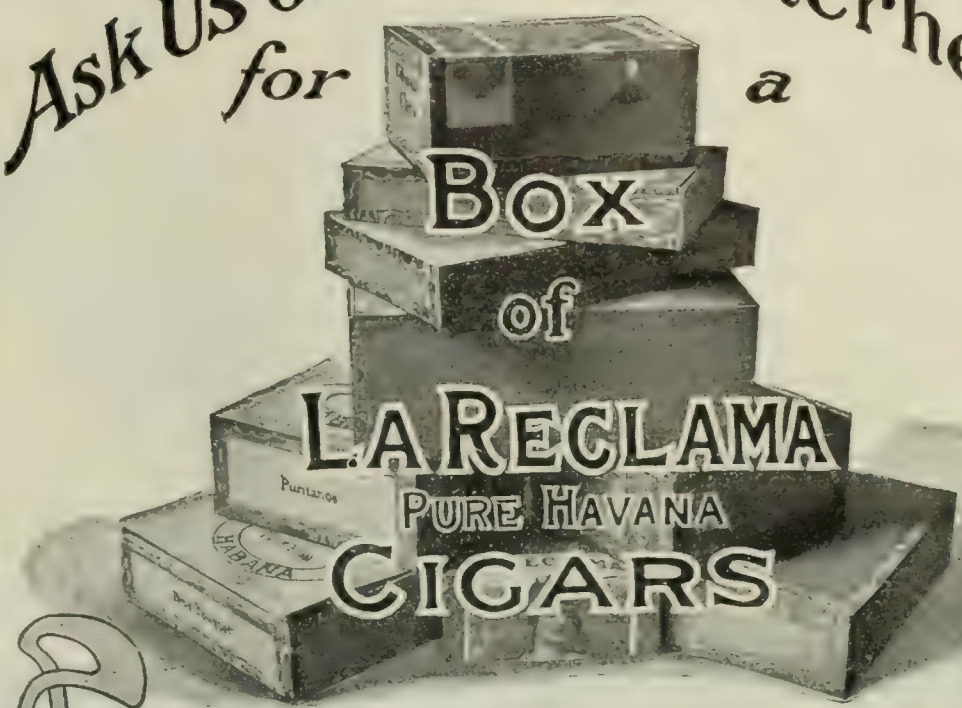

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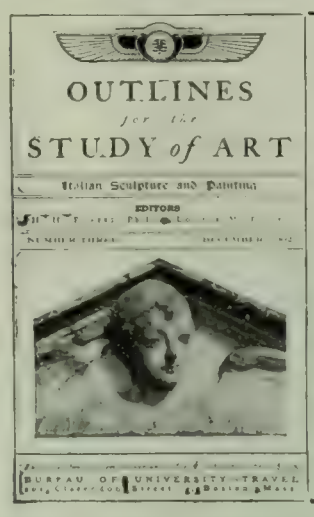

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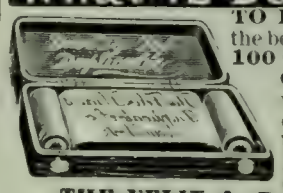

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Daniel Everton, by ISRAEL PUTNAM.—This is a story of love and soldier adventure in the Philippines. $1.20. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

Just Like Pa.—MOTHER (policeman's wife): "Willie, I've been shouting for you this half-hour. How is it you are never here when you are wanted?"

SON: "Well, mother, I suppose I take after father."—*Tit-Bits.*

Grab Her!—ASKINGTON: "Quite a clever girl, isn't she?"

SAPSMITH: "Clever? Why, she has brains enough for two!"

"Marry her, old fellow! Marry her, as quick as you can!"—*Smart Set.*

His Duty.—ELSIE: "Danpa, are you my muvver's bruvver?"

GRANDPA: "No, dear; I'm her papa."

ELSIE: "Den w'y don't you send her to bed wifout any supper sometimes?"—Brooklyn *Life.*

Just Like a Woman.—"It is bitter cold," remarked the shivering husband. "Why don't you button up your jacket."

"The idea!" exclaimed the wife. "Why, if I did that no one would know it is lined with fur."—Columbus *Dispatch.*

An Exciting Occupation.—A Yorkshire nobleman insisted on his head gardener taking on as an apprentice a young lad in whom his lordship was interested.

The lad was very lazy, and the gardener was not at all pleased at having such a youth thrust upon him.

Some time after, his lordship, walking in the garden, came upon his gardener and said: "Well, John, how is my young friend getting on with you?"

"Oh, he's doin' fine," replied the gardener, with a sarcastic grin. "He's workin' away there at the very job that suits him."

"I'm glad to know that," said his lordship. "What may that be?"

"Chasing snails off the walks," was the cutting reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Jealousy.—"Do you care for Browning?" asked the gentleman with the long hair, of the lady with the painted cheeks, at the reception.

"Not so loud, please," whispered the woman; "my husband has an awfully jealous disposition."—Yonkers *Statesman.*

Revised Wisdom Again.—

The Wages of Gin is Debt.

You may lead an Ass to Knowledge—but you can not make him think.

Actresses will happen in the best regulated families.

Imagination makes cowards of us all.

He that is down need not fear plucking.

Let him that standeth pat take heed lest they call.

The doors of Opportunity are marked "Push" and "Pull."

Nothing succeeds like—failure.

Pleasant company always accepted.

Charity is the sterilized milk of human kindness.

Only the young die good.

What can't be cured must be insured.

He who fights and runs away will live to write about the fray.

Never too old to yearn.

The pension is mightier than the sword.

A fellow-failing makes us wondrous unkind.

Society covers a multitude of sins.

From "The Entirely New Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom, for 1905." (Elder & Co., San Francisco.)

He Never Smiled Again.—"Ah!" sighed the sentimental maid, "I could sit and gaze at the moon for hours."

"Would I were the man in it," said the callow youth who was helping her to hold down the rustic seat on the lawn.

"Same here," she replied, wearily. "Then you would be nearly 240,000 miles away."—Chicago *News.*

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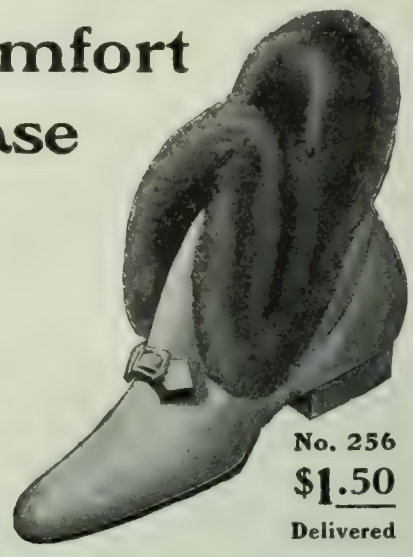

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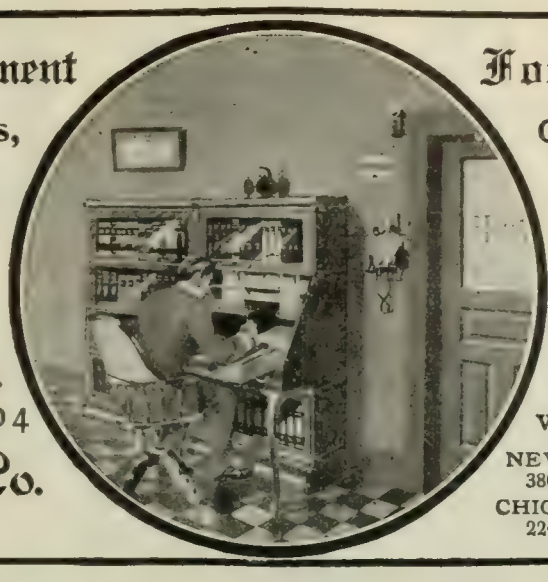

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Breaking the News.—MISTRESS: "If you want eggs to keep you must lay them in a cool place."

BRIDGET: "O'll mintion it to the hens at wanst, mum."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Just Avoiding a Cuss Word.—GRAYCE: "War! War! War!"

GLADYS: "What on earth are you hollering 'war' about?"

GRAYCE: "I just struck my thumb with the hammer."

GLADYS: "Well, what's war got to do with it?"

GRAYCE: "Don't you know what war is?"—Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

His Orders.—WILLIE: "Pa, can't I have some—"

PA: "See here. You've got a plateful of food before you."

WILLIE: "Yes, sir, but——"

PA: "Well, keep your mouth shut and eat it."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Puzzler.—FLORA: "What do you think of higher education for women?"

DORA: "Not much. I've taken six courses in higher mathematics, and I can't yet figure out how to make George propose."—Detroit *Free Press.*

Cool Request.—"Oh—er—Jarvis, would you mind pretending to pick a quarrel with me, and just giving me a push, you know? I want to test the pluck of this big dog of mine."—*Tit-Bits.*

Time to Kick.—BRIDGET: "Great muther av Moses, but th' mistress do be too particular."

NORA: "Phwat now?"

BRIDGET: "Phoy she sez to me, sez she: 'Bridget, don't let th' sun git in th' parlor. Ut moight fade th' goldfish.'"—Chicago *News.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 21.—Da Pass, on Oyama's right flank, is captured by the Japanese. A German ship, laden with clothing, medicine, and food, is seized by the Japanese warships off Port Arthur. The Japanese in front of Port Arthur are said to have been reenforced by more than 40,000 men from Japan, and a tremendous assault upon the fortress is expected.

November 22.—A Russian lieutenant recently in Port Arthur declares the fortress can hold out until January.

November 23.—Advices from St. Petersburg support the rumor that Marshal Oyama is preparing a turning movement against the Russian left. The Japanese before Port Arthur tell of the repulse of a Russian sortie against the trenches north of Kikwan Hill, and of a Japanese bombardment on the 22d which set fire to buildings near the arsenal. Five submarine boats, supposed to have been built at Quincy Point, Mass., reach Yokohoma.

November 24.—Part of the Russian second Pacific squadron arrives at Port Said, on its way to the Far East. Russia decides to issue in January a loan of $260,000,000, Berlin to take $100,000,000 and Paris the remainder.

November 25.—It is reported that General Nogi has received orders to take Port Arthur at once despite the cost. The situation in Manchuria

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remains unchanged, with occasional skirmishes; General Oku reports the repulse of attacks on his center and left divisions. England and Russia sign the North Sea convention.

November 26.—The second Baltic fleet successfully passes through the Suez Canal.

November 27.—Despatches from Tokyo tell of a general assault on Shungshushan and other forts at Port Arthur on the 26th; the result is not known. General Kuropatkin reports an action which began on the 20th; the Japanese attempted to turn the Russian left, attacking at the same time the center.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 21.—The presidents of the Russian provincial councils, in session at St. Petersburg, make a more emphatic demand for a national elective body, having power to make laws, control revenue, and determine the legality of the administration's actions.

The Hague Court of Arbitration begins hearings on the dispute between Japan and Great Britain, France and Germany, as to the tax on houses in foreign concessions.

November 23.—The Russians' plea for a constitutional assembly is submitted to the Minister of the Interior, who will present it to the Czar.

November 24.—M. Combes, the French Premier, assures the Chamber of Deputies that he is determined upon the separation of church and state.

November 26.—The Czar confers with leaders in the Zemstvo movement on the reforms desired, but it is believed that no radical reforms would result from the Zemstvo congress.

Germany and France accept President Roosevelt's proposal for a second peace conference at The Hague.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

November 21.—Secretary Taft sails from New Orleans for Panama.

President Roosevelt appoints Francis E. Leupp Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to succeed William A. Jones.

A delegation, headed by Governors Van Sant of Minnesota, and Cummins of Iowa, calls on the President to ask him to urge the passage of the Cooper bill for regulating railroad freight rates.

November 22.—Senator Lodge comes out in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

An arbitration treaty between the United States and Germany is signed by Secretary Hay and Baron von Sternberg in Washington.

November 23.—Roosevelt's plurality in Missouri, on the official count, is 25,600.

The Supreme Court in Denver orders the election commission of that city not to certify the returns until the alleged frauds have been investigated.

An arbitration treaty between the United States and Portugal is signed in Washington.

November 27.—Thomas Taggart comes out in favor of Bryan's reorganization plans.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 23.—The State Department sends a note to the Cuban government, calling its attention to the frightful sanitary conditions existing in Santiago and other cities, and expressing the hope that remedial measures will be promptly taken.

The President announces his opposition to promiscuous speechmaking by members of the Cabinet.

The crusier *Pennsylvania*, in her trial, establishes a new record for the navy by making an average speed of 22.43 knots.

November 26.—President Roosevelt arrives at St. Louis and spends the day in seeing the World's Fair.

Commissioner Garfield, of the Department of Commerce, orders an investigation of the Standard Oil Co.

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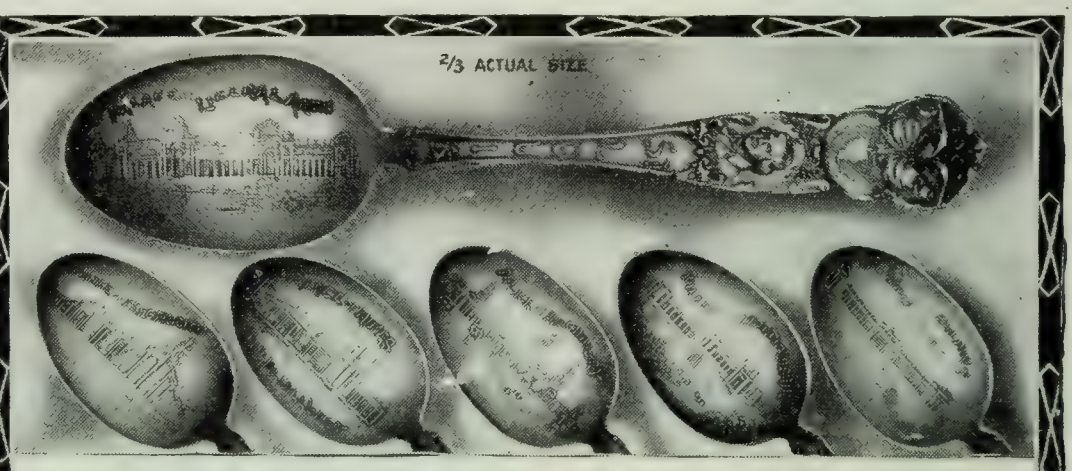

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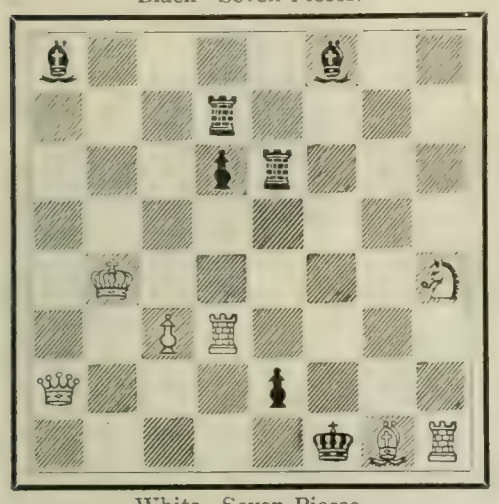
By G. HEATHCOTE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

b4b2; 3r4; 3pr3; 8; 1K5S; 2PR4; Q3p3; 5kBR.

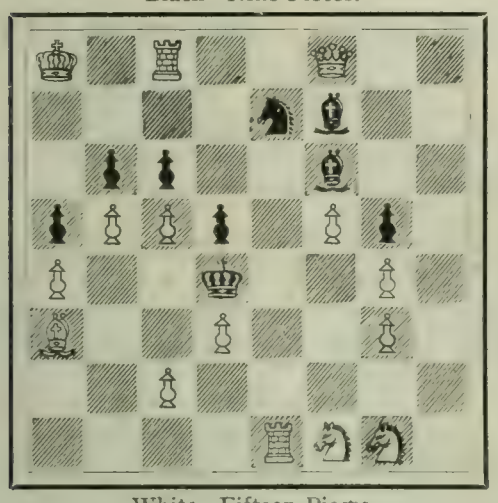
White mates in two moves.

(There were 184 entries.)

Problem 1,008.

By KENNETH S. HOWARD, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Fifteen Pieces.

K1R2Q2; 4sb2; 1pp2b2; pPPp1Pp1. P2k2P1; B2P2P1; 2P5; 4RSS1.

White mates in two moves.

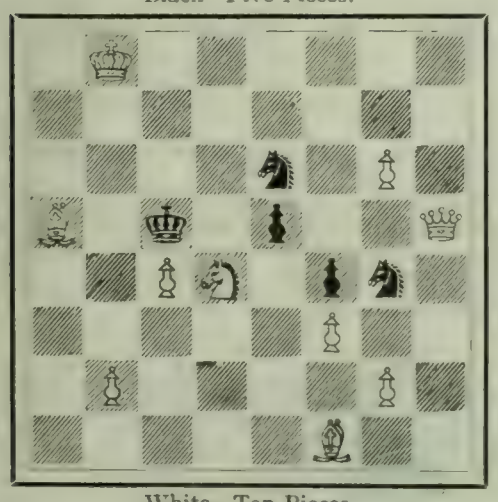
The B. C. M. calls especial attention to this "notable" problem, on account of the large number of pure mates.

Problem 1,009.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

1K6; 8; 4s1P1; B1k1p2Q; 2PS1ps1; 5P2; 1P4P1; 5B2.

White mates in three moves.

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	2. ..... / R x P	3. R—Q B 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. R—R 3, mate
	2. ..... / P—Kt 6	3. R—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / K—K 5	2. R—K 3 ch / K x R ch	3. P—Q 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 4	3. Kt—B 7, mate
1. ..... / R—B 6	2. Kt—K 2 / Any	3. Kt—B 7, mate
1. ..... / R—B 5	2. R—K 3 / Any	3. Kt—B 7, mate
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	2. ..... / K—K 5	3. P—Q 5, mate

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K x R

R—B 5,

P—K 4

Analyzing the construction, one notes that the initial "double threat" alluded to, is really a drawback, since the 2 R—K 3 "threat" would in itself be sufficient to meet 1 ——— 2 ——— 3 ———

R—Q 3 / R—K 4 R—K 3! / R x R Kt—B 6, mate

would, by absence of the second threat be captivating and must increase the worth of the problem. After, 1 ——— 1 ——— and 1 ——— there are triple continuations, *e.g.*, 2 ——— 2 ——— or 2 ———

R—R 4, R—Kt 4, R—B 3,

Kt—Q 2, R—K 3, Kt x R ch.

The latter could be avoided at the expense of straining the Pawn-position. As a matter of fact, the second opening "threat," by never coming *necessarily* into the solution, shows that the Kt on Kt sq was really "a thorn in the flesh" to the composer. It takes only the passive part of "guarding the home-camp." The defense 1 ——— compels 2 ———; but, to win tourney-honors, the *second* "threat" 2 Kt—Q 2 should be *necessary* to, at least, one part of the solution by coming actively into operation. There are some clever features in the matter of avoiding second solution, and for results. Altho long study might tend to eliminate the few weaknesses alluded to. Brother Marble is to be congratulated warmly upon so fine an achievement. The problem is worthy of its place, and worth preservation.

R—B 5

R—K 3

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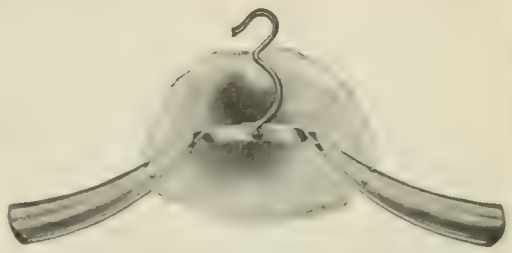

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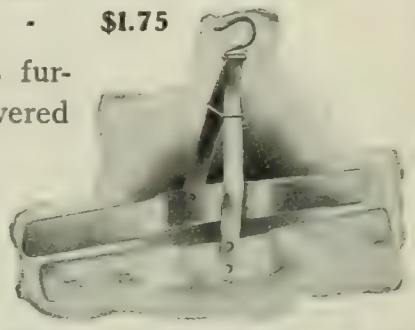

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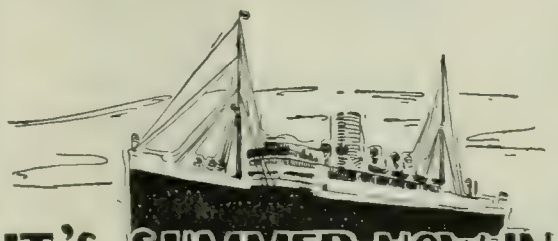

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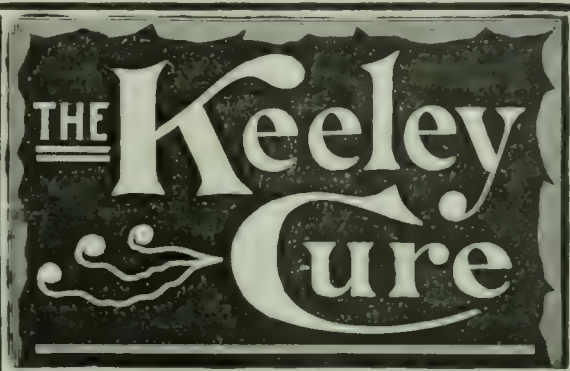

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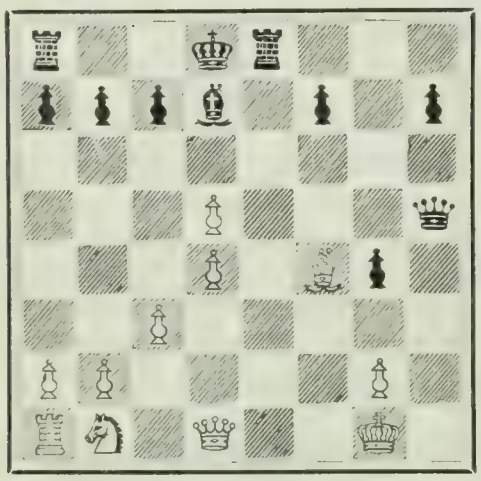
The Rice Gambit Tourney.

In the recent Rice Gambit Tourney, in London, Black had slightly the best of it, with 36 to 33 and 11 Draws. Napier, in *The Pittsburgh Despatch*, says: "In this Tournament the line of play has undergone some change, and the following is now supposed to be the best continuation:

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	9 R—K sq	Q—K 2
2 P—K B 4	P x P	10 P—B 3	Kt—R 4
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	11 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	12 B—Kt 5	K—Q sq
5 Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	13 B x Kt	B x B
6 B—B 4	P—Q 4	14 R x B	Q x P
7 P x P	B—Q 3	15 R x Kt	Q x R
8 Castles	B x Kt	16 B x P	R—K sq

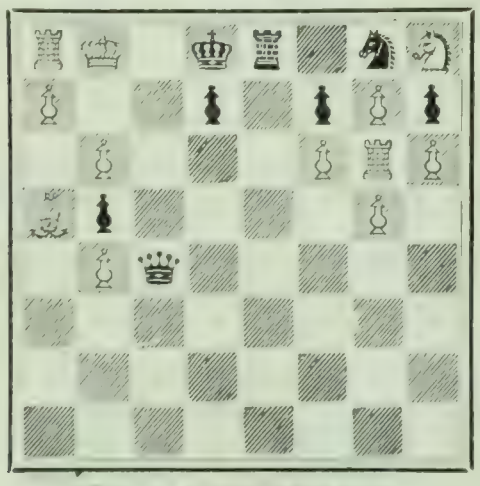
"In the latest published play, in No. 1 of *The American Chess Bulletin*, page 39, variation 26, Black was made to Castle on the eleventh move. Instead, Black now plays his King to Queen square with apparently excellent results. However, the ensuing position is receiving careful examination on the part of New York experts, who are kept constantly in touch with developments on the other side by Professor Rice. The latter desires that all interested in the gambit give the present new variations close study. He is confident that a method of meeting Black's latest maneuver will be found. The following is the position where Black takes possession of the King's file with his Rook and threatens to post that piece either at K 5 or K 6:"



White to play.

A Curious Position.

In *Lasker's Magazine*, Mr. Jacob Elson contributes a very well-written and entertaining story. The point of the story is the demoralization of a pompous Chess-player, who knew it all. He didn't have any time for problems. "He wouldn't solve a problem if he could, and he couldn't if he would." The appended position was shown to him, on a wager that he would have to solve it.



White *must* mate in two moves.

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 24 New York, December 10, 1904 Whole Number, 764

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ARE THE RAILROADS ROBBERS OR GOOD SAMARITANS?

THE wrangle over government regulation of railway rates "is something in which, tho he may not at first realize it," says the Providence *Journal*, "the ordinary man has a livelier personal interest than in almost anything else which is likely to come up for consideration before the 4th of March." Some think the personal interest of this ordinary man should be due to the fact that the railroads are combining into a gigantic trust that will have the entire business of the country at its mercy; others exclaim that the railroads are the arteries of trade, carrying life and prosperity to every city and hamlet, and aver that the present movement to "regulate" them will endanger our prosperity. The railroads "employ more labor, give life and occupation to more industries, contribute more to general industrial progress, than does any other department of business," declares *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), and the movement to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railway rates "will endanger the solvency of our railroad systems, and hence, among other disastrous results, interfere with present business activity." The Brooklyn *Eagle*, too, explains that, far from having any desire to loot the shippers, the railroads "realize that their interests are identical with those of their patrons, that what damages one injures both, that their welfare is in common."

This picture of peace and good-will, however, is not so apparent to some others. The governors of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have united in an appeal to the President to urge restrictive legislation. Governor Cummins, of Iowa, avers that the railroads, by freight-rate favoritism, compel the Iowa farmers to send their cattle and hogs to Chicago and Kansas City for packing, thus preventing the development of this industry in Iowa, and encourage the cattle-men to send their stock to Nebraska, rather than to Iowa, for feeding. The Atlanta *Journal* objects to the railroads' possession of the enormous power to tax commerce without control by the Government, as does also the Chicago *Tribune*. The Interstate Commerce Law convention, which met in St. Louis a few weeks ago, sent a petition to Congress asking that the railroads be curbed. Several bills already before Congress provide for the granting of more power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and some believe that one of them may pass at the present session. The Chicago *Tribune* says the railroads are "artful dodgers," and goes on to describe some of their dodges thus:

"There are several methods used by the railroads to evade the law against rebates. One is the industrial railway, another is the private car line, a third is the fictitious damage claim. They have all been revealed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are all ingenious, and it is difficult to tell which is the most clever method of law-breaking.

"The industrial railroad is in reality a switch track owned by the favored shipper. He uses his own engines to haul his freight a mile or so to the connecting railroad and gets a division of the rate charged for hauling the freight to its destination. In Chicago some of the industrial roads get 20 per cent. of the rate to the Missouri River. It is 500 miles to that point. Say they haul the freight five miles. They do 1 per cent. of the work and get 20 per cent. of the compensation. This subterfuge gives them a switching charge of about $12 a car, where the ordinary charge would be about $3. The owner of the industrial road in this manner gets a rebate of $9 a car. Ingenious as well as profitable!

"The private car line is a device by which the favored shipper forwards his freight in his own cars, and the railroads make him allowances for using his own cars instead of theirs. The railroads are said to be generous to a fault in the allowances they grant to these private car-owners.

"The fictitious damage device has been brought out recently in the inquiry into live-stock rates. It was found that the favored shipper brought in a bill for damages to his stock while in transit, and the railroads were so taken aback and staggered by the overwhelming evidence against them that they forgot the customary practise of contesting all damages—especially damages for death and injury to human live stock—and paid the bills without protest.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has ferreted out all these ingenious methods of talented law-breakers, but it is largely hampered in its efforts to check their operations for lack of authority. The present law to regulate commerce is ridiculous, because while it authorizes the discovery of law-breaking it provides no means for its prompt suppression when it is discovered. It provides for diagnosis, but not for a remedy. It employs a one-legged and a one-armed man to defend the public against one in the possession of all his members. Congress should end the pitiable and unequal struggle between the commission and the railroads. It can do so by giving the commission the powers it was originally intended it should have."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks the regulation of railway rates is "too large a matter" to be entrusted to the commission; the New York *Sun* thinks that railroad morality is improving, and predicts that the rebate "must presently vanish, from natural causes"; *The Railway Age*, of Chicago, believes that the railroad magnates would indorse a law giving more power to the commission, "particularly if it shall embrace a provision for pooling under the direct supervision of the commission"; and *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) advises the magnates to defeat the agitators by proving their innocence. Says the *World*:

"It is only necessary for the railways to show, clearly and simply, their importance to the prosperity of the community, the capital actually invested in their plant, and the rate of return which they are able to earn on that capital, in order to prove beyond question that there is no occasion for any special intervention by Congress on behalf of shippers. If this point can once be established; if it can be shown that the necessity of drastic reform does

not exist, then the aim of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it should be invested with the rate-making power will not be achieved.

"The necessity of a campaign of education can not, however, be too strongly emphasized. It is not enough to prove that the Interstate Commerce Commission would not be able satisfactorily to perform these enlarged functions. What is of far greater importance is to prove, and to convince the public of the validity of the proof, that the necessity for clothing a political body with the rate-making power does not exist."

WIGGING VARDAMAN AGAIN.

EVERY little while some prominent Southerner seems to make some remark that evokes a roar of criticism from the Northern press. A Tillman, a Heflin, a John Temple Graves, or a Vardaman expresses an extremely sectional view and stirs up the whole menagerie. Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, appears to be the most successful in this performance. First he declared that the negro's heart and hand should be educated, but not his head, and he was denounced as one who would reenslave the blacks. Next, he was accused of publishing some grossly slurring remarks about the President's mother. Now, in reply to a telegram from President Francis, of the World's Fair, saying that President Roosevelt "saw and admired the Mississippi building" at St. Louis, "and expressed great gratification at the participation" of that State, Governor Vardaman replies:

"It is, of course, gratifying to the people of Mississippi to know that they have done one thing that the President of the United States approves. Doubtless the President's admiration of the Mississippi building is due to his admiration of Jefferson Davis, of whose last home it is a replica."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* remarks that it is well for Vardaman that he made his sarcastic fling at the President by telegraph. "He never opens his mouth that he does not show his ears," says the Baltimore *American*. The Philadelphia *Press* wants somebody to turn the hose on him. *The Journal* and *The Times*, of Shreveport, La., where Governor Vardaman is slated to preside over a cotton convention next week, want the appointment revoked. "He is a peanut politician and a slanderous demagogue," says *The Journal*. The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion Ledger* says that the governor's reply was "not courteous" and was "uncalled for"; and a hundred "prominent business men and citizens of Natchez" have sent a message to President Francis to "hereby express our regret and disapproval of our governor's sarcastic and misguided reply." Many other papers, North and South, express similar sentiments.

A side-light on Governor Vardaman's disposition is afforded in his Thanksgiving proclamation, part of which appears in the Kansas City *Star*, which thinks that "this document has not had the circulation that it deserves, for it contains at least one paragraph which the world will not willingly let die." Here is the paragraph:

"In the great bank of eternity I believe the greatest credit will be given to him who has contributed most to the sum of human joy, who has planted a flower in the fainting heart of despair and kissed it with the sunshine of hope; and who has painted the pallid cheek of care with the rose of health and happiness. Let us, therefore, remember the poor with our substance."

Says *The Star*:

"The country at large had not suspected the fiery Mississippian of entertaining such tender sentiments. The great bank of eternity, the flower planted in the heart of despair, the painting of the pallid cheek of care with the rose of health—who could resist the appeal of these impassioned images? Not the least of Mississippi's reasons for thanksgiving is its poet-governor."

THE NEW YORK EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

THE decision of the New York State Court of Appeals that the State eight-hour law is unconstitutional is considered an important event in the history of labor legislation. It "will have some influence unquestionably on a similar bill pending in Congress and relating to contractors on government work," thinks the Philadelphia *Press*. In the case that came before the court, Controller Grout, of New York City, refused to pay a contractor for six scows because the contractor had worked his men more than eight hours a day on the job, contrary to the eight-hour law. The contractor sued for the money, on the claim that the law was unconstitutional, and the court sustains the claim. The New York *Times* says of the decision:

"The Court of Appeals has practically wiped out the law forbidding contractors for public work to employ their men for more than eight hours a day. But the decision does not leave it very clear how or why the law is unconstitutional.

"Three justices, one Democrat and two Republicans, hold that

THE MODERN CANUTES.
They command the rising tide to recede.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

AFTER HIS SCALP!
Three big chiefs are off their reservations with their war-paint on.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

"STAND-PATTERS" IN TROUBLE.

the law is unconstitutional because it deprives men of their property without due process of law. Two justices, a Democrat and a Republican, hold that the law is unconstitutional because it is an unwarranted interference of the legislature with the rights of municipalities. Thus, as has happened only too frequently in recent cases of great importance, especially those relating to the insular possessions of the United States, we have justices agreeing as to the action of the court, but not agreeing as to the principle underlying that action. The case is decided; the law, if we may venture the remark, is not decided. That, it must be confessed, is not an altogether happy outcome."

Justice Haight dissented from the decision of his colleagues in this case, and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* thinks he is right. It says:

"A great many laymen, who are not overburdened with legal and technical lore, and who only have common sense and justice to guide them, will be inclined to think the dissenting opinion of Judge Haight is sounder than that of the majority of his colleagues. Justice Haight holds, with the Supreme Court of the United States, that an eight-hour law is perfectly constitutional because 'it is a police regulation in the interest of public health and morality.' Certainly, if the legislature has not the constitutional power to regulate the hours of labor on all public works, including those undertaken by municipalities, it ought to have such authority. It is conceivable that conditions might arise imperatively demanding such rules in the interest of all the people, and it is the voters, through their elected delegates, who should be the final arbiters. The State governs the employment of children and women in factories, mines, and tenement-houses; it regulates public traffic, often at the expense of the individual; it prescribes in what way apartments shall be built; it enforces vaccination and can do almost anything in furtherance of public health and morality. Why should it not regulate the hours and wages of its own employees?"

LABOR-UNIONISM'S GAINS AND LOSSES.

DAVID M. PARRY, president of the Employers' National Association that is fighting for the "open shop," brought to the annual meeting in New York last week the cheering news that "fully one thousand manufacturing establishments have in the last year abandoned the closed shop and thrown their doors open to workmen without regard to their membership or non-membership in a union." This news seems cheering to Mr. Parry because he believes that "if trade-unionism should become dominant in this country, our industries would languish and our streets would be filled with idle men." Only a few days before Mr. Parry expressed these sentiments in New York, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the members of his association, at their annual meeting in San Francisco, that the labor movement is "the natural and rational crystallized effort of the masses to abolish wrong and injustice; to attain justice and right by the most peaceful, evolutionary, and humane method." It appears from the federation's annual report that this effort was attended, during the year that closed September 30, with 1,806 strikes, involving 256,838 employees. Of these strikes, 1,193 were won, 233 compromised, 194 lost, and 178 are pending. It is reckoned that 121,340 employees were benefited by the strikes, and 39,829 were worsted. The cost of the strikes (to the union members) is estimated at $2,864,642.13. The federation gained 253,485 in membership during the year. It seems, however, that there has been a falling-off in the general trade-union membership throughout the country, a fact that leads Mr. Gompers to remark:

"Much gleeful speculation has been indulged in by our opponents in what they are pleased to characterize as a 'slump' in the organization of the wage-earners, in the trade-union movement of our country. They would hail with joyous acclaim, could they record the total extinction and destruction of our movement. With them the wish is father to the thought that they might bring about what their chief spokesman, Parry, lately declared their purpose to be, 'the annihilation of labor-unions.' They take unction to their souls that the slight falling-off in membership in the trade-union movement for a brief period within the past year was the beginning of the decline of the organized labor movement of our country.

"The law of growth in organized labor is as little understood by them as it is by others who lack the experience, or who have not had the time, opportunity, or inclination to inquire and study. From the formation of the first bona-fide trade-union movement in modern times it has grown with each era of industrial activity and receded to some degree with each industrial depression, but with each recurring revival in industry the degree of growth has been greater, and with each recurring period of depression it has receded to a lesser degree than its immediate predecessors. All students of our movement appreciate these facts and count with them."

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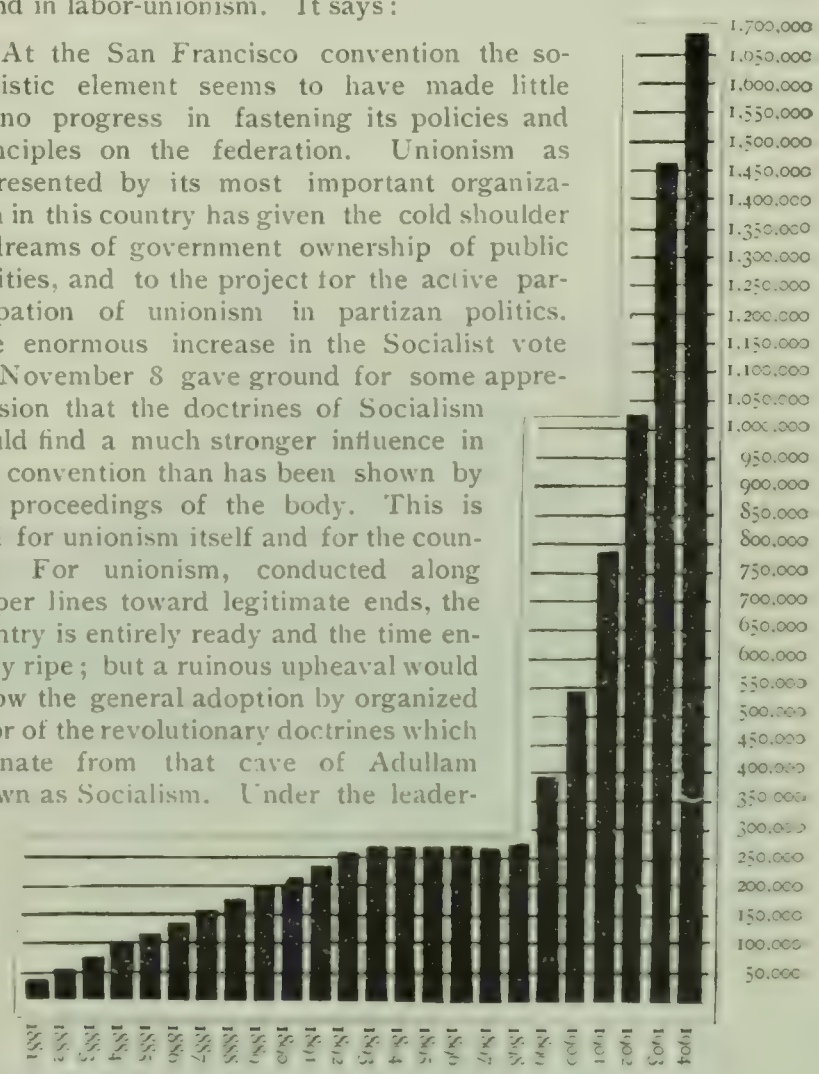
SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President of the American Federation of Labor since 1882, with the exception of one year.

The Socialist papers denounce Mr. Gompers and John Mitchell as being "capitalistic," an epithet which, in the Socialist vocabulary, means to be favorable to the present economic structure of society, instead of being favorable to the Socialist program. Mr. Gompers's reelection was opposed by Victor L. Berger, a Milwaukee Socialist, but as his was the only dissenting voice, he served to accentuate the weakness, rather than the strength, of the Socialist element. So, at any rate, thinks the New York *Sun*, a paper that seldom finds anything to commend in labor-unionism. It says:

"At the San Francisco convention the socialistic element seems to have made little or no progress in fastening its policies and principles on the federation. Unionism as represented by its most important organization in this country has given the cold shoulder to dreams of government ownership of public utilities, and to the project for the active participation of unionism in partizan politics. The enormous increase in the Socialist vote on November 8 gave ground for some apprehension that the doctrines of Socialism would find a much stronger influence in the convention than has been shown by the proceedings of the body. This is well for unionism itself and for the country. For unionism, conducted along proper lines toward legitimate ends, the country is entirely ready and the time entirely ripe; but a ruinous upheaval would follow the general adoption by organized labor of the revolutionary doctrines which emanate from that cave of Adullam known as Socialism. Under the leader-



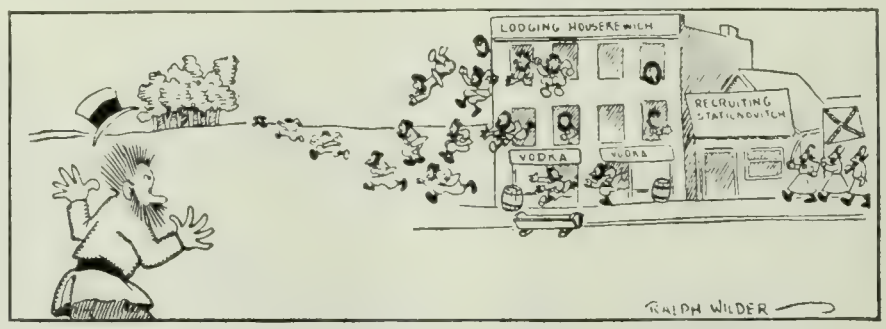
MEMBERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, 1881-1904.

ship of Mr. Gompers, unionism will doubtless continue to stand for union shops, the union label, and the boycott. It must stand for the union shop, or effect a radical alteration in its entire structure. From the present point of view, that issue is vital to unionism. The union label is at best a modified form of the boycott. Unionism does not say directly that its members shall buy only union label wares, but to the extent of the operation of the system it urges preference for labeled goods and refusal to buy those not branded with the approving seal. It is probable that a majority of those who have adopted the label have done so simply on business grounds, because they believed and hoped that it would give a market for their wares."

The Railway Conductor (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) deprecates a statement in a report by the government bureau of labor, which says: "During the last twenty years there have been more than 22,000 strikes, involving a loss to employees and employers of over $400,000,000. The loss to the workmen themselves has been more than twice that of the employers." *The Conductor* declares that this ignores all the moral issues involved and ignores the improved position of the workingman as a result of the strikes. It adds:

"Glad indeed would every true labor-union man be if the morrow could see established some 'Hague Tribunal' to which might be referred, with absolute knowledge of a just decision, all the industrial disputes—strikes of the future. If such an august tribunal could be established, and to it could be referred for solution the great problems of the relations of capital and labor, then we believe, nay, we know, that every true labor-union man would welcome the dawn of such a happy day as being a realization of all his hopes and the end sought for in all the past industrial strife.

"Those who consider as lost beyond all hope of recovery the actual money losses of a strike we would request to change their point of view, and then see if there is not a compensating side to strikes that makes them, altho an evil, one out from which much good will accrue. We must remember that every age has more or less of transition in it, and every period has in it somewhat of a crisis. We have the experiences of the past from which to learn wisdom for the future, and if both employer and employee do not combine to combat all retrogressive tendencies, and cooperate with each other in those relations of life which make for greater industrial and social peace, security, and freedom, then all the wars of the past will have to be fought over again."



WHEN THEY HAVE POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA.

Suppose a candidate had his voters nicely colonized and just before election the Government should open a recruiting station next door to the lodging-house!
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

MILLIONAIRES' PERILS.

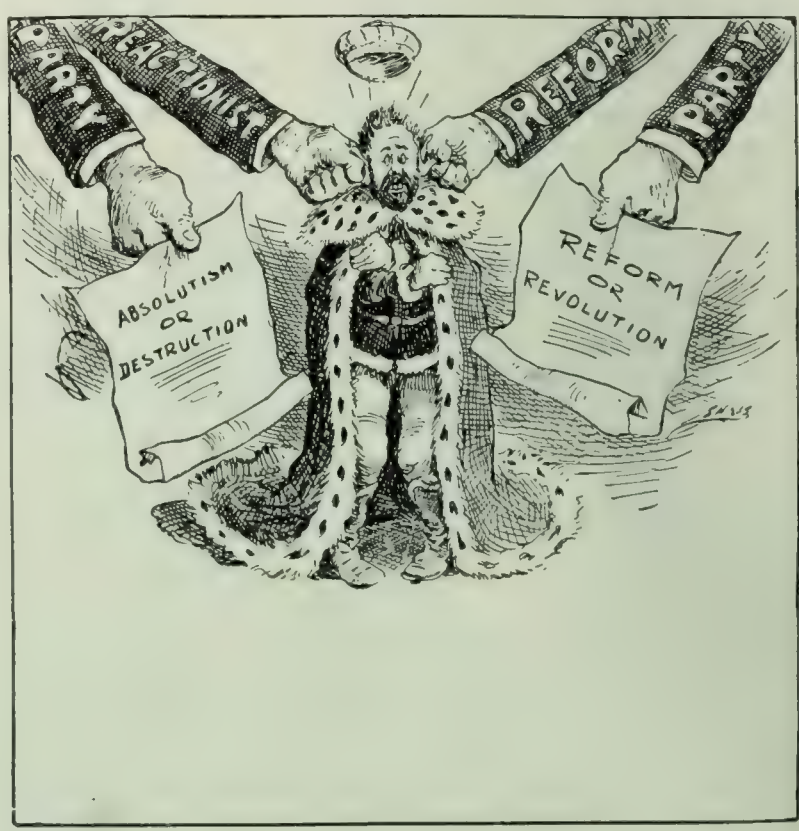
WHEN the unhappy millionaire is not out in his automobile, "being pelted with melon-rinds or running over somebody, or being haled into court for fast driving," or when "he is not using it to escape process-servers, hurrying through back ways from one State to another," he is likely to be at a meeting of corporation directors, where some able and unscrupulous capitalist or manager is urging some iniquitous scheme which at once arouses the poor millionaire's cupidity and imperils his soul. Thus Mr. Henry A. Stimson sketches, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, the risks the wretched millionaire must run. The unfortunate man tries to resist the temptation to make a million or so by a scratch of the pen, but is overborne by the arguments of the corporation lawyer, and succumbs. Says Mr. Stimson:

"These men can not be happy. They are constantly at swords' points with one another. The country watches the battle royal over a 'merger,' or a voting trust, or a pool, and then turns to other things; but the personal relations involved are far from those of the Kingdom of heaven. Men in a group, however select, can not be comfortable when all are carrying knives for one another.

"The rich men are often the great benefactors; many of them are the finest flower of our modern life; there are some of whom the country may well be proud; but as a class they represent a constant peril to character. The lawyer becomes the servant of the great corporation; the doctor cultivates his rich patients; the shopkeeper is obsequious to his rich customer; the rich man bows before the richer one; the whole community is thoroughly conscious of this power of wealth, which is so new to us because it is now so vast. . . . . But, after all, the chief danger from wealth is to the

UP AGAINST IT.

"Give me a few rights. Get busy!" "Can't you see I *am* busy?" "Well, you'll be twice as busy if you don't listen to me."
Culver in the Baltimore *American.*



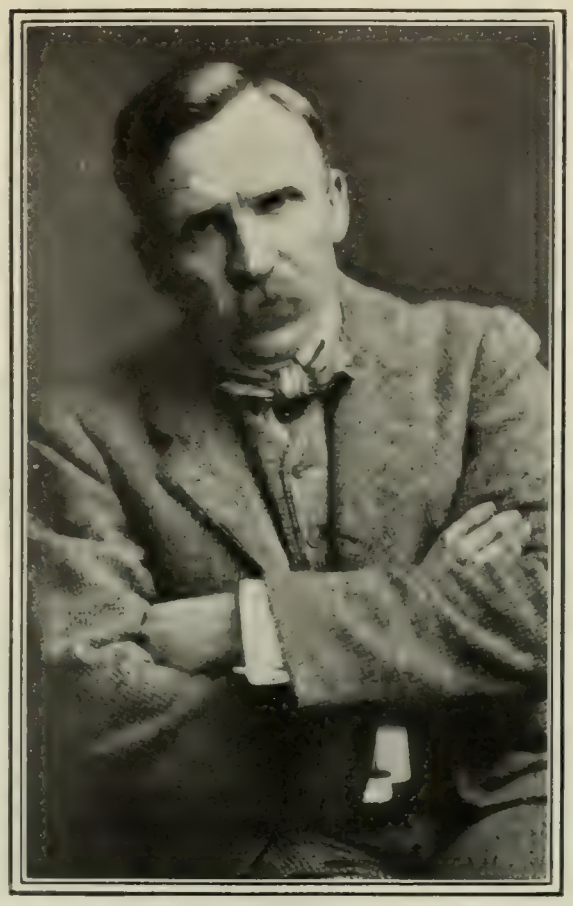
POOR NICK!
—Shiras in the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph.*

RUSSIAN REFORM IN CARTOON.

possessor. The old word as to the difficulty of the rich man's entering the kingdom of heaven still stands. The millionaire is himself the man whose sensibilities are dulled, whose heart is most exposed to corrosion. He is compelled to live in a world of his own, where standards are artificial, ideals are low, restraints are few and feebly applied, conventionalities control, and truth is rarely spoken to his ears."

THE AMERICAN REIGN OF LAWLESSNESS.

"NATIVE Americans are preeminently the man-killers of the world," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* in its remarks upon S. S. McClure's article in *McClure's Magazine*, wherein is pointed out the alarming increase of lawlessness in this country. In the United States last year, with a population of about 80,000,000 of people, there were 8,970 murders. In 1881, when there were 51,300,000 inhabitants, there were but 1,260 crimes of this class. Since 1881 there have been 129,000 homicides in the United States. Comparing the crimes with the number of the population, we find that in 1881 there was one murder for each 40,000 of population, while in 1903 there was one murder for each 8,900 of the population. These figures originally appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* and include all deaths by violence reported in the newspapers of the various States and Territories.



S. S. MCCLURE,

Editor of *McClure's Magazine*, who traces a connection between machine politics and murder.

Foreigners have often been held responsible for the increase of violence, but Mr. McClure says that the homicide rate of no European country except Russia is as high as our own, and some States in which American blood is the purest are particularly given to crimes of violence. Records show that there is far less crime in European cities than in American cities. London, with a population of 6,500,000 people, had only 24 murders last year. Every culprit was taken in by the police. Nine were sentenced to be hanged, 4 committed suicide, and the rest were sent to prison. During the same time, according to the Chicago *News*, Chicago, with about one-fifth the population, had 128 murders. In 18 of the cases the murderers were killed at the time of the crime, 4 were shot by officers in making the arrests, leaving 106 cases for the police to handle. Out of these only 34 convictions were had; in 19 cases no arrests were made; in 53 cases the arrests did not result in conviction. Our failure to search out and punish crime is shown by the fact that in the United States, in 1903, with 8,970 homicides, there were only 124 legal executions, or 1 execution to 71 homicides.

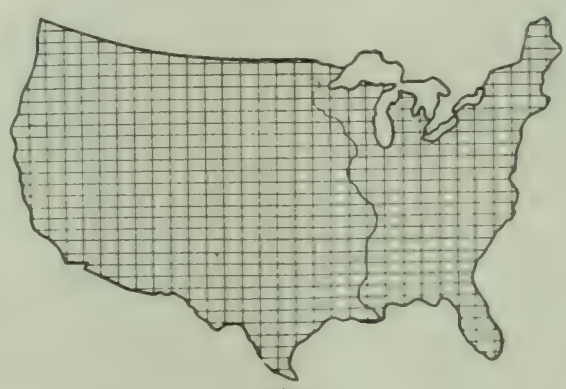
Mr. McClure would start a crusade for "a new righteousness which shall become a new passion—*the love of country*." The result, he thinks, will be "obedience to the law . . . and the briber, and the grafter, and the traitor who steals from his neighbors and pollutes the law will be unable to endure the scorn of his fellows." In commenting on the conditions which contribute toward this reign of lawlessness, the writer attributes the increase largely to misrule in city and state affairs. "Can a body of policemen," he asks, "engaged in blackmail, persecution, and in shielding lawbreakers make a community law-abiding? Can a body of policemen engaged in criminal practises prevent others from committing crimes? Can a board of aldermen who for private gain combine to loot a city govern a city well?" Mr. McClure also blames "saloon-keepers, gamblers, and others who engage in businesses that degrade; contractors, capitalists, bankers, and others who can make money by getting franchises and other property of the community cheaper by bribery than by paying the community"; and "politicians who are willing to seek and accept office with the aid and indorsement of the classes already mentioned."

The London *Spectator*, in commenting on the increase of crime in the United States, regards the situation as "a grave menace to civilization," and appeals to the American people to make radical reforms in the administration of the law. "If American judges," it says, "had the standing and prestige which belong to our judges, rich men who now use their money to corrupt public officials and public bodies would find themselves in jail either for contempt of court or some open breach of the law. Rich men dare not openly defy the law in England as they do in America." The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* is inclined to lay the blame for the increase of crime on the foreigner. It says: "A man with a good record finds it difficult to leave a majority of European countries, while the bad or dangerous men are often helped to emigrate—in this way the records of their native land furnish no key to the character of the immigrant."

The New York *World* believes that the indifference of the American public to the enforcement of the laws makes these conditions possible. To quote:

"In no other civilized country would the claim be made seriously, as it was in St. Louis and Minneapolis, that the enforcement of the criminal laws gave the city a bad reputation and 'hurt business.' In no other country could a State's attorney gain a national reputation by not being afraid to prosecute thieves and boodlers No other people clamor so stridently for legislation defining and punishing crime and then display such indifference to its enforcement.

1881.



1895.

1903.

DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE INCREASE OF MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In each drawing there is both a perpendicular and a horizontal line for every five murders and homicides per million of population that year. For example, in 1881 there were about twenty-five murders and homicides per million of population. In the drawing for that year, therefore, there are five horizontal and five perpendicular lines—one for every five murders and homicides per million of population. It will be seen that murders and homicides were more prevalent in 1895 than now.

It has been estimated that 15,000 new laws are placed on the statute-books annually in the United States, and when an official undertakes to enforce any of them he is hailed first as a reformer and then as a nuisance.

"There is hardly a State in which legislation can not be bought. There is not a large city in the United States in which it is not possible to purchase the privilege of violating the law. The cheapest 'tin-horn' gambler in New York can swing more effective political influence than the president of Columbia University, and there is hardly a municipality in which the balance of power in Government is not held in a close election by men who should be in the penitentiary.

"By the reckless multiplication of laws that can not be enforced we have succeeded in undermining popular respect for laws that can be enforced. By subordinating in state and local affairs all matters of honesty, decency, and efficiency to the party label we have succeeded in constructing a political system that is controlled by the active and passive criminal classes. By a long period of general indifference to the enforcement of laws we have made it possible for dishonest politicians to grow rich by selling the privilege of violating the laws. By the steady prostitution of our judicial institutions, under the pretense of protecting the rights of the accused, we have made it almost impossible to convict a criminal who has money or influential friends, and wholly impossible to keep him in the penitentiary if he is convicted."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S NEW ATTITUDE.

THE Republican party "has turned the corner and is now on a new road," so William Allen White informs us. On the old road it was the defender of capital; on the new, it is its regulator. In the old days, it advocated the policy of "hands off"; now it is "ready to lay hands on capital, and such rough hands, too, when capital goes wrong." Blaine and Hanna were the apostles of the old régime; Roosevelt is the apostle of the new. To quote from Mr. White's article in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia):

"For thirty years the great issue with Americans, dominating public questions and private plans, has been: How to get rich. Protection was a plan to make us rich. It promised to give the nation a huge balance of trade, and kept its promise. It guaranteed to open the mills, making manufacturers enormously wealthy and giving workingmen employment at better wages than the European scale, and the guaranty was made good. Similarly the establishment of the gold standard was a pledge that capital would increase itself in trade in which labor should be employed at living wages, and the pledge was kept. The anti-trust law and the law establishing the railroad commission were laws of another sort, but, tho they were enacted, they were held in the background, the one hardly enforced at all and the other enforced perfunctorily in too many cases. For instance, in the eight years that Grover Cleveland was in office he instituted only forty-one suits to enforce the laws for the protection of commerce. McKinley's record is almost parallel. But in the three years that President Roosevelt was in office he started fifty-eight suits to make the pirates of commerce let loose of some of their booty. These laws for the protection of commerce are not laws that concern the production of wealth, but rather concern its distribution; and nearly every great measure which Theodore Roosevelt has advocated before Congress with any zeal has been a measure which would compel the freebooters of interstate trade to divide their ill-gotten plunder with the people from whom it was immorally, if not illegally, obtained. That part of Wall Street which is engaged in speculation and promotion, and not in honest upbuilding of legitimate industries, regards Roosevelt as an enemy to property rights. And by a curious process of political alchemy the rank and file of the Republican party—men who shuddered at the theories of Bryan—regard President Roosevelt as the special defender of the commandment against stealing. . . . . .

"That this growth has been slowly coming during the past generation is proved by the fact that one by one the bribe-takers have been forced out of public life, so that there is scarcely an unclean man in the American Congress. The leaders of the Senate of the forties and fifties would fail of election to-day if they were before the American people. It took a generation for the American people to see the iniquity of imprisonment for debt, and three generations for them to appreciate the moral obliquity of human slavery. Such things the American people to-day would see and remedy in a year. In 1892 the people saw no wrong in the campaign committees of both parties accepting contributions from persons or corporations expecting favors from the Government. If the concerns which would benefit by free trade desired to contribute to a free-trade campaign fund no one cared, and when the manufacturers who would prosper by the establishment of protective tariffs on their wares contributed to the protective tariff campaign fund Republicans said: 'Let those who ride pay fare.' The thought that legislation was being sold for a price did not get far into the consciousness of the people. But in the recent campaigns party leaders, little and big, in the States as well as in the nation, were anxious to prove that only clean money passed through their hands; and the New York papers that were jocosely proud of Hanna's culinary achievements with the political frying-pan in 1896 were horrified lest Cortelyou's hand might be smudged with a little fat. There was no reason why Hanna should collect

THE GRAVE DIGGER "That feller's been a passin' here nigh on fifty years."
Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.

IT'S NOT A QUESTION OF LEADERS, BUT OF FOLLOWERS, WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
—Ding in the Sioux City *Journal*.

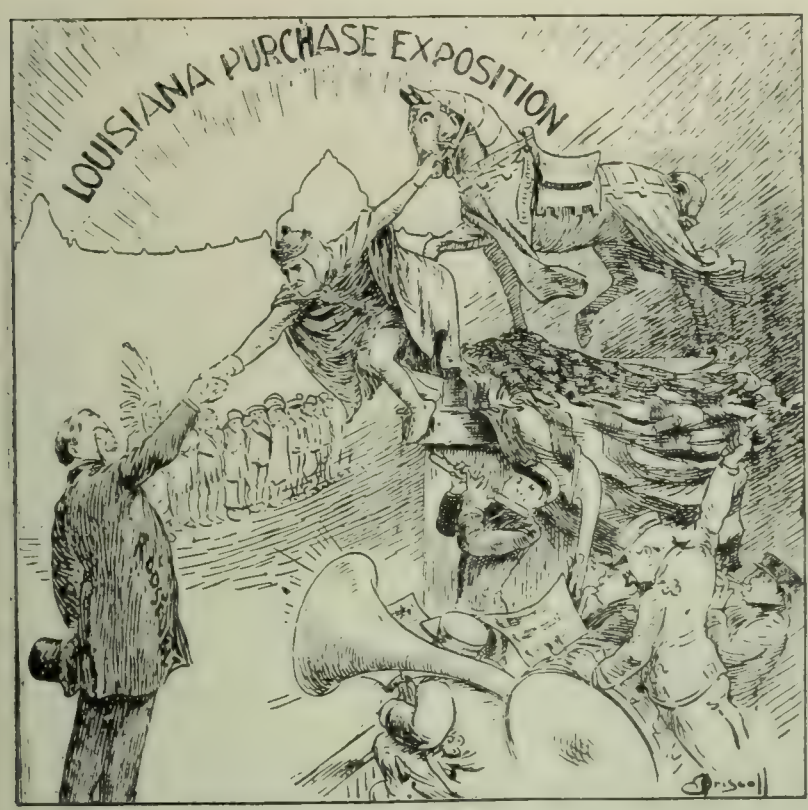
SOME DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDES.

contributions from trusts and why Cortelyou should not do so—except that the people in eight years have grown in moral sense, so that they can see why Cortelyou should not make the trusts deliver their wealth to him.

"Ten years ago Theodore Roosevelt was regarded by the public generally and by his party leaders in particular as a pestiferous young mugwump, smart enough to maintain party regularity. Roosevelt has not changed. The people and the people's leaders have grown, so that they regard with worshipful confidence the very characteristics which a dozen years ago were under general suspicion. A man like Blaine could not lead the Republican party to-day in any State in the Union. The present leaders of the party who are not mere holdovers from the nineties are men who appeal to the moral convictions of the people. Righteousness is everywhere manifest in public life."

CLOSE OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

"WORLD'S FAIR DOES NOT OWE A DOLLAR" is the exultant headline in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that tells the item of chief popular interest at the close of the big exposition. The St. Louis *Republic* adds the gratifying information that the city indulged in no great building boom like the one that Chicago repented of after its great fair. Indeed, we are told,



ST. LOUIS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—"Shake!"
The two magnificent successes of 1904.
—Driscoll in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

"St. Louis is in better financial and industrial condition than it was when it set about its great international enterprise." From an educational standpoint the fair is considered even more successful. Says President Francis:

"The results of this work can not be adequately measured by the beauty of its landscapes, the grace and symmetry of its buildings, the comprehensiveness of its exhibits, the intelligence of its congresses, the elegance of its social features, nor by the ineffable pleasures conferred on its patrons, but time will be required to demonstrate that the thought and the labor and the sacrifices that have entered into it were not ill-advisedly bestowed. The compensation will continue to flow for at least a generation to come. Its influences will be felt and appreciated in widening circles as the years go by. It marks a new epoch in the intellectual and industrial advancement of the world, and the dawn of a new era in the international relations of governments and peoples."

The New York *Times* compares the attendance and finances of the St. Louis and Chicago fairs in the following editorial:

"It seems that, in round numbers, the Chicago Fair cost its projectors about $28,000,000 and took in, in admissions and concessions, about half of that amount. The St. Louis Fair has cost about $22,000,000 and taken in rather less than half of that amount. In each case the expenditures of the general, state, and local governments are excluded. The total admissions at St. Louis for seven months are announced to have been 18,317,457. The paid admissions at Chicago for six months were something over 21,000,000. At St. Louis September was the best month, with a total of 3,651,873. At Chicago the best month was the last, October, with its paid attendance of 6,391,340. This is the result we should have expected from the comparative size of the two towns. It is very creditable to the managers of the St. Louis Fair that they should have succeeded in carrying out their ambitious program without finding themselves confronted at the end with a huge deficit. And certainly no thinking American will think of denying, with respect to either fair, that it was worth to the country all it cost."

The Globe-Democrat "points with pride" thus:

"The city has made good all promises and more than met expectations at home and abroad. It is a grand triumph for St. Louis. In all essentials the Louisiana Purchase International Exposition has been a success beyond any that preceded it. It was much the largest. More money was spent in creating and conducting it than on any other. But one criticism has been heard, and that related to a piling up of attractions beyond the ability of any spectator to do justice to all. That objection, if it be one legitimately, leans to virtue's side. Every resource of liberality was exhausted to give visitors the limit of amplitude for their money. The Fair throughout was run for high ideals, for merit, beauty, and completeness, as an exhibition of skill and progress for the earth. Everything planned was accomplished, if within the compass of human endeavor. Looking back over the seven months of the Fair and the years of preparation, St. Louis rejoices that the achievement hoped for was reached beyond the dreams of the sanguine, and will stand in history as a splendid realization.

"It is a minor matter that the attendance was not the largest. The Fair was the biggest and best, and that is why St. Louis is delighted with the record."

IMMIGRATION BLUNDERS.

ALL our immigration policy needs is a complete reversal, thinks Ernest Crosby, who contends in *The Arena* for the admission of illiterates, and argues that our boasted power of Yankeefying all the races that come hither is doing them and us more harm than good. Our complacent custom of attributing all the pauperism, disease, and crime in the country to immigration reminds him of the man who "will curse the chair against which he stubs his toe, and turn back to look daggers at the inert bit of orange peel upon which he has had the misfortune to slip." We are beginning to discover, however, that the lynching and murder districts of the country are the native districts, and are told by Mr. Austin, of the government bureau of statistics, that "a larger percentage of the children of the immigrants, as a whole, attend school during the years between five and fourteen than is the case among the children of native whites"; and that "there is a smaller percentage of illiterates among those born in this country of foreign parents than among those born of native white parents." The labor leaders who object to immigration forget that the imported workingman is also a consumer and creates a demand for labor, as well as a supply. Mr. Crosby thinks our ills are due rather "to the fact that the gifts of nature have been monopolized, and free access to them denied," and he declares that "the real fault lies, not with the immigrant, but with us, and the chief objection to our immigration laws is that their whole tone is a false one, laying stress upon the supposed defects of the immigrant, instead of apologizing for those of our institutions."

The novel plea that we let down the bars against illiteracy is urged by Mr. Crosby as follows:

"If there is one thing that we have enough of in America it is reading, writing, and arithmetic, and average intelligence. We need no great improvement in this direction, and we are amply

capable of teaching those who come. Immigrant children learn quickly in our schools, and most of them, especially the Jews from Eastern Europe, and the Italians, take high positions, holding their own, as a rule, with our native-born children. Where we do fall short too often is in physique. More of us are hollow-chested, sloping-shouldered, and nervous than is the case with the ordinary European, and especially with the peasant. From the purely scientific standpoint of breeding we have every interest to admit the sturdy farm hand, just as we import the Percheron horse or the Southdown sheep. Whether the man can read and write or understand the Constitution is a matter of trifling importance in comparison. His children will learn all that quickly enough. But he will not know how to vote, we are told. When you consider the fact, however, that nearly one-half of our educated Americans vote diametrically against the other half, it is hard to see how the addition of a few uneducated voters can do much harm. Whichever way the ballot of the immigrant is cast, he will have about half of the American people with him, and they should bear the responsibility for the result, not he. Examinations in the three 'R's' let in the anemic crook and sharper and 'shyster lawyer,' the gambler and the pawnbroker, and all that precious parasitic fraternity which lives by its wits and gravitates to the cities, shutting out the independent, self-supporting, brawny son of the soil whom most we need."

Worst of all is our Americanization of every nation we come into contact with. The German comes here humming his "Wacht am Rhein," his Luther's hymn and his chorals, only to drop them for American "coon songs." The Italian, with his inherited eye for beauty, learns that he is a "dago" and must drop all that. Neither race has made us more musical nor artistic; we have made them "twofold more a child of Uncle Sam than ourselves." The British are turning Calcutta into a Liverpool; we are turning our towns into Hobokens. The picturesque Oriental must tuck his skirts into his trousers, the European must forsake his genial *café* for the quick-lunch counter. In spite of Anglo-Saxon pride, says Mr. Crosby—

"I can not in justice overlook our faults nor be blind to the fact that the good points of other races supply our deficiencies, and I have already hinted at some of them. In the great century of music, none of our blood produced a work of even the third class. We have never had a painter who could rank among the first score or two of great artists. We must go to Germany for our highest philosophy and to France for the most finished elegance of thought and manners. We know little of the joy of living. We take our holidays sadly, and laugh with mental reservations. The European comes to us with a new capacity for mirth, a genius for joviality and sociability. Are these ingredients to be despised? For a few years he may navigate our streets with his hand-organ or his plaster-casts and frequent his genial *café*, but before long he must fit himself to our Procrustean bed, and at last we find him at work in the regulation store or at rest before the rigid bar or at the taciturn dairy-lunch counter. Is it desirable that we should compass sea and land in this way to make a proselyte? Should we reduce the whole world to one dead level? And not content with stifling the originality of the immigrant, we must needs carry our missionary zeal for uniformity to foreign lands in the hope of destroying all individuality. In Anglo-Saxonizing India and Japan we are crushing out the most wonderful of arts beyond a possibility of resurrection. We are the Goths and Vandals of the day. We are the Tartars and the Turks. And the countries which we overrun have each its own priceless heritage of art and legend which we ruthlessly stamp under foot."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE South is solid, and when her "i" is blacked out we feel that she's sold.—*The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

WE incline to the opinion that General Stoessel also will refuse to be a candidate for a second term.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

WE observe with pleasure that next April's Vermont maple-sugar product is already on the market.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE Czar has changed his mind about going to the front, which indicates that the baby has quieted down.—*The Newport News Press.*

IF we survive the hysteria of finding out what the simple life is, we will be strong enough to lead any kind of life.—*The New York American.*

ST. LOUIS restaurant-keepers are now going into bankruptcy. They'll know how to sympathize with some of their late patrons.—*The Washington Post.*

AMONG those who didn't make speeches at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great was Rear-Admiral Coghlan.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

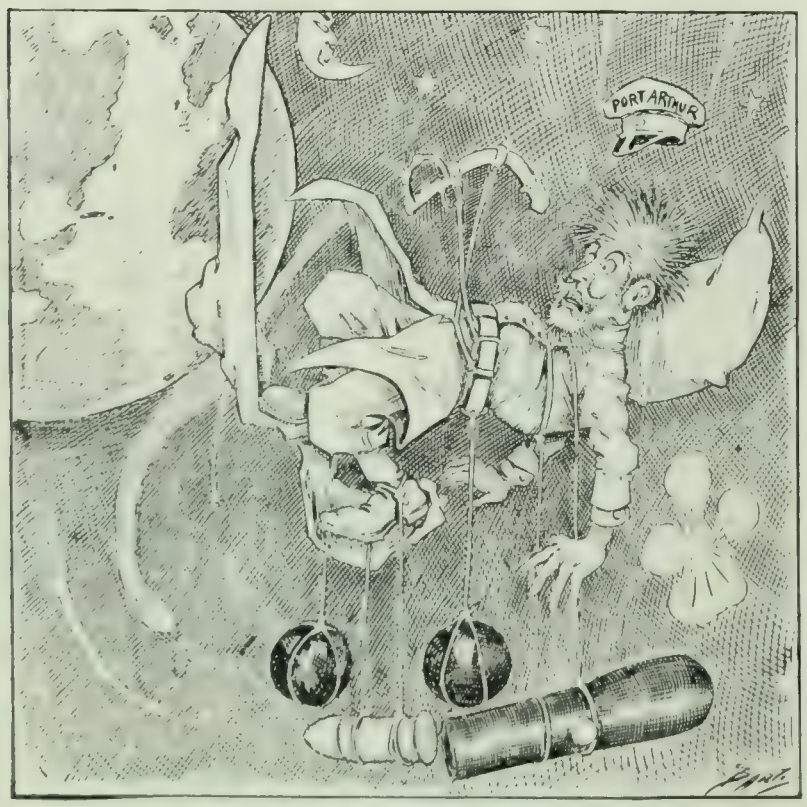
RUSSIA has lost her prestige and now is on the point of losing her autocracy. But the latter loss may help her to repair the former.—*The Baltimore American.*

KUROPATKIN reports that there will be no more fighting this winter. He must be pretty sure that the way is clear behind him.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

REPORTS from the headquarters of General Boreas's army in Manchuria indicate that both Japs and Russians have been repulsed for the winter.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THERE is no clew to the identity of the man who robbed Prince Fushimi of rare jewels at St. Louis, as most of the members of the municipal assembly are already in jail.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Standard Oil Company wishes that the Japs who demolished the magazine in Port Arthur would now come over and get accurate range on *McClure's* and *Everybody's*.—*The Kansas City Times.*



FALLING! FALLING!! FALLING!!!
The Port Arthur Nightmare.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

HELP FOR PORT ARTHUR.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

PORT ARTHUR SKETCHES.

LETTERS AND ART.

JAPAN AND THE ROMAN ALPHABET.

ACCORDING to the reported statement of Prince Fushimi, a member of the Japanese imperial family who is now visiting this country, there is a likelihood that Japan will, within the next few years, adopt the English alphabet. This announcement is regarded by the Boston *Transcript* as one of "deep significance." The same paper continues:

"The position recently assumed by Japan among the nations of the world, and its rapid Europeanization, lead to the belief that this statement is something more than a mere complimentary reference to the Anglo-Saxon. The dealings of Japanese officials with European governments, the relations of Japanese merchants with those of our own country and Europe, the interchange of written documents between Japanese and Anglo-Saxon scholars, have led to a general desire on the part of the Japanese to become more closely allied to us, and the written language is the great medium by which this may be most readily accomplished. English is already more generally spoken in Japan than most people suppose, and the language is taught in many of the Japanese schools.

"The new movement to adopt our language has been under consideration for a number of years by an association of scholars and others in Japan, under the name of the Roman Character Society. A committee composed of the members of this society is now investigating the proposed change under government sanction, and there is no question that its report will be favorable to action."

The New York *Sun* comments:

"Few people realize how tremendous an influence is exerted upon the habits of thought and the whole social and political structure of a given race or nation by the written characters which it adopts. Extraordinary is the similarity of thought, of customs, and of institutions among the inhabitants of North Africa and Egypt, of Arabia and Turkey, of Persia and of the Mohammedan section of India, in all of which countries the Arabic alphabet is employed. Berber, Coptic, Syrian, Turkish, Persian, and Hindustani, tho orally very different, are all written in Arabic characters. The same intellectual community is observable among the European peoples that have borrowed their alphabet from Rome. It is hard to estimate the backwardness to which the Scandinavian countries would have condemned themselves had they insisted upon using their primeval runes as the sole instruments of registering their intellectual gains. Immeasurable was the benefit conferred by the preachers of Christianity on Teutonic tribes when, in addition to the religion of Jesus, they introduced the Roman alphabet.

"It is probable that, if the Jesuit missions to Japan, which had attained such remarkable success toward the close of the sixteenth century, had been allowed to continue their activity for another hundred years, they would have brought about the displacement of the ideographic method of writing by the Latin script. The amazing difficulty and awkwardness of the Chinese written language—in which, roughly speaking, we may say that every idea requires a separate character, and thus imposes an almost intolerable burden on the memory—had long been distasteful to the Japanese, as well as to the Koreans, through whom Chinese civilization had been transmitted to the Island Empire. In the simplification, indeed, of their linguistic apparatus, the Koreans had not only progressed from ideograms to a syllabary, but are understood to have even invented an alphabet. The invention, however, which ought to have been epoch-making, came at a time when the whole fabric of Korean culture was undergoing a decay seemingly irretrievable. This alphabet the Japanese did not borrow, but, with the Korean syllabary before them, they gradually constructed a species of syllabary of their own, in which much of their ordinary writing is done. A Chinese scholar, accustomed to his own classical characters, can not read this abbreviated, cursive Japanese script. Had the linguistic reformers of Japan taken the final step and evolved an alphabet comprising as few characters as the Roman, or even no more than are contained in the Arabic, they would have immensely simplified the process of education and facilitated the task of absorbing Western civilization. It was deemed doubtful thirty years ago whether Japanese scholars would not apply themselves to the construction of a native alphabet instead of adopting the Roman characters.

"There is no doubt, however, that the Mikado's Government has chosen wisely, if it be true, as Prince Fushimi is credited with saying, that it favors the adoption of the Roman characters, in which our English tongue and so many European languages are written. The moment this change is brought about and the effect of it is deepened and widened through the extension of popular education, an immense stimulus will be imparted to the assimilation of Western ideas in all strata of Japanese society."

LOVE AND SCIENCE: A BRILLIANT NEW COMEDY BY DONNAY.

MANY new plays had been promised by Parisian managers for the current season, every dramatist of note figuring in their preliminary announcements. Some of these plays have already been produced, but all save one have proved to be exceedingly light and more entertaining than significant. Clever and witty farces seem to have followed the serious "studies" and thesis-plays of the past two or three seasons. The exception alluded to is Maurice Donnay's "L'Escalade," a modern sentimental comedy which deals subtly and interestingly with the so-called scientific attitude toward love. With Lucien Guitry and Mlle. Brandés in the principal rôles, the production of the play was a sort of artistic and social event, and its success is declared to have been exceptionally brilliant even for the popular Donnay.

The Paris critics congratulate Donnay on his own "Return from Jerusalem" (his play last year, reviewed in these pages, dealt with a "Return from Jerusalem" and antisemitism), and on having turned to the eternal question of love of man for woman and woman for man, and handled it with delicacy, originality, skill, and intelligence. The plot, as set forth in *Le Figaro*, is as follows:

Guillaume Soindres, the hero, is a young savant, a psychologist of the ultra-modern school, who studies human emotions and passions "scientifically." His favorite subject is the psychology of the "neurosis" called love. He has already acquired fame, especially through his "profound" work on the "Prophylaxis and Therapeutics of Love." Beautiful and fashionable women are much interested in him and in his curious machines and laboratory appliances for the exact measuring of mental phenomena. He is amused at this ignorant interest and generally regards women with good-natured contempt; but he is no woman-hater in the ordinary sense of the phrase. He simply has no time for frivolities and laughs at the tender passion.

Among the ladies who visit his laboratory is a charming widow, Cécile de Gerberoy, who had been cruelly disappointed in love, her husband having been false to her in spite of apparent devotion, and who had determined never to encourage any advances on the part of other admirers, whose name is legion. She invites the young scholar to dine at her residence; he politely declines. But her brother, a friend of his, insists, and he finally accepts.

He calls, and calls again, and falls in love with Cécile. She treats his declarations lightly, mocks him a little, and thereby intensifies his passion. He persists, and Cécile becomes uneasy. His science avails him little. His symptoms are like those of the vulgar laymen, and he does not bother about the prophylaxis and therapeutics of his love. Meeting with no response, he vows he will never see the heartless coquette again and departs in a fit of rage.

But they meet again, and now it is the lady who shows signs of love-sickness and the savant who is indifferent—only outwardly, however. This sport continues for a time, but his self-control gives out and one night, taking advantage of a gardener's ladder accidentally left outside, he scales the wall and bursts into Cécile's room for the purpose of demanding a direct and final explanation.

She is scandalized and horrified at this conduct. A scene of mingled indignation and tenderness ensues, and the lovers reach an understanding at last. The ladder has been removed meantime, and Cécile is in danger of being compromised. The savant effects his escape, however, after one chaste kiss and a promise of marriage, which duly follows. The psychologist has fallen a victim to blind "inconsequent," unscientific love; but, strangely enough, his inconsistency causes him no regret or pain.

The *Figaro* critic praises the play for its beauty and sincerity,

and adds: "To confess, I am not quite sure as to the morrow of this marriage, but perhaps Donnay, keen observer and subtle analyst that he is, will make that the subject of another fine and profound work."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMERSON'S ADVICE TO BRAIN-WORKERS.

EMERSON'S lecture on "Country Life," which was delivered at the Freeman Place Chapel in Boston, in March, 1858, and is now printed for the first time in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November), is in large part an appeal to sedentary workers to seek fresh air and outdoor exercise. The speaker quotes approvingly a saying of Anaximenes, that "the air is the soul and the essence of life; by breathing it we become intelligent, and, because we breathe the same air, understand one another"; and he adds the comment: "We might say, the Rock of Ages dissolves himself into the mineral air to build up their mystic constitution of man's mind and body." He proceeds:

"Walking has the best value as gymnastics for the mind. 'You shall never break down in a speech,' said Sydney Smith, 'on the day on which you have walked twelve miles.' In the English universities the reading men are daily performing their punctual training in the boat-clubs, or a long gallop of many miles in the saddle, or taking their famed 'constitutionals,' walks of eight and ten miles. 'Walking,' said Rousseau, 'has something which animates and vivifies my ideas.' And Plato said of exercise, that 'it would almost cure a guilty conscience.' 'For the living out of doors, and simple fare, and gymnastic exercises, and the morals of companions, produce the greatest effect on the way of virtue and of vice.'

"Few men know how to take a walk. The qualifications of a professor are endurance, plain clothes, old shoes, an eye for nature, good humor, vast curiosity, good speech, good silence, and nothing too much. If a man tells me that he has an intense love of nature, I know, of course, that he has none. Good observers have the manners of trees and animals, their patient good sense, and if they add words, 'tis only when words are better than silence. But a loud singer, or a story-teller, or a vain talker profanes the river and the forest, and is nothing like so good company as a dog.

"There is also an effect on beauty. . . . De Quincey said: 'I have seen Wordsworth's eyes sometimes affected powerfully in this respect. His eyes are not under any circumstances bright, lustrous, or piercing, but, after a long day's toil in walking, I have seen them assume an appearance the most solemn and spiritual that it is possible for the human eye to wear. The light which resides in them is at no time a superficial light, but, under favorable accidents, it is a light which seems to come from depths below all depths; in fact, it is more truly entitled to be held "the light that never was on land or sea," a light radiating from some far spiritual world, than any that can be named.' . . . . . .

"When Nero advertised for a new luxury, a walk in the woods should have been offered. 'Tis one of the secrets for dodging old age. . . . Nature kills egotism and conceit, deals strictly with us, and gives sanity; so that it was the practise of the Orientals, especially of the Persians, to let insane persons wander at their own will out of the towns, into the desert, and, if they liked, to associate with wild animals. In their belief, wild beasts, especially gazelles, collect around an insane person, and live with him on a friendly footing. The patient found something curative in that intercourse, by which he was quieted, and sometimes restored. But there are more insane persons than are called so, or are under treatment in hospitals. The crowd in the cities, at the hotels, theaters, card-tables, the speculators who rush for investment, at ten per cent., twenty per cent., cent. per cent., are all more or less mad—I need not say it now in the crash of bankruptcy—these point the moral, and persuade us to seek in the fields the health of the mind."

A CRITICAL ICONOCLAST.

THE third and final volume of Professor Saintsbury's "History of Criticism," which has just been published, covers the whole period of the nineteenth century, together with some parts left over from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The period treated in this volume is one of great interest to modern readers, and the fearlessness of the critical historian in dealing with some of the long-acknowledged gods of criticism invites the attention, and in some cases the antagonism, of the reviewers. *The Saturday Review* (London) says that in his treatment of such themes as Goethe's theory of "culture," and Taine's philosophical preoccupation in the scheme of his "History of English Literature," Professor Saintsbury shows "corsair qualities," and that "he has no flag to fight under, acknowledges no treaty with the enemy, and can capture many strong positions by surprise." It thinks, however, that "throughout the book he does good service by attacking many high-walled formulas, and to the best of his lights he is undoubtedly right in attacking what he attacks."

PROF. GEORGE SAINTSBURY, OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY,
Who is credited with "corsair qualities" in dealing with famous literary reputations.

In the preface of the book, Professor Saintsbury seems to anticipate differences of opinion on the part of many of his readers, and he explains his own attitude, as a critic of literature, in these words:

"A friend who is at once friendly, most competent, and of a different complexion in critical thought, objected to me that I 'treat literature as something by itself.' I hasten to admit the impeachment, and to declare that this is the very postulate of my book. That literature can be *absolutely* isolated is, of course, not to be thought of; nothing human can be absolutely isolated from the general conditions of humanity, and from the other functions and operations thereof. But in that *comparative* isolation and separate presentation which Aristotle meant by his caution against confusion of kinds, I do thoroughly believe."

One of the startling features of the book is the author's attack upon the "vague general worship" of Goethe as a critic, which still exists in England. Goethe, he says, was for nearly two-thirds of his own life, and for half the length of the eighteenth century "a man of its own, and he never escaped or wished to escape entirely from its influence." He possessed "to an extraordinary degree, and later perhaps than any one else, that singular *wisdom* which has been more than once animadverted upon as the property, in the strict sense, of the eighteenth century"; he had, moreover, an "almost unique mastery of the tendencies of the morrow; his sympathy, in his age and when he was in a way the greatest man of letters in Europe, with the ideas, tastes, aspirations of quite young men, not merely secured, but to no very small extent deserved, the enthusiastic adhesion of these latter." When we add "his extraordinary literary gifts, the still more extraordinary range of his interests, the Olympian good nature of his character, and his singular and almost supra- or infra-human avoidance of extremes," it ceases to be at all surprising that his position as a critic should have seemed an exalted one. And yet, says Professor Saintsbury, there are some important exceptions to be taken:

"He [Goethe] is just a little too much of the day and the morrow combined—not enough of yesterdays and to-morrows far behind and far ahead. The least local and temporary of those who are for an age—possessor of the widest 'age' perhaps of them all—he is still of that age, and, except in criticisms that are of life rather that of literature, not sufficiently of all time. . . .

"Therefore insolent absurdity as it may seem, I venture to doubt

whether Goethe's criticism is of the absolutely greatest value. We have met with many marks or notes of the true critic in our 'journey across chaos,' and some of them Goethe has. But there are most important ones which he lacks. That he is a great *dramatic* critic I can very well admit; but his very greatness here, on the principle more than once referred to, makes him a dubious critic of literature. For the Goethe of 'Faust' (not least of the second part of it), of the best lyrics, and of some other things, I have, and for a great number of years have had, almost unlimited admiration; for the critical Goethe I feel very much less."

Before storming the citadel of another literary reputation, Professor Saintsbury pays a tribute: "Hippolyte Taine *was* a critic," he says, whether considered as "a great esthetician" or a brilliant literary historian. "To question his competence in pure criticism may seem more than presumption, it may seem fatuity"; the charge that must be made is rather one involving a lack of conscience. To quote:

"His famous 'Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise'—one of the most brilliantly written of its class, one of the most interesting, perhaps *the* history of literature, which has most of literature itself—is only valuable for qualities which are not of its own essence, and in the qualities which are of its essence is very nearly valueless. . . . To begin with, M. Taine himself did not know enough, tho he knew creditably much. . . . Whole periods—especially where language or dialect present difficulties—are jumped with the most perfect nonchalance, but unfortunately not always in silence. . . . Nothing interferes to save the critic from the influence of his theory. He has constructed for himself, on that theory, an ideal Englishman with big feet (because the soil of our country is marshy and soft), with respect for authority (as is shown by English boys calling their father 'Governor'), Protestant, melancholy, with several other attributes. This ideal Englishman is further molded, tooled, typed, by race, time, *milieu*; and he becomes Chaucer, Shakespeare, Pope, Byron. And the literature of Byron, Pope, Shakespeare, Chaucer has to deliver itself in a concatenation accordingly. . . . . .

"Let anybody contrast the handlings of Dryden and Swift. The former is one, I do not hesitate to say, of the worst criticisms ever written by a great writer, the latter one of the best. And why? Because Swift—great, arch-great as he is—is very much of a piece; and Taine can adjust him to his theory. Dryden is not of a piece at all, except in regard to that purely literary craftsmanship which a foreigner can judge least well. He is scattered, eclectic, contradictory; and if you make any general theory about him, or even bring any general theory in contact with him, you get into difficulties at once. About Keats—a great person surely and in casting shadows before him immense—Taine is null; about Shelley, ludicrous; I am not sure he so much as mentions Browning, most of the best of whose work was done when he wrote."

Matthew Arnold is a citadel which the "corsair" does not indeed "take," but passes with his flag up. Much enthusiastic admiration is bestowed upon Arnold's work.

In the case of Carlyle, the historian notices an increasing disinclination, as years went on, to take the standpoint of pure literary criticism. He remarks that Carlyle's estrangement from the task undoubtedly had something to do with the general critical poverty of the period of English literature during which he lived. This same disinclination reproduced itself in the three most brilliant of his disciples—Ruskin, Froude, and Kingsley. Kingsley is quoted as answering a question of one of his children as to who and what was Heine, "A bad man, my dear, a bad man"—a reply which "emphasizes the speaker's inability to distinguish between morality and genius, between the man and his work." With Ruskin, says Professor Saintsbury, we reach the farthest point of our "eccentric:"

"His waywardness is indeed a point which needs no laboring, but it is never displayed more incalculably to the unwary, more calculably to those who have the clew in their hands, than in reference to his literary judgments. . . . 'Indignation' [says Ruskin] 'is a poetical feeling if excited by serious injury, but not if entertained on being cheated out of a small sum of money.' You may admire the budding of a flower, but not a display of fireworks. Contrast the famous exposure of the 'pathetic fallacy' with Scott's supposed freedom from it, and you will find some of the most exquisite *un*reasons in literature."

NANCE O'NEIL, AN ACTRESS IN THE MAKING.

SEVEN years ago a young Californian actress came into some prominence in New York as a "star" in productions at the Murray Hill Theater. Her name was Nance O'Neil, and her subsequent career yields features of peculiar interest. McKee Rankin, an actor-manager who believed in her future, organized a stock company, and proposed a tour around the world. In the fulfilment of this plan, Miss O'Neil visited Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and, later, played ambitious rôles in London and in leading cities of this country. From some of these points have come reports of dramatic triumphs; from others tales of disastrous failures. It is said that, through all her wanderings, the actress' eyes have been turned toward New York, and that, above all else, she has craved recognition in the American metropolis. She has now returned to New York and is appearing, at Daly's Theater, in a repertoire that includes Sudermann's "Magda" and "Fires of St. John," Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," and Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Judith of Bethulia." Her acting in these plays evokes a somewhat bewildering volume of comment, ranging all the way from caustic criticism to glowing eulogy. A majority of the critics, however, agree in stating that her work shows extraordinary "emotional power," and almost all seem to feel that she will have to be reckoned with hereafter as a factor in the dramatic world.

NANCE O'NEIL AS "JUDITH OF BETHULIA."

Miss O'Neil is a center of dramatic interest at this time. "Her talent," says the New York *Evening Mail*, "is a gem in matrix . . . She is a woman to keep in mind, not for what she is, but for what she may be."

Miss O'Neil's impersonation of "Magda" is credited by *The Times* with "earnestness" and "depth of passion"; yet the same paper says of her "Hedda Gabler": "Her acting was crude and mechanical to the limit—stolid naturalism alternating with patches of old-fashioned melodramatics." *The Sun* is also impressed by her "amazing crudity of methods," yet pronounces her acting in "The Fires of St. John" effective and powerful. *The Evening Post* says of her "Magda":

"She did little to justify the somewhat extravagant claims that have been made in her behalf. To measure her by the standards set by some of her predecessors would be cruel. Not that her impersonation was altogether a failure. On the contrary, it had some striking moments, and frequently won the applause of a large audience, but it was devoid of either

brilliancy or distinction, and as a piece of acting can not be assigned to any higher class than the second."

Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, comments:

"As an actress Miss O'Neil has force; she would be wise to find some better medium for the display of it than the degenerate medico-moral, dissecting-table, garbage-bucket, gas-tank drama of Mr. Sudermann, Mr. Ibsen, or that second-hand Brummagem Ibsen, Mr. Bernard Shaw. Miss O'Neil possesses some elemental qualifications: strong character, power of will, capacity of simulation, and the impulse to let herself go, by which is meant a certain frenzy. As an artist, however, she has almost everything to learn; and, being matured and confirmed in a bad because rough and reckless method, she is very little likely to learn anything. . . . She lacks repose, her continual movements are motiveless, her elocution, except in level speaking, is bad, and her notion of acting is to alternate between an aspect of intense, wild-eyed self-repression and a verbal explosion of voluble vehemence."

The World declares that Miss O'Neil's appearance in "Magda" was "a great success," adding the comment: "She may not be a Duse, but she is a fine actress." *The Evening Mail* says: "Her talent is still a gem in matrix. . . . She is a woman to keep in mind, not for what she is, but for what she may be." *The Globe* comments:

"Nance O'Neil has one gift of the born actress that neither training nor experience can give—the appeal of personality. She may do something or say something quite wrongly. She may be doing it or saying it altogether crudely. She may pitch a whole scene or a whole character, as we fear she did 'Hedda Gabler' last night, in a mistaken and unimaginative key. Yet she holds your interest steadily, and sometimes makes it keen with expectation. She has another quality that is most uncommon in our younger American actresses—emotional power in situations where it is bare, tense, and uncomplicated, and in which it moves straight forward. This power is as much a gift, but it can be developed, controlled, and modulated. Miss O'Neil's is still in the raw. It can sweep her through her defiance of Keller in 'Magda,' till the blows of her tongue fall like blows of a hammer. Because she has not learned to direct and modulate it, when she burns the manuscript in 'Hedda Gabler,' it falls away into coarse melodrama.

"The schools and the managers laboriously make us many actresses, and the sum of the result is personal charm plus creaking mechanics. There are not half a dozen American actresses who have anything that deserves the name of power. Some of them affect to despise it as they despise parts in which they must wear rags or smudge their faces. But how audiences rise to it, thirsty for it, when they get even a hint of it! Miss O'Neil is worth saving for our real stage and not for barn-storming through one-night stands. And the way to do it is not to prove our own provinciality by shouting that she is too provincial for us of that precious Broadway, or affecting the sophomoric loftiness that regards performances that are trying in many respects as unworthy of serious consideration. . . . . .

"There is scarcely one of these crudities, limitations, and hindrances that training and work will not remove. They make actresses—even great ones—out of as much crudity and far less promising material behind, in France and Germany. . . . All Miss O'Neil's recent training and career seems to have been in the wrong direction. She needs to learn the suppleness, the refinement, the repression, the eagerness for the illusion of life that the new school cultivates. Fancy her power playing through them when the moment came!"

A NEW STATUE OF JOHN MILTON.

A STATUE of John Milton has been erected, very appropriately, outside of the London church (St. Giles's, Cripplegate) in which he was buried. The dedication ceremonies took place on November 2, and the honors of the occasion were shared by Lady Alice Egerton, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. J. J. Baddeley, Deputy Alderman of the Cripplegate Ward, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Says *T. P.'s Weekly* (London):

"The scene outside the church was bright and interesting. From the many windows of lofty warehouses hundreds of young people looked down on the church. In 1674 another generation of London's unending humanity must have looked from windows on the dark procession which followed Milton's coffin through the church door, and it is probable that one of the very bells which rang a peal last Wednesday week tolled the knell of the dead poet. On that seventeenth-century funeral scene no distinction was shed by the presence of the city fathers. Not, as now, did the Lord Mayor come, wearing his chain of office. And it is certain that the deposit of Milton's body in the church evoked no interest so wide and profound as the erection of his statue outside it nearly two and a half centuries later. Among those who came to see this first London statue of Milton unveiled were—among many others—Lord Rosebery, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Miss Ritchie, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Sir Lewis Morris, Mr. Deputy Baddeley, Sir Walter Prideaux, Sir Joseph Savory, Mr. Arthur Symons, Mr. Passmore Edwards, Prebendary Barff, Professor Hales, Professor Littledale, and Dr. Waldo.

"It was a most happy circumstance that the unveiling was to be performed by Lady Alice Egerton, a descendant of that Earl of Bridgwater at whose desire Milton wrote his masque. 'Comus' was first performed at Ludlow Castle, where the part of the lady was taken by the Lady Alice Egerton of that day. This circumstance was gracefully referred to by Mr. Deputy Baddeley, who, as chairman of the governors of the Cripplegate Foundation, formally requested her to perform the ceremony. . . . . .

"Quickly and gracefully Lady Alice Egerton performed her part, and the white covering fell from Mr. Horace Montford's beautiful statue. Immediately, the famous Cripplegate bells rang out over roof and street."

THE NEW MILTON MONUMENT,
Erected outside of St. Giles's Church, London, and unveiled last month.

The statue represents Milton invoking the aid of the Spirit before commencing work, and the inscription on the front face of the pedestal is taken from the invocation of "Paradise Lost." The western bas-relief of the pedestal depicts an incident in the "Masque of Comus"; the eastern bas-relief illustrates the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden.

NOTES.

PIETRO MASCAGNI has finished a new opera entitled "Amica." It will be presented at Monte Carlo, with Emma Calvé in the title rôle.

The Bookman's December list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. Beverly of Graustark.—McCutcheon.
2. The Masquerader.—Thurston.
3. The Affair at the Inn.—Wiggin.
4. Old Gorgon Graham.—Lorimer.
5. A Ladder of Swords.—Parker.
6. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.

MR. JOHN LANE declares that never in the course of his publishing experience has the demand for poetry been so small as it is now. When asked by a London *Daily News* reporter how he accounted for this fact, he replied: "I put it down to the series of wars which have occupied attention since Spain and America fought about Cuba—the Spanish-American, the South African, the Russo-Japanese wars. In a time of exciting and sensational events the real thing takes the place of the imaginary. In times of peace, when there is less to stir the emotions, people are more inclined to turn to the artistic stimulus of poetry."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FLOOD IN THE HEART OF A MOUNTAIN.

THAT work in the nearly completed Simplon Tunnel, in the mountains dividing Switzerland and Italy, has been stopped by a flood of hot water, so violent as to constitute a serious obstacle to the prosecution of the work, has been announced in the news columns of the daily papers. According to a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* this tunnel has tapped an unusual number of underground springs. He says:

"At various times during the construction of the Simplon Tunnel work has been retarded by the influx of water from underground springs. In the autumn of 1901 a stream of water burst into the Italian workings, and, attaining a discharge of nearly 8,000 gallons per minute, speedily converted the two headings into canals. Several months elapsed before the flow could be overcome, and no sooner had this been effected than a tremendous fall of rock took place. Timber struts and shores, of 20 inches diameter, were repeatedly broken like tinder, and the boring machinery had to be dismounted on three successive occasions. Finally the unstable rock was held up by means of heavy steel frames, placed at intervals of from 1 to 3 feet apart. The experience of the Italians has been unfortunate throughout, for they have had to deal with floodings, rock slips, high temperatures, and exceedingly hard strata. It now appears that the turn of the Swiss engineers has come, as only last week a spring of boiling water was tapped, with a discharge estimated at 18,000 gallons per minute. This new influx has resulted, unhappily, in serious loss of life, and, in the opinion of a Swiss engineer who has investigated the condition of the workings, it is open to question whether the tunnel will ever be completed. At the present time we can not accept this report as final, but it is undoubtedly most difficult to deal with a formidable spring of hot water in space so confined as that offered by the headings of the tunnel. As about 10 miles, out of the total length of 12 miles 458 yards, have already been driven, it would be singularly unfortunate if the final abandonment of the work were to become necessary. We still hope that the indomitable energy and great resources of the engineers, which have served to overcome so many difficulties in the past, may once more triumph over adverse circumstances."

FIG. 1.—THE GREAT SPRING, 18,000 GALLONS A MINUTE.

Writing in *Nature* (London, October 27), Francis Fox gives a much more optimistic view of the situation, believing that the difficulties that have been met will delay but not prevent the completion of the work. He writes:

"As our readers know already, the length of the tunnel will be 12¼ miles, all of which has been penetrated with the exception of a short distance of about 260 yards near the middle. The work consists of two single-line tunnels 50 feet apart, axis to axis . . . . When it is remembered that the overlying rocks extend to a height of 7,005 feet, and that the workmen are at the enormous distance of nearly 1½ miles below the surface, or 50 per cent. more than man has ever been heretofore, it will be realized that not only is the pressure enormous, but the heat is also great; in fact, the pressure which has been encountered is so great that in one place the arching, consisting of granite blocks, is 2 meters in thickness.

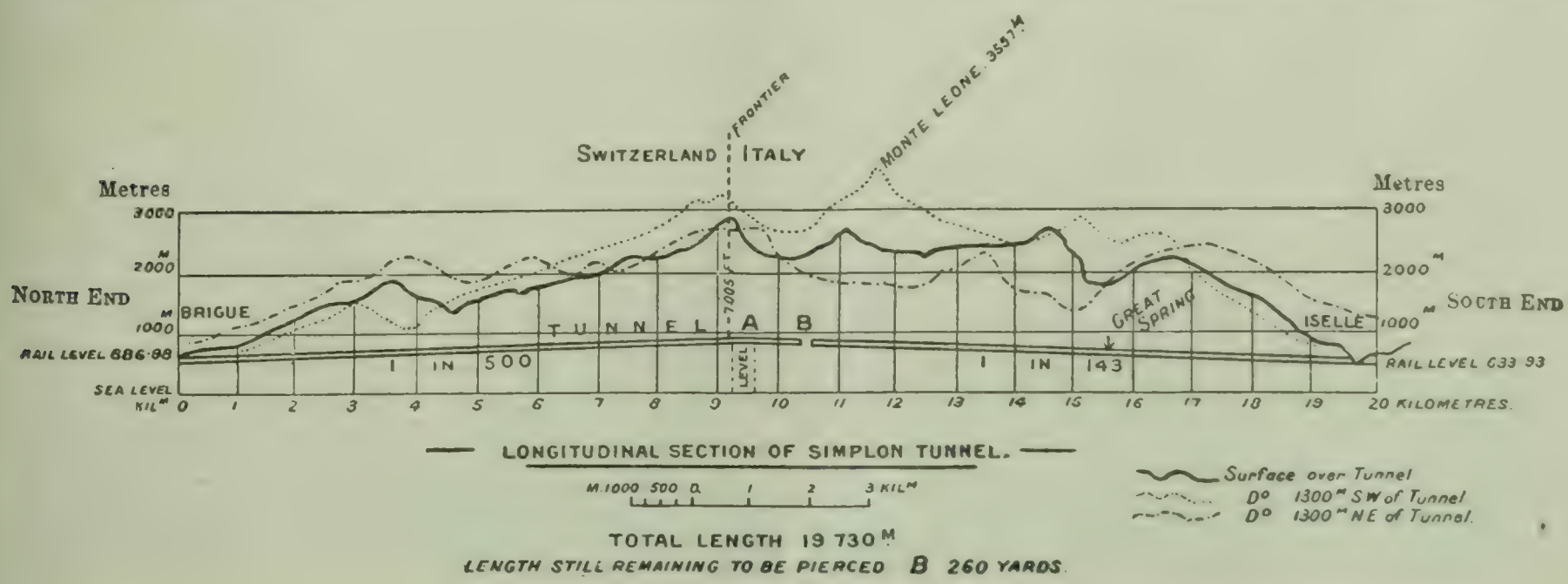
FIG. 2.—TIMBERING OF THE TUNNEL, SIX MILES FROM THE ENTRANCE.

"In order that the present condition of the work may be better understood, a longitudinal section along the line of the tunnel is given, drawn to a small scale; and, with a view to illustrate the facts better, the gradient is very considerably exaggerated.

"It will be noticed that the gradient rises from each end of the tunnel toward the middle, the object of which has been to provide efficient drainage from the face, and it is an instance of the prudence which has been exemplified throughout the entire work that this system was adopted from the commencement. In driving a heading forward under a mountain, it is a matter of very common occurrence that springs of water are encountered; consequently, on the ascending gradient, the water flows away by gravity from the workmen; but should the work be carried out on a descending gradient, then the water accumulates where the men are working, not only causing them inconvenience and delay, but requiring to be pumped out over the highest point of the rails. In order to prevent delay, this was done for some considerable distance; but in consequence of a hot spring being encountered at the 'face' on the Swiss side it was deemed necessary to withdraw the workmen, and the tunnel between points *A* and *B* has become filled with hot water. . . . . .

"Meanwhile the work on the Italian side has been pushed forward until the distance remaining to be pierced, as already mentioned, is only some 260 yards; but a serious difficulty has arisen, for again a hot spring has been encountered, and the temperature of the rock in the advance gallery is 108° F.

"The system adopted for dealing with hot springs is very



ingenious, and at the same time very simple. It was at first proposed to conduct the hot water out of the tunnel through pipes, but the simpler and more efficient method, which was adopted, is to play a jet of cold water into the fissure from which the hot water is escaping, and thus to cool it down to such a degree that the workmen are not seriously incommoded; they are then able to continue the drilling and blasting.

"A channel or canal is being excavated at one side of the tunnel to carry the hot water from the spring to the outside, and this will be covered over with non-conducting material to prevent the heat rising into the tunnel.

"The question arises from whence this great heat comes, for altho observations made in various wells and borings in all parts of the world give an approximate figure of 1° F. rise in temperature for each 70 feet of vertical depth, this is insufficient to account for what has been encountered, and one is driven to the conclusion that some portion of the thermal result is due to the internal heat of the earth arising from volcanic agency."

WANTED: A MAP OF THE WORLD.

IT is a surprising thing to most of us to learn that a complete and adequate map of the world, on a uniform scale, does not exist. Of course there are plenty of world-maps, but they are not planned and executed in the manner now considered necessary for large government surveys. An adequate map of the world can only be obtained by international cooperation, and this has not yet been secured, altho the prospects for it are good. Dr. Albrecht Penck, of the University of Vienna, read the following report on the matter before the recent geographical congress, held in Washington. We quote from the published article in *The National Geographic Magazine*. Said Dr. Penck:

"The Fifth International Geographical Congress, held at Berne in 1891, resolved to consider the plan of a map of the world on the uniform scale of 1 : 1,000,000, the sheets of which were preferably to be limited by meridians and parallels. A committee was appointed to deliberate on the question, and I had the honor of transmitting to it special propositions for such a map. But the work of the committee could not advance and a formal invitation to the different States to nominate special delegates to join the committee was not successful. The congresses held at London in 1895 and at Berlin in 1899 could also not do much for the plan, and thus it seemed to many as if the plan would not be carried out.

"In the last five years the situation has totally changed, and I am happy to be able to show to this congress three maps which are worked essentially after the specifications for a map of the world on the scale 1 : 1,000,000. France made the first steps. . . . We have received in the last four years from France, Germany, and Great Britain three series of maps, containing 61 sheets, which are worked out on the same scale and on the same style of division of sheets. The maps cover large parts of the earth, nearly 10,000,000 square miles being represented on them, and they will ultimately embrace a whole continent, Africa, and very large parts of another, Asia, and parts of America. The maps realize, in a large measure, the proportions for a map of the world. They are executed on the same scale and represent parts of the earth's surface in such a way that they suffer almost nothing by the deformations of the chosen projection, each sheet of the French and English map being represented on its own plane, which is a face of the sphere of the earth, and the German maps being drawn on a cone, which touches the earth in China in such a way that there is only a very little amount of deformation.

"It is thus for the first time that distant parts of the earth's surface are represented so that they can be directly compared with one another. One who is familiar with Cuba needs only to lay the French map of this island at the side of the German or French map of China to see at one glance the space which has been overwhelmed in the Russian-Japanese war. A student of the coast lines can now compare the bays of Shantung with those of Cuba, and another can compare the behavior of the rivers in South Abyssinia with those in South China, and a third will be able by the chosen projection to determine the exact areas of lands, rivers, basins, lakes, and so on. . . . We have in the English, French, and German maps not sheets of *one* map, but sheets of different maps, tho each of these maps realizes the advantages of a map of the world.

"In execution the different maps are based on the same principles that are proposed for a map of the world and now in general use. . . . But there are differences in the adopted signs for towns and in the style of lettering the names, tho each separates duly the names of rivers, mountains, and townships by the character of the lettering. Greater differences exist in the measures adopted for height indications; the German and French maps use the meter, the English the foot. The greatest differences, however, lie in the orthography of names and in the fact that we see on the several series of sheets geographical terms in different languages. In all these respects the maps stand on a national and not on an international basis. . . . It would be a very important result of the congress if it could induce the United States to do for America what Great Britain is doing for Africa—*i.e.*, to issue a uniform map for both continents of America. The want of a general map on a scale of 1 : 1,000,000 is felt very much not only for South America, on which continent only a few States, as Argentina, have maps on such a scale and a still larger one, but also for Canada, for Mexico, and the United States. Wonderful work has been done in the United States by topographers; excellent maps are edited by the coast survey and the geological survey. The coasts are prepared on a scale of 1 : 80,000, the interior on the scale of 1 : 62,500, 1 : 125,000, and in the Far West of 1 : 250,000; but there is such a want of general maps that a visitor to the United States is much at a loss what map to take as a companion."

The execution of this project, Dr. Penck assures us, would bring within sight the uniform mapping of about two-thirds of the world's surface.

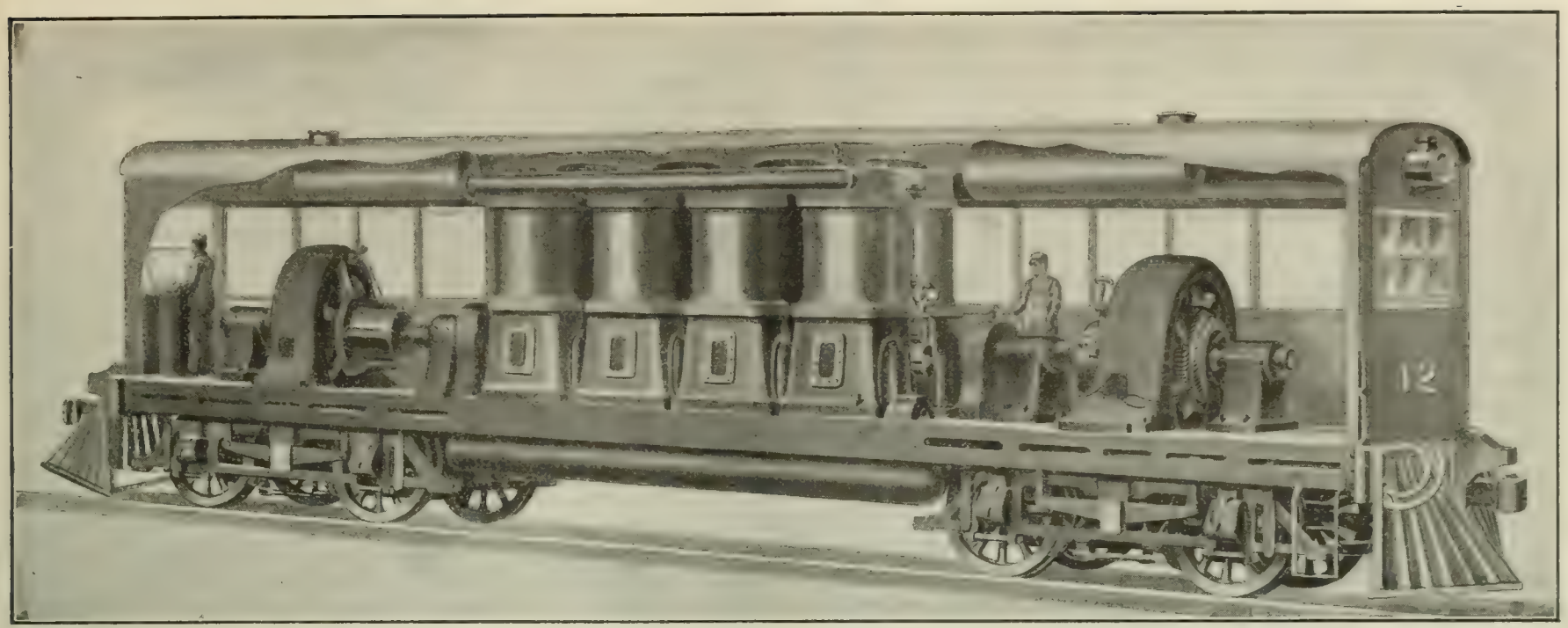
A FIRELESS AND WATERLESS LOCOMOTIVE.

A LOCOMOTIVE now under construction for the Southern Pacific Railroad will, if it comes up to the expectations of its designers, revolutionize our systems of traffic. In one respect it copies a type that has not hitherto been successful: it is run by electricity generated by an engine that is transported by the locomotive. In previous attempts along this line steam-engines have been used; but in the present attempt a new departure is made by employing the non-explosive type of internal-combustion motor known as the Diesel engine. Says a writer in one of the daily papers, quoted in *The Manufacturer's Record* (November 3):

"Should the locomotive come up to expectations, its introduction will mark one of the most important epochs in traction history. The new locomotive is fireless, smokeless, and waterless. It needs no coal, it drops no ashes, and it throws no sparks or cinders. Its builders say it would be able, provided a clear track could be obtained, to haul a 2,000-ton train from New York to San Francisco without a single stop. There would be no need of delays for fuel or water, for the locomotive can carry enough fuel for the journey of 3,000 miles, and it needs no water for steam. Theoretically all this has been figured out to a mathematical certainty. What remains now is a practical demonstration. . . . . .

"The internal-combustion engine, which heretofore has been applied to stationary engine work alone, will be used to drive a dynamo which will provide the electrical power for the locomotive. A speed of from 100 to 120 miles an hour is expected on the trial run. There is said to be no limit within reason for the speed the locomotive might attain, provided the roadbed and other conditions permitted. An average speed of 100 miles an hour could be maintained from the Atlantic to the Pacific if it were possible to get the right of way. Such speed could be attained by other electric traction vehicles, it is pointed out, were it not for the difficulty of getting power at all times. With the trolley system the trolley jumps the overhead wire. With the third rail the shoe is alternately on and off the rail when high speed is attempted. With this new locomotive there is no trolley and no third rail, and the application of power is continuous.

"Aside from the question of speed, the builders of the new locomotive believe it will bring about important economies in the operation of railroads. The steam locomotive has to carry its fuel and water with it. This means five tons of coal and 7,000 gallons of water. In addition there is the weight of the tender. It is an axiom in traction engineering that 'it takes a pound of weight to



THE NEW INTERNAL-COMBUSTION LOCOMOTIVE, NOW BUILDING FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Courtesy of *The Manufacturer's Record* (Baltimore).

carry a pound of weight.' Of all the coal burned by a steam locomotive, 96 per cent. of the energy produced passes up the smokestack and 4 per cent. 'gets on to the boilers.' When it comes down to the final test only 2½ per cent. finds its way to the driving-wheels. To overcome this waste has been one of the great problems engineers have been studying for years. The internal combustion engine has a thermal efficiency of 38 per cent. There is a loss in the transfer to the generator and armatures, but 28.35 per cent. of the energy 'gets on to the motor and axles.' In other words, the new locomotive is expected to save more than eleven times as much energy as the steam locomotive.

"That the limit has been reached in the building of steam locomotives is accepted by railroad managers. Within the last five years locomotives have gained 100,000 pounds in weight, and they can take on no more. This has been accompanied by an increase in tender capacity, which is a waste on the principle that 'it takes a pound in weight to carry a pound in weight.'

"Driving-wheels can be made just so large and no larger. Connecting-rods can be made just so long and no longer. If the driving-wheels are giant affairs it means a tremendous weight to the machine that must come on the tracks in a comparatively small space. There is one way to 'spread' the weight, and that is to have longer connecting-rods. But here a difficulty is encountered. Tractive power necessary for high speed or great draught can not be obtained if the rods are much over 12½ feet. This fact has put steam-locomotive builders between the devil of big wheels and the deep sea of the short connecting-rod. If the steam locomotive could be made more compact, greater power could be obtained, but, on the other hand, the weight would be so concentrated that there is not a curve in the roadbed or a bridge on the line that could stand the strain."

The internal-combustion engine, which will be used to generate the electricity that operates the motors, has lately come into somewhat extensive use, altho only as a stationary engine. Its employment on the new locomotive, it will be noted, is practically as such. Tho carried along with the train, the engine does not itself operate the drivers. The following description of its working is from the article quoted above:

"Stripped of the technicalities that are so confusing to the layman, the principle of this engine may be described as follows: Its action is on what is known as the four-stroke cycle. There is a compressed-air reservoir, from which the power is obtained for starting. This gives the piston its first stroke when it takes in air —air alone at atmospheric pressure and temperature. The second stroke compresses this air to a high pressure and to a temperature of about 1000° F. The third stroke is what is known as the working stroke. At this point oil is sprayed into this hot incandescent air—one can hardly imagine what 1000° F. means. The amount of oil that is sprayed in is regulated by governors. During the first part of this stroke the combustion of this oil is carried on at a constant pressure for a period which is regulated by the amount of oil sprayed in. The second part of the stroke is practically an expansion without transference of heat. The fourth stroke exhausts the gases.

"The only fuel used is the crude oil that costs from three to five cents a gallon. Petroleum or any kind of crude oil can be employed. The cost per horse-power hour is said to be less than half that for steam."

EXPERIMENTS ON THE VALUE OF EVIDENCE.

As an instance of the use of the experimental method in studying a subject to which it would not ordinarily be thought applicable, much interest attaches to a recent book by Mlle. Marie Borst, entitled "Educability and the Fidelity of Evidence" (Geneva, 1904). Says a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (November 12):

"When a person of good faith narrates an event of which he has been a witness, up to what point is his story a faithful one? Does the fidelity of the memory run parallel with its extent, or, on the contrary, is it inversely proportional to the latter? Does it vary with sex or with age? Has it any relation to the feeling of confidence felt by the witness? These illustrate the type of questions asked by the psychology of evidence. We may easily understand the importance of such problems, not only for theoretical psychology, but for pedagogy and judicial psychology. . . . Mlle. Borst has attempted to discover, in particular, whether practise improves the quality of evidence. The principle of experimentation was as follows: A picture representing a scene of daily life was shown to the subject for a limited time, a minute for instance. Then, after a brief interval, he was caused to describe the picture in writing and then interrogated orally about it. Thus there was secured both spontaneous evidence and evidence suggested by the interrogation. Each subject (there were 24 in all, 12 of each sex) was subjected to five trials of this kind, extending over a period of six weeks.

"When the experiments had ended it was necessary to classify the results, and this was the difficult part of the work. Mlle. Borst noted false answers; correct answers, certain and uncertain; correct or wrong answers given under oath, etc. By means of these figures data were obtained on the following points: the extent of the evidence, its faithfulness, the assurance of the witness, the influence of the oath, fidelity to the oath, etc. We shall indicate here only the author's chief conclusions: Entirely faithful evidence is the exception; every witness supplies from his imagination the omissions of his memory. About ten per cent. of the statements in a spontaneous deposition are incorrect. Suggested depositions are longer than spontaneous ones, but less faithful. Evidence improves by practise. Evidence is more complete and more faithful when given by women than by men. Finally, about one-twelfth of the statements in a deposition under oath are incorrect. The book opens with a résumé of the principal researches

made hitherto on the subject and also contains numerous critical remarks on the manner of conducting the experiments."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW TEST FOR BLOOD RELATIONSHIP.

THE term "blood relationship" has acquired new significance since it has been proved by Dr. George Nuttall that the blood of related animals actually possesses similarity of reaction that can be shown by chemical tests. Nuttall's discovery is based on recent investigations of the mechanism of immunity, in which the existence of substances called "precipitins" was demonstrated. These proteids are developed in the bodies of animals by the injection of milk, bacterial emulsions, alien blood, etc., and derive their name from the fact that a precipitate is formed when they are added to the substances originally injected. Thus the precipitin formed by the injection of milk will give a precipitate with milk, but with no other substance, and that formed by the injection of human blood will precipitate only with human blood, or with the blood of some closely related animal. This property is already used in testing for blood in forensic cases, and Nuttall saw in it a means for demonstrating blood relationship. According to him, animals are closely or distantly related as their blood yields a similar or different amount of precipitate with the same precipitin. Experiments made along this line have brought out interesting results, some of which have already been noted in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Others are described by Dr. Nuttall in a recently published book entitled "Blood Immunity and Blood Relationship." We quote the following from a review in *Science* (October 28):

"Nuttall and his associates were among the first to see the possibility of establishing by means of the precipitin test a far more accurate scheme of relationships in the animal kingdom than has been possible by any other method, and the results of their studies, extending over a period of three years, are presented in detail in the present volume.

"The elaborate scope of the work may be judged by the fact that Nuttall himself prepared in the rabbit anti-sera for the bloods of thirty different animals, and records no less than sixteen thousand tests on the blood of nine hundred animals. Only the barest outline of the many important results of this extensive work can here be indicated.

"In general, Nuttall succeeded in establishing a close blood relationship in different classes of animals which zoologists have grouped together chiefly on anatomical gounds. Among the most interesting of these relationships is that between the Anthropoidea. It is a somewhat startling verification of the consanguinity of man and the higher monkeys that the blood of the chimpanzee gives 90 per cent. as much precipitum with humanized rabbit serum as does the blood of man himself, while the blood of lower monkeys yields only one-fourth or one-third as much. The chimpanzee thus appears much more nearly related to man than to the common Rhœsus monkey. Another interesting result is the observation that anti-pig serum is remarkably diffuse in its action, affecting considerably the blood of primates, and showing that the porpoise has correctly been called the 'sea hog.'

"Numerous conflicting results are recorded, which is not a matter of surprise, considering that the specimens of blood were collected on blotting-paper, often under great difficulties, and sent by mail from nearly all parts of the world. As the author states, only a beginning of the study of blood relationships has been accomplished, and much remains to be done in determining the exact standing of different animals in their respective classes. It is of fundamental importance to have established the fact that the precipitin test is universally applicable as a method of zoological rating, and may have much influence in elucidating many problems of evolution. It may be suggested that new points of view may, perhaps, be secured and former results be effectively controlled by comparing the action of anti-sera for the same blood prepared in other animals as well as in the rabbit, which is the animal almost exclusively employed by workers in this field."

Soft Food Bad for Children.—The injury wrought by giving too much soft food to children was dwelt upon by several of the physicians who took part in the Congress of the British Royal Institute of Public Health, held at Folkestone on July 21. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, November 19):

"Mr. J. G. Turner called attention to the fact that soft food was a fruitful source of caries in young children, starch and sugar, which undergo acid fermentation, being specially harmful and preparing the way for bacterial attacks on the dentine. He advocated hard food as a preventive of caries, insuring mechanical cleansing of some parts and flushing of others by saliva. At the same meeting Dr. Harry Campbell read a paper on the same subject. He dwelt upon the great importance of giving children their starchy food in a form compelling adequate mastication. He drew attention to the fact that not only were digestive disturbances occasioned by soft food, but the maxillary apparatus not being exercised adequately did not develop properly, neither did the nasal passages nor the nasopharynx. The teeth were apt to be irregular and to decay early, and the child became the victim of adenoids. That the latter was a dietetic disease the speaker had no doubt. Dr. Campbell advised that hard, solid foods should be given at the age of seven months, when the infant should be allowed to gnaw at chop bones and chicken bones and to eat hard, leathery crusts, biscuits, sugar-cane, and certain fruits. In this way the child learned to masticate by instinct, and not till then should a limited quantity of the softer farinaceous foods be permitted. Throughout childhood, concluded the speaker, the bulk of the starchy foods should be in a form which would compel mastication, since that not only favored the development of passages and nasopharynx, but further insured buccal digestion."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"CEMENT is finding ornamental as well as practical uses," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "By an ingenious scheme of pouring cement into damp sand, in a method analogous to the making of cast-iron, beautiful effects in sculpture are produced in concrete; reproducing garden works and the statuary of Rome and Greece in the colors, form, and outline of the originals colored in the most beautiful way and giving the most artistic effects, and at an expenditure absolutely insignificant as compared with stone."

"ALUMINUM is in many ways a wonderful substance, albeit in the natural world most of it is oxydized and turned to clay," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "Its avidity for oxygen is one of its most salient characteristics. It is said that we never see the metal, directly, in air, but always, and only, through a veil of superficial oxide, which forms on its free surface with marvelous rapidity. It is stated that if a fresh surface of aluminum be prepared by scraping with a knife, the oxygen of the air runs in as fast as the scale is peeled off, and keeps close behind the knife-blade. If it were not for this superficial scale of oxide, which acts as a barrier to further action, the metal would burn up, or deflagrate, in air. The large amount of heat developed by thermit, a mixture of powdered aluminum with oxygen-giving substances, bears witness to the activity of the oxydizing process when completed."

"A FRENCH scientist has made many interesting observations on the behavior of various wild animals aboard ship," says *The American Inventor*. "Those species whom one should naturally think would not object to a sea voyage are the most restless. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feeling until seasickness brings silence. The tiger suffers most of all. He whines pitifully, his eyes water continually, and he rubs his stomach with his terrible paws. Horses are very bad sailors and often perish on a sea-voyage. Oxen are heroic in their attempts not to give way to sickness. Elephants do not like the sea, but they are amenable to medical treatment. A good remedy is a bucketful of hot water containing three and a half pints of whisky and seven ounces of quinine."

"GENERAL surprise has been expressed at the earliness of the hour at which the result of the Presidential election this year was known all over the country," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "The telegraph companies had made their usual arrangements with wonted efficiency, but it is apparent that the wider diffusion of the telephone in the last four years must be regarded as the great agency by which work of this kind is now done. Our observation has been that the news from the rural districts has become available as quickly as that from a city precinct, and hence the summation of the vote is the more quickly reached. This is a definite gain in a great many ways, and is another of the obvious benefits conferred by the electrical communication of news. It might be said that this year the universally fine weather helped materially, and that electricity can not well claim all the dry roads any more than Republicans can assert a right to all the "prosperity." On the contrary, we opine that the independence of the electrical circuits of weather and other physical conditions should from now on render the early knowledge of election results something to be counted on with absolute confidence, and as being in itself a great safeguard against tampering with the figures or the sanctity of the ballot. In 1884 the crowd howled for days around City Hall Square, New York, in agonized doubt over figures from up-State counties. In 1904 the sounder and the telephone had brought in the exact returns from the same regions to the same center of agitated hopes and fears within an hour or two, and the flash-lights notified millions of citizens around the country almost before the evening stars came out."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT INTEREST SHOULD A CHRISTIAN BANKER CHARGE?

THIS question has come up for discussion as the result of a letter recently addressed to the editor of *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia) by a bank cashier. He stated that his bank often charged a higher rate of interest than was prescribed by the laws of his State, and he could not reconcile this part of his business with his conscience. The editor thereupon solicited the opinion of a prominent Christian banker of the same State, who affirmed his conviction that money, like any other commodity, is worth what it will bring, provided the lender does not take advantage of a panic and extort exorbitant rates. His letter closed with advice to the cashier to follow his conscience, and the additional comment that his conscience seemed to "lack financial education." Readers of *The Sunday-School Times* are now participating in the controversy, and "a more interesting and thoughtful set of opinions," according to the editor, "is not often read."

A New York lawyer thinks that "the law was made to protect the weak from the strong," and should be observed. A Chicago business man asks the question: "Is it not possible that the necessities of the borrower are very often so pressing that the lender can not resist the temptation to take advantage of them, and hence needs the restriction of a statute to help him in refusing to take advantage of his neighbor's extremity?" A bank vice-president is quoted as follows:

"In regard to lending money at a higher rate of interest than the legal rate, there are several considerations to be taken into account:

"1. There is no distinct statement in the Bible that applies to the case that comes before the modern banker. If the command of Deut. xxiii. 19 [read Revised Version] applied to us and our circumstances, we could not charge any interest at all. But we live in a commercial age, and it is just as fitting for us to lend a hundred dollars on interest as to loan a team of horses at two dollars a day. Even in the time of our Lord, interest was recognized as the natural increase of capital (Matt. xxv. 27).

"2. The exhortation of Neh. v. 10 does not refer to the case in hand, for our friend the banker is not tempted to extortion, but is thinking only of a moderate rate of interest. Many men have borrowed money at twelve per cent., and by the use of the money made enough to pay the interest and have a large profit for themselves.

"3. It is perfectly proper to loan money at varying rates of interest, because the risk must be taken into the account as well as the value of the simple use of the money of which the bank deprives itself for the time of loan. Risks certainly vary. It would be unfair for the bank to charge as much for a loan secured by the deposit of a government bond as for a loan secured by the note of two men whose property is all invested in a somewhat hazardous business.

"4. For a bank to charge more than six per cent. interest in New York State may be a technical violation of the law, but it is not a real violation of it, for the law takes cognizance of the element of risk in determining the value of a loan, since it allows pawnbrokers to charge as much as thirty-six per cent.

"5. The one who charges interest must satisfy his conscience by the law of love, just as the righteous tradesman does. A marketman can not sell fruit for just what he gave for it, and still show proper regard for his family. Upon some commodities he may make a living, and ask only twenty-five per cent. more than he paid, but upon others he must make an advance of fifty or one hundred per cent. in order to allow for losses. So the conscientious banker must make different prices for the use of money according to the circumstances."

The editor of *The Sunday-School Times* has this to say:

"The opportunity of borrowing money at a fair rate of interest has been many a business man's temporal salvation. It is not a curse, but a blessing. The abuse of interest and loan privileges is what makes the trouble, not their right use. . . . Money is worth what the unmanipulated market rate indicates. An individual's dire need must not set the rate for a loan; but the prevailing condition of money-abundance or money-scarcity may. And it may be set down as a general truth that normal rates are most profitable to the banker. For it must be remembered that the conditions from which high rates result produce scarcity of money to those who loan what are commonly known as deposits—the moneys left with the banker at the convenience of the depositor. With less money to loan, an increased rate is required to produce a normal income. In other words, high interest denotes scarcity of money. Or, as the old woman expressed it in her lament, 'Whenever the price of eggs goes up, my hens are sure to stop laying.' A banker who will administer his money-lending in accordance with these principles, refusing to take unfair advantage of anything like panic conditions, and determining the rates for his loans as a Christian merchant would determine the selling prices of his goods, need not fear the dulling of his conscience."

UNION SEMINARY AND THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

THE religious world has been deeply stirred by a recent unanimous decision of the directors of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, to abolish the requirement that candidates for the faculty and board of directors declare their belief in the Westminster Confession. Along with this news comes the further information that Morris K. Jesup and Mrs. William Earl Dodge have each donated $120,000 to the seminary for the establishment, respectively, of a professorship of preaching and a chair of applied Christianity. To a New York *Sun* reporter the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, speaking during the absence of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of the seminary, has made this statement:

"The board of directors of the Union Theological Seminary have for some time been discussing the propriety of falling back upon the original charter obligations of the seminary in reference to the qualifications of directors and professors.

"These obligations are fully expressed in the preamble of the constitution adopted January 18, 1836, and in the articles of incorporation filed in 1839. These do not require a subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith, which was a later provision and has since been removed.

"The preamble in question says:

> It is the design of the founders to furnish the means of a full and thorough education in all the subjects in the best theological seminaries in the United States, and also to embrace therewith a thorough knowledge of the standards of faith and discipline of the Presbyterian Church.

"This is the substance of the doctrinal requirements.

"As a return to the original charter obligations implies a previous deviation from them, it should be pointed out that the deviation has been in the matter of amendments to the preamble and the constitution, for instance, by requiring a subscription to the Westminster Confession and the omission of the requirement to teach the standard of the Presbyterian Church. This omission occurred probably on account of the thought that such a requirement was not necessary, in view of the requirement to subscribe to the Confession.

"The recent action of the board of directors, in returning to the original charter obligations, does not alter the attitude of the present members of the board or of the faculty toward the Presbyterian Church and the Westminster Confession. It makes it possible in the future to have teachers who, altho they are not prepared to subscribe to the Confession, are earnest Christian men. For years past the seminary has had professors who are not Presbyterians, for instance, Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs, who is an Episcopalian, and Prof. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, who is a Congregationalist.

"The act of incorporation of the seminary says that 'equal privileges of admission and instruction, with all the advantages of the institution, shall be allowed to students of every denomination of Christians.'

"All of us feel that the most important safeguard for the seminary and the assurance that it will not depart from the original

plan is the character of the men constituting the board of directors.

"It is true that the seminary has recently received gifts aggregating $240,000."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, professor of pastoral theology and ex-president of the seminary, is quoted by the New York *Times* as making the following comment on the action of the directors:

"This does not separate us from the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, for we were never amenable to the jurisdiction of that body. Time and again the general assembly endeavored to exercise authority, but without success. Finally, we fought that out in the Briggs case, Dr. Patton taking the case for the general assembly and I having a share in our presentation.

"So far as the Presbytery is concerned, the relations probably will not differ much. We have acted as we thought desirable and our graduates have not failed to obtain recognition by the Presbytery, even tho we have been declared unorthodox.

"There is no doubt that the amendment with relation to the Westminster Confession will result in many people helping us in our work as directors or teachers who could not before, because of their strong aversion to the Westminster Confession. Its elimination from the constitution will be a very desirable move on this account."

The New York *Sun* says, editorially:

"For a long time past the Union Seminary has been a sort of eclectic school of divinity and its teaching and influence have been of the liberal school of theological thought. They are far away from the spirit and the logic of the Westminster Confession; but it is questionable if the separation is wider than that of contemporary Presbyterianism generally. Dr. Patton, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, seems to be the only remaining representative of the old school who is at all conspicuous and of eminent intellectual ability.

"The New York seminary has simply followed the drift of theological thought during the last generation. . . . Most of the professors who give the eclectic and very indefinite instruction of the Union Theological Seminary may be nominally of the faith of the Westminster Confession, or of the so-called 'evangelical' denominations, apart from the Arminian; but that is a mere accident, apparently. Unitarians, it seems, are excluded from the faculty, but reasonably they ought to be admitted. The scholarship there, of which Dr. Briggs has been an example, really eliminates the second person from the Trinity, and, moreover, the whole body of the faculty is practically Universalist.

"But does not that make the Union Seminary all the more representative of the contemporary theological tendency? Its professors might not stand the test of the Westminster Confession, but how many Presbyterian and 'Evangelical' preachers generally are now orthodox according to that standard, even after the trimming of the document by compromising revision?"

The New York *Independent* makes this brief comment:

"It is not a great thing to make a fuss about, that Union Theological Seminary has gone back to its old constitution and no longer requires its trustees and professors to profess their acceptance of the Westminster Confession. It is an independent seminary, tied to no denomination, servant to all, and it should be tied to no bond beyond the search for truth."

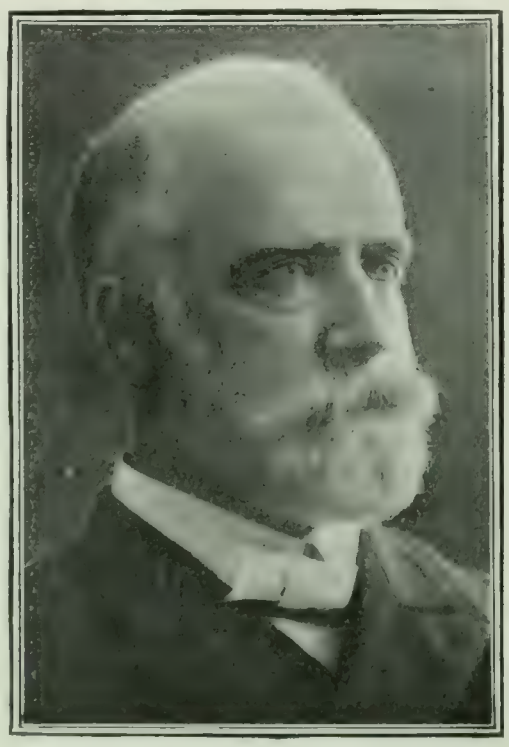
The Southwestern Presbyterian (New Orleans) also argues that the action of the seminary is a matter of small account, but its reasons for thinking so are entirely different from those of *The Independent*. "The seminary," it remarks, "has for years past been posing in the name of Presbyterianism, which has practically repudiated it long since."

THE PRESENT EVANGELISTIC REVIVAL.

By a curious coincidence, the two most notable evangelistic crusades of recent weeks have been movements initiated, in one case, by Americans working in England, and, in the other case, by an Englishman visiting this country. The Torrey-Alexander campaign, which has been going on in England for several months, has been conducted on lines made familiar by the late Dwight L. Moody. It has been crowned by considerable success, but has met with severe criticism in some quarters. Mr. Dawson's meetings in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, while productive of but slight visible results, are declared to have made a deep impression. They represent an effort to apply new evangelistic methods, and have roused much interest in religious circles.

Birmingham and Bristol have been the scenes of the latest missions of Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander. A conflict of opinion as to the results achieved has led *The British Weekly* (London) to request ministers in these two cities to express frankly their views of the revival. Many letters have been received of widely differing temper. The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) offers this summary and comment:

"It is plain to see that the 'personal equation' has something to do with the views expressed. Here and there a pastor writes that he has received no uplift and no accessions, while another in the same neighborhood finds his prayer-meetings doubled, his missionary activities quickened, and his church roll greatly lengthened. The increase there as here, and as truly now as in the past, depends quite as much upon the soil as upon the seed or the sower. One minister reports that fully one-third of the four thousand converts in Bristol were identified with the English church. Those who report the largest accessions find them gathered from their own Sunday-schools and Christian Endeavor Societies, but confess that the ordinary means of the church had not brought these parties to a decision. One minister, in hearty sympathy with the evangelists, criticizes freely but kindly the 'midnight missions' and 'children's services,' in each of which it was only too evident the hearers were not capable of rational decision, the children on account of immaturity and the night tramps on account of intoxication. A careful survey of all the replies brings to mind the saying of the Savior that the kingdom of heaven is as the drawing of a net which encloses fish of all kinds, some to be gathered up and saved, and some to be again sorrowfully committed to the sea. The evangelists have now begun a three-months' campaign in Liverpool, where a tabernacle accommodating 7,000 was erected especially for their meetings. The same almost overwhelming popular interest which has greeted Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander in other cities of the British Isles was evidenced in the initial services at Liverpool."



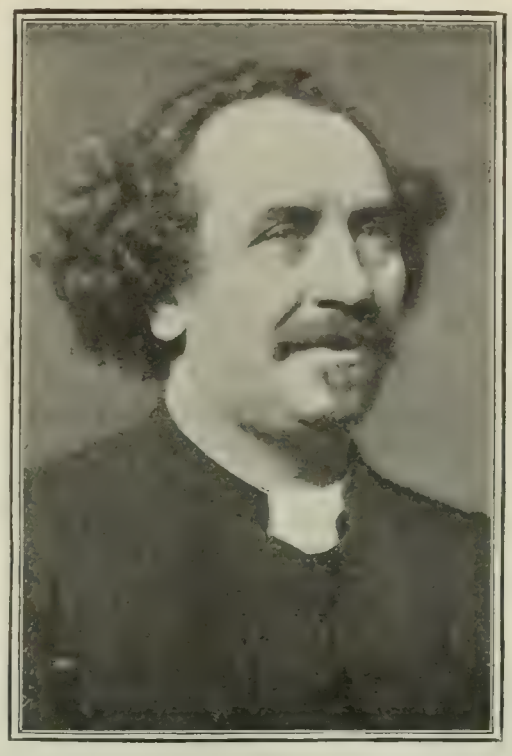
THE REV. R. A. TORREY, MR. CHARLES M. ALEXANDER,
Who have just begun a three months' campaign in Liverpool.

AMERICAN EVANGELISTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Dawson defines his method (in *The Homiletic*

BISHOP VINCENT, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

He has been conducting a series of meetings in Springfield, Mass.



THE REV. W. J. DAWSON, OF LONDON,

Who tested "the new evangelism" in a week's campaign in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

THE REV. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

He has taken a prominent part in a "World's Fair Evangelistic Campaign."

LEADERS OF NEW EVANGELISTIC MOVEMENTS IN AMERICA.

Review, December) as "an evangelism which is united with the fullest culture and accepts the best results of the highest biblical criticism." He declares that it was applied successfully in Brighton, England, eighteen months ago, when members of the Free Church Council, "ministers of all denominations, laymen from every part of the kingdom," marched a thousand strong through the streets, "stopping as they marched at theater doors and public houses, gathering together the loungers and the loafers and crowds of other interested people, until, when the procession returned at midnight, it numbered not less than three thousand persons." He adds that his own church in London organized a revival along similar lines, and revealed "unexpected depths of Christian fervor and enthusiasm." Of Mr. Dawson's own work in Brooklyn, a Boston clergyman, the Rev. W. T. McElveen, writes in the Boston *Congregationalist* (November 26) as follows:

"Many more people will be influenced by these meetings than the audience of fifteen hundred that gathered nightly last week. 'Colonel' Sellers, the enterprising religious editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, says that their delivery department was not equal to the task of sending out the week's papers containing the sermons and the discussions, and special help was required. Large numbers of the paper were sent daily to ministers and laymen in every State east of the Mississippi.

"Then, too, many ministers of all denominations, and some from considerable distances from New York attended the meetings. Their souls were fed, their hearts inspired at this sort of ministers' retreat. The spark of evangelism was fanned into a flame in many of their souls. They were made to see that the glory of the ministry is apostleship. Many similar meetings will be held in the future as a result of the Plymouth Church meetings.

"The messages were direct, practical, ethical, and spiritual. They abounded in literary and historical allusions, but the preacher spoke for a verdict. He asked his audience questions; he pleaded with them. Mr. Dawson does not believe or preach that men are saved by magic. He does not talk of a mechanical salvation. Salvation to him is a reasonable process, and being a Christian is a reasonable service. He does not reduce the Christian life to a system of observances. He does not discuss card-playing, theater-going, dancing, and the one hundred and one questions about amusement. Christianity is the idealization of all life. It is not the suppression but the consecration of all material delights. It includes all culture. It is the harmonious development of all of our powers. The New Testament is not a code of behavior, but a statement of basal principles. Every Christian must be his own statute maker.

"Mr. Dawson does not preach either the old or the new theology, tho there is no difficulty in discovering just where lie his sympathies. He is not emotional, save when he speaks of the wounded, grieving love of God. He is not funereal; often the audience smiles, occasionally they laugh—they laugh, however, at their own follies and inconsistencies.

"As far as immediate results are concerned, they may seem disappointing. Very few stood for prayers, fewer remained for conference. Mr. Dawson's preaching starts them to thinking; the life of their soul and its relation to God are worthy of their serious attention, they feel, after they have heard him. The very many humorists and ethical culturists in Brooklyn have had presented to them a gospel which includes all they enjoy and has something additional."

Two other evangelistic movements deserve mention in this connection. The first—a "World's Fair Evangelistic Campaign," in which the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and many leading Presbyterian clergymen have participated—reports "five hundred meetings, an attendance of three hundred thousand, and five thousand who expressed a desire to begin the Christian life." The second—a campaign in Springfield, Mass., conducted by Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Church—is described by the Springfield *Republican* as vigorous and effective.

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE SPIRIT.

THE purpose which Edward Mortimer Chapman has set himself, in his volume entitled "The Dynamic of Christianity," is to discover "the underlying principle which has given to Christianity its tremendous vitality and its singular applicability to an ever-changing environment." In the pursuit of this inquiry he starts with the premise that the "Science of Christian Experience," a paraphrase which he applies to the general term theology, "must take impartial account of facts, not merely with willingness, but with the same avidity which marks other sciences. It must keep a multitude of its conclusions open. It must expect and welcome change and development." In defense of his premise he writes:

"It is quite true that change of position has been made unwillingly, and that a multitude of honest folk have contended that a

theological system that was capable of development could not really interpret eternal truth to the mind and hearts of men. But that is only to say that theology has not found herself exempt from the same hard conditions that have forced reconstruction in every other field of human thought. She has, like astronomy and anthropology and medicine, been forced to discover some practicable path of progress between the rocks of dogmatism and the gulf of superstition. . . . Nothing can be more profoundly unscientific than an *a priori* denial of religious experience, or an unwillingness to give candid and unbiased attention to religious phenomena. Nor can anything bring true science into greater contempt than the refusal to regard the investigation of these phenomena and the generalizations which such investigation appears to justify as worthy of the best thought and endeavor which men can bring to the task; unless, indeed, it be an assumption on the theologian's part that all the significant facts in his particular realm have been discovered; that investigation, except for the purposes of rearrangement, is therefore futile; that the content of his budget of premises is fixed; and that its true work is merely to manipulate them in accordance with the well-worn processes of a deductive logic."

The line along which Mr. Chapman's inquiry is pursued is that of "a consideration of the present status of thought among the rank and file of intelligent people upon the science of religious experience, upon religion as life's guide and inspiration, and upon the relations of men to one another in society," and the conclusion arrived at, after this survey, is stated in the following words:

"The result of this inquiry served to emphasize the almost paralyzing incoherence of popular thought upon these great matters which at the same time absolutely refuse to be banished from men's minds. They represent some of life's most immediate and insistent interests. They are restive under the *ipse dixit* of external authority; yet the problems which they present have a singular affinity for Christianity. Wisely or unwisely, men are always feeling that there is balm in Christianity's Gilead for their religious and social wounds, if only they could get it applied. As Professor Peabody has put it, 'This is one of the most surprising traits of the Gospel. It seems to each age to have been written for the sake of the special problems which at the moment appear most pressing.'"

Having stated his belief in "some central principle vital enough to be the resident force in a permanent and ever-developing influence upon life," the author asserts that principle to be Christ's doctrine of the Holy Spirit, or of divine immanence, a doctrine "sometimes neglected almost to the point of oblivion, and sometimes maltreated into shapes of wild superstition." His enunciation of the principle bears the semblance of a "harmony"; but in his preface he warns the "casual reader" not to number him among the reconcilers of science and religion, for he doubts the application of the beatitude of the peacemakers to those who cry, "Peace! Peace!" where there is no quarrel. His alliance of the doctrine of the Spirit with the scientific doctrine of evolution is as follows:

"The evolutionary hypothesis provides us with 'a principle that is essentially religious,' for it is based upon the existence of a 'Cosmic Force' or 'Power,' which so far as we can see is omnipresent. It is resident in events. It is immanent in all departments of life and experience. It is self-consistent in its working. It appears to be future-regarding and purposeful in a large and comprehensive sense. Its methods seem to be rational in that, as soon as discovered, they issue a direct and immediate challenge to the human intellect. All this is only to say that the principle whose working we term evolution is a personal power. This has always been the claim of religion. It will become, I believe, no less really the assertion of science; for science, with an ever-increasing certainty, proclaims the doctrine of one universal principle of being, life, and development. It is impatient of any theory which would separate effect from cause, or remove the principle of life and development out of the universe in which the manifestation of its powers appears; or make the processes of its power fundamentally irrational.

"We turn to the Christian religion to inquire if there be any corresponding principle of power, immanent, resident, future-regarding, purposeful and rational, working by means of imperfect instruments upon obdurate material for the attainment of large ends by means of a process of development. I believe that we find it in the often misunderstood and generally neglected doctrine of the spirit."

The author states that this principle "is one adapted to deliver men from fear and to clothe them with peace. It is a doctrine of universal religious application. Its truth not only makes appeal to the imagination, but is capable of apprehension by the reason and of translation into terms of conduct." More specifically he enumerates:

"1. It makes men at home in the present.

"2. It gives wholesome elasticity to their institutions, affording adequate room for growth in creeds, worship, sacraments, and polity.

"3. It exalts reason into its true place as a chief agent of revelation.

"4. It enables us to welcome the results of historical and philosophical criticism.

"5. It makes clear the real religious status of every man who loves the truth and tries to do it."

The application of this principle to the most fundamental religious concepts brings about some "new harmonies of revelation," such as "the fact that the source and ground of all knowledge is one, and that every increase in knowledge is a revelation; discovery and revelation being but different terms for different aspects of the same experience." The same may be said, he asserts, of "natural" and "revealed" religion; and also of the "natural" and the "supernatural." "There is no room in the universe for any fundamental contradiction of experience, and everywhere the physical is but an expression of the spiritual." "The ultimate source of authority," he avers, "is not an objective thing, fixed, codified, and finished, but really existent in the spirit of unity and power." He meets his presumptive critic with these words:

"Objection will be made that the endeavor thus to coordinate our thinking upon religion and science looks in the direction of pantheism; but it has already been noted that while pantheism as commonly understood practically denies personality, the doctrine of a resident and executive spiritual power makes personality fundamental. Some will say that the positions taken here are destructive of much that has been counted vital and distinctive in Christianity. To which the only answer that need be made is that every item of genuine Christian experience is held to be significant and therefore sacred; that no great doctrine which has molded life is valueless or without vital meaning, and that such rearrangement of ranks as reenforcements necessitate is in reality a constructive process, even tho the old alinement suffer. If our discussion signify anything, it is that there is room in the Christian conception of the universe and man's place in it for all truth; that the old distinction between sacred and secular truth has no foundation; that revelation and discovery are but different aspects of the self-manifestation of one efficient and self-consistent power; and that all life lived in the light and use of truth is sacramental."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. JOHN WATSON ("Ian Maclaren") has announced his intention of resigning the pastorate of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, a year hence, when he completes twenty-five years of ministry.

AT the annual dinner of the international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, the Secretary of the Navy said: "I believe that I voice the sentiment of every railroad man in the West when I speak of the association's work among the railroads. It has been better for the railroads, better for the men, and best of all for the public. Under such management as it has now, the association is bound to progress."

THE death of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa in New York recalls memories of one of the most remarkable "conversions" in American church history. Dr. De Costa was sixty-eight years old, and had been for eighteen years the rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, at the time that he decided to join the Roman Catholic Church. He became a Roman Catholic priest during his residence in Rome last autumn. *The Catholic News* (New York) is authority for the statement that "his ordination to the Catholic priesthood was the joy of his life." The same paper adds: "It is a fine tribute to him to know that a great many of his former parishioners when he was an Episcopalian minister, came to visit him frequently during his long illness and were among the dear friends at his funeral."

FOREIGN COMMENT.

TOKYO'S STAKE IN THE GREAT SIEGE.

EVERY great fort, every outwork, every redoubt in the main line of defense at Port Arthur has its Chinese name, its Japanese name, and its Russian name, if we may accept the results of a comparison of conflicting maps carefully made by more than one military expert in Europe. Since last August General Stoessel has, moreover, effected such modifications of the fort groups, by extensions of the lines of defense, as to render existing maps obsolete. "The details and positions of these forts," says the London *Mail* of the new line of works, run north and south by Stoessel's orders, "are probably known only to the Russians and the Japanese." Nevertheless, the Russians, as the military expert of the London *Times* points out, could not have modified the principle of engineering upon which General Vernander designed the defenses of Port Arthur. The "sectors of defense," given as seven by some authorities and as only four by others, condition the problem. Not the number of forts captured by the Japanese but the position of the fort in its particular sector, and the relation of one sector to the sectors adjoining, must be ascertained before the state of affairs can be even approximately estimated.

This is precisely the kind of information, say French and English organs, which is not forthcoming. It is useless to speculate upon struggles in the Etseshan (or Itsushan or Itszshan) group of forts until the local situation as regards the redoubts, trenches, and minor forts in that portion of the main line of defense is more clearly revealed. The only definite conclusion at which European organs feel able to arrive is that Port Arthur is falling. The expert of the London *Times* bases this conclusion upon past experience rather than upon present circumstances, altho present circumstances are desperate enough from Stoessel's point of view:

ADOLF I., A GERMAN PRINCE. THE CZAR'S BABY. GENERAL KUROPATKIN. THE EDUCATED HORSE. THE GERMAN SOUTH AFRICAN REBEL LEADER

OUR MONARCHS.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"All sieges are in principle the same. The first stage is to invest or cut off the fortress from all communication with the outside world. It must then be decided whether the place can be taken by assault, overcome by bombardment, or reduced by starvation. Only in the case of weak or insufficiently provided towns can the first or third methods command success. There remains then the bombarding attack. At first the artillery of the defense, carefully placed so that its fire sweeps all the ground in front of the fortress, is immeasurably in the ascendant. The besieger then determines upon his base, or place from which he can bring up to the front his guns, ammunition, food, etc. A maritime Power will, if possible, select a port on the coast, such as Balaclava or Dalny. The next thing is to drive back the troops who are charged with the task of operating around, as distinct from those who are told off to defend the inside of the fortress. . . . . .

"The next proceeding in siege work is to silence and take the secondary defenses. Then comes the attack on the main line. This is carried out by approaches in trenches, which are called parallels. In them are placed the breaching batteries. As these gradually obtain a superiority over the guns of the defense, sap work, or digging in the ground under protection of iron screens, sap-rollers, etc., becomes the only possible mode of progression. Now comes the crowning of the counterscarp, the rush from the third or last parallel, the descent into the ditch, the destruction of the kaponiers, or works of defense therein, the use of scaling-ladders, or the assault in mass through breaches made in the escarp or actual wall of the fortress. All these operations have been undertaken by the Japanese."

There is, however, another aspect of the siege of Port Arthur upon which the military experts of European dailies comment with much definiteness—the Japanese strategical stake in the desperate game now being played. If the fall of Port Arthur is to be of any benefit to Oyama, from a military point of view, according to the *Figaro's* expert, the event must not be long delayed. If Stoessel can manage to hold out in but two or three of his sectors of defense, Oyama's plan of campaign will have miscarried, regardless of any further misfortunes of Kuropatkin. The proposition is discussed somewhat more dispassionately by the military expert of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

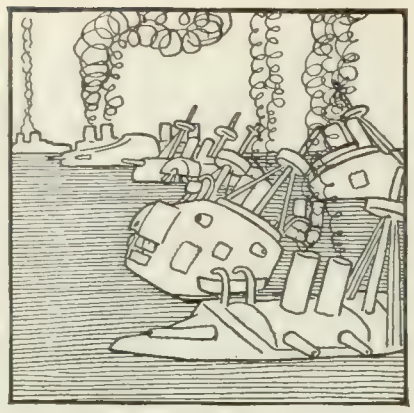
"Port Arthur must have now attained the turning-point in the crisis. By means of a well-planned, comprehensive scheme, more adequate than ever, the attacks on the thoroughly shaken fortress have been resumed. In all previous struggles efforts have been directed against minor forts and outworks, with a view to the removal of impediments. The operations now in progress are directed against the main line of defense itself. The final assault has not, indeed, perhaps, yet commenced. Nevertheless, the maturely deliberated preparations make it evident that we are witnessing no mere dash at a venture, but the last act in the attack upon a besieged place, a storming of breaches effected by artillery. If this should succeed, the fate of the fortress is decided and the first main feature of the whole war is at an end.

"The capitulation of Port Arthur would influence the conduct of the war in two important respects. For one thing, the despatch of the Baltic fleet would be deprived of its main object—the security of the naval stronghold. The continuation of the voyage could then indicate only a purpose to venture upon a decisive battle with the hitherto triumphant fleet of the Japanese. After gaining Port Arthur, however, the Japanese fleet would have sufficient time to prepare for the battle at sea, so that the only chance for Admiral Rozhdestvensky would be some happy accident, a contingency upon which no nation would risk its last ships. Russia, therefore, would have nothing better to do than to order the return of her fleet to home waters.

"On the other hand, the fall of Port Arthur would release the Japanese army besieging the place and enable it to take part in the operations before Mukden. The situation in this portion of the theater of operations shows to a certainty that neither belligerent has possessed an appreciable superiority of numbers over the other with which to begin an offensive general movement. Reenforcements no doubt have reached both armies, but they can scarcely have been sufficient to make good the losses sustained. An appreciable increase of strength within a recent period could have been gained by Kuropatkin only through the arrival of Linievitch's corps, while Oyama could attain it only as a result of the release of the besieging army at Port Arthur. The more numerous the reenforcements on the Japanese side, the brighter would, as a consequence, seem the prospect—to themselves—of attacking with success. If, moreover, Port Arthur were to fall in a short time, the situation around Mukden would be at once modified. Kuropatkin would assuredly not await the arrival of the Japanese force from Port Arthur, but must make arrangements to withdraw his army from the Hunho and beat a retreat into the Tieling district. If, in the existing posture of affairs, he were to risk a battle against superior numbers, he would expose the army of Russia to decisive defeat, and put an end to the prospect of further opposition to Oyama's advance upon Mukden. An effort of this kind, after a decisive Japanese victory, would ensue almost beyond doubt.

"Only by threatening Harbin, the point of concentration of any newly arriving Russian forces, can the Japanese hope to constrain

1. LEAVES CRONSTADT SEPTEMBER 1, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CZAR AND APPLAUDING PEOPLE.



2. ACCIDENT, SEPTEMBER 2, RETURN TO CRONSTADT.

3. REPAIRS FROM SEPTEMBER 3 TO 20.

4. LEAVES CRONSTADT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CZAR AND APPLAUDING PEOPLE, SEPTEMBER 21.

ADVENTURES OF THE

their foes to consider negotiations for peace. Should Oyama attain this point, Vladivostok would become the objective of further Japanese operations. The purpose of the Japanese to push on as far as Harbin seems venturesome in view of the prolongation of the line of operations. Yet this circumstance loses much of its significance in view of the existence of the line of railway. Besides, the line of the Japanese, in their advance, would not be longer than the line of the Russians in their rear. It would be a Japanese line involving some thirty marches. The goal of the operation is not unattainable and it is the only goal of which the attainment would lead to peace—were it a peace of only one year. It would have been made clear to the Russians that only by a termination of the war would it be possible to avoid a siege of Vladivostok and its consequences. Such a thing could only be conceivable, however, after the defeat of the Russian army at Mukden, a condition precedent to which, again, is the fall of Port Arthur.

"Upon the fate of this fortress, accordingly, hangs not alone the destiny of the Baltic squadron but the outcome of the battle at Mukden and, in the last resort, the prospect of the continuation of Japanese offensive operations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ENGLISH INDICTMENT OF JAPANESE MILITARY CAPACITY.

BY no interpretations of the diplomacy and strategy of the Russo-Japanese war has more attention been attracted than by those of "Calchas," the mysterious contributor to *The Fortnightly Review* (London). His identity has long been a matter of speculation in the London press, the range of his information on world politics and the preciseness of his military allusions having suggested the guess that he may have been military attaché of some British legation or embassy in recent years. However this may be, his latest contribution to the subject upon which he is now a recognized authority takes the form of a bold indictment of Japanese military capacity. "Calchas," it is true, has a poor opinion likewise of Russian military capacity; but this, he argues, adds to the effectiveness of an indictment of Japanese military capacity. Japan, he feels convinced, has disappointed some high hopes:

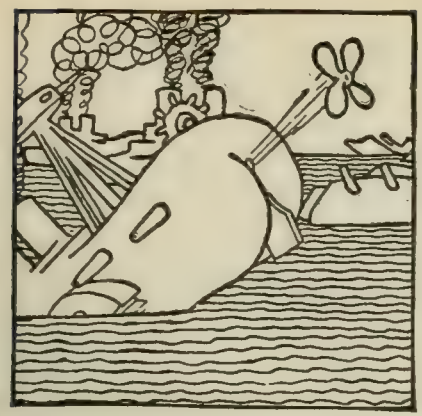
"The Japanese have done much, but it has been far short of what seemed open to them to achieve. Neither they nor any other nation can ever have a more favorable opportunity to emulate the marvelous success of their German teachers in 1870. There has been no Metz and no Sedan. Port Arthur will fall, but the defenders will divide all the honors of courage and ability with the besiegers, and General Stoessel's defense of the fortress, hopeless as it appears, will rank, as a magnificent feat of arms, with Massena's memorable defense of Genoa. It is certain that the five months' resistance offered at Port Arthur has seriously disarranged the original design of the Japanese plan of campaign. In the contest of sea-power the Russian fleet, it will be admitted, has been handled with irredeemable incompetence. But Russian sea-power has been held suppressed rather than destroyed. Not a single Russian battleship has been sunk in action. Five out of six remain in Port Arthur, and altho they are probably doomed they may still, if resolutely handled, make a sail for their lives. The conditions of the sea struggle are, of course, a question apart. Japan is absolutely compelled, in view of the contingencies of the future, to economize her naval material and to exercise the most scrupulous caution. But the Russian squadrons, when brought to action, have retreated with the minimum of destruction, and even the Japanese sea operations, tho they can never hope to meet in serious conflict an enemy more irresolute and maladroit, have been marked by a singular want of final decisiveness."

Tested from the standpoint of results, "Calchas" sees, in a word, nothing Japanese to praise:

"Upon land, however, we have a similar phenomenon, but in a more remarkable degree, and there is no similar choice of explanations. The course of the campaign justifies the impression that in one quality, and that one the least mechanical but most vital factor in the conduct of war, the military capacity of our allies shows some unexpected and significant limitations. Japanese leadership is rated higher or lower by British and foreign critics according as personal sympathy with the cause and the character of our allies is warm or lacking. But no observer of the war and no expert of note, judging it from a distance, has pretended that Japanese leadership is equal, or anything like equal, to Japanese *morale* and Japanese organization. The campaign has been a continuous chain of 'soldiers' battles.' With the strategical initiative in their hands to an extent that no belligerent in any other of the great wars of modern times has ever enjoyed, the Mikado's generals have shown no excellence in strategical power and strategical invention. We are in presence here of a military paradox among the most singular imaginable. Upon the one hand, we have unbounded daring in the individual, a devouring verve and concentration in the act of attack, 'the unconquerable will and courage never to submit or yield,' the ancient Asiatic indifference to the sacrifice of life in detail. But, upon the other hand, the collective movements of the Mikado's armies have been inconceivably slow, cautious, and careful. The Japanese leaders, prepared to spill blood like flowing water for a tactical result, have shown an unmistakable disinclination to risk the existence of an army as a whole for a strategical result. Here it is evident we are upon an interesting line of inquiry. Marshal Oyama, unlike Admiral Togo, is not rigidly compelled to economize his material; and the generalissimo and his colleagues, upon the contrary, have resorted in every emergency to a terrible expenditure of life as the readiest solution of any immediate problem. This is military stoicism; but it is not military science."

By way of illustration, our English critic directs attention to the vicissitudes of General Stackelberg:

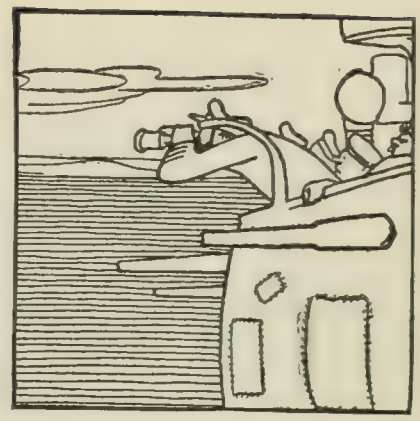
"That officer marched deep into the Liao-tung Peninsula, with 40,000 men—a superior Japanese army in front, another upon his left flank, and with his right flank exposed to the sea. This seemed certain suicide to French and German, as well as to British, military opinion. Defeat was certain; extrication in case of defeat almost hopeless. But it was at Telissu as at the Yalu and Liao-yang. Stackelberg was severely defeated, but neither surrounded nor pursued; and his escape was even more remarkable in its way than Kuropatkin's, and surprised the world the more, as it does not appear to have been aided by any qualities of General Stackelberg's own. It was now that the lack of strategical energy and elasticity in the Japanese movements began to be distinctly



5. ACCIDENT, SEPTEMBER 23, STOI AT REVAL.

6. REPAIRS FROM SEPTEMBER 23 TO OCTOBER 19.

7. LEAVES REVAL IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CZAR AND APPLAUDING PEOPLE.



8. ENEMY'S TORPEDO BOAT SIGHTED, OCTOBER 21. CAUTION ABOARD.

BALTIC FLEET.

suggested. General Kuropatkin, in the mean time, was compelled to risk a perilous delay by remaining at Hai-cheng, within twenty miles of the sea. But no strong effort was made to utilize that fact by forcing a decisive action. General Kuropatkin was pushed slowly back, concentrating all his outlying forces as he went, until he reached Liao-yang. Then the great battle of the land campaign was inevitable. But four months had elapsed from Kuroki's crossing of the Yalu. General Kuropatkin's forces were now heavily increased, completely concentrated, and posted in the situation chosen and prepared by the Russian commander-in-chief himself as the most formidable imaginable. Strategy, as has been said, aims at compelling a hostile enemy to fight under the most unfavorable conditions. But Japanese strategy, at the end of the seventh month of the war, had ended in bringing on the main engagement under conditions the most advantageous to the Russians.

"That the consequences were not disastrous to the Japanese cause was due to the sheer incomparable fighting heroism of the Japanese soldier, with whose just praise the world rings, but was not in the slightest degree due to Japanese generalship. Marshal Oyama, as all eye-witnesses are agreed, made a faulty distribution of his forces. Covering his own communications with excessive caution, he never attempted to bring a decisive force to bear upon the decisive point. General Kuroki made the obvious movement against the Russian communications with insufficient numbers. General Kuropatkin at once flung the mass of his strength against that movement, checkmated it, and nearly crushed it. But Japanese leadership had no resources when brought up, not by anything in the shape of the unexpected, but by the very contingency which ought to have been reckoned for in the most elementary calculations. The Japanese soldier was at once called upon to save the situation for his generals, and military stoicism was again a substitute for military success."

RUSSIA AND "MR. ROOSEVELT'S" PEACE CONFERENCE.

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt invited the nations to a parliament of peace, he "was not unmindful," to quote the words of Mr. Hay's official despatch, "that a great war is now in progress." Neither, it is evident from European press comment, is Russia. She is inferred to be unable to see how the subject of a great war "now in progress" can be excluded from the deliberations of philanthropists who would still the beat of the alarming drum. The psychology of Russia's reluctance to be concerned—just yet—in "Mr. Roosevelt's peace conference," as some European dailies are beginning to term it, is realized, they think, by the President of the United States. Hence, we are told, the analogy drawn in Mr. Hay's official despatch between the situation existing in the Far East and the state of war involving Spain and this republic at the time of the suggestion of the first Hague conference. Mr. Hay wished Russia to note that the peace conference would have to do with absolute, not relative, international ethics, no reference being made to anything mundane of an embarrassingly contemporary character—not even, the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* says, "in the Philippines."

The point, says the Paris *Figaro*, is too subtle for the Muscovite mind. Russia, according to the French organ, can not detect Mr. Hay's Spanish-American analogy at all. During the Spanish-American War, France transmitted Spain's desire for peace prior to the formulation of the Czar's suggestion for the original Hague conference. Russia's circular convoking that conference was issued only after the conclusion of peace. The Paris *Gaulois*, mouthpiece of one of the grand ducal groups in St. Petersburg, gives what must be deemed an authoritative expression of the imperial attitude toward the peace conference:

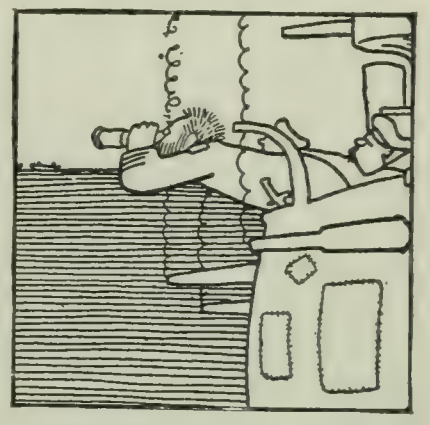
"It seemed, on the one hand, rather difficult for the imperial Government to reject in principle a project destined to complete the noble work of which the Czar was the most convinced apostle and the most ardent promoter. But, on the other hand, did not the state of conflict between Russia and Japan make it incumbent upon the St. Petersburg cabinet to decline the invitation of the United States?

"The Russian Government, rising above all personal considerations, and desirous not to hinder the continuation of an essentially humanitarian and, from every point of view, necessary work, has not hesitated to give its entire assent to the assembly of an international conference in the future. It has simply requested that the meeting be postponed, lest it interfere with the progress of events in the Far East.

"These considerations are too well founded for the Powers consenting to the conference not to find the request of Russia reasonable. Moreover, it would be difficult to imagine the delegates of Russia seated around the same table with the delegates of Japan at a time when Russians and Japanese were fighting one another in the Far East."

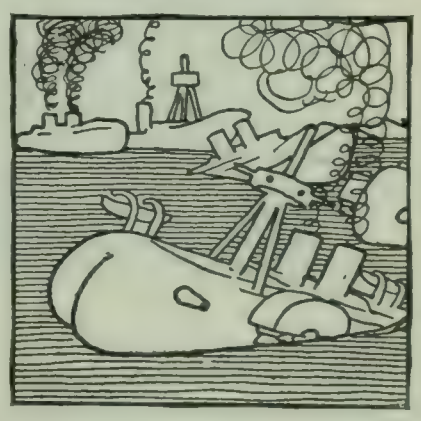
The association of ideas

9. NAVAL VICTORY OF SKAGERRAK.



10. TORPEDO BOATS SIGHTED IN NORTH SEA, OCTOBER 23. CAUTION ABOARD.

11. NAVAL VICTORY OFF HULL.



12. ENTRY INTO PORT ARTHUR, DECEMBER 2, 1907.
—From *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

which Mr. Roosevelt and his Secretary of State are most anxious to avoid is the very thing that would assert itself should the conference meet before the war ends, says the Manchester *Guardian*:

"He [Mr. Hay] was careful not to use language connecting the settlement of the present dispute with the proposed conference, and yet it is quite clear that the two are connected in his mind as well as in Mr. Roosevelt's. Is it possible to doubt that they will be similarly connected in the minds of every representative who attends the conference? And when men are in session, day after day, discussing the methods of preventing the horrors of war in general, is it possible that they will not also discuss the means of ending the horrors of a war that is actually going on between Powers both of whom, we should hope, will have representatives at the Congress? Surely not. Whatever may be the subjects for discussion tabulated in the program, the mind of every one present will be driven constantly in the same direction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT BRITAIN BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is in a state of uneasiness, the London *Spectator* sees excellent reason to believe, and the occasion for this is a source of gratification to the British weekly. The Hohenzollern has noted the growing cordiality between Great Britain and France, and, as "William II. is always seeking to isolate France"—France returning the compliment, we are further assured, by trying to isolate Germany—the result is an "irritated suspicion" in the imperial mind that "Great Britain, with its world-wide power, is swerving toward the Dual Alliance."

The fact of the "swerving" is undeniable, according to both the Paris *Temps* and the Paris *Journal des Débats*, the highest French journalistic authorities on world politics. The effect upon the war, upon the negotiations following the war, and upon the diplomacy of all the great Powers can not fail, they think, to be considerable. "We have the determination to be more attached than ever to those who are our allies and our friends," declared M. Eugène Etienne, leader of the "foreign and colonial group" in the Chamber of Deputies, in the course of a recent debate. He added (and his position as a probable future Minister of Foreign Affairs has led to much comment upon the remark in the Paris press): "We must not think for a single moment of abandoning an alliance which is dear to us. . . . We are and we shall remain the allies of Russia. We are the friends of England, and we wish to still further strengthen this sentiment because we hope that we shall perhaps be able some day to bring about an understanding between England and Russia." Whereupon the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, known to speak with far more than the average journalist's authority upon so delicate a point, alludes to one important consideration:

"The French are themselves too loyal to Russia to suspect or to suggest that England could be disloyal to her Japanese ally. In all the conversations I have had lately with French statesmen—and I have had a good many—I have been struck with the reasonable view they take on this particular subject. They know perfectly well that England will abide by her obligations to Japan, just as they themselves will abide by their obligations to Russia, but, when once Russia and Japan have made peace, it is expected that, unless one or the other be completely annihilated, which is not likely, they will themselves live on friendly terms and establish relations which will avert all serious conflict for a long time to come. When that has been done, Russia's policy toward England is likely, for obvious reasons, to be a good deal more pacific than before the war. The situation would then, perhaps, be such as to admit of a better understanding with Russia, and there would be ample scope for the friendly offices of France. I should be much surprised if that were not the light in which M. Etienne regarded the possibility of an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*."

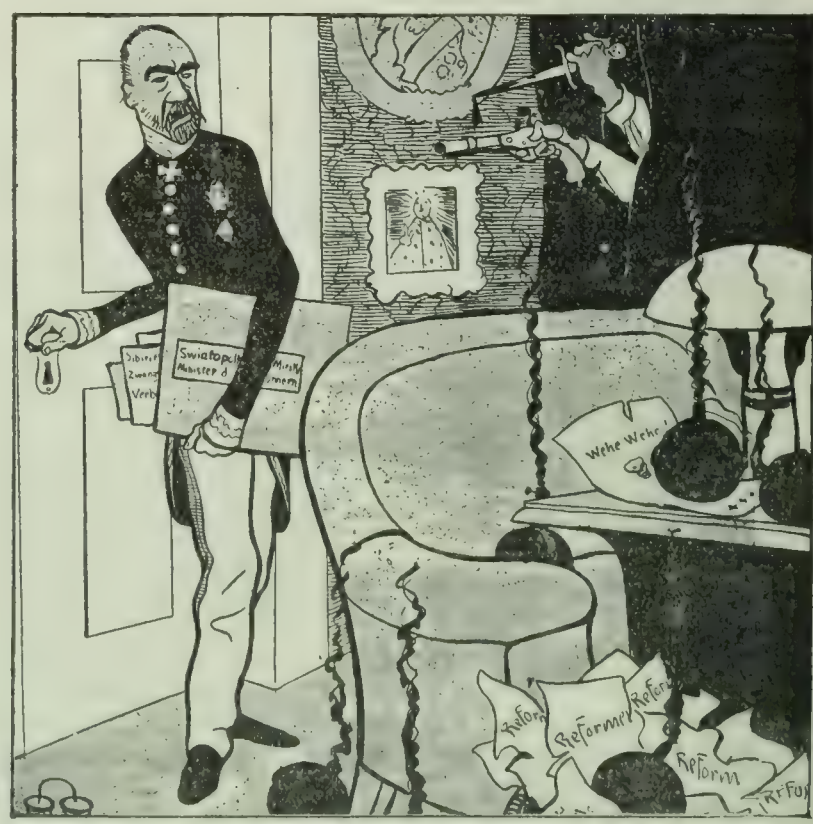
In reply to which the *Journal des Débats* says:

"There are two points to consider in these reservations: in the first place, the eventual attitude of England as ally of Japan; next the eventuality of new Anglo-Russian incidents. As regards the first point, it is evident that it would be necessary to renounce all hope of amelioration of Anglo-Russian relations if it were believed that England might yet be led practically to take sides in favor of Japan in the present war. But this seems very unlikely. Nothing in her treaty of alliance obliges her to do so, since Japan has only a single enemy to face and as everything indicates that this situation will not be modified. As regards fresh unfortunate incidents, it is always possible for one to be brought about. But the way in which former ones have been adjusted is an encouragement to believe that others will be disposed of without much more difficulty.—" *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AVE, CÆSAR!

(*Dedicated to the gallant defender of Port Arthur.*)

["The honor of the Russian Eagles is untarnished, and to avoid further bloodshed humanity desires with one accord the surrender of the heroic remnants of the garrison."—*Times*, November 12.] —*Punch* (London).



SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKI'S OFFICE.

The Russian Ministry of the Interior.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

RULE OR RUIN.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S "AUTOBIOGRAPHY."

THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. Cloth, 290 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THE time actually covered by Dr. Mitchell's book (which appeared serially in *The Century Magazine*) ends with Braddock's defeat; but the frequent reference to persons and events in the momentous later years of Washington's life gives to the work the effect of including the whole. The book is "in the form of an Autobiography"; that is its one original, its daring, feature. It begins and ends with what purport to be two extracts from Washington's diary. In the first, written at Mount Vernon in 1797, after his second presidential term and two years before his death, he is represented, while reflecting on his past life, as recalling a question of his former aide-de-camp, Colonel Tilghman, if he did not think there was something providential in the way each period of his life had been an education for the next. Feeling this to be true, and now having leisure—deeming it fitting, too, in a man who has little to look forward to and much in retrospect—he resolves to write down, by the aid of his old diaries, and for his own eye only, an account of his youth for the purpose of verifying the aide's view This account forms the book. The second pretended extract from the diary, dated December 7, 1779, leaves us to infer that Washington's death a week later occurred without his having determined the disposition of the manuscript, which (in accordance with his previously expressed wish that, in case of accident to him, it should not be made public "for a long time") is now first published.

S. WEIR MITCHELL.

The *vraisemblance* of Dr. Mitchell's book is convincing. Its opening sentences have just the tone of some of Washington's diaries and notes. Washington's literary style is well imitated throughout—tho the grammar and spelling are usually correct. The tendency to philosophize, indeed, strikes one as at times perhaps rather marked for Washington, even with his fondness for maxims; and several attempts at humor—clumsy tho they are—suggest query. Still, when we know certain traits existed in a personage, imagined expression of them slightly in excess of what we have actually had does not greatly jar. The picture given is from the life: the Virginia country gentleman, administering his estate, surrounded by the several branches of his family and his friends, repeatedly leaving home at the call of combined interests, finally gladly returning thither and there reviewing his youth while full of memories of his maturity and early old age. The picture is given the proper perspective by two London letters shown to Washington in Braddock's time by Lord Fairfax. One of these frankly states: "It is our way to despise other nations and even our own blood if it has the enterprise to cross the seas." Lord Fairfax's verdict on Braddock, by the way, is worth quoting: "An intelligent fool, George, is the worst fool. His intelligence feeds his folly."

The book adds no fact to our knowledge of Washington's life; it sheds no new light on his character. The sole result is that we have, as the fruit of clever mental gymnastics, a piece of writing that, Washington *might* have composed but did not. No one knowing Dr. Weir Mitchell or his literary work will doubt that, having undertaken to do this, he has done it well. The only question is (as with most compositions of this sort), was it worth doing at all?

A VOLCANIC ROMANCE.

ON ETNA. By Norma Lorimer. Cloth, 336 pp. Price, $1.50. Henry Holt & Company, New York.

SOME two years ago Norma Lorimer's "By the Waters of Sicily" proved a fresh, simple, and agreeably humorous book in which was breathed a vivid and sympathetic feeling for that ancient island. The guide-bookish touches were not too baldly bestowed and a slight love-story was the pleasant decoy that led the reader from place to place. "On Etna" is a love-story whose setting is the same Sicily, but the love-making dominates everything else. From a literary standpoint, it is not as good as its predecessor, but it is entertaining. In its floridity it smacks of the "young lady who writes," and altho there are some well-put thoughts and good descriptive passages, the note is more forced and the substance thinner.

The motif and color are different enough from the usual thing, however, to make "On Etna" enjoyable despite its shortcomings, relative or absolute. A beautiful English girl, Ceres Carresbrook, has come to a *castello* on her father's large estate of "Misterbianco." She is full of eagerness and romance. Twenty armed servitors are the castle's guard, and Mark Sandemans is the young man who looks after the business. He falls promptly in love with the girl, but this is so subordinate to the *grande passion* of the story that it lags superfluous on the stage. That is far more Sicilian. The Mafia flourishes in Sicily and the lava courses of Etna are its favorite habitat. Among the truly celebrated banditti is one known by the flattering sobriquet of the "well-beloved."

A prince, poor and dissolute, has fallen in love with Ceres's prospects as her father's daughter, and makes love to her in the Sicilian fashion by abducting the damsel with the assistance of the banditti with whom he is "in." The "well-beloved" chances to be the bandit to whom this diplomatic mission is entrusted. He is such a courtly, considerate, and effulgently handsome man, besides being a perfect Hercules, that no wonder Ceres succumbs. But she treats him very haughtily, of course, and there are few "passages" of wooing.

Mark Sandemans disguises himself as a goatherd, and gets into their company by bearing the ransom which has been demanded from Ceres's opulent sire. He ultimately betrays the "well-beloved" to the *carabinieri*. Ceres rises to the occasion by telling some robust lies to save the "well-beloved," but in vain. He is thrown into prison and she is returned to her papa. One feels that the author has undertaken a difficult thing in trying to make a matrimonial combination between a redoubtable leader of the Mafia and a slip of an English girl fresh from school. The two are "On Etna," but cold lava streams are the lasting result of that volcano's emotionality. What does happen to the twain the book must tell.

Some insight is afforded into Sicilian manners and habits, and light thrown on the attitude of the community toward the Mafia. Altho the story is light and improbable, the love interest is absorbing in its character.

A VIVID PICTURE OF BYGONE DAYS.

LONDON IN THE TIME OF THE TUDORS. By Sir Walter Besant. Cloth, 415 pp. Price, $7.50. The Macmillan Company.

WITHIN the spacious covers of this book will be found a very mine of information concerning the period covered. Beginning with the first of the Tudor kings, Henry VII, the author follows the reigns of Henry VIII and his respective children, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, closing with the latter's death. The author nominally confines himself to the Tudors, but he is continually pulling himself up, so to speak, in the effort to keep London happenings from running into general national history. Naturally, he finds it almost impossible to picture all the momentous changes which flitted over the face of London town without drawing comparison between the Tudor period and those periods which preceded it. Hence there are copious quotations from the old chroniclers, including Stow, Holinshed, Walsingham, and Bale, not to mention comments of foreign travelers in England.

It is truly a wonderful picture of London's awakening from the repose of long-established habit of thought and plunging into the most strenuous mental activity it has ever known before or since. Not that Englishmen in the bulk really did any thinking for themselves; they were only rebelliously ready to assert themselves against certain abuses of the long established order. Listen to the wail of one of the old chroniclers:

SIR WALTER BESANT.

"I judge this to be true and utter it with heaviness, that neither the Britons under the Romans and Saxons, nor yet the English people under the Danes and Normans, had ever such damage of their learned monuments as we have seen in our time. Our posterity may well curse this wicked fact of our age; this unreasoning spoil of England's most noble antiquities. How many admirable manuscripts of the fathers, school-men, and commentators were destroyed by this means? What number of historians of all ages and countries? The Holy Scriptures themselves, as much as these gospellers pretended to regard them, underwent the fate of the rest. If a book had a cross on it, it was condemned for popery, and those with lines and circles were interpreted the black art and destroyed for conjuring. And thus, as Fuller goes on, Divinity was profaned, mathematics suffered for correspondence with evil spirits, physic was maimed, and a riot committed on the law itself."

Mr. Besant makes us see these things as if they were passing before our very eyes—this transition from the easy, merry England of the olden time into the self-assertive England out of which emerged the modern spirit. The change was terrible in many of its aspects. "The Church had taken over to herself the whole Mediæval charity." We may see the working of her open houses, their feeding of the sick, the unfortunate, and the lazy. With the suppression of monasteries came the closing of all hospitals. The city made an effort to care for its freedmen and the guilds and companies for their own; but who was

to care for the "masterless men and women," the "vagabonds"? Of these, the author says, "we know nothing and cannot estimate the sufferings, because there were no journalists to publish the things they saw, and the sick and poor lay unheeded and starved and died unknown and uncared for in the dirt and misery of the Tudor slum. Of the neglect, dirt, and ignorance which caused the plagues, sweating sicknesses, and other "visitations of Providence" which swept periodically over London, the author gives graphic description.

The book enables us to see clearly why Elizabeth made so many laws for the punishment and suppression of rogues, vagabonds, and masterless men—the result of her father's handiwork at confiscation. And yet how effectively he compels our admiration for the masterfulness of those Tudors, their bravery in the face of danger, moral or physical, the qualities which made the people devoted to them despite their tyrannies! No book has ever brought better before the eyes of the reader the strength and weakness, the coarseness and the femininity, the finesse and the humanness, of Elizabeth. But at the end we are left as much in doubt as all unbiased historians leave us as to the real character of this masterful "Virgin Queen."

AN ENGLISH DUMAS.

THE ABBESS OF VLAYE. By Stanley J. Weyman. Cloth, 423 pp. Price, $1.50. Longmans, Green & Co.

MR. WEYMAN'S deft hand is seen almost at its best in this his latest work. With Mr. Haggard he was the first to revive the old novel of adventure, and he always feels at home upon French soil. But of late he has aimed at something more than mere adventure. Instead of the clash of swords, he tries to picture the clash of temperaments, and is often remarkably successful. In the present volume, for instance, the final struggle of wills between the Abbess of Vlaye and the man she trapped into becoming her husband is admirably portrayed. So, too, M. des Ageaux, the hero, shows a nice discrimination of means to an end in his treatment of the old count and his children, tho among these Bonne, who in some sort is the heroine, and her brother Roger do not leave a very deep impress upon our memory.

STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

The story tells how M. des Ageaux was ordered by Henry IV. to regain possession of Vlaye under penalty of losing the tenancy of Penigorve, and a time limit was given for the task. Thanks in large measure to the intrigue of the Abbess of Vlaye, he succeeds in his task after undergoing all sorts of adventures on the way. The interposition of a family friend, the Duke of Joyeuse, is used time and again to get him out of difficulty; but Joyeuse himself is an attractive, striking character, mixing up the consolations of religion with the joys of fighting. The scene in which, after having killed the Count of Vlaye, he orders the retainer out of the room and then sinks, in an ecstasy of religious devotion, beside the corpse of the man he had killed, is more than usually impressive. On the other hand the final scene of the book, wherein the same corpse is placed upon the warhorse of the count, armed cap-a-pie, and thus led to its last resting-place, is unnecessarily melodramatic and somewhat out of tone with the general spirit of Mr. Weyman's work.

Altogether, a notable achievement which will only help to confirm the impression that in Mr. Weyman we have the nearest reproduction in English of old Father Dumas. If he only possessed the Frenchman's humor!

DAVID AND URIAH—REVISED VERSION.

THE SIN OF DAVID. By Stephen Phillips. Cloth, 141 pp. Price, $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS has hitherto shown a quasi-parasitic tendency in his dramatic attempts. He has chosen some well-known world story like that of the Odyssey, of Herod and Salome, of Paolo and Francesca, and dressed it up in dramatic form with an opulence of diction and a world of imagination that have fairly dazzled his readers at least, if they have not particularly attracted large theatrical audiences. In this further instalment of his dramatic works, Mr. Phillips takes a new departure, tho he still recognizes his dependence on the legends of the past. In the present instance it is the episode of David's life connected with Uriah the Hittite for which Mr. Phillips finds a modern parallel. The new story is the same as the old with a difference. The soldier-husband, who in this case is sent to his death, is displayed in somewhat heavy lines as a Pharisee of Pharisees, and so far some of our indignation at the sin of David is mollified. The story pursues its course, and the young son of the modern analogue of David dies a mysterious death, which leads to a confession on David's part to his wife, and her determination to leave him, and then her somewhat sudden and unexpected reversal of her decision on seeing that her second husband has the dead child's eyes. This is modernity with a vengeance, and on the whole we prefer the simple pathos of the original story. Still, it must be remembered in Mr. Phillips's favor that in an Oriental state of society the feelings of the woman were taken as nonexistent.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

On the whole, Mr. Phillips has succeeded in giving a very dramatic ring to his incidents, the end of the second act being especially effective. As the condemned husband rides clattering away, his would-be successor reads from the Bible the story of David and Uriah. This would make a very effective "curtain." On the other hand the long-drawn-out colloquy between the husband and wife at the end of the third act would have to be acted with exquisite skill before it could be effective on the stage. The language of the play is somewhat chastened compared with the earlier efforts. There is something of the direct simplicity of a Ford in the style, and very few of the quaint Elizabethan conceits with which Mr. Phillips used to favor us. His language is not so ornate, but it is no less effective as poetry. Still, purple patches are fewer, and the book can scarcely be read as most of the preceding dramas can, merely for its poetry. What he has gained in dramatic force Mr. Phillips has lost in poetic beauty.

BRILLIANT FRENCH WOMEN.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE FRENCH COURT. By Geraldine Brooks. Cloth, 290 pp. Price, $1.50. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

MISS BROOKS has taken ten of the French women who have made careers for themselves and have become known to the whole world as types of the Gallic feminine character, and made pleasant résumés of their lives. They will prove interesting mainly to those not already familiar with the sweetly vivacious and witty Marquise de Sévigné; the intellectual and sensitive Mme. de la Fayette, the devoted friend of de la Rochefoucauld; the practical and strong Mme. Geoffrin, a plebeian with an aristocratic salon, which she governed like an empress; the sad-fated, passionately loving Julie de Lespinasse, whom Mrs. Humphry Ward has turned into a novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter"; the heroic and classic figure of Mme. Roland; the blithe, gifted portraitist, Mme. Le Brun; the stately and imperious Mme. de Staël; the loveliest woman since Helen, as gracious as she was fair, Mme. Récamier; the less well-known singer, Mme. Valmore; and the literary *mondaine*, who has chronicled Napoleon the First's court, at which she was lady-in-waiting to the Empress Josephine, Mme. de Rémusat.

GERALDINE BROOKS.

Portraits accompany each of the sketches. The account of Mme. Roland is very much longer than any of the others, but not the most interesting. The last two are the least in importance. Mlle. Lespinasse and Mesdames Geoffrin, La Fayette, and Récamier are noted as creators of salons, and the salon is that little kingdom which a clever, brilliant, and fascinating woman of France makes most peculiarly her own. Mme. de Sevigné and Mme. de la Fayette were trained, so to speak, in the Hôtel de Rambouillet, but had much seriousness, despite the former's sprightly vein, which secured her against its affectations and *niaiseries*. None of the dames Miss Brooks has selected for her affectionate treatment can be called *précieuses*.

There are many interesting things told of each, and no matter how much one has read about characters such as these, he is likely to find some new and entertaining points in their treatment by a new pen. It may be safely said that Sainte-Beuve's papers on these same ladies will not suffer by contrast, and that they supply a more acute analysis of their respective characters. But Miss Brooks is reliable in what she gives, and entertaining in her manner.

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"New Tables of Stone."—Henry M. Simmons. (James H. West Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Strategy of Great Railroads."—Frank H. Spearman. (Charles Scribner's Sons $1.50 net.)

"A History of Criticisms." — George Saintsbury. (Dodd, Mead & Co., vol. iii., $3.50 net.)

"Raiderland."—S. R. Crockett. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"Scroggins."—John Uri Lloyd. (Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.)

"Makers of Songs."—Anna Alice Chapin. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.20 net.)

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"The Age of Innocence."—Walter Russell. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"The Marathon Mystery,"—Burton E. Stevenson. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Economic Essays."—Charles Franklin Dunbar; ed. by O. M. W. Sprague. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50 net.)

"Thackeray in the United States."—James Grant Wilson. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $10 net.)

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"Biennial Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa."—Richard C. Barrett. (B. Murphy.)

"The Lost Faith."—William T. Browne. (Peter Eckler, $1.)

"Still on the Search."—George Otis Draper. (Peter Eckler.)

"Modern French Songs."—Bemberg to Franck, vol. i. Edited by Philip Hale. (Oliver Ditson Company, $2.50)

"Songs by Thirty Americans." — Edited by Rupert Hughes. (Oliver Ditson Company, paper $1.50.)

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"Toasts and Tributes."—Arthur Gray. (Rhode & Haskins, $1.25.)

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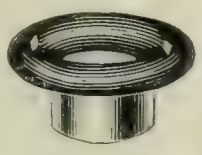

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Beats all *I* know about!
He's weakly-like - in p'int o' *health*,
But strong in word and deed
And heart and head, and snap and spunk,
And allus in the lead!

Come hones' by it, fer his Pa—
Afore he passed away—
He was a leader—(Lord, I'd like
To hear him preach to-day!)
He led *his* flock; he led in prayer
Fer spread o' Peace—and when
Nothin' but *War* could spread it, he
Was first to lead us *then!*

So little Saul has grit to take
Things jes as they occur;
And sister Shelton's proud o' him
As he is proud o' her!
And when she "got up"—jes fer him
And little playmates all—
A Chris'mus-tree,—they ever' one
Was there but little Saul.—

Pore little chap was sick in bed
Next room; and Doc was there,
And said the children might file past,
But go right back to where
The *tree* was, in the settin'-room.
And Saul jes laid and smiled
Ner couldn't nod, ner wave his hand,
It hurt so—Bless the child!

And so they left him there with Doc—
And warm tear of his Ma's. . . . .
Then—suddent-like—high over all
Their laughture and applause—
They heerd, "I don't care *what* you git
On yer old Chris'mus tree,
'Cause *I'm* got somepin' *you* all haint,—
I'm got the pleurisy!"

From The Cosmopolitan.

A Call to the Mountains.

(A LETTER TO JOHN BURROUGHS FROM R. W. GILDER.)

I called you once to the sea,
Come now to the mountains;
Climb the earth's ramparts with me,
Drink deep at her fountains.

On the food that you love make merry;
Forget grind and grief
In the red and the tang of the berry
The bronze of the leaf.

Chestnuts are ripe on the bough,
And the burrs all are bursting;
For a tramp with you, John, I vow
I am hungering and thirsting.

Come, John, or you'll be to blame;
The birds wait your biding.
One of them, hearing your name,
Flashed forth from its hiding.

See, it is searching for you—
On the bare bough rocking;
Pecking, and looking askew,
Its small head cocking.

And yonder a stray wing flitters;
A great hawk soars.
The lakelet gleams and glitters;
The high wind roars.

Nearer, from field and thicket,
Come musical calls;
The tinkling clear note of cricket,
Chime of ripples and falls.

From the meadow far up to the height
The leaves all are turning;
By the time you have come to the sight
The world will be blazing and burning.

John of Birds, tarry not till
The first wild snow-flurry;
Voices of forest and hill
Cry hurry and hurry!

—From the Critic.

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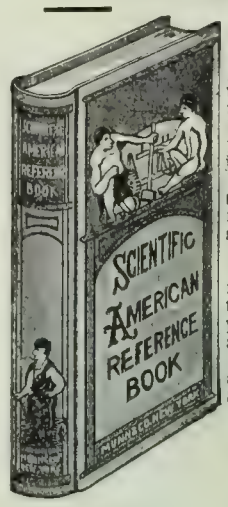

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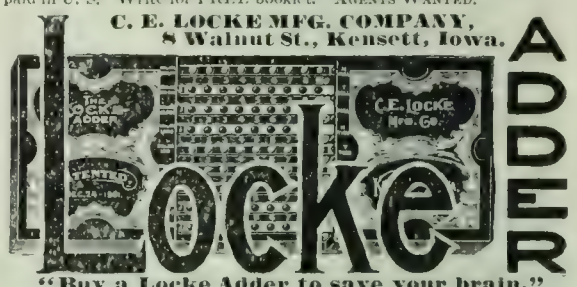

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A Song of Christmastide.

By Ernest Neal Lyon.

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
Thy Fortune-shield rang silverly;
A fruitful field and golden store,
A multitude would ask no more.
Indeed, a comely thing to see
Is wealth that weddeth Charity.

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
A fairly-won nobility;
A stately lineage and proud,
With crest baronial endowed.
"Noblesse oblige!" thy motto be,—
The guerdon of gentility!

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
Ah, thou with sunshine witchery!
Thy random smile a heart may bind
In skeins the reason can't unwind.
The Inner Peace illumine thee,
And keep thee fair for Heaven to see!

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
A wonder-worker's magicry!
Imagination's voice and wing
To soar the upper air and sing,
In notes of purer minstrelsy,
The Dream and Vision yet to be!

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
Saith one, "I must forgotten be:
Nor fortune mine, nor noble blood."
Thy gift, dear heart, is doing good.
Thy comrade—to Gethsemane,—
Is still the Man of Galilee!

Forfend, our gracious Lord, that we
Should ever bury covertly
Or fling in wastrel discontent
The precious gifts Thy love hath lent,—
But "to the least of these" may be
Thy servants in humility!

—*From Success.*

The Star in the East

By Birginia Vioren Harrison.

O, a new star, a new star
Blazed like a lamp of gold.
For closely pressed to Mary's breast
The Savior Jesus lay at rest,
As prophets had foretold.

(But little Judas, as he slept,
Stirred in his mother's arms and wept.)

O, the night wind, the night wind
A new song found to sing,
Caught from the gleaming angel choir,
With harps of light and tongues of fire,
To praise the new-born King.

(But little Judas, as he slept,
Stirred in his mother's arms and wept.)

O, the worship, the worship,
And myrrh and incense sweet,
Which shepherd kings from far away
Had brought with golden gifts to lay
At the Savior Jesus' feet.

(But little Judas, as he slept,
Stirred in his mother's arms and wept.)

O, the shadow, the shadow
Of the cross upon the hill.
But yet the babe, who was to bear
The whole world's weight of sin and care,
On Mary's heart lay still.

(But Judas', mother, with a cry,
Kissed him and wept, she knew not why.)

—*From Leslie's Weekly.*

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PERSONALS.

King Edward's Legs and the Painter.—Mr. Edwin E. A. Abbey has almost finished his picture of the gorgeous coronation scene in Westminster Abbey. The final brush-strokes in this attempt by an American painter, writes James Creelman in the New York *Herald*, to represent the medieval pomp which survives in modern England were deferred by a suggestive incident:

King Edward, by whose command Mr. Abbey undertook the work, had looked at the great canvas, and the sweep and glow of it pleased him. The beautiful handling of the resplendent coronation robe appealed to his frank love of color.

Presently, it is said, a courtier, having in mind the human nature of kings, whispered in the royal ear that it was a pity the robe hid the royal legs from sight—His Majesty had such fine legs.

Being but a man, after all, the king bit hard at the delicate bait, and Mr. Abbey was asked to readjust the robe in such a way as to reveal one of His Majesty's legs. The leg was painted from a model with handsome limbs.

When the king saw the picture again he was delighted. The firm, graceful line of the calf, curving so elegantly in white silk hose, stirred the royal imagination. He insisted that both legs should be shown. This, of course, necessitated a more serious change in the arrangement of the robe, the key of the whole scheme of color, and therefore a modification of the general tone of the picture.

A Friendly View of Kuropatkin.—Dr. Sven Hedin, the great Swedish explorer and a friend of General Kuropatkin, gives this estimate of the Russian general, in a letter to the London *Times:*

The first time I personally had the honor to meet General Kuropatkin he was military commander of the new province of Transcaspia. That was in October, 1890, and at Askabad, where he had his headquarters. When I called upon him my overcoat was taken charge of by a Cossack, and I was ushered into a large hall where I was received and my visit announced by an aide-de-camp. . . . When I let fall the remark that upon my return home I intended to write a book about Turkestan, Kuropatkin replied humorously that there were no secrets in Askabad. I was at perfect liberty to go where I liked; I might freely visit all the institutions in the town, might count the soldiers in the barracks, as well as the big guns, the rifles and the cartridges in the magazines, sketch whatever I thought fit, and, he added, "You may even write articles about it all to *The Times* if you like." If I met with any difficulty I had only to report the matter to him and he would see me righted.

In April, 1899, I met Kuropatkin several times. On one of these occasions we were sitting at his writing-table discussing my contemplated journey when a Cossack entered bringing a huge bundle of papers in a sealed portfolio. While the general was turning them over I took the liberty of asking him what was the meaning of the peculiar marks in blue pencil which I saw on the margins. Kuropatkin told me that they were the military reports of the week which the Czar had just read, and that the blue pencil marks were made by his imperial Majesty's own hand. One particular mark meant "I approve," another expressed the opposite, while a third signified "I want further details," and so on. I gave utterance to my astonishment that the Czar found time to read through all those reports, whereupon Kuropatkin answered: "Yes, and it is even more astonishing how he finds the time for reading through all the reports of all the other Ministries." . . . . . .

Everybody who has been brought into personal contact with General Kuropatkin must acknowledge that it would be difficult to meet with a more amiable and attractive personality. What most impresses one about the powerful yet harmonious nature of the man

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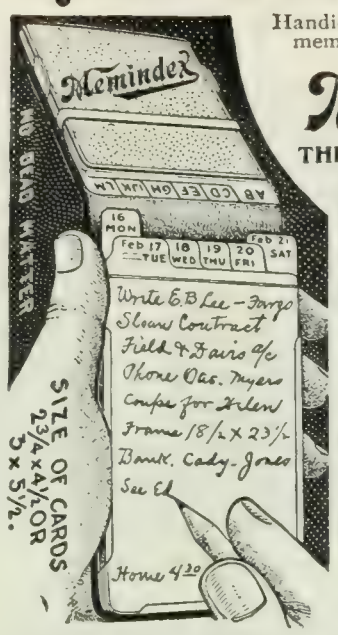

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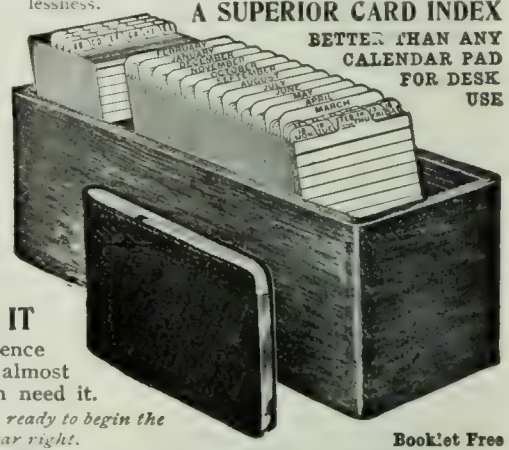

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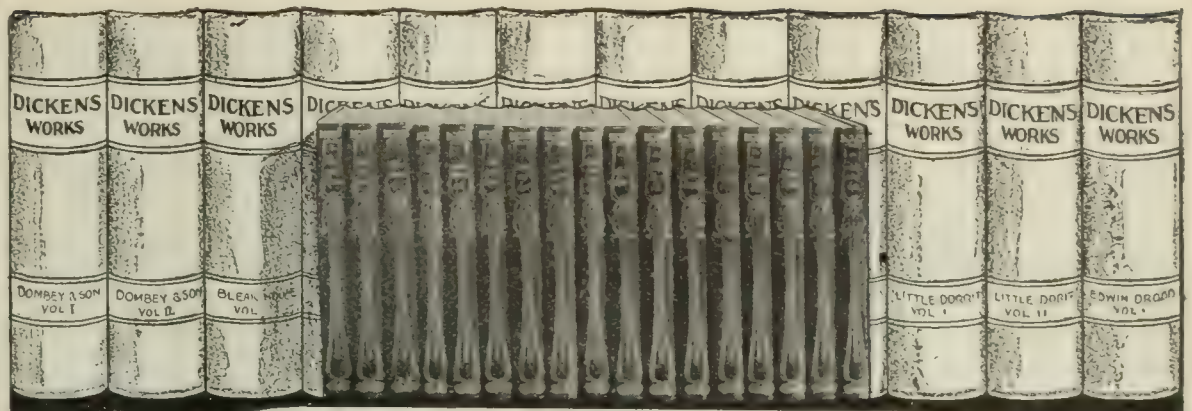
is the air of unruffled calm and serenity which sits upon his features. His face bears the unmistakable stamp of goodness, consideration, and self-control. At this moment he knows that all his tactical and strategical movements are matters of history and will afford a subject of study and of criticism to numberless eager students. But I am convinced that even amid the thunder of the cannon at Liao-yang he was possessed of the same absolutely unshaken calm with which he reviewed the Turkoman militia on the plains outside of Askabad. Never has a deprecatory word been uttered about him behind his back, and never has a Russian general been regarded with greater confidence and love by all, from the Czar himself down to the meanest soldier in the ranks. He will have nothing to do with favoritism or nepotism; he is known for his incorruptible sense of justice, and in making his promotions he has never been guided by any other considerations except those of merit and capacity. If he has any favorites at all in the army they are the simple Cossacks. He has never abused his power. His own brother, whom I met at Osh in 1902, was then filling a very subordinate post as *pomoshnik* or assistant to the chief of that small and insignificant town, which might indeed almost be regarded as a place of deportation in the heart of Asia.

I have heard people express astonishment that General Kuropatkin should carry ikons or sacred images with him to the seat of war in the Far East. But it must not be forgotten that General Kuropatkin is a genuine orthodox Russian of the old stamp, and notwithstanding his intimacy with Western Europeans, especially Frenchmen, he has always remained a Russian. At the same time I believe he is much too practical a man to put his trust in sacred images alone; his position renders it necessary that he should, at all events outwardly, show them all reverence, for nothing less than that is demanded of their leader by the Russian soldiers, who are often superstitious and generally have been brought up under the influence of ignorant priests. Nevertheless, Kuropatkin is himself a truly religious man in the best sense of the word; but in war he places his reliance principally upon his men and his own counterstrokes of tactics and strategy.

Postprandial Courtesies.—United States Consul Tompkins, who has represented this country in Puerta Plata, Santo Domingo, for twenty years, tells the following story of the former President of the "Black Republic," Heureaux, or "Lili" as he was generally known. Edwin Warren Guyol, who gets the story from Mr. Tompkins, narrates it in December *Lippincott's Magazine*:

"Lili reveled in cruelty, and delighted in relating anecdotes that illustrated his fiendish enjoyment of performances which stamped him as being a pervert. One of his favorite after-dinner yarns was about his brother's popularity. Should a guest comment upon the excellence of his host's cigars, Lili would say: 'Yass; —— good smoke, dose cigar-r-r. So say my brudder. You hear 'bout dat brudder of mine? Non? Est b'en, I tell you. My brudder one time go by de interior always, an' tell dose peep back dere how much dey been need dis an' need dat, an' how he been goin' see if can not help get dose t'ing. Bimeby I fin' he getting too penickitus, too —— populous wid dos peep. Pop'larity not too —— healt'y in San Domingo for odder mans dan Presidente. One day my brudder catch himself lock up in dose carcel. Two, t'ree



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mont's pass by. One mornin' my tailor, my barber, my shoe man go in dose carcel: dey shave my brudder, dress him up like dey been order. Den de jail alcalde give my brudder loose in de street an' han' him note from me, askin' him come have *diner* wid me dat night.

"'He come. When we have finish eat, my brudder light fine cigar-r-r an' say, "Lili, dese cigar-r-r —— fine smoke." An I say, like I been tell you, "Yass, — good smoke. An' you mus' smoke him slow, my brudder, 'cause dis your las' cigar-r-r. You been get too penickitus, too —— populous. Pop'larity not healt'y in Santo Domingo for odder mans dan Presidente. When you finish dat smoke, you say *adios*, an' go be shot."

"'My brudder he say, "*Est bien*, Lili, I know when you have me from dose carcel you make some devilish t'ing."

"'Bimeby he finish he cigar-r-r, shake han', say *adios*, an' go be shot by my soldier. I give him gran' *funebre* an' fine mobble grave, an' I make carve on dat stone, "A little popularity is a dangerous thing—in Santo Domingo." Ha! Good story always make good smoke tas'e better, *non?*'"

An Interesting Letter.—Dr. Edward Everett Hale tells, in *Collier's Weekly*, of an amusing rebuke once given by Thomas Bailey Aldrich to Prof. E. S. Morse for the latter's illegible handwriting. According to Dr. Hale, Mr. Aldrich came at the professor in this wise:

"My Dear Morse: It was very pleasing to me to get your recent letter. Perhaps I should have been more pleased had I been able to decipher the same. I have not been able to master any of it beyond the date, which I knew, and the signature, which I guessed at. This is a singular and perpetual charm in a letter of yours; it never grows old; it never loses its novelty. One can say to oneself every morning: 'Here's that letter of Morse's. I haven't read it yet. I think I'll take another shy at it to-day, and maybe I shall, in the course of a few months, be able to make out what he means by those t's that look like w's and those i's that have no eyebrows.' Other letters are read and thrown away, but yours are kept forever—unread. One of them will last a reasonable man a lifetime. Admiringly yours, T. B. ALDRICH."

Whistler's Lost Sketches.—It is not generally known, says *Success*, that the late James McNeil Whistler once lost some of his best South American sketches. He told the story to Arthur Jerome Eddy, as follows:

"I went out to Valparaiso in a sailing-ship. I was the only passenger. During the voyage I made quite a number of sketches and painted one or two sea views,—pretty good things, I thought at the time. On arriving in port, I gave them to the purser to take back to England for me. On my return, I did not find the package and made inquiries for the purser. He had changed ship and had disappeared entirely. Many years passed, when, one day, a friend, visiting my studio, said:

"'By the way, I saw some marines by you in the oddest place you can imagine.'

"'Where?' I asked, amazed.

"'I happened in the room of an old fellow who had once been purser on a South American ship, and saw tacked on the wall several sketches which I recognized as yours. I looked at them closely and asked where he got them.

"'"Oh, these things," he said; "why a chap who went out with us once painted them on board ship, and gave them to me. Don't amount to much, do they?"

"'"Why, man, they are by Whistler!"

"'"Whistler," he said, blankly, "who's Whistler?"

"'"Why, Whistler the artist,—the great painter."

"'"Whistler, Whistler,—I believe that was his name. But that chap warn't no painter. He was just a swell who went out with the captain. He thought he could paint some and gave me these things when we got to Valparaiso. No, I don't think I care to let them go,—for, somehow or other, they look more like the sea than real pictures."'"

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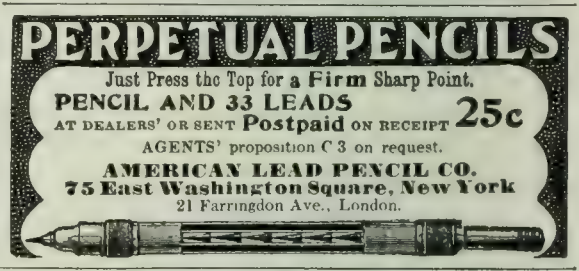

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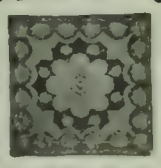

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His Experience.—

"Regarding a woman," said Henpeck,
"To this sad conclusion I've come:
When man puts a ring on her finger
He puts himself under her thumb."
—Philadelphia *Press*.

Willing to Help. "Who is that? What do you want?" called the sleepy man.

"'Sh! Keep quiet if you value your life," hissed the burglar. "It's only money I'm after."

"Wait a minute, and I'll get up and help you hunt for it."—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

A Big Pill.—"What is it, my Pet?"

"Oh, Mum—Mummy—I dreamt I'd sw-swallowed myself. Have I?"—*Punch*.

His Last Request.—CASEY: "Pat, if Oi die and ye come to me wake Oi want ye to promise me wan thing."

COSTIGAN: "Name ut, Moike—name ut!"

CASEY: "Promise me thot whin th' scrapping begins ye'll belt me wan or two good wans in th' jaw jist fer the sake of owld lang syne!" *Puck*.

She Meant Well.—"Now, Tommy," said Mrs. Bull, "I want you to be good while I'm out."

"I'll be good for a nickel," replied Tommy.

"Tommy," said she, "I want you to remember that you can not be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing."—Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

Home Without a Mother.—Howard and Dorothy were discussing family matters.

"When I am a man," said Howard, "I intend to marry Cousin Allan."

"You can't do that," answered Dorothy, "because men don't marry one another."

"I can so," persisted Howard. "I should like to know why not?"

"Because," said Dorothy, looking very wise, "their children would have two papas and no mammas."—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

She was Worried.—THE MINISTER: "My dear madam, let this thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way."

BEREAVED WIDOW: "They haven't all gone, have they!"—*Tit-Bits*.

An Early Riser.—"Children," observed the parson, "are the sunshine of our lives."

"That's right," rejoined Newpop, with a large sigh, "and son-rise for me is about 2 A.M."—Chicago *News*.

So Natural.—MRS. CASSIDY: "'Twas very natural he looked."

MRS. CASEY: "Aye, shure he looked fur all the wurld loike a loive man layin' there dead."—*Illustrated Bits*.

Plausible Theory.—"I think I'll try filling the tires of my automobile with illuminating gas," said the amateur chauffeur.

"Good joke," gurgled his fool friend. "Expect to make it light. Ha, ha!"

"Nothing of the kind," rejoined the amateur chauffeur. "I thought it might increase the speed of the machine. Just think how the stuff makes the wheels of a gas-meter spin around."—Columbus *Dispatch*.

Her One Regret.—FRESHMAN: "That's a beautiful song. It simply carries me away."

SHE: "I'm sorry I didn't sing it early in the evening." *Ohio Wesleyan Transcript*.

Parental Promptitude. WILLIE: "Mamma, I think I like God better than I do papa."

MRS. SLIMSON: "Why, Willie?"

WILLIE: "Well, papa punishes me a great deal quicker than God does."—*Collier's Weekly*.

A Quadruped in Skirts. Mrs. Van Dyne is very popular, notwithstanding her habit of saying embarrassing things occasionally. Recently she ad-

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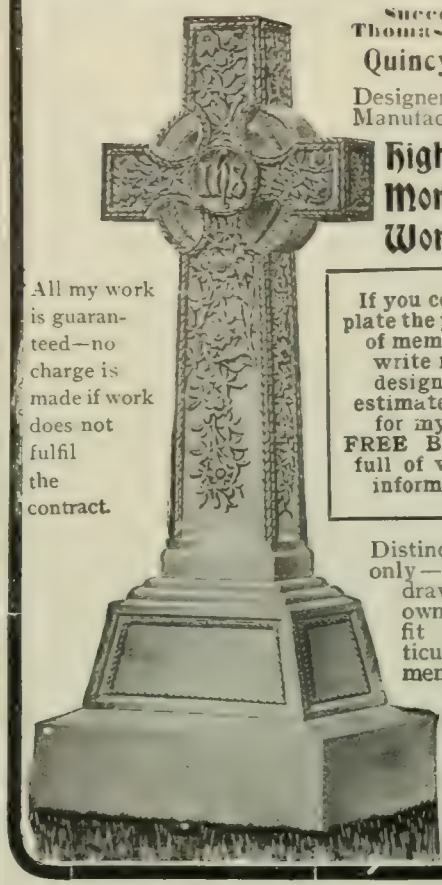

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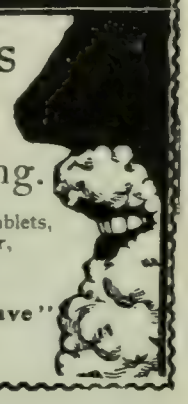

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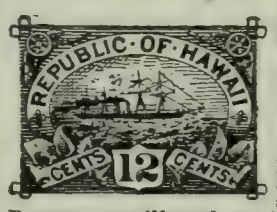

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mired a pretty desk belonging to a friend and ordered a duplicate. When hers came she was sure it was not like the other. The next evening at a card party she was seated near the desk which had caught her fancy. Scrutinizing it closely, she suddenly electrified those near her by exclaiming, "Now I know what's the matter! Kitty Carter's hind legs are crooked and mine are straight."

She explained later that this extraordinary statement meant merely that Mrs. Carter's desk had four curved legs, while her own had two straight ones and two curved, and that she had had no intention of casting reflections upon any part of Mrs. Carter's anatomy. *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 28.—An attack on the Russian eastern flank of the Shakhe (Sha-Ho) River is repulsed; Kuropatkin reports that his troops buried 230 Japanese bodies after the engagement. The Baltic battle-ship division, according to reports, is coaling off the coast of German Southwest Africa.

November 29.—Official despatches from Port Arthur show that the Japanese attack is being directed chiefly against 203-Metre Hill, and the Sung-Shu forts. The Russian destroyer *Prouzitelny* arrives with a hole in her hull at Brest, France; M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, gives permission to make repairs. Admiral Fournier is appointed by France to serve on the international commission which is to investigate the North Sea case.

November 30.—The Japanese capture a section of 203-Metre Hill, which is regarded as one of the main forts of the defenders of Port Arthur. General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese are falling back from the neighborhood of Sin-Tsin-Tin, about 70 miles east of Mukden, and that a force of Russians is closely following the retirement. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis is appointed by President Roosevelt to represent the United States on the commission that is to investigate the North Sea incident.

December 1.—Skirmishes continue along the Shakhe without evidence of a general action.

December 2.—St. Petersburg, it is said, has practically abandoned hope of Port Arthur's relief.

December 3.—A truce of six hours is arranged at Port Arthur to enable each side to bury its dead and remove the wounded from the slopes of 203-Metre Hill.

December 4.—Reports from the Japanese at Port Arthur show that the desperate assaults which resulted in the capture of 203-Metre Hill lasted four days, and that the Russians made six unsuccessful attempts to recapture the position. Sixty thousand fresh Japanese troops arrive at the Shakhe River as reinforcements for Oyama.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 28.—Russia accepts the invitation of the United States to conclude an arbitration treaty.

The mayor of Moscow, say the reports, intends to call a meeting of the mayors of all the Russian cities to discuss reforms in municipal government.

The Panama grievances are laid before Secretary Taft at a conference in Panama.

November 29.—Italy and Denmark announce their willingness to sign an arbitration treaty with the United States.

December 1.—General Diaz is inaugurated as President of Mexico for the seventh time.

December 4.—William H. Taft, United States Secretary of War, settles all the differences between the United States and Panama by an agreement, the principal provisions of which are that Panama shall have all the customs receipts of the canal zone, shall reduce her tariff and port charges and that free trade shall apply between the canal zone and Panama.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

November 28.—Senator Hale of Maine declares himself strongly opposed to any tariff revision.

November 30.—Thomas E. Watson, in a speech assailing the Democratic party, predicts that Bryan will be nominated by the Democrats in 1908 and defeated.

The Senator Smoot inquiry is to be resumed on December 12.

Speaker Cannon declares that there will be no extravagance in public expenditures, and no tariff agitation at the short session of Congress.

December 2.—Senator Fairbanks announces his in-

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tention to serve as a Senator until he is inaugurated as Vice-President on March 4.

December 3.—Gross frauds are disclosed in the bearing of the contempt cases growing out of the election in Colorado.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 28.—The Department of Commerce begins its investigation of the petroleum industry.

November 29.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington from his trip to St. Louis.

Attorney General Moody reports at the Cabinet meeting that guessing contests in publications are illegal.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture shows that the farm products of the country in 1904 was worth about $4,900,000,000, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. as compared with 1903.

The eight-hour law is declared unconstitutional by the New York State Court of Appeals.

December 1.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis closes.

December 2.—Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, the aged actress, dies in Chicago.

December 3.—The armored cruiser *Tennessee* is launched at Philadelphia.

December 4.—Government statistics show that the exports of manufacturers for the year will exceed $66,000,000, the highest previous record.

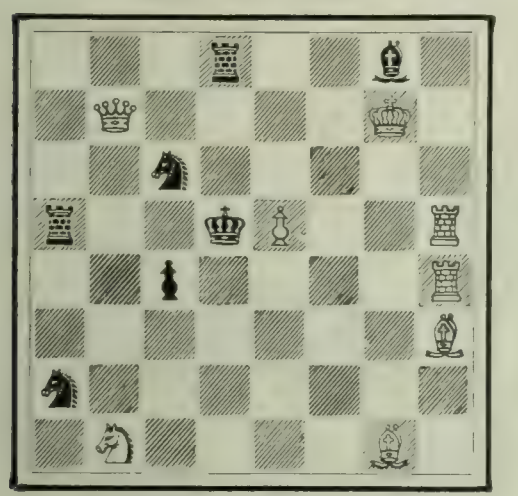
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,010.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by THE REV. GILBERT DOBBS, and MURRAY MABBLE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

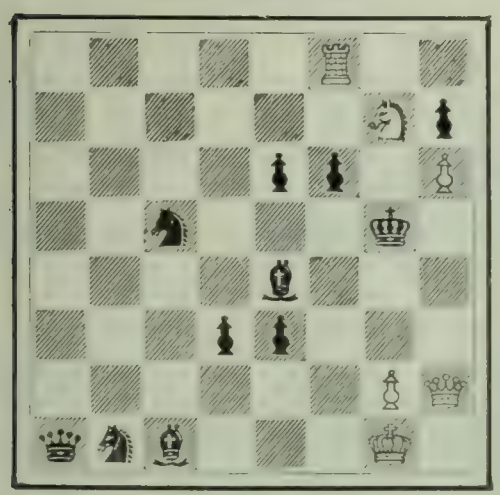
3r2b1; 1Q4K1: 2s5; r2kP2R; 2p4R; 7B; s7; 1S4B1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,011.

By E. PALKOSKA.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

5R2; 6Sp; 4pp1P; 2s3k1; 4b3; 3pp3; 6PQ; qs-b3K1.

White mates in three moves.

YOU DON'T NEED A GUN IF YOU KNOW JIU-JITSU

If you would know how to defend yourself, unarmed, against every form of vicious attack and render helpless your assailant with an ease and rapidity which is astonishing if you would possess that physical strength and power of endurance which characterize the Japanese soldier—you must learn Jiu-Jitsu.

Jiu Jitsu is the most wonderful system of physical training and self-defense the world has ever known. Its practice develops every muscle, every tissue and strengthens every organ of the human body. It makes men "strong as steel," and women the physical equal of men of their own age and weight. As a means of self-defense, it is as potent at short range as the most deadly weapon. The Science includes a thorough knowledge of anatomy, and teaches how to produce temporary paralysis by a slight pressure exerted at one of the many vulnerable points. When once a person skilled in the art effects one of the Jiu-Jitsu "holds," it is utterly useless for an opponent to offer resistance. It makes no difference how unequally matched in point of size or strength the contestants may be, a knowledge of Jiu Jitsu will enable a woman to overcome and render powerless the strongest man.

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For over 2,000 years the principles of Jiu-Jitsu have been religiously guarded. By an imperial edict the teaching of the system was forbidden outside of Japan. The friendly feeling, however, existing between Japan and the United States has been instrumental in releasing Jiu-Jitsu from its oath-bound secrecy, and all the secrets of the Japanese National System of Physical Training and Self-Defense are now being revealed to the American people for the first time by the **YABE SCHOOL OF JIU-JITSU**, at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Y. K. Yabe, formerly of the Ten-Shin Ryu School of Jiu-Jitsu, has formulated a correspondence course which contains full instructions in Jiu-Jitsu. It is identical with the course taught in the leading school of Japan.

FIRST LESSON SENT FREE

An intensely interesting book which explains the principles of Jiu-Jitsu has just been written by Mr. Yabe. As long as the edition lasts, this book, together with the first lesson in the art, will be sent free to interested persons. The lesson is fully illustrated with full-page half-tone engravings, and shows one of the most effective methods known to Jiu-Jitsu for disposing of a dangerous antagonist. If you desire to know more about the closely guarded secrets of this marvelous science, you should write to-day for this free book and specimen lesson. They will be sent you by return mail, postpaid. Address

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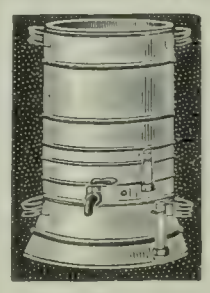

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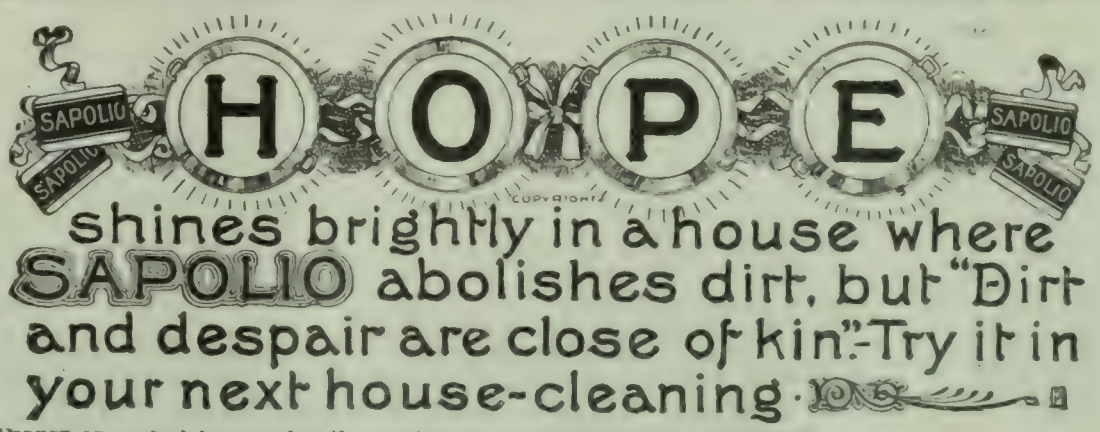

Solution of Problems

No. 1,001.

1. Q—K Kt 2 / K—B 3	2. Kt—K 5 ch / K—Kt 7	3. Kt x P, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 4	3. Kt—Q B 7, mate
	2. ..... / P x Kt	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / K—K 3	2. Kt—B 7 ch / K x P	3. R—Kt 7, mate
1. ..... / B x B	2. Kt(Kt 5)x Pdis.ch / K—K 3	3. R—K 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. Q—Q Kt 2, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / Q x R	2. Q x P, ch / K x Q	3. Kt—B 3, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. R x P, ch / K x Kt	3. R—Q 4, mate

No. 1,002.

1. B—R 7! / K—Kt 2	2. Q—Kt 6 ch / K x R	3. Q—Kt 8, mate
1. ..... / K—Kt 4	2. Q—Kt 6, ch / K—R 5	3. B—Kt 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 4	2. Q—B 3, ch / K—K 4	3. R—K 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Q Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / Other	2. Q—Kt 6 ch / Any	3. R—Q 8, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; "Arata," New York City; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; M. D. M., New Orleans; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; A. Rooke, Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

1,001: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis.

1,002: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; H. T. Blanchard Milwaukee.

Comments (1,001): "Cumbersome, but contains a number of neat mates, especially those after 1. ..... / K B 3"—M. M.; "The Judge is too severe on this problem. It deserves a higher place"—Dr. J. H. S.; "It's soundness is its most salient feature"—W. R.; "A sly key, with six good variations"—R. H. R.; "Too much ballast. The theme is good, but badly worked out. Key obvious"—L. H. B.; "Brilliant. The slur of the Judge undeserved"—L. G.; "The best ever"—W. E. H.

1,002: "Delightful miniature"—M. M.; "This belongs to the realistic class. The position might occur in actual play"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Quite pretty"—W. R.; "Better than 1,001"—A.; "Beautiful"—R. H. R.; "Fine"—J. G. L.; "Not so good as much of the Domine's work"—J. H. C.

In addition to those reported, W. E. H., W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles; Dr. H. A. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y., got 999; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va., 995.

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For Christmas A set of these spoons makes an appropriate and a very pleasing Christmas gift, either for children or grown folks.

HOW TO ORDER. Entire set will be sent, postpaid, in satin-lined box for $1.50 (to Canadian points $1.75). Remit by express or postoffice money order direct to **Oneida Community, Niagara Falls, N. Y.**

For comfortable travel between Chicago and Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis, New York and Boston use the Lake Shore. It affords the most complete service. Route of the fast "20th Century Limited." For "Book of Trains" and information about travel over this road write A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

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The son of S. J. Pearce, health officer of New Westminster, B. C., had rheumatism so badly that he couldn't walk alone. Magic Foot Drafts relieved him in a week.

Mrs. Mary Patrick, Watertown, N. Y., for more than a year couldn't get up from her chair. Magic Foot Drafts relieved her.

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Letters from the above and many thousands of other grateful patients are on file in our offices, where anyone can see them.

We want the name and address of every sufferer from rheumatism. Write us today. Return mail will bring you—free to try—a pair of the famous Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan discovery which is relieving all kinds of rheumatism, chronic or acute. If you are satisfied with the benefit received from the Drafts, send us one dollar. If not, keep your money. **You decide.**

The Drafts are worn on the feet because the largest pores are there; but they relieve rheumatism in every part of the body because they absorb the acid impurities from the blood through these pores, and reach the entire nervous system through the extremely sensitive nerve centers of the feet. Don't suffer needlessly, but send your name today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., T F 10, Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. The Drafts, together with our splendid new free book on rheumatism, will come by return mail. Send no money—only your name. Write today.

WHAT IS JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY?

A correspondent of *The Sun*, New York, sends the following letter to that paper:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I was a Democrat when some of these "Jeffersonian" Democrats were chewing coral. I read BRYAN'S plan after election. I have just read TOM WATSON'S. If they are "Jeffersonian" Democrats, what the blazes sort of a Democrat was JEFFERSON? What *is* Jeffersonian Democracy? P. F. S.

The question "What is Jeffersonian Democracy?" is one frequently heard these days from both Democrats and Republicans. The best answer is afforded by the writings and other utterances of Jefferson himself which have been collected and conveniently classified under a great variety of topics in the new Jeffersonian Cyclopedia, Funk & Wagnalls Company, publishers, New York, 8vo, cloth, 1031 pages. Cloth, $7.50; sheep, $10; half morocco, $12.50; full morocco, $15.00. Send for circulars.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

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Good for *all* muscles, from finger tips to toes. Very light running. *Perfectly safe.* Speedy, strong, rubber-tired. Physicians urge its use. *The* sport for winter.

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There's a unique adaptability about Pears' Soap. It makes the child enjoy its bath, helps the mother preserve her complexion, and the man of the house finds nothing quite so good for shaving.

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Most remedies for rheumatism upset the stomach. Tartarlithine cures the disease without interfering with the digestion. It aids the kidneys to throw off excess of uric acid, while not affecting the heart's action. It reduces any inflammation and stops the pains and aches.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country

Ask Your Doctor About It

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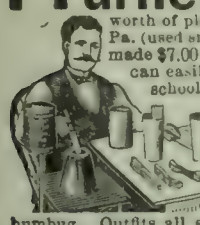
I Turned Out $301.27



worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. P. Crawford writes, made $7.00 first day. J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make $5.00 day plating. Thos. Parker, school teacher 21 years, writes, "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." Plating business easily learned. We teach you **Free—No Experience Required.** Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be plated with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal plating. **Heavy Plate**—latest process. No toy or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. LET US START YOU. Write today for Catlog, Agency and Offer. Address

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YOUR GIRL will want a Christmas present. We will give her one of Blairs Non-Leakable Fountain Pens this week to introduce and prove their superiority, without charge, when you buy one of the same number at the regular price. A chance of a lifetime. Can be had of Jewelers and Stationers on these terms or from

BLAIRS FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Dept. 40
163 Broadway, New York

Napier's Defense of the Queen's Gambit.

From The B. C. M.

Notes by W. E. Napier.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4

This it seems to me is the only fighting defense to the Queen's Gambit that sacrifices nothing beyond the integrity of Pawn-formation. The greatest damage that White can inflict would seem to be the isolation of Black's Q P, and there it stands, a solitary but very sharp tooth to give White no end of annoyance. Besides, it is maintained by most analysts that an isolated Pawn on the Queen-file is not weak when there is an immediate prospect of dissolving it. One thing at least is certain—that this defense is not worse than 2.., P—K 4, where Black gives up a Pawn and then puzzles his head how best to recover it.

4 P—K 3	K Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3
6 B—Q 3	B—K 2
7 Castles	Castles
8 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3
9 B—Kt 2	B—Kt 2
10 P x Q P	K Kt x P

This recapture with a piece has been questioned: but after being at some pains to plant my Bishop at Kt 2, I see no reason deliberately to choke him off. White should have played 10 R—B sq, to be followed by 11 Q—K 2.

11 P x P	B x P
12 Q—K 2	Q Kt—Kt 5

One critic brands this loss of time, tho I was under the impression that my subsequent advantage proceeded from this particular maneuver.

13 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3
14 Q R—Q sq	.....

Perhaps the wrong Rook in the light of subsequent events.

.....	Q—K 2
15 P—Q R 3	Kt—B 3
16 P—Q Kt 4	B—Q 3
17 Kt—Q Kt 5	B—Kt sq
18 Q Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt
19 Kt x Kt	P—Q R 4

In order to provide a point of entry for the Rooks at Q B 4, and thence to the King's side to cooperate with the Bishops.

20 P—Kt 5	P—R 5
21 P—B 3	B—Q 3
22 R—R sq	K R—B sq
23 B—Q 3	.....

To anticipate the threatened 23.., Q—B 2.

.....	K—R sq
24 B—Kt sq	R—B 4
25 P—K 4	Q—B 2
26 P—Kt 3	R—Q sq

Threatening 27.., R—K Kt 4, to be followed by 28.., B—B 4. 27.., B—K 4 would also be uncomfortable.

27 P—B 4	R—B 5

This finesse of the Rook is the only point of interest in the game. If R—B 6 at once, White has a fair reply in Q—Q 2, which however is not possible after his 28th on account of 28.., Kt x P. If 28 B—Q 3, B—B 4; 29 B x R, R x B; 30 B x R, B x B ch; 31 K—Kt 2, B x P ch; 32 K—R 3, B—B 4 ch; 33 K—Kt 2, Q—Kt 2 ch, and wins.

28 B—R 2	R—B 6
29 B x R	Q x B
30 Kt—B 6	.....

If 30 Kt—B 3, B—B 4 ch; 31 K—R sq, Kt x P; 32 Q R—B sq (if 32 Q R—Q sq, Q x Kt ch; 33 Q x Q, Kt—B 7 ch; 34 R x Kt, B x Q ch; 35 R x B, R x R ch; 36 K—Kt 2, R—Q 7 ch, and wins), Q—Q 7!; Q R—K sq (not 33 Kt x Q, Kt—B 7 dbl. ch; 34 K—Kt sq, Kt—R 6 mate), Q x Q; 34 R x Q, R—Q 7!; 35 R—Kt 2, Kt—B 7 ch; 36 R (Kt 2) x Kt! B x R; 37 K—Kt 2, B—B 4 dis. ch; 38 K—R sq, R—Q 8 wins.

.....	B—B 4 ch
31 K—R sq	R—Q 7
32 Resigns.	

Because if 32 Q—B 4, Kt—Kt 5, etc. The mate at K R 7 can only be prevented at considerable material loss.

Fine Game.

Played in New Orleans, November 22, between F. J. Marshall and the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	DOBBS. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	DOBBS. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 P—B 4	R—Q sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	25 Q—Kt 4	R x P!!
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 R x R	Q x Kt
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	27 Q—Q sq	P—B 3
5 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	28 P—Q Kt 4	Q—Kt 3
6 Kt—B 3	P—B 4	29 Kt—Q 7	Kt x Kt
7 R—B sq	P x Q P	30 K—R sq	Kt—B sq
8 K P x P	P x P	31 R—Q 8	B—Q 4!
9 B x P	Castles	32 R x B	P x R
10 Castles	P—Q R 3	33 Q x P ch	Q—K 3
11 Q—K 2	P—Kt 4	34 Q—Q 2	Q—B sq
12 B—Q 3	B—K 2	35 B—R 2 ch	K—R sq
13 K R—Q sq	R—K sq	36 P—R 5	Q—Q 2
14 Kt—K 5	R—Q B sq	37 Q—K 3	Q—Q sq
15 B—Kt sq	Kt—B sq	38 Q—R 7	Q—B sq
16 B x Kt	B x B	39 Q—K B 7	Kt—Q 2
17 Q—R 5	P—Kt 3	40 B—K 6	Q—B 8 ch
18 Q—R 3	B—Kt 2	41 K—R 2	Q x P ch
19 P—Q R 3	Q—Kt 4	42 K—Kt sq	Q—Kt sq
20 Q—Kt 3	Q—K 2	43 Q x Kt	P—B 4
21 Kt—K 4	K R—Q sq	44 Q—B 8 ch	Q x Q
22 R x R	R x R	45 B x Q	Draw.
23 Kt—B 5	Q—B 2		

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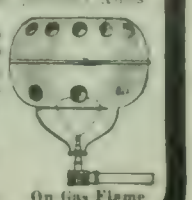

On Gas Flame

MRS. MAYBRICK

READY DECEMBER 10

Julia Ward Howe: "I am heartily glad of her deliverance from an imprisonment which I consider to have been as unjust as it was grievous, and I hope that the American public will be much interested in following her own statements of the case about to be given to the world."

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What Dining in Prison Means
My Mother's Visits
Punishment
The Infirmary
Charged to Aylesbury
Humanising Influences
Tragedy in Prison
A Noble Gift
Things that might be Different.
A Visit from Lord Russell of Killowen
The Officers' Mess
The Governor
The Dawn of Liberty
My Children
The Eve of Liberty
A Concluding Word

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 25 New York, December 17, 1904 Whole Number, 765

Published Weekly by

Funk & Wagnalls Company.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE MESSAGE IS REGARDED.

THE President's message is regarded by some as the strongest bid for power ever made by an American President. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds indications in it that his "instinctive leanings are toward monarchical ideas," toward "the 'strong' government, the government by force, the government of superimposed authority." The same message is regarded by others as being "colorless" and "pointless," as the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks, and as indicating "a weak and unstable mind, or absolute lack of courage and self-poise." The Republican papers, forming a third group, regard his criticisms and recommendations as being only such as are eminently proper to the President of so mighty a nation.

Criticism and recommendation form the key-note of the message, from the criticism of the Czar's and Sultan's treatment of their subjects and the behavior of the South American republics, to labor-unions, trusts, railroads, Washington tenements, child labor, immigration evils, political corruption, the law's delays, unrighteous peace, and anti-imperialist "intrigues." Another line of thought running through the message, and one that alarms the Democratic press, is the idea that almost all the evils in this country, and some in other countries, should be regulated from Washington. The omissions are also considered significant. The absence of reference to Southern suffrage and representation is thought to indicate that the President intends to let this question remain in abeyance for a time; but the absence of reference to the tariff is thought by leading Republican papers, like the New York *Tribune* and *Evening Mail* and the Washington *Star*, to indicate that he will devote a special message to it in the near future.

The recommendations for publicity for campaign contributions and expenditures, for giving the Interstate Commerce Commission more power over railway rates, and for treating the Philippines ultimately as Cuba has been treated have been urged so strongly by the Democrats that "one would imagine," as one paper remarks, "that the Democrats in some mysterious way had been successful, in spite of the face of the returns." The New York *World* (Dem.) hints that the President took his views on publicity for campaign finance from Mr. Pulitzer's editorials, while Mr. Hearst's *Evening Journal* exclaims in frenetic head-lines: "PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS A THUNDERING REVERBERATION OF HEARST PRINCIPLES. . . . REALLY AN ECHO OF REFORMS ADVOCATED BY THE HEARST NEWSPAPERS FOR YEARS. . . . READS LIKE A SERIES OF EDITORIALS FROM THE HEARST NEWSPAPERS," etc. Some of the Republican papers which treated with acrid satire Judge Parker's idea that the Philippines be treated as Cuba have shown a disposition to wander off into generalities when commenting on the same recommendation made by President Roosevelt.

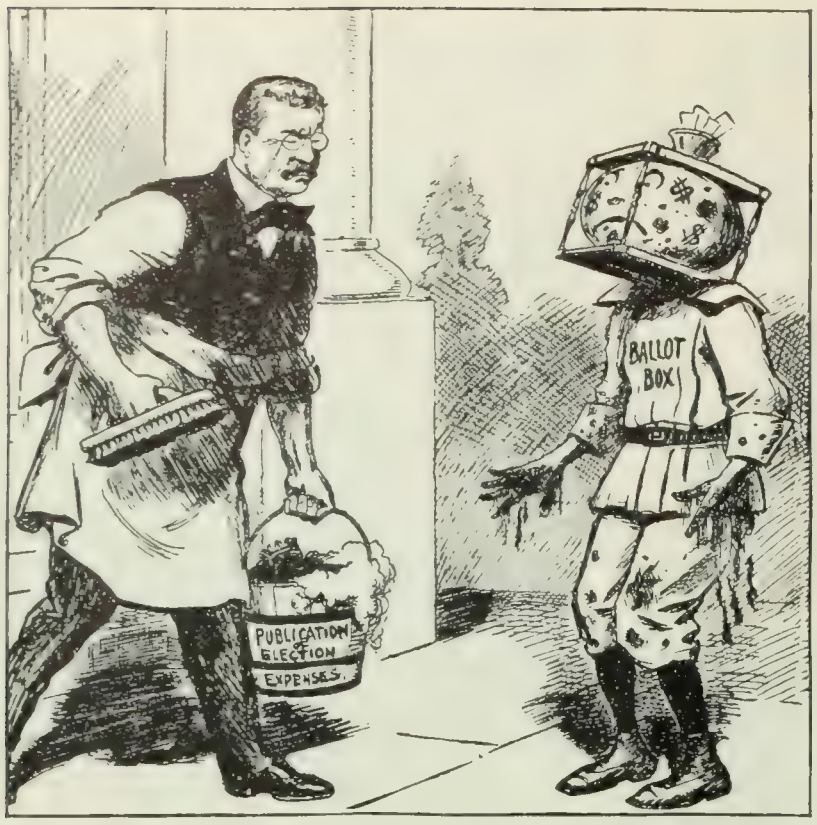
The salient features of the message may be summarized as follows:

The President expresses his belief that the organization of labor is "often necessary" and "often wise" and "among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship"; but he adds that when labor-unions seek "improper ends," or use "improper means," all good citizens and public servants "must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation," and "of course, any violence, brutality, or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated." He recommends an employers' liability law and urges the grant of medals of honor to heroes in industrial life. The loss of life in railway wrecks is deplored, and legislation to prevent it by requiring the block-signal system and regulating the employees' hours of work is suggested. Efforts by unions of government employees to extort higher salaries by threatening Congressmen with defeat are rebuked, and Congress is asked to pass remedial legislation. A report from the Bureau of Labor on the Colorado mining strike is promised, and the desirability of investigations of child labor, labor laws, etc., by the bureau is dwelt upon.

Turning from labor to capital, the President says that "it is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by state action," and declares that "the national Government alone can deal adequately" with them. "To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive, or demagogic spirit" would be futile or worse; the people must continue to show moderation, "and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating, or, at least, in minimizing, whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations." "More important than any legislation," however, "is the gradual growth of a feeling of responsibility and forbearance among capitalists and wage-workers alike." The Bureau of Corporations, Congress is informed, has been busy with investigations, and "will make a special report on the beef industry." The President explains that the bureau's policy is one of "cooperation, not antagonism," and says that it makes "constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries." Congress is promised "all facts except such as would give to another corporation information which would injure the legitimate business of a competitor and destroy the incentive for individual superiority and thrift." The President suggests that the power of the bureau be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance. Railroad rebates are denounced, and Congress is asked to give the Interstate Commerce Commission more power over the regulation of rates.

In urging better housing and better school laws for the District of Columbia, the President is led to remark at considerable length upon the necessity of providing for the welfare of the working classes and of discouraging industrial tendencies that are hostile to the home.

The good works of the Department of Agriculture are related,



"YOU DIRTY BOY!"
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

THREATENINGS,

the progress in irrigation and forestry is reviewed, and the Indian, the postal service, and the consular service are considered.

The retirement of the greenbacks is suggested, and elasticity is mentioned as a desirable quality for our currency. "Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder."

"Encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation" is recommended to the "immediate attention" of Congress.

The President opposes the admission of immigrants "whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wageworker"; and he criticizes present naturalization methods and urges "a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws."

"A law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections" is recommended, which shall also contain "provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

The President deplores the delays in criminal prosecutions, and criticizes "a system of procedure which has grown up in the federal courts and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money, and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of sometimes securing immunity, as regards the man who has money."

Appropriate legislation for the needs of Alaska is recommended.

In treating of our foreign policy, President Roosevelt repeats his plea that the United States should be, in effect, the "just man armed," and notifies Congress that he is negotiating arbitration treaties and will call another Hague peace conference. He denies "that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for their welfare"; but he adds that "chronic wrongdoing" or "impotence" may "ultimately require intervention."

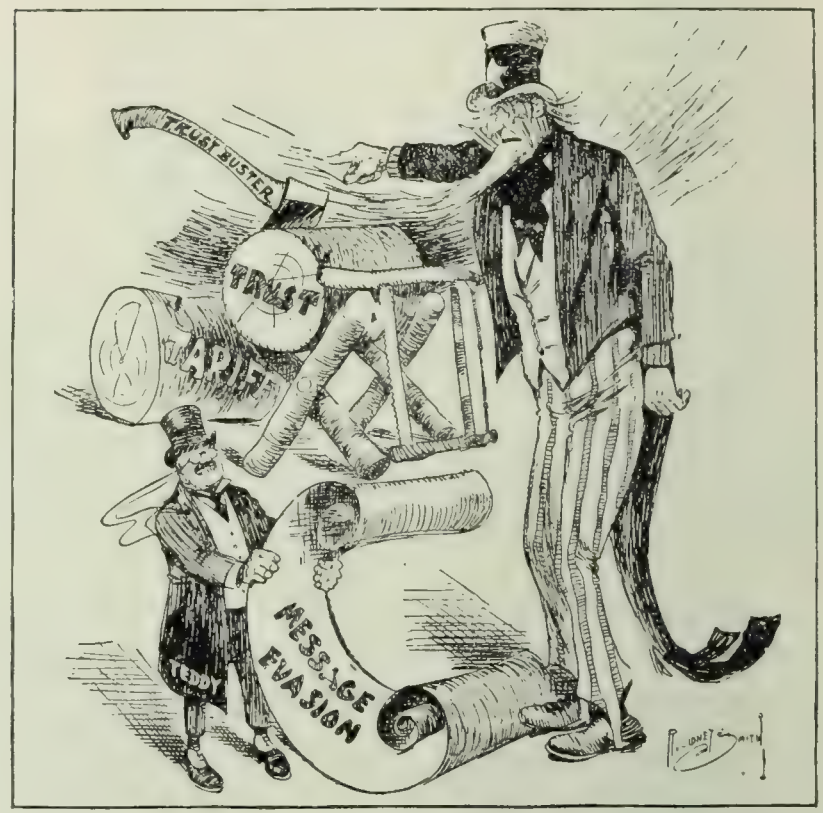
After remarking that "ordinarily" it is better to concern ourselves with ills at home than with those abroad, the President declares that "nevertheless, there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it." As instances, he cites the massacre of the Jews in Kishineff and the outrages in Armenia. As for lynching in this country, he says, it "is never more than sporadic, so that individuals, and not classes, are molested in their fundamental rights." He complains that "it has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow citizens to receive passports and travel through Russian territory," and remarks that "such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint."

The President "most earnestly" recommends "that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American navy"; and points out that the army has been reduced to a minimum.

The Filipinos, he says, are at present "utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own"; but he believes that we can help them, and, he declares, "I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands." He remarks that now it is better to give them schools, good roads, railroads, courts, etc., than political power.

Labor.

The Worker (Socialist, New York) thinks that the large amount of space in the message devoted to labor shows that the big Socialist vote has made an impression at Washington. It commends the President's stand for an employers' liability law, for safety appliances on railways, and for the regulation of the railway employees' hours of work; but it predicts that "half these recommendations will be coolly neglected by Congress, and the President will not bestir himself to induce Congress to act on them." More important for labor, thinks *The Worker*, are Chinese exclusion, the eight-hour bill, and the anti-injunction bill, and on these matters "his silence is more eloquent than all his words," and "means that the Administration will gladly see those measures once more defeated or postponed." The New York *Evening Journal* (Dem.), which also aims to represent labor, says that he is "wavering in his loyalty" to labor "on one important matter," for he "encourages the most insidious attack on the welfare of the American workman by talking of the open shop," and by talking of it "as tho that were anything else but an attempt by disloyal workmen to reap the benefits of the union man's sacrifices and long effort." *The Sun*, which usually sides with the employer in labor disputes, commends the President's utterance on labor and declares its conviction that "it will do more to restore industrial peace and divert the gravest danger that threatens the general welfare than any other influence that could have been exerted." The reference to violence, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), covers "the whole relation of the Government to the subject," and it remarks that "if the Government of the United States and the governments of the several States will simply suppress



"WHAT I WANTED WAS A BOY WHO COULD SAW THAT WOOD!"
—Smith in the Pittsburg *Post.*

REPROOFS,

violence, it is the belief of the ablest economists living that all the other perplexities will be cleared up in due time by the automatic law of supply and demand."

Regulation of Railroad Rates.

The President's declaration that the railroad rebate, in whatever form, "must be stopped" is agreed to by all who comment on it; but his recommendation that more power over railroad rates be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission arouses a warm controversy. The Atlanta *News* (Dem.), published in a city that is having a fight with its railroads over rates which it thinks exorbitant, favors the President's view, and declares that "when a rate has been found by the commission to be unreasonable, the commission should have the power, not only to say what would be a reasonable rate, but to put that rate summarily into execution." The New York *Press* (Rep.) says the President "meets a public demand that had become irresistible," and it protests at great length against the unrestrained sway of "less than a score of individuals who to-day rule the transportation of the country more rigorously than the Czar rules the Russian Empire!" The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) favors the proposed grant of power to the commission, and the New York *Globe* (Rep.) thinks the reform might "do as much for railroads as for shippers." "If the evils are not reformed as they should be and can be by the railroads themselves," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), warningly, "federal legislation will surely come which will make even President Roosevelt's recommendations seem mild by comparison." Bitter

SUSPENSE.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

AND PERILS IN THE

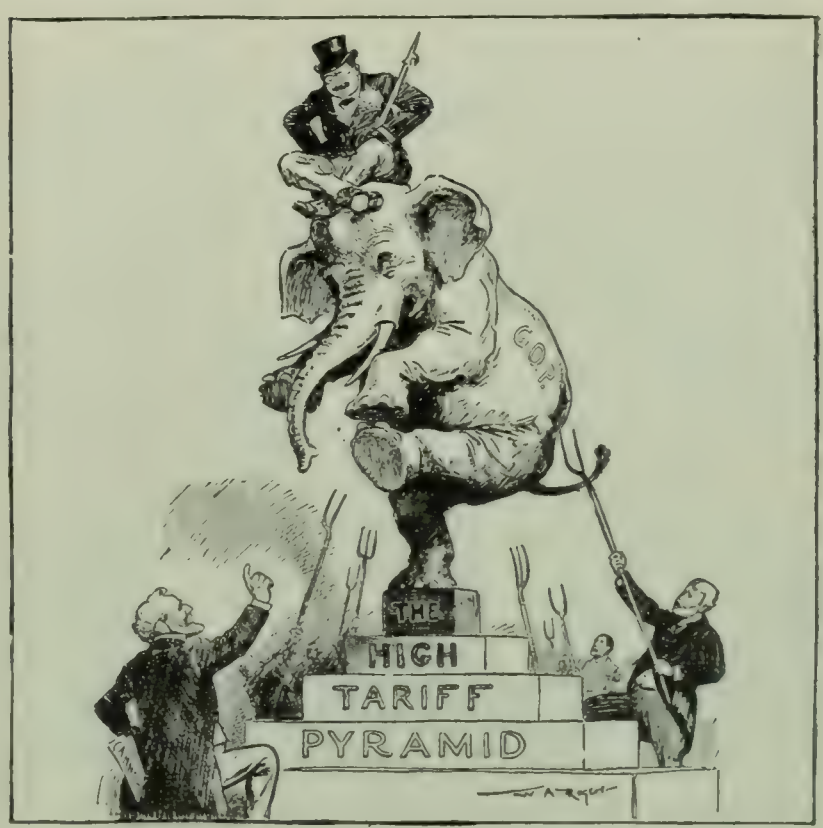
opposition, however, is expressed by the New York *Times* (Dem.), which says that the fear of a Bryan in the presidential chair would frighten investors away from railroad securities; "railroad extension and new construction would be checked, even if they did not cease altogether"; and "there would be business convulsions, industrial stagnation, and financial panic." "It is appalling," exclaims the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "to think of the chaos that would ensue" among the railroads "when the Interstate Commerce Commission undertook to exercise such a power." "In our certain judgment," it adds, "it could lead only to grave disaster and injustice." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), too, believes the power "might be subject to fearful abuse in the hands of a reckless or unscrupulous majority of the commission"; but it warns the railroads that the people are aroused, and urges them "to offer in Congress not an obstructive but a constructive policy," to avoid "being sucked into a whirlpool of socialism."

Publicity for Campaign Finance.

The plea for enforced publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures is warmly indorsed by the New York *World* (Dem.), which is glad to see the President recognize "the moral issue raised by *The World* in the last campaign." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) rejoices that he has "the courage to commend a salutary law, even if the main demand for it comes from his political opponents." The objection is made, however, that the elections are under state, not federal, control. The President's idea "will be approved by many Democrats, and yet to carry it out will involve a considerable substitution of federal for state power over elections," says the Hartford *Times* (Dem.); and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) argues that "as the members of campaign committees are, in no sense of the term, federal officials, and as the choosing or appointing of Presidential electors is placed by the Constitution in the hands of the States, it follows that there is no constitutional warrant for any attempt by Congress to control such committees." The reform "is bound to come," says *The Post*, but "it will, however, be brought about, not by vain attempts at unwarranted control by Congress, but by the decree of public opinion, the legislator that outranks Congress and occasionally nullifies constitutional provisions."

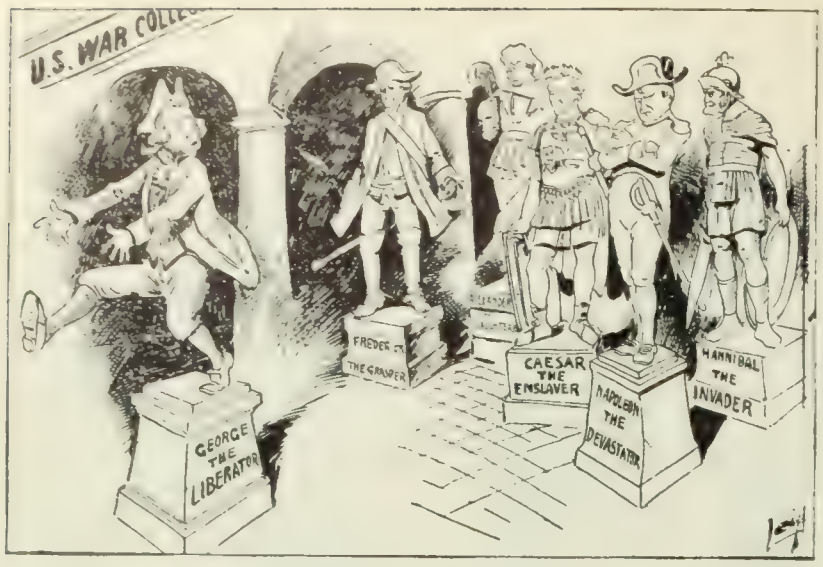
Russia, Turkey, and Latin America.

Some surprise is expressed at the President's severe strictures on Russia's treatment of the Jews and Turkey's treatment of the Armenians. His words "will send a cold shiver down the backs of the chancelleries of the great capitals," remarks the Philadelphia *Press;* and the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) observes that "it can hardly be other than offensive to both Russia and Turkey." *The Express* says that "probably no significance was intended by placing a recommendation for more battle-ships immediately after this discussion of foreign policy"; and the Boston *Herald* also associates the two ideas, and after recapitulating all the minatory language that goes before, remarks that "whether with a strong navy our line of action is to lie in these directions we do not pretend to say." A Washington diplomat is quoted by the New York *Times's* correspondent as saying: "If such words had been employed in a



OF COURSE HE'LL STAND PAT!
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

POLITICAL PANORAMA.



WHEN ALL THE STATUES ARRIVE.

GEORGE W.—"Great Scott, what kind of company is this!"
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

VIEW IN WASHINGTON, 1975 A.D.

Let the other nations follow Germany's example.
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

SOME STATUARY SUGGESTIONS.

speech from the throne at Berlin or Vienna it would have resulted in the recall of the Russian Minister at those courts. As it is, nothing will now occur. The Powers have come to regard the United States as entitled to exceptional toleration in matters of this kind."

As regards Latin America, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) declares that "the United States can not expect that it will be quietly permitted to maintain under its protection a gang of reckless offenders against other nations, merely because it has made a certain proclamation called the Monroe Doctrine," and "therefore, for its own safety, it must exercise a certain supervision and control over the behavior of the South American republics." So think the Providence *Journal* (Rep.), and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), however, remarks that "the Monroe Doctrine does not necessitate the assumption by the United States of the character of police officer of the Western hemisphere," and the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) thinks it can not do so "without inviting unnecessary trouble." The Baltimore *Herald* (Dem.) doubts if this policy will bring better feeling between this country and the Latin republics; and the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) doubts if it will bring better trade. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) thinks "we will be apt to find it a particularly thankless task and one not devoid of danger and embarrassments." The New York *World* (Dem.) recalls the fact that the federal Government can not make its own States pay their debts or preserve order, and "yet Mr. Roosevelt is laboring under the delusion that this country has a divine mission to keep order abroad, while it can not keep order at home; that it is obligated to compel foreign states to pay their debts, altho it can not compel the domestic States to pay theirs. The Roosevelt doctrine is the Monroe Doctrine turned inside out and stood on its head." The Hartford *Times* observes that "if this part of the message is not intended as an advance notice of the rumored project for United States intervention in Santo Domingo, then we are very much mistaken."

The Philippines.

The New York *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Press* indorse the President's utterances on the Philippines, but in very general terms. "The President's treatment of the subject is according to the best ideal of Americanism," says *The Press*; and *The Tribune* remarks that "the President declares what may now be considered the settled doctrine of our people." The anti-imperialist papers, however, frankly rejoice to see the President taking the stand that the Philippines be ultimately treated like Cuba; but they can not understand why the President, after taking this stand, should read a lecture to those engaged in "foolish and dangerous intrigues" for Philippine independence. Why, says the Springfield *Republican*, the President's declared policy "is what anti-imperialists hope for and will continue to work for, and it can not be regarded as more harmful that they should say so than that the President should say so; and if the President can talk of independence as a dim and distant prospect without harm, can not others, also without harm, talk of the prospect as much nearer and more hopeful?" The President's position "is a self-contradiction, difficult to explain by any other theory than prejudice," declares the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and so think the Hartford *Times* and the New York *Evening Post*. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) thinks the President displayed poor taste in calling the anti-imperialists "foolish." It says: "Mr. Roosevelt is doubtless sincere in thinking those men foolish, but it is not becoming in him, as President of the United States, in a message to Congress, to apply that term to a body of men who include the late Senator Hoar, the venerable Senator Edmunds, the head of the first Philippine commission (and of Cornell University) and a large fraction of the leading university presidents of the country."

THE CHADWICK MYSTERY.

"THERE is a fascination in being buncoed that appeals irresistibly to the American mind," remarks the Detroit *Tribune*, in explanation of the breathless interest with which the public has from day to day followed the developments that have come to light upon the remarkable financial operations of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. The story, so far as the facts have yet been revealed, has a large element of mystery. "Yellow journalism has never concocted so startling a story," says the Chicago *Chronicle*, "and the dime novel is tame in comparison to the Chadwick sensation."

The wife of a prominent physician of Cleveland, Ohio, in which town she is said to have occupied for some years a conspicuous social position, Mrs. Chadwick, altho not known to be possessed of tangible assets, succeeded in negotiating loans amounting to close upon a million dollars. So great, apparently, was her power to inspire confidence even in conservative and experienced business men that she was able to borrow large sums from private capitalists, from banks, and from the treasury of a college. Her affairs were brought to a crisis by suits to recover money lent. So far the most sensational result of this crisis has been the collapse of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, from which she had obtained loans amounting to four times its capital stock. President C. T. Beckwith and Cashier Spear have been placed under arrest at the instance of the United States authorities. In this case the money was lent on the security of two notes, one for $250,000, and the other for $500,000, alleged to bear the signature of Andrew Carnegie, not as indorser, but as maker. Mr. Carnegie

repudiates the signatures and denies all knowledge of the notes. The Pittsburg *Post* comments as follows:

"The only precaution the banker took to convince himself of the genuineness of the paper was to have Mrs. Chadwick make oath as to Mr. Carnegie having signed the notes and then accepting the professions made by a lawyer who appeared and said he had authority to represent Mr. Carnegie.

"Ordinary prudence would have dictated first the unlikelihood of Mr. Carnegie needing to give notes at all, and second the use of the telegraph or mail to communicate directly with Mr. Carnegie himself as to the genuineness of the notes. On top of this, Mr. Beckwith says that he turned over a large amount of indorsed paper to Mrs. Chadwick upon her promise and oath not to use it, and declares that if she did then she violated her oath. This is a remarkable tale."

Incidents of this kind, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, go far to refute the charge that banking is the most hopelessly formalized branch of finance. The same paper continues:

"If it were a case of personal infatuation, there would be nothing more to say. For that cause fortunes and kingdoms will always be tossed to the winds. We believe, however, that the case is not so simple. The lady's power seems to lie in her knowledge of the weaknesses of the banking heart, rather than in any more general appeal. She counted on that gambling spirit which is the caricature of genuine banking polity, and she was not disappointed in her hope. Effrontery was the basis of her influence—the mere insolence of apparent wealth; usurious profits were the bait she held out to her gulls; mystery her especial allurement. . . . She seemed to control a golden sluice, and the bankers never stopped to realize that the scintillation was that of their own pieces. In short, her wealth and responsibility were imputed to her on the basis of a few hints she threw out and of a carefully cherished mystery; she seemed to be what the gazers wished her to be. She was a creation of their own inner thinking and craving for romantically inordinate gains, very much as concealed desires determine the dream images in a crystal ball.

"When this mystery is dispelled we shall probably find that the rest is sordid enough. Genius lies simply in maintaining the illusion of the occult. The hidden millionaire protector has been the lime to take the banking birds, just as the judicially sealed safe in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, with its inclosed collar buttons, was lure enough to catch all Paris."

Several papers hint at hypnotism, or some kindred psychic force, as a possible explanation of the extraordinary magnitude and success of the woman's financial operations. Others, with more levity, suggest that she has a possible brilliant career before her as a negotiator of loans for any of the needy European Powers.

"As if the case were not sensational enough," says the Springfield *Republican*, "an attempt is being made to identify Mrs. Chadwick with a young woman who, a dozen years or more ago, served a term in the Ohio penitentiary on conviction for forgery." Mrs. Chadwick is now under arrest by the federal authorities on the charge of conspiring to aid and abet the Oberlin bank officials in the embezzlement of $12,500, and it is said there will be other charges. Altho it has been claimed that $5,000,000 worth of gilt-edged securities are held in trust for her by the Wade Park Banking Company, of Cleveland, the $15,000 required as bail has not been forthcoming. As the Chicago *Chronicle* remarks: "The public is impatient for the next chapter, and can hardly wait the slow process of the law. The delay, however, gives opportunity for an indefinite amount of guessing as to the plot of the story and its possible dénouement."

COLORADO ELECTION DISPUTE.

ONE would think, from the reports in the daily press outside Colorado, that "the sack of Rome," as one observer puts it, was to be duplicated in that State. Statements abound such as: "Colorado is on the verge of civil war over the governorship, with both sides arming"; or, "Governor Peabody intends to succeed himself as governor even if he has to hold the state-house by the use of troops." These reports, we are assured by the Colorado papers, are all baseless, and people who expect trouble over the election will be sadly disappointed. Affairs there appear to be quiet save for the wordy war between the Denver papers as to which party is guilty of election frauds. "There is not going to be any turmoil over these matters," says the Denver *Republican* (Rep.); "business will not be interrupted," and "no man who was honestly elected will be deprived of his seat because some one else may want the office, and certainly no person dishonestly elected should insist upon holding a certificate which may be shown to belong to another." Governor Peabody—he who made so persistent a fight upon the labor-unions—asserts that Adams's election rests on fraud, and that he will not withdraw until convinced that Adams has been elected; but, he adds: "As every day brings to light so much fraud I am more than ever convinced I am elected."

On the face of the returns, Adams has been elected by a plurality

LAWSON—"And I thought *I* knew something about frenzied finance!"
—Aleshire in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

THE MOTHS AND THE FLAME.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

"FEMINIZED FINANCE."

of more than 10,000 in the State, carrying Denver by about 5,000. The Colorado Supreme Court has taken complete control of the count in Denver, where most of the alleged frauds were committed, and as a result there have been wholesale arrests and convictions. One instance of ballot-box stuffing may be cited here. In Ward 5, Precinct 9, the ballot-box was opened by the court. The "total vote" of this precinct was returned as 285, of which Peabody was given 79. The opening of the box showed a total of 115 straight Republican votes. The returns of many other precincts are in much the same condition, and if the Supreme Court should throw them out, the result in the State will be seriously affected. Peabody's supporters have asked that the whole vote cast in Precinct 8 of Ward 7 be thrown out without an investigation to determine the number of illegal votes cast and without opening the ballot-box. This proposition is advanced on the ground that three persons connected with the holding of the election in that precinct have been found guilty of violating an injunction issued by the Supreme Court prior to the election. No decision on this phase of the affair has yet been reported, but if the court orders the vote thrown out, the attorneys for Governor Peabody are expected to demand similar action in regard to about fifty precincts in which it is charged that the court's order was similarly violated. "That such a plan is proposed," says the Denver *News* (Dem.), "indicates that those who put it forward are not so zealous for the purity of the ballot as they claim to be, but are instead striving for the success of the candidates in whose behalf they appear, whether such candidates were honestly elected or not."

The Denver *News* and *The Times* (Ind.) believe that Peabody has been beaten fairly. These papers say that powerful interests that are behind Peabody are endeavoring to throw out enough votes to keep him in office, or, failing in this, to control the Colorado Senate. "On the face of the news," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "there is strong reason to believe that the courts in Colorado are to be used to override the will of the people"; but the two Denver papers just named think that the court will enforce the law fairly and impartially.

"Everybody knows," declares *The Times*, "that Governor Peabody was beaten by an honest majority. There is not a single county in which he did not run away behind all his party ticket even to the most insignificant constable." *The News* says:

"Here in Denver the Democratic executive committee is securing a great mass of testimony which will be presented at the proper time in the Supreme Court and County Court in connection with the reports of the Supreme-Court watchers and the proposed contests by Republican candidates for county offices. All of this is perfectly legitimate and is a measure not only of self-defense, but in the interest of the public, which ought to be protected against those who, while crying fraud, are themselves the chief offenders.

"THE MAIN POINT, HOWEVER, IS TO RESTRAIN GOVERNOR PEABODY FROM DOWNRIGHT LAWLESSNESS IN HIS CRAZY EFFORT TO KEEP HIMSELF IN OFFICE, AND IT IS TO THAT END THAT THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE WHOLE STATE OUGHT TO BE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON HIM."

The Denver *Republican* charges the Democrats with gross frauds. It remarks:

"Every large city must go through this experience at some time or other, and it appears to be Denver's turn. . . . It is entirely safe to assume, from indisputable evidence already collected, that the Democratic machine stole more than 10,000 votes in Denver in the late election. In only 18 precincts of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wards, a comparison of the poll-books with an accurate canvass made for verification, 1,516 'dead' voters were polled for the Democratic ticket, or an average of more than 84 fraudulent votes to each precinct. If that percentage should hold good for the entire city, it would mean more than 17,000 stolen votes in Denver."

THOMAS W. LAWSON,

Who, in the opinion of the financial writers, had little or nothing to do with the "Lawson panic."

THE "LAWSON PANIC," WITH LAWSON LEFT OUT.

NOT since the days of "Jim" Fisk, remarks the New York *Herald*, "has Wall Street seen anything so impudent, audacious, and spectacular as the performance of the Boston plunger posing as the guiding genius of the storm that prostrated Wall Street." In this tempest "the wholesale destruction of the woolly lambs of Wall Street was such as to provoke pity from the most hardened," says the same paper, and "many speculators who intended to give their wives automobiles at Christmas will have to compromise on roller-skates." Thursday of last week saw a total sale of 2,891,000 shares on the New York Stock Exchange, the highest since the Northern Pacific panic of May 9, 1901, when over 3,000,000 shares changed hands. Amalgamated Copper sold on Thursday at 58½, a loss of 24 points in four days, Colorado Fuel and Iron lost 21 points, Tennessee Coal and Iron 15, Sugar 14, Steel 11, and so on.

This crash is spoken of in the news columns of the daily papers as "Lawson's panic," but we are informed in the editorial and financial columns that Mr. Lawson had little or nothing to do with it. This operator, who has been directing considerable attention to Amalgamated Copper and to himself during the past six months by his series of rather warm articles in *Everybody's Magazine*, inserted half-page advertisements in the leading newspapers in the early part of last week, advising the Amalgamated shareholders to sell that stock at once, as the price was about to break. He estimated that the public held 1,000,000 shares. The price broke four points on Tuesday, eight more on Wednesday, and ten more on Thursday. The total sales for the week ending Friday were 1,106,275 shares. Meanwhile Lawson bombarded the newspapers and news agencies with telegrams urging speculators to "sell Amalgamated, sell everything." Here is one of his messages, sent in the height of the panic:

"TO THE GOOD BUT LITTLE FELLOWS OF WALL STREET:

"For years you have been played by 'The Gang.' You know who I mean. Now you have them where you want them. Don't let them fool you. They are loaded, and their fakes won't work this time. The people at large will not take bid-up stuff off their hands. I will see to that. They have the banks and trust companies stocked up with their chromos. Give them more and see how they like it. Already two big pools are squirming and their game will be to pretend they are with me and short. Don't fall into it.

"They will spring to-day the yarn that I have covered immense lines and am going long and bring out good news. This will be absolutely false. If I change my position, which I have clearly defined in my advertisements, I will confess myself a cur and forever leave 'The Street.' You may rely upon this.

"The question now is simply: Who is going to take the millions of shares which they were preparing to unload off their hands? I tell you they will be compelled to keep them, and then it will be for you to make the prices. Bear in mind, in thirty-five years I have never given you my word for a thing flatfootedly and deceived you.—THOMAS W. LAWSON."

The financial writers, however, treat Lawson like a Veiled Prophet

or a Man in the Iron Mask. They write column upon column in the financial departments of the metropolitan dailies discussing every phase of the panic except the unwhispered name of the man who claims the credit for the whole performance. The weeklies, too, have evidently either never heard of Lawson or have forgotten his name. *Dun's Review* speaks of the heavy selling "induced by the published statements of a Boston operator"; *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* makes remarks about "a Boston operator who delights to play upon public credulity"; *Bradstreet's* thinks that "a great deal of undue attention" has been paid to "a sensational operator in a neighboring city"; and *The United States Investor*, published in Mr. Lawson's home city, talks freely about other prominent characters involved in the flurry, but does not seem ever to have heard of the author of "Frenzied Finance." "No one in Wall Street has ever taken this person seriously," says *The Evening Post's* financial editor, and to ascribe the convulsion to him is "silly." And not only is there no Lawson, but a prominent banker is quoted in *The Journal of Commerce* as saying that "there is no panic, and there has been no panic, among the substantial interests." It was a bucket-shop and small traders' flurry, induced as much by President Roosevelt's stand on railroad regulation as by "anything Mr. Lawson has said or done." *The Journal of Commerce* thinks that Lawson merely took advantage of a top-heavy situation in the market. It observes:

"No doubt the flamboyant manifestoes of the Boston plunger had much to do with toppling over the top-heavy market, but why should they have served his obvious purpose so successfully? He had been working for some months, with a popular magazine at his service, upon the nerves of ill-informed investors and making them timid by his onslaughts upon the vulnerable monstrosity Amalgamated Copper, and incidentally slashing at financial ways and methods in which he is himself an adept. He apparently had some other purpose in all this besides enlightening the American public and rescuing it from the iniquities of promoters and stock jobbers of whom he has been one of the most agile, tho not the most powerful. Whatever his purpose may have been, there was little doubt about what he was driving at when he began to advertise a scheme of his own by bombarding the general stock market, with Amalgamated Copper as his ostensible target. Nothing in his character or career justified anybody in 'taking stock' in his pretense of what he knew was coming, or getting into a panic at his paper fusilade. Of course, if the ignorant crowd would rush to sell because he said so, the Stock Exchange could not help it and the speculative bears were ready enough to turn in and fan the excitement and run the market down all along the line.

"The hysterics that were worked up in the tumult on the floor of the Exchange were not really due to superior insight and strident shrieks of Lawson of Boston, but to the fact that there was no bottom to the market, or at least that it was not resting on the bottom, but had been jacked up and put on stilts. The rapid advance in prices in the last two months had no solid ground. There was reason for improvement and for a steady investment in securities that had gone sufficiently low, but the passion for buying on a rising market in the hope of speculative gain gave a fictitious celerity to the movement and the professional operators found their account in pushing it along with a view to unloading at the proper time. The less of visible or tangible value there was in a stock the easier it was to set it a-ballooning. The pyramid was bottom up and Lawson had acuteness enough to see that it might be tipped over instead of let down easy, so he sent out his blasts and set in motion the scramble to get from under. Whatever his motives, perhaps the scare and the tumble were a good thing. Better have a shock and shake up before matters went any farther than to have the materials accumulate for a real panic. If 'the public' would keep its head and follow sober advice instead of the inebriated kind, the speculators would gather fewer fleeces from the 'lambs,' who get clipped going and coming in these excited movements. The trouble is that what is called 'the public' is not so much intent upon sound investment as eager for speculative gain itself. There should be a little sobering up and quieting down now."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PERHAPS Governor Vardaman desires to go down in history as t' "Mississippi bubble."—*The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

IT is to be hoped that the Bureau of Corporations will not force the Beef trust men to the wall. They would steal the wall.—*The New York American.*

SECRETARY SHAW is said to cherish presidential ambitions. He has at least one necessary qualification: he was born in this country.—*The Detroit News.*

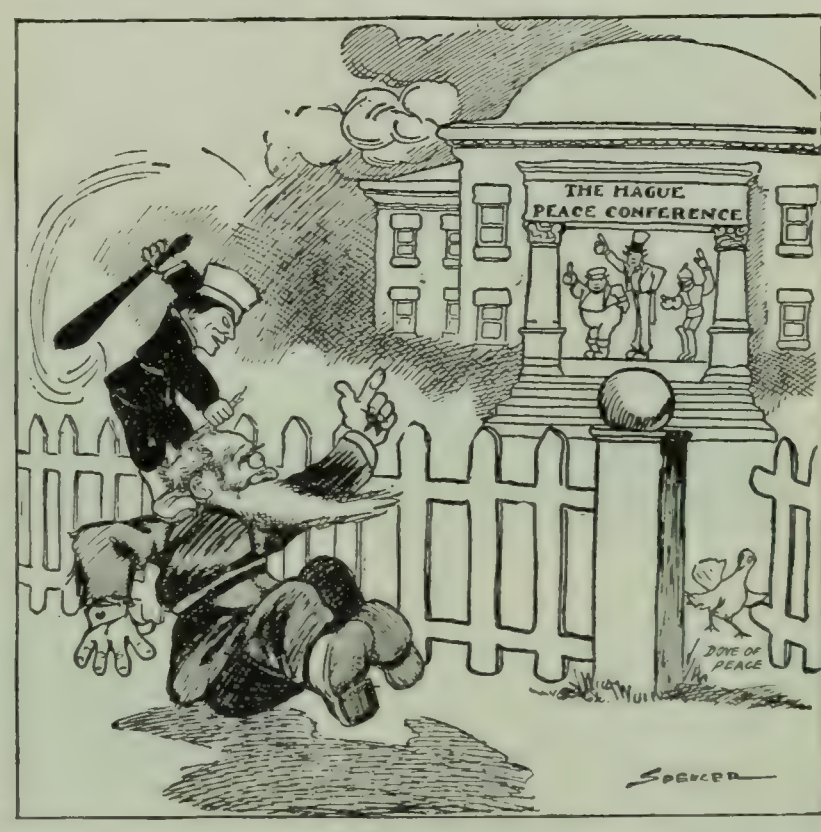
IN Italy one of the political parties is called the Extreme Left. Why wouldn't that be a good name for the Democratic party in this country?—*The Los Angeles Times.*

THE approach of Christmas and the day of good-will toward all men reminds us that our biggest guns are now manufactured in the little town of Bethlehem, Pa.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

A MARYLAND octogenarian is boasting of having voted his seventy-first time at the late election. That's nothing. Men in St. Louis and Denver vote that often at every election.—*The Washington Post.*

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, one of England's legal luminaries, says we have no right to the title "America." Sir Edward's ancestors had the same idea, but they thought better of it later on.—*The New York American.*

THE CZAR—"Well, here's a pretty how do you doski!"
—Reid in the Kansas City *Journal.*



RUSSIA—"I indorse your peace conference, all right, and would like to be with you, but I'm afraid I can't come just at present. I am busy now."
Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

WRINKLES ON THE FRONT OF GRIM-VISAGED WAR.

LETTERS AND ART.

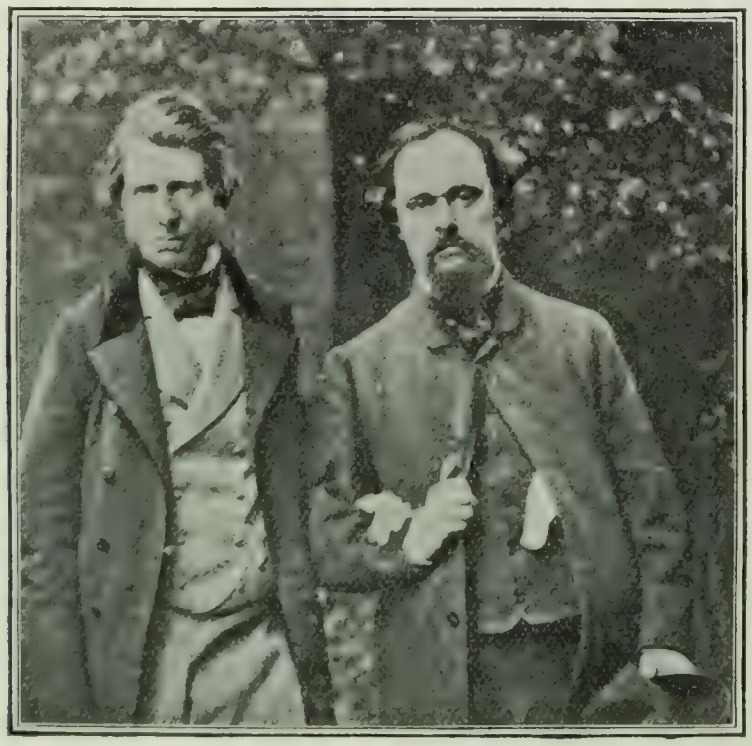
RUSKIN'S MELANCHOLY SELF-PORTRAYAL.

THE letters which Ruskin wrote to his friend, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, during a period of forty years extending from 1855 onward, have been edited by the latter and published in book form. They reveal, says Professor Norton, a nature that was "in the highest degree complex; it was full of contrary elements which he never succeeded in reconciling so as to obtain steady equilibrium and tranquillity of soul, or persistent fixity of aim."

No other series of Ruskin's letters cover so long a period of time or possess so much autobiographical interest "as a record of moods and mental conditions." These facts influenced the editor to make them public, in spite of the questionable propriety that might be charged in giving to the world so intimate a personal revelation. Taken altogether, he says, "they form a tragic record of the perplexities of a great and generous soul, the troubles of a tender heart, the spendthrift use and at last the failure of exceptional powers. Such genius, such high aims, such ardent yet often ill-directed effort, and such great yet broken achievement, such splendors sinking into such glooms—it is a sorrowful story."

Something of Ruskin's ungoverned extravagance of expression is to be found in the very early part of the intercourse, before such excuses as broken health and disappointed hopes can be urged in explanation. He writes to Norton, who was then at Rome, and gives what seem to him "incontrovertible and accurate conclusions" as to the general character of that city. Thus:

". . . that the streets are damp and moldy where they are not burning; that the modern architecture is fit only to put on a Twelfth-cake in sugar (*e.g.*, the churches at the Quattro Fontano); that the old architecture consists chiefly of heaps of tufo and bricks; that the Tiber is muddy; that the Fountains are fantastic; that the Castle of St. Angelo is too round; that the Capitol is too square; that St. Peter's is too big; that all other churches are too little; that the Jews' quarter is uncomfortable; that the English quarter



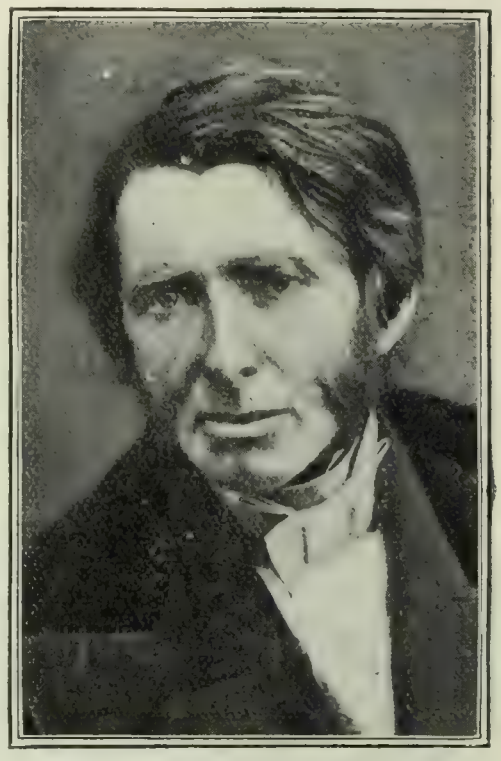
RUSKIN AND D. G. ROSSETTI.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

is unpicturesque; that Michelangelo's Moses is a monster; that his Last Judgment is a mistake; that Raphael's Transfiguration is a failure; that Apollo Belvidere is a public nuisance; that the bills are high; the malaria strong; the dissipation shameful; the bad company numerous; the Sirocco depressing; the Tramontana chilling; the Levante parching; the Ponente pelting; the ground unsafe; the politics perilous, and the religion pernicious. I do think that in all candor and reflective charity I may assert this much."

In the latter years of the decade of 1850–60, says Professor Norton, Ruskin's conviction in respect to matters of deepest concern "underwent a vital change, which disturbed the currents of his life, turning them into new and troubled channels. Youth came to its close; the props which had supported it and the defenses which had guarded it fell away one after the other, and were leaving him solitary and exposed." The following letter shows perhaps better than any other the effect of this unsettlement:

"THUN, 15th August (1859).

". . . It's very odd I don't keep writing to you continually, for you are almost the only friend I have left. I mean the only friend who understands or feels with me. I've a good many radical half friends, but I'm not a radical and they quarrel with me—by the way, so do you a little—about my governing schemes. Then all my Tory friends think me worse than Robespierre. Rossetti and the P. R. B. are all gone crazy about the Morte d'Arthur. I don't believe in Evangelicalism, and my Evangelical (once) friends now look upon me with as much horror as on one of the possessed Gennesaret pigs. Nor do I believe in the Pope—and some Roman Catholic friends, who had great hopes of me, think I ought to be burned. Domestically I am supposed worse than Blue Beard; artistically I am considered a mere packet of quibs and crackers. I rather count upon Lowell as a friend, tho I've never seen him. He and the Brownings and you. Four—well—it's a good deal to have—of *such*, and I won't grumble—but then you're in America, and no good to me—except that I'm in a perfect state of gnawing remorse about not writing to you; and the Brownings are in Italy and I'm alone as a stone on a high glacier, dropped the wrong way instead of among the moraine. Some day, when I've quite made up my mind what to fight for, or whom to fight, I shall do well enough, if I live; but I haven't made up my mind what to fight for—whether, for instance, people ought to live in Swiss cottages and sit on three-legged or one-legged stools; whether people ought to dress well or ill; whether ladies ought to tie their hair in beautiful knots; whether Commerce or Business of any kind be an invention of the Devil or not; whether Art is a Crime or only an Absurdity; whether Clergymen ought to be multiplied, or exterminated by arsenic, like rats; whether in general we are getting on, and if so where we are going to; whether it is worth while to ascertain any of these things; whether one's tongue was ever made to talk with or only to taste with."



RUSKIN IN MID-LIFE.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

In 1861 he utters the following pathetic outcry:

"As for things that have influenced me, I believe hard work, love of justice and of beauty, good nature and great vanity have done all of me that was worth doing. I've had my heart broken, ages ago, when I was a boy—then mended, cracked, beaten in, kicked about old corridors, and finally, I think, flattened fairly out. I've picked up what education I've got in an irregular way—and it's very little. I suppose that on the whole as little has been got into me and out of me as under any circumstances was probable; it is true, had my father made me his clerk, I might have been in a fair way of becoming a respectable Political Economist in the manner of Ricardo or Mill—but granting liberty and power of traveling, and working as I chose, I suppose everything I've chosen to have been about as wrong as wrong could be. I ought not to have written a word; but should have merely waited on Turner as much as he would have let me, putting in writing every word that fell from him, and drawing hard. By this time I might have been an accomplished draftsman, a fair musician, and a thoroughly good scholar in art literature, and in good health besides.

As it is, I've written a few second-rate books, which nobody minds; I can't draw, I can't play nor sing, I can't ride, I walk worse and worse, I can't digest. And I can't help it. . . . ."

In another letter Ruskin presents an *apologia* for the frankness of much of his self-portrayal by saying that he had suffered so fearfully from reticence all his life that he thought sheer blurting out of all in one's head better than silence. The melancholy rather increases as time goes on. In 1879 he writes:

"The sad closing sentences of your letter efface from my mind most of the rest of it. For indeed it is only by my own follies and sins that I have fallen so far short of the knowledge of good as to be now unable to cheer you—by blaming you—and saying, Why should blindness be darkness—and why the coming of Death a Sorrow? It is only in utter shame and self-reproach that I ever allow myself (or can not help myself) in despondency; and the very wildness of howling devilry and idiocy in the English mob around me strengthens me more than it disgusts—in the definiteness of its demoniac character. To see the devil *clearly* is in the nineteenth century all that the saints can hope for—but I am content with so much of Apocalypse as all that I deserve; and with the absolute sense that he and I are not of the same mind."

RUSSIAN LITERATURE AS THE PRODUCT OF SOCIAL STRUGGLE.

THAT current Russian literature is the outcome of the social and industrial change wrought by Peter the Great, whose efforts brought, as by a *coup de théâtre*, a vast and rudimentary people in contact with a civilization more advanced in thought, is the thesis advanced by Prof. Albert Schinz, of Bryn Mawr College, in a recent issue of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne).

Russian literature, as it existed before the time of this great monarch, is divided by the writer into three classes: heroic tales, occasional songs, and historic songs. These were pervaded, he says, by the spirit of paganism, rarely of Christianity. The melancholy pessimism which was their prevailing note has become a natural force in Russian literature and the indelible stamp of the race. The revolution brought about by the mingling of the Slav and occidental currents represented a conflict between "human reason dominated by the world of phenomena" on the one hand, and "human reason dominating such phenomena" on the other; and it resulted in confusion in literary productions. "The only Russian writer," we are told, "who has learned how to compose, to arrange, to balance the parts of a narrative is Turgenef. Among all the others chaos reigns." As illustrating "the bizarre and eccentric character of Russian taste" when influenced by foreign nations, Professor Schinz gives a list of the French writers who have left their impress on Russian literature. They range from Paul de Kock, George Sand, and Béranger, to Victor Hugo—the inspirer of Tolstoy, "the most fluctuating and fickle in inspiration of Russian writers." But through all the Slav writings runs persistently a tone of fatalism, sometimes tinged with mysticism.

After reviewing, in brief, the work of Gogol, Gregorovitch, Turgenef, Tolstoy, and others, Professor Schinz goes on to say:

"The impression left by a protracted study of Russian literature is that it represents a gigantic struggle carried on by the spirit of reform against the spirit of routine. And what gives to this struggle its character of tragic passion is the truly heroic obstinacy of the combatants. The spectacle offered to our eyes is that of a veritable hecatomb of powerful individualities sacrificed to the pursuit of an unattainable ideal. Generations have fallen in the conflict, and yet there is no lack of enthusiasts ready to lay upon the altar of noble aspirations their strength, their fortune, and often their reason and their life. This is what gives us so keen an interest in the literature of Russia. Yet it furnishes us with no new ideas or inspirations. All its ideas were once our own [French], and those Frenchmen who have undertaken to impart to their writings a tinge of Russian feeling are merely repeating French ideas modified by the climate, the environment, the peculiarities of Slav thought, as contrasted with those of a Latin or Teutonic thinker. Contact with Russian literature can never have a renovating influence upon us, and it is vain to hope that it may."

Professor Schinz attributes the earnestness and enthusiasm of Russian writers to the fact that they have a public anxious to imbibe ideas now hackneyed and common among the occidental peoples, who have read everything, seen everything, known and understood everything. "In Russia," he says, "every new idea is contraband. The very precautions taken by the Bureau of Censors increases the public longing for the forbidden fruit of knowledge and life." An exclamation of M. de Vogüé—"Happy Russia, where the chimerical is not yet the impracticable!" is cited as bringing into strong relief a certain literary advantage enjoyed by Russia during her present period of transition. Social progress, we are reminded, is by no means entirely favorable to the production of great literature and art. "The age of reason is longed for by undeveloped nations as by children; when it is reached, they learn its disadvantages. It is then that they give up their dreams, their great thoughts, their noble enthusiasms." Thus there are reasons for thinking that under the present despotic and unprogressive government of Russia, amid its narrow and cheerless social life, the native spirit of Slav literature, with all the pessimism, mysticism, and fatalism which are racial and ineradicable, is finding its most favorable environment.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SAMUEL COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, THE ANGLO-AFRICAN COMPOSER.

"THERE are just three negroes," says a writer in the New York *Times* (November 27), "who give any color to the theory that the negro, with time and opportunity, can reach the level of the white race in creative effort as distinguished from imitative effort. They are Alexandre Dumas, *père et fils*, and Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, who came over from England during the week just past to conduct the performance of his works in America by a negro society." This statement is made in an article describing the genesis of the Coleridge-Taylor Society, of Washington, D.C., and the recent performance by that society of the English composer's musical setting of "Scenes from Hiawatha." *The Times* writer continues:

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SAMUEL COLERIDGE-TAYLOR,

Who came to this country recently to conduct a performance of his cantata, "Scenes from Hiawatha," given by a chorus of two hundred negroes in Washington, D. C.

"These colored people, by common consent and common admission, managed the Coleridge-Taylor festival better than anything in the musical line has been managed in Washington for years. The musical critics of the Washington papers, mostly Southerners, conceded that the chorus of negroes was one of the best-managed, best-drilled, and most successful choruses that had ever appeared in Washington."

Mr. Coleridge-Taylor is the subject of an article by Mary Church Terrell, of the National Association of Colored Women, in the New York *Independent* (November 24). From this source we learn that Mr. Coleridge-Taylor was born in London in 1875,

the son of a full-blooded African from Sierra Leone and an Englishwoman, and that he is at present professor of harmony and composition in the Crystal Palace, one of the best conservatories in England. We read further:

"The work by which Mr. Coleridge-Taylor first attracted the attention of the musical world was his trilogy entitled 'Scenes from Hiawatha,' which is founded on Longfellow's poem. It would be difficult to find a composition in which the music more accurately paints the meaning of the words than does this. The Anglo-African musician has caught the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon poet, so that the tones produced by the orchestra, together with the melodies and harmonies rendered by the human voice, affect one precisely as do the poet's words. . . . . .

MME. JANAUSCHEK,
"The last of the great heroic actresses."

"Last year, at the Hereford Festival in England, Mr. Taylor's 'Atonement,' a sacred cantata, was produced for the first time. The spirit of devotion which permeates the work, the reverence with which the Savior's character is drawn, the strength both in the choral writing and in the orchestration, the dramatic style of the composition and the good taste governing the promotion as a whole, have received the highest praise throughout the musical world. . . . . .

"In addition to 'Hiawatha' and the 'Atonement' about fifty productions represent the pedestal on which Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's fame already rests. Among them may be mentioned his 'Blind Girl of Castel-Aille,' 'Meg Blane,' the music for 'Herod' (which was produced at Her Majesty's Theater in London), a 'Coronation March,' the musical setting of many poems (among them four sonnets written by Mrs. Browning), and several 'Albums of Songs,' which include a set entitled 'African Romances,' the words of which are by Paul Laurence Dunbar, America's colored poet. Mr. Taylor says it will be a long time before he attempts another religious composition. Neither does he intend to write any more music to order for festivals, as the nervous strain and the responsibility are too great. He would like to write a light opera, if an original subject could be found. In fact, the young composer is already engaged upon what he calls light music, according to a promise made a few years ago to some singers and violinists. An American firm, Oliver Ditson & Co., has commissioned Mr. Taylor to write a book of negro melodies, the manuscript of which is already in the publishers' hands, so that the book will probably be out of press this fall. Two of the melodies in this book come straight from Africa. Three choral ballads and several other new pieces composed by Mr. Taylor will be sung in the Norwich musical festival in 1905.

"The future of this young Anglo-African seems very bright indeed. . . . He is primarily and essentially a creative genius, and he neither imitates any particular school nor borrows."

The Musician (Boston) refers to Mr. Coleridge-Taylor as "a composer of international reputation," and declares that his music is "at once original, attention-commanding, sincere, and often in the way of unusual beauty." The same paper comments further:

"As a composer, director, and teacher this man is impressing himself upon the English people to a degree shared but by a few others. He is one of a small group of young men, among them Elgar and Bantock, who have lent to English music a new touch. Elgar is forty-seven years of age, Bantock is perhaps thirty-five, Taylor is not yet thirty; and they all are making for English music a new history."

THE PASSING OF TWO VENERABLE ACTRESSES.

IT has happened that two of the best-known actresses in America —Fanny Janauschek and Mrs. Gilbert—have died within the space of a few days. Both were foreigners, and both achieved their greatest triumphs in this country; but, apart from these salient facts, their respective careers yield points of contrast rather than of similarity. Mme. Janauschek was the "last of the great heroic actresses"; Mrs. Gilbert will be remembered as one who impersonated demure "old ladies" and domestic types.

MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
At the time of her death, the oldest actress on the American stage, and "the best loved."

Francesca Romana Magdalena Janauschek was born in Prague, Bohemia, in 1830, and at the age of eighteen was taking a prominent part in the productions at the Stadt Theater, Frankfort-on-the-Main. During subsequent years she became a "royal actress" at the Dresden Court Theater, under the patronage of King John of Saxony. She came to America in 1867, and appeared in "Macbeth" with Edwin Booth, she speaking German, he English. Later, she essayed English parts with entire success. Says the Springfield *Republican*:

"Janauschek as Mary Stuart in Schiller's drama, as Deborah in Mosenthal's play, as Legouve's Medea, and in her wonderful double personation of Lady Dedlock and the maid Hortense in the play of 'Chesney Wold'—based on 'Bleak House'—in these and many other parts she was the embodiment of tragic fate. And not the least in the Dickens play—in its original form of novel one of the most powerful depictions of character in the stress of fate ever constructed, and in itself placing Dickens in the first class of novelists. It was marvelous to see these two personations, the schooled and elegant calm of the wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock, with its constant undertone of misery and despair, leading to the verge of revelation from which she shrank; and the tigerish evil of the waiting woman—waiting in a double sense—for envious vengeance at last. For merely the facial study it was wonderful—could these two be the same? No other work of hers showed to such perfection the actor's art. Janauschek was actor more than artist, but she was both. Who that ever saw her enact Medea can forget that dreadful moment when she caresses her children on the very point of slaying them—it was one of the breathless pauses of sensation which only occur when a supreme genius stirs the pulses of life. Many remember her best as Meg Merrilies—a part which Charlotte Cushman had made her own, and which Janauschek undertook because her managers, on her second visit to this country, desired it for their money-making purposes. She played the part far more simply, less sensationally than the great American, but it had no less force. She was the Sibyl of gypsydom, immensely serious and impressive. This same faculty of transforming a melodramatic figure into a very messenger of the fates was shown in her personation of Mother Mandelbaum in the very inferior play of 'The Great Diamond Robbery,' in her later years. But she had also the faculty of comedy, and if she had not been the greatest tragic actor among women on the stage in her day, she might have been the greatest comedian, as she showed in still later stages of her remarkable career."

Mrs. Gilbert, the oldest actress on the American stage, at the time of her death, and "the best loved" according to the Philadelphia *Press*, was born of Wesleyan parents in Rochdale, England, in 1822. Her first experience on the boards was that of a dancer, and her husband, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, was a master of the ballet in

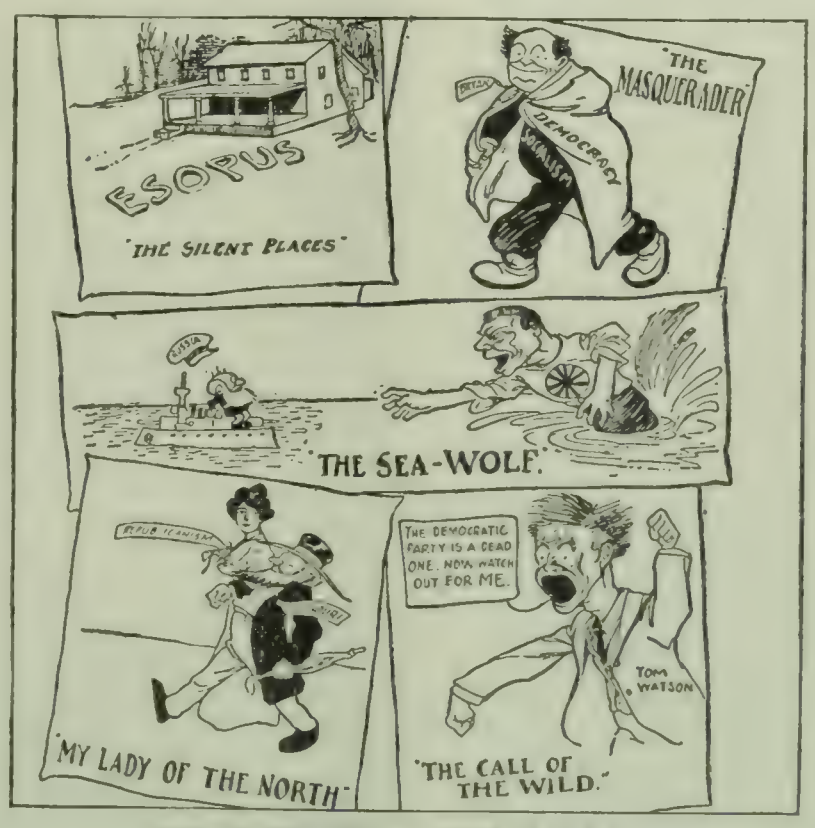
London. Her first visit to this country was made in 1849, and her *début* as an actress took place eight years later. The list of parts that she has played is a long one, and strikingly illustrates her versatility and tireless energy. Says Mr. William Winter, in the New York *Tribune*:

"The period which has seen Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Germon, Mary Carr, Mrs. Chippendale, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Billington, and Mme. Ponisi, has seen no superior to Mrs. Gilbert in her special walk. Because of her proficiency, in youth, as a beautiful dancer, her motions had spontaneous ease and grace. She could assume the fine lady, without suggesting the parvenu. She was equally good, whether as the formal and severe matron of starched domestic life or the genial old dame of the pantry. She could play Temperance, in 'The Country Squire,' and equally she could play Mrs. Jellyby. All varieties of the eccentricity of elderly women, whether serious or comic, were easily within her grasp. Betsy Trotwood, embodied by her, became a living reality; while, on the other hand, she suffused with a sinister horror her furtive, stealthy, gliding, uncanny personation of the dumb, half insane Hester Dethridge. That was the first great success that Mrs. Gilbert gained, under the management of Mr. Daly. Her assumption of the Marquise de St. Maur was instinct with aristocracy. Most of her later triumphs were obtained as the formidable lady who typifies the domestic proprieties and the Nemesis of respectability. It was her refined but severely regular presence that gave soul and wings to 'A Night Off.' From Miss Garth to Mrs. Laburnum is a far stretch of imitative talent for the interpretation of the woman nature that everybody, from Shakespeare down, has found it difficult to treat. Mrs. Gilbert always impressed her audience with clear-cut, brilliant identification with every type of character that she assumed; but also she denoted her own kind heart and sweet and gentle, yet never insipid, temperament—the condition of sympathy, graciousness, and cheer which is the flower of a fine nature and a good life."

Mrs. Gilbert's sudden death, which resulted from apoplexy and occurred during the week of her Chicago engagement in "Granny," her farewell play, is thus contrasted by the Brooklyn *Eagle* with the lingering illness and sufferings of Mme. Janauschek:

"Mrs. Gilbert was always happy in her work. She has been supremely happy since the great overwhelming wave of love and admiration went up across the footlights to her on that first night of her new play at the Lyceum Theater. That demonstration has been repeated at every performance, in New York and elsewhere. The epilogue written for the first night, with its closing appeal that 'in your hearts you'll keep old Mrs. Gilbert,' has been spoken after every performance, and every audience has dispersed humming 'Auld Lang Syne' with little catches in the throat. And in the midst of all these proofs of affection their object was snatched to a better world without pain, without time for regret or suffering. The beauty of it can best be seen by a contrast.

"While Mrs. Gilbert lay dying in Chicago, the body of Fanny Janauschek was being followed by half a dozen old and faithful friends from an undertaker's shop in New York. Janauschek was a greater actress than Mrs. Gilbert ever dreamed of being, altho Mrs. Gilbert was a much finer artist than those who have only seen her in old age know. . . . The old guard remembers Fanny Janauschek as the unrivaled queen of tragedy, both in this country and in Europe. Yet that queen has seen her crown fall, and her scepter seized by younger and stronger hands. She has lived through an old age of disappointment, disillusion, suffering, poverty, and disease. Hers is merely an extreme example of the common lot of the actor who lives to advanced age."



SOME OF THE POPULAR BOOKS OF THE DAY.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HUMOR.

"SO far as pure humor is concerned, there has never been a shadow of a boundary line between England and America." These words are used in a recent volume of essays ("Journalism and Literature") from the pen of Mr. H. W. Boynton. The writer goes on to argue that while national taste in jokes may vary, humor is much the same everywhere. So far as that subtle quality is concerned, "Cervantes was a Yankee, and so was Heine, and so, it seems, was Shakespeare."

If there is a characteristic form in which the American's sense of humor is inclined to express itself, says Mr. Boynton, it is probably satire. Our talent for satire, he finds, is still further defined by our preference for the method of the interlocutor. As an admirable example he mentions the Dooley books; and he continues:

"The 'Biglow Papers' established a sort of canon by which our work in this field will long be judged. We have done nothing of late in satirical verse, to be sure, while much has been done in England—if indeed this impression is not due to the fact that the newspaper provides our only market for such wares. But it can hardly escape notice that in other respects our recent successful experiments in satire have held to the method of Lowell and Artemus Ward: the expression of wisdom in dialect or in the vernacular."

In Mark Twain this critic believes the humorist to be naturally subordinate to the jester. "That he possesses the superior power, that epical narrative of 'Huckleberry Finn' would abundantly prove. But it has never been dominant; as the smiling interpreter of life his 'genius is rebuked' by his superlative quality as a magician of jokes." The late Frank R. Stockton is characterized as "a much more delicate humorist, a far more skilful artist than Mark Twain." By way of the farces of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs and of Mr. Howells, Mr. Boynton passes to a comparison of certain English and American humorous writers:

"There could be no better illustration of the difference between the jocose and the humorous than a comparison of one of Mr. Bangs's farces with one of Mr. Howells's. The younger writer seems in effect to represent the survival of a school of facetiousness, now happily moribund, which had some standing during the last century, in England as well as in America. Puns, elaborate ironies, fantastic paradoxes, all manner of facetiæ were good form from the early days of Christopher North to the end of the Dickens vogue. In the England of our own day, jocosity has been for the most part remanded to its proper place as the servant and not the divinity of the humorous machine. . . . . .

"It must be admitted that in this day of smiles across the sea the boundary line between national methods of joking even is not always indisputable. Jerome K. Jerome, for instance, belongs fairly to our school of jocoseness; and 'Three Men in a Boat' was popular with us because he applied our method to English conditions. The village and seafaring tales of Mr. W. W. Jacobs are more plainly insular in quality, but in the delicious and unlabored absurdity of his plots and the whimsicality of his dialogue he strongly resembles Mr. Stockton among the jesters. . . . . .

"Different as they are in personality and in the total effect of their work, what radical distinction in mere quality of humor is there between Mr. Cable and Mr. Barrie? Was it not the same genial sense of the delicate alternating currents of the feminine temperament which produced both Jess and Aurore Nancanon? And is not Fielding's humor as much at home in America as Dr. Holmes's in England?"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO STARS EXPLODE?

THAT the sudden appearance and wonderfully rapid expansion of the new star in the constellation Perseus have constituted a standing puzzle to astronomers has already been stated in these columns. According to the observers of Lick and Yerkes observatories, the only tenable theory is that a star has exploded, been converted into gas, and blown at a velocity of thousands of miles a second to spread itself throughout the entire universe. Can this be true? In *Knowledge and Scientific News* (November), Prof. A. W. Bickerton puts and answers the question as follows:

"Is it conceivable, with the known laws of matter and energy, that a force can be generated great enough to blow a star to pieces? A calculation shows that were the entire star an explosive, it would have to be a score of thousands of times stronger than dynamite. Is there in nature anything in which such a store of energy exists? This question must undoubtedly be answered in the affirmative, and the source of the energy is the attractive force of gravitation. The force with which the sun attracts matter, and the enormous distance through which this force extends, gives us an energy so great that, without any original motion, a particle falling from the nearest star upon the sun would reach it with a velocity of three hundred and ninety miles a second. This velocity would possess an energy hundreds of millions of times greater than that of an express-train, and the temperature produced by the stoppage of the motion would excel that of an electric furnace a score of thousands of times.

"Hence, in the collision of suns we have an agent that may generate energy sufficient to cause the sun to explode; but so enormous is the mass of a sun that the energy of collision has been shown to be too small to blow the sun into a nebula; but the probabilities of a direct complete collision between suns is small indeed. Any original motion or any attraction of other bodies acting during their fall toward one another would tend to make the impact of a tangential character, and it is upon the study of tangential impact that the solution of our problem depends. The velocity with which two suns would sweep past one another would be so great that a slight graze would not stop them. They would fly past one another, scarred by the encounter; but the portions that lay in one another's path and that did actually come into collision would be swept from the remainder, would coalesce, and would form a new body in space. The tremendous motion would be converted into heat, and the mass of the new body, if the graze were not deep, might be so small that the explosive pressure produced would blow it into a nebula that would continue to expand with an enormous velocity, and every particle be finally dissipated into free space, in some cases leaving the very universe itself.

"It is thus seen that the numbers and distribution of the stars must, on the demonstrated laws of nature, produce an explosion; and it is highly probable that all the so-called temporary stars that have appeared at intervals in the heavens, usually increasing in brilliancy for some hours, or a day or two, and then gradually disappearing, are caused by partial impacts of stars or, in most cases, of dead suns. For all these bodies have similar spectra crossed with double lines, the one showing recession, and the other approach, indicating the two scarred suns that have struck one another; while the brilliant continuous spectrum seen in all new stars, for some time after the outbreak, is due to the mass of flaming gas that must expand at the rate of some millions of miles an hour.

"The velocity with which these bodies pass one another would cause the impact to be over in an hour or less; and in this time a body is produced with a higher temperature than that of any ordinary star. This brilliant body would soon expand until the globe of fire would be thousands of times the volume of the sun."

Tycho Brahe, the celebrated Danish astronomer, tells of a "nova," or new star, of his time that grew to be more brilliant than Jupiter, than Venus at quadrature, so as to be visible at noonday. Professor Bickerton thinks that this was doubtless formed in the same way, and that its disappearance, which is chronicled by Tycho, was due to the decrease of luminosity consequent on its rapid expansion. The writer goes on:

"Herschel has told us that the only possible explanation of the character of the many planetary nebulæ that he discovered was that they were hollow shells of gas. Every stellar explosion that is produced by a partial impact must result, at one stage of its history, in a planetary nebula that may be permanent or evanescent according to the attractive power of the new body as compared with its temperature.

"Thus evanescent planetary nebulæ would be produced by slight grazes, whereas a deeper graze might produce a permanent planetary nebula, and still deeper grazes result in a large ratio of the molecules being attracted back, and producing a star in the center of the nebula. Examples of this are comparatively numerous in the celestial vault.

"So that our observers were doubtless right in the conclusion they came to that 'Nova Persei' was a celestial explosion in which a star had been blown to pieces. And this fragment of the study of impact shows how important an agent impact is in astronomical evolution, for it must be remembered that all kinds of impacts may take place, from a mere graze up to a complete impact. Impacts may take place between dead suns or lucid stars. They may take place between meteoric swarms, or between star clusters. The impact of nebulæ may range from a mere graze through deep cuts, up to entire coalescence; and every form of impact save direct center to center must result in rotation, and obviously furnishes an explanation of the spiral character of so many thousands of nebulæ. Again, such vast bodies as the two magellanic clouds may be approaching one another, and after countless ages may impact, and should they strike deep enough into one another, coalescence of a whirling character would result, giving a galaxy of stars of a double spiral character, and spreading the poles of the ring with masses of nebulous matter, a configuration that exactly corresponds with the structure of our universe, and hence may we not ask the question, 'Is not our visible universe a result of the coalescent impact of two previously existing universes, and if so may not such cosmic systems exist in endless number throughout the infinity of space?'

"Such are the lofty conceptions that develop themselves from the study of impact, carried fearlessly to its legitimate conclusions."

THE "CREEPING" OF RAILROAD TRACK.

THAT rails, apparently tired of lying still in the same place, sometimes emulate the trains that pass over them by starting off on excursions of their own, is a fact well known to railroad men. The lengthwise motion of the rail, while of course very slow, is often irresistible; nothing avails to stop it. Authorities differ regarding causes and remedies, and according to *The Railway Age* a recent exhaustive study by S. T. Wagner, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, does not seem to have settled the matter. Says an editorial writer in that paper:

"We knew before, and scarcely know more now, that rails creep with the direction of traffic except on heavy grades; that trestles and unstable embankments are favorable to the creeping of rails; that rails creep more under fast traffic or a heavy traffic than they do under a slow or a light traffic. . . . . .

"There are several points upon which there is a virtual agreement, and these consist, first, in ascribing the creeping of rails largely to an unstable condition of the track, which arises from two causes—a loose foundation and the comparative shortness of the pieces of rail. Indeed, several of the gentlemen who discussed the question lay particular emphasis upon this point, and even Mr. Lindenthal, who does not believe thoroughly in this theory, admits that 'discontinuous, high, stiff girders on solid continuous bearings' probably would creep less than the present form of track.

"There is absolute agreement on the futility of spiking in slot holes, or frequent strap connections with the cross-ties, for any but the least serious cases, and the only practicable method now suggested is one which long has been in practise, and is the insertion of a split point in the rail, with substitute rails of varying lengths to suit the changed conditions. One correspondent names a case where the track was carried over a swamp on a gravel embankment from 6 to 8 feet high, and here the splice plates were

broken at the center and the rails separated from 6 to 12 inches; where the plates failed to break, the bolts were sheared off, and this gentleman, Mr. F. S. Stevens, ascribes the trouble not wholly to the swamp, but quite as much to the general looseness of the track construction. This is a view so largely taken in the discussion that the observer must be impressed by it, and the cure resolves itself merely into a better form of track construction. It must be many years before any great improvement in method can take place, but with so many criticisms of our prevailing forms—short rails, isolated supports, inefficient spikes, and insufficient splices—there would seem to be a growing sentiment for the greater stability which will attach to a continuously supported rail."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EYE IN DARKNESS.

EVERY one has heard of the so-called blind fish and animals of caves and underground watercourses. It might be supposed that marine creatures living at depths to which light can not penetrate would be similarly blind. Some of them are; but others, strange to say, not only have eyes, but these are developed to an abnormal extent. Why should the same organism respond in such different ways to precisely the same environment? An answer to this question is given by a French biologist, whose investigations are described in an article on "The Eyes of Crustaceans at Great Depths," contributed to *La Nature* (Paris), by Dr. L. Laloy. Says this writer:

"Animals that live in ocean depths inaccessible to light present two different kinds of modifications in the organs of sight. With some the eyes are atrophied; with others they are, on the contrary, very large and have special adaptations that enable them to perceive a feeble light. In the crustaceans of the deep sea the atrophy affects the size of the eye, which is diminished, and its pigment, which is absent to a greater or less degree. At the same time the facets are less numerous and smaller and the eye is less mobile. . . . Often examples of one and the same species have more rudimentary eyes when they live at great depths than when they live nearer the surface. In Lake Baikal there are shrimps that show all degrees of visual atrophy, according to the depth at which they live. M. Korotneff has even found instances in which one eye was still distinct, while the other was entirely rudimentary. M. Doflein thinks that the forms with atrophied eyes are only local varieties of species with perfect visual organs. They are comparable to the terrestrial and aquatic varieties of certain plants like various species of ranunculus, whose seed may produce either variety according to the medium in which it sprouts. Thus shrimps that live in fresh underground water—wells, for instance—are only blind and bleached forms of surface species. This hypothesis has the advantage of explaining the presence of these creatures in bodies of water that are entirely isolated, one from the other. In each particular case they come from forms that live in surface water.

"But, on the other hand, we meet in the deep sea a whole series of crustaceans whose eyes, far from being atrophied, are very large and provided with an immense number of facets. They often have also a peculiar structure that enables them to become phosphorescent under the influence of the light emitted by other organisms, or to reflect this light, so that it may affect the nerve-terminations a second time. These eyes thus have the power of profiting by the slightest traces of light. In the *Cystosoma Neptuni*, a crustacean that lives in the lowest depths of the Atlantic, the eyes are so huge that they run together in the middle of the head.

"It is very interesting to show that a deep-sea fauna has existed since primeval times. We find in the Cambrian period crustaceans, notably Trilobites, of which some are entirely without organs of vision, while others have huge eyes. The characteristic of these modifications prove that the Cambrian fossils that we know came from a richer fauna that existed previously and that was adapted to great depths. The proportion of deep-sea fossils has continually decreased up to the present time. This does not prove that life had its beginning in the sea depths, but simply that the soil formed under water at great depths had acquired a solidity that enabled it to preserve its fossils to distant ages, while the rest of the living creatures, being near the surface, were destroyed more rapidly. In any case, the identity of the modifications produced by the same genus at divers epochs is interesting to note.

"How shall we explain the fact that life in darkness has been able to bring about effects diametrically opposed—atrophy on the one hand and hypertrophy on the other, with adaptation of the visual organs? M. Doflein remarks that the crustaceans whose eyes are rudimentary lay but few eggs and that their larvæ are never found in the layers of water near the surface. The crustaceans whose eyes have become adapted to the new conditions, on the other hand, lay eggs in large numbers, tho of small volume, and their larvæ are found quite near the surface.

"We may then think that, among the crabs of the deep sea, only those have atrophied eyes whose development has taken place entirely away from the light. With those, on the other hand, whose larvæ in every generation see the light, the eyes are well developed and even overdeveloped. As for the crustaceans of the caves and subterranean waters, their eyes are always atrophied, since topographic conditions prevent a migration of their larvæ to the light. An inverse phenomenon is observed in a worm that has been found recently in the Cloaca Maxima at Rome; its eyes are huge, because when young it lives in the river and only goes into the subterranean canal at a later age."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHEN IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

THE numerous recent researches on the food value of alcohol are interpreted by *The Lancet* (London, November 19) as signifying that up to a certain point that substance is a food, while above that point it is a poison. The writer goes on to say:

"To draw a sharp line of demarcation which shall define for all persons when its action as a food exactly ceases and when its effect as a poison exactly begins is barely possible. The tissues of different individuals differ greatly in regard to their oxidizing capacity, and it is a matter of common observation that there are persons who can tolerate more alcohol than others without apparent injury to health. Again, occupation and environment very materially affect the powers of the body to assimilate alcohol. Thus men who pursue an active life in the open air are able to indulge in alcohol more freely than are those who are engaged in sedentary occupation. It is all a question of functional activity, of the condition of the tissue to oxidize the combustible material presented to it.

"It has been conjectured that the oxidizing power of the tissues, over alcohol in particular, must have steadily diminished since the time when our ancestors drank their three bottles of port with impunity. Such a performance at any rate is seldom heard of nowadays. The quantity of alcohol imbibed in such an exploit must obviously be greatly in excess of the limit of the body's oxidizing capacity, as deduced from scientific experiment. One and a half fluidounces of pure alcohol is the utmost quantity that can be completely utilized as *food* in the human body per diem according to experimental observation. A quantity ingested additional to that amount therefore may escape oxidation, incomplete products of combustion, so to speak, may be formed, and toxic effects ensue.

"It is therefore interesting to consider what amounts of the ordinary alcoholic drinks contain this permissible allowance of alcohol—say, one and a half fluidounces—which is assumed to be the extreme limit of the oxidizing power of the body. Taking brandy and whisky to contain 50 per cent. by volume of alcohol, three fluidounces or six tablespoonfuls of these spirits would contain the maximum allowable daily dose. This would be the equivalent of about two glasses of brandy or whisky and water per diem, each containing three tablespoonfuls of spirit and a half pint of water, to exceed which would be to risk a toxic result. Port and sherry, with their average of 20 per cent. of alcohol, would contain the permissible amount of alcohol in seven ounces or a little over two wineglassfuls, assuming each to contain about three fluidounces. The limited quantity of white wines, claret, or champagne with 10 per cent. of alcohol, would be 15 fluidounces, while one and a half fluidounces of alcohol represent about 30 fluidounces or a pint and a half of table beer. The question is, however, complicated in the case of wines and beer, because these contain nutritive matters in addition. Apart from the fact that to avoid injury to health the amount of alcohol consumed per diem should be limited strictly to one and a half fluidounces, it can not be regarded for practical

purposes as a food in the sense of a true reparative. It is at best a producer of heat and energy, and then frequently at the expense of healthy cellular activity, while its cost, from the point of view of actual food value, has been calculated to be eight times more than that of bread."

DO THE N-RAYS EXIST?

THE remarkable character of the N-rays, whose discovery was first announced in France about a year ago, has been noted several times in these columns, as well as the fact that their existence has been denied by a very large number of physicists, including especially the authorities in England and Germany. The discoverer of the rays, M. Blondlot, who stands among the first of French physicists, has gone on with his experiments, announcing from time to time additional discoveries of the greatest interest, and these have been supplemented and extended into the domain of physiology by Dr. Charpentier, whose reputation is also of the highest. In spite of this, not one of the many interested English and German physicists who have endeavored to repeat Blondlot's experiments have been able to do so, and even some who have been present at demonstrations made by the author and his assistants have reported that they could not see what Blondlot asserted that he was even then witnessing. It is evident that we have here to do with an unprecedented state of things, which is very remarkable, no matter what the truth may be. Either Blondlot has stated his case accurately, in which event we must acknowledge that a whole series of important phenomena are totally invisible to ordinary eyes, or he and his followers have deceived themselves, in which case we surely have to deal with the most astounding case of autosuggestion on record. The high standing of the French scientists who have announced the discovery makes fraud out of the question. French scientific men are now aroused to the necessity of settling this question, and settling it quickly. In a long leading article the *Revue Scientifique* states the case exhaustively, and then asserts that no time should be lost in making an official test, in which Blondlot's fundamental experiments should be performed by him in concert with a number of other scientific men. Says the *Revue:*

"If the discovery of the N-rays had been made 25 years ago, it would have encountered a skepticism that would have dwelt on the least sources of error. But the successive discoveries of the infrared and ultra-violet rays, of all the invisible forms of radiation, of the Roentgen rays, the uranic rays, the rays emitted by radium, actinium, etc., and of all those with which we are familiar to-day, . . . all these discoveries have turned the attention of scientists toward this kind of investigation and prepared the minds of all to accept them without surprise—even to await as a logical consequence the appearance of new kinds of radiation. And when the N-rays were announced, there was everywhere a sort of satisfaction to see one step more made in such a triumphal march.

"Discoveries come in groups. The discovery of one asteroid brings a great number of others. The description of a new atmospheric gas is followed by that of a whole series of similar gases. The field of new radiations would seem not to have yet revealed all its hidden treasures. Is it really a fertile crop that the plowshare has turned up in this new furrow, or have we to do only with useless weeds that ought to be cast away?

"In any case, it is time for French science to settle this question definitely. It must not become an object for the foreigner's irony. And we must not fear lest too superficial or too narrow minds should once again conclude from it that science is fallible! Science has demonstrated its power sufficiently to be afraid of nothing. It will give, on the contrary, a proof of its strength by recognizing madness; for it is the business of the scientific spirit not only to discover the true but to reveal the false.

"It has been said over and over that the N-rays are the product of the imagination. Reason should control this assertion and make a final decision.

"This is why we have thought it proper to raise in France the question of the existence of these celebrated rays; . . . and no consideration, either personal or national, should, it seems to us, interfere with the sole object that we ought to have in view, namely, the truth."

In its next number (November 5) the same journal publishes a symposium on the subject from eminent French scientists which discloses a considerable difference of opinion. M. Berthelot, the chemist, believes in the existence of the rays, but largely on account of his personal confidence in M. Blondlot, and he acknowledges that there are points that need elucidation. M. Pellat, professor of physics in the University of Paris, also declares his belief "because M. Blondlot is a scientific man of great repute." He explains the number of skeptics thus:

"We must acknowledge that very few people seem so constituted as to be able to see these rays; the manifestations that they produce are not perhaps accessible to all eyes. It may be that the phenomena are visible only to certain persons of exceptionally keen vision. . . . It is regrettable that under these conditions some people who have seen nothing have concluded that there was nothing to see. Others, more numerous still, have believed or desired to see what was not there. . . . Such was the case of a distinguished physicist who measured the deviations of N-rays that had passed through a prism of aluminum, and continued so to do when the deviating prism had been surreptitiously removed."

M. Pellat himself is one of those who have not been able to see the phenomena, but he has nevertheless the greatest confidence in their objective existence. On the other hand, Professor Langevin, of the Collége de France, who has also tried without success to repeat Blondlot's experiments, believes that his failure and that of so many others argue strongly in favor of the theory that M. Blondlot has deceived himself. He says:

"I have the most serious doubts about the fundamental experiments, and the absolute conviction that there is nothing exact in most of the papers that have been presented on the subject, that is, in the present state of the question."

In the next issue of the *Revue* its symposium continues. M. Blondlot himself leads off with a skilful defense, and a number of the most eminent French physicists testify to opinions of which those quoted above are fairly representative, on one side and the other. Surely here is the most vexed question in the history of physical investigation! That it should be speedily cleared up is certainly to be desired in the interests of science, not only in France, but throughout the entire world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

To Harden Steel Electrically.—Electrical methods of hardening steel tools promise soon to become important, according to an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (December 3). Three such methods were described in a recent article by J. M. Gledhill, and all, tho not new in themselves, embody new and interesting applications. Says *The Review:*

"The first process is an adaptation of the old so-called water-pail forge. The tool, held in a suitable clip, is connected to one pole of a dynamo. The cutting end is introduced into a solution of sodium carbonate held in a vessel which forms the other electrode. A heavy current is passed through, which is controlled by the rheostat in the field of the dynamo. The tip of the tool is quickly brought to a high temperature. When the proper point has been reached, the circuit is opened, the solution instantly chilling the steel.

"In another method an arc is struck between the tool to be hardened and a carbon electrode, the former acting as the positive electrode. The intensity of the arc is controlled by a rheostat in the dynamo field, as before. This method is very rapid, and allows the heating to be localized, as desired.

"In the third method the metal to be heated forms part of the secondary circuit of a transformer, and is thus heated by the heavy currents set up in it. This method is particularly convenient when it is desired to temper such forms of tools as milling, gear, and other similar cutters. It may also be used when large hollow taps and reamers, or other hollow tools made of high-speed steel, are to

be rendered soft and tenacious internally, without detracting from the hardness of the cutting edge. . . . The only objection made to these methods is the cost of the apparatus. This, however, should not be serious, when the convenience and accuracy of the methods are borne in mind. The heat can be applied instantly, and the temperature is always under control. There is no danger of chemical action on the steel, and the energy required is small, since the apparatus is in use but a short time and there is no waste while idle. The methods proposed should find ready application in those machine-shops where there is already an adequate supply of electric power, in a form suitable for this work."

HOW THE ENERGY OF RADIUM IS MEASURED.

IN reading of the new discoveries about radium, one must appreciate at once the infinitely small, and the infinitely great—the extreme rarity of the substance experimented on and the relatively enormous quantity of energy evolved by it. How is this great amount of energy measured in such a tiny bit of matter? A recent article by Sir William Ramsey, noted in *The Western Electrician* (November 19), makes this quite clear. Says this journal:

"It has been found that when a quantity of a radium salt is dissolved in water a quantity of hydrogen and oxygen gases is liberated in about the proportions to form water, and at the same time a luminous gas is given off. The radium salt therefore acts much as a current of electricity in decomposing the water. The mixed oxygen and hydrogen gases and the emanation are collected in a tube and cooled by liquid air. This causes the emanation to freeze and stick to the sides of the tube; but the oxygen and hydrogen remain in the gaseous form and are pumped away by the aid of an air-pump. The liquid air is then allowed to boil away, and the emanation, as the tube warms up, goes back into the gaseous form. The amount of gas is, however, so small that it can not be detected in a large tube, and therefore it is collected in a special narrow tube like the stem of a thermometer, where it may be discerned and measured. A tenth of a gram of radium bromid gives about one-thirty-thousandth part of a cubic centimeter of the emanation in a week. If water is now let into the tube, the emanation decomposes the water into oxygen and hydrogen, the volume of these two gases which the emanation will decompose being 100,000 times the volume of the emanation itself. From this, knowing the amount of energy necessary to decompose the water, the energy contained in the emanation is directly determined. Further than this, it has been found that a grain of radium gives out continuously as much heat as would heat a grain of water from the freezing- to the boiling-point every hour; it is also asserted that about three-quarters of this heat is given off by the emanation, one-quarter being given off by the radium in changing into the emanation. The total energy evolved from the emanation can be calculated. During its comparatively short life of 28 days, one grain of the emanation gives off enough heat to heat 350,000 grains of water from freezing- to boiling-point. If this energy were all utilized in decomposing water it would yield about 3,500,000 times its volume of mixed oxygen and hydrogen gases. The density of the emanation is not accurately known, but it is probably about 100 times as heavy as hydrogen. Reckoned by weight, therefore, it is probable that one part of emanation would do as much work as 200,000 times its weight of mixed oxygen and hydrogen gases. Compared with dynamite, it is reckoned to be more than 400,000 times as powerful."

Is Chemistry a Department of Electricity?—In an editorial article having this question for a heading, *Electricity* proceeds to answer it as follows:

"A review of the facts leads us to the belief that all forms of matter are inextricably associated with static electricity: that a modification in the physical conformation of a mass of matter is due to electrical changes which give rise to many of the effects familiar to laymen and scientist alike. In addition, the chemical changes which occur, in the form of violent reactions or slow processes of decomposition, are inherently electrical in character and in many instances, where scientific analysis has paved the way, might be anticipated in a purely mathematical and electrical manner. Chemistry, then, is becoming a subject in which a new atom is taking the place of the old. The atom of Dalton is being replaced by a center of electrical energy in a state of intense rotation and vibration. In fact, instead of the old atom we are face to face with an infinitesimal planetary system. That which has hitherto been regarded as merely matter now appears as identical with electricity. We have Ramsay, Crookes, Van T'Hoff, and Arrhenius, the greatest chemists and electro-chemists in the world, to point out on the scientific horizon the new world of chemistry, toward which the tide of thought is rapidly setting. To consider a charge of electricity concentrated on a point of matter of the most minute proportions, is to realize that a center of electrical attraction has been created to which the action of a pith ball to a charged glass rod is as light and delicate as the down on a butterfly's wing. Charges thus concentrated become centers of powerful attractive forces, and the simplest experiments in chemistry have thus far strongly proven that chemical affinity and valency, the last particularly, are due to just such a condition of affairs—electricity associated with the atoms. This, then, brings us back to our original question, in which we ask, Is chemistry a department of electricity?"

Steam-Trains and City Traffic.—The prediction that the steam-locomotive must yield to electric traction is laughed at by most railroad men, but the plans of the great roads entering New York show that for city and suburban traffic this substitution is likely soon to take place. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review*, discussing the proposed electric equipment of the New York Central in the zone contiguous to the city:

"The effect of the success of this equipment from an operating standpoint will be far-reaching. It will show that there is no longer any necessity for running steam-locomotives within city limits. It will probably mean it will not be long before all large municipalities will take steps toward excluding steam-locomotives from their limits. Where entrance is made through a tunnel we may expect an early change to electric operation; and, conversely, electric operation will enable roads to enter cities which before were unattainable. In fact, the Pennsylvania Railroad has not waited for other roads to demonstrate the feasibility of electric operation, but is at the present time constructing an elaborate terminal for its system in New York City, entrance to be made by means of tunnels driven under the Hudson River, all trains being driven electrically. The next question confronting the trunk-line engineer after adopting electric operation for the terminals will be, how far is it advisable to extend the electrical zone? And having a certain section of the road operated electrically, will it be advisable to continue the use of two systems? Conservative electrical engineers say that harm is done by advocating the electrification of trunk lines at this time, as the steam-roads are not yet ready for it. But what of the future? Electric traction has grown so rapidly since it was first shown to be successful that it would be rash to make predictions. At the present time, however, there does not seem to be any inclination to stop its progress."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE very great changes that have been wrought in machine-shop equipment during the past few years have hit many of the older mechanics pretty hard. A good deal of significance is contained in the remark of one such man: "I have had to learn over my trade three times, and I'm too old to learn it again." He had been given a difficult job to do on a modern engine lathe containing the latest useful mechanisms for saving labor and procuring accurate work, and because he did not understand the tool he failed in his efforts until a younger machinist came to his assistance.

IN a recently patented "slot-machine" telephone, while it is impossible to call central without depositing a coin, it is possible to cause the refunding of the coin in case the operator fails to respond, says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "The refund is under partial control of a lever and partially under control of the operator. If the line be busy, when the calling-station is on a party line, or if for any other reason the operator fails to respond, the mere depression of the lever serves to return the coin; but if the operator once answers the lever will not refund the coin until the central operator so desires, this being indicated by her disconnection from the line. In case the desired call is accomplished, the central operator deposits the coin beyond the reach of the refunding lever by sending current out over both wires of the subscribers' line in parallel. The coin collector is provided with a target and suitable legend to assist the user in its manipulation. The patent for this collector has been assigned to the Western Electric Company."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THERE A CRISIS IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM?

ACCORDING to Mr. Robert Edward Dell, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (November), the Roman Catholic Church is face to face with a serious intellectual crisis, the more immediate cause of which he finds in the recent condemnation of Abbé Loisy. The difficulty is not attributed to any essential quality of the Roman Catholic Church (of which he professes himself a loyal member), but to the alleged reactionary and untenable claims of the Roman Curia in matters lying outside the sphere of faith and morals. The issue at stake, he believes, is nothing less than "whether and how far it will be possible in the future for traditional Christianity to retain its hold on educated men." The menace of materialism which followed in the wake of modern scientific discovery, says Mr. Dell, has practically passed, and the new difficulties are philosophical on the one hand and historical on the other. "They are felt with particular force in the Catholic Church," he states, "since the official church is at present committed to a system of philosophy discarded by all philosophers (including those that are Catholics) and to a view of history that can not be supported by evidence." He continues:

"It is not too much to say that the historical difficulty is to a great extent created by Rome; it would scarcely exist for thoughtful Catholics but for the action of Catholic authorities. The real difficulty, as M. Loisy has pointed out, is in the main a philosophical one. So completely have our philosophical and psychological conceptions changed that many Christological and other definitions convey little or no meaning to the modern mind. They need, as M. Loisy says, to be translated. It is unnecessary to dwell on this subject, for nothing can be added to M. Loisy's clear and convincing statement of the position. The Catholic believer, armed with the traditional dogma, is, as he says, in much the same position in relation to his contemporaries as were apostles in the face of the Greco-Roman world. We need some one who will do for us what St. Paul and the author of the Fourth Gospel did for early Christianity, and St. Thomas Aquinas for medieval Christianity. And here again those to whom we have a right to look for help not only can give us none, but also prohibit any attempt to meet the difficulty or to restate Catholic truth in the language of the present day."

Mr. Dell finds the chief factor in the present alleged "crisis" to be "the absolutist idea of authority, the claim to rule absolutely in every sphere of human life and knowledge, and to demand the absolute submission of Catholics to every decree of Rome, scientific, historical, political, or what not, as an 'oracle of God.'" He says further:

"The conclusion—painful as it is—that one is compelled to draw is that Rome regards the maintenance of her absolute authority, unlimited in its sphere and exercise, as the one thing to be fought for at all costs, even at the cost of the loss to the church of the great majority of her children. This is the spirit, and this the temper, which brought about the Reformation; it does not spring from 'ineradicable confidence' in the future of the church, but rather from a well-grounded fear that the claim of Rome to absolute, infallible, and unlimited authority in all matters will not stand the test of history, and can not be maintained except by the rigorous repression of individual initiative and independent thought.

"The position in which the individual Catholic is placed by the policy of his rulers is one of grave difficulty, and nowhere is the situation more acute than in France. In the English Catholic body few of the laity, and fewer still of the clergy, take any interest in intellectual matters; but there are signs of grave mischief among the younger laymen even in England. They have been trained to draw no distinction between the Catholic faith and its scholastic expression, or the insecure historical basis upon which their teachers have founded it; and their education tends to produce that temper of mind which makes it difficult for a man to be anything but a thoroughgoing ultramontane or a thoroughgoing agnostic, and often makes him both by turns, if not, in some cases, simultaneously. The natural consequence is that, in so far as those who have been educated in this way become convinced of the strength of the critical position, their hold on the faith is likely to be weakened. Rome has weakened it still more by declaring that any attempt to find a synthesis between the critical position and the faith is unlawful for Catholics."

Mr. Dell goes so far as to declare that "no man should, under present circumstances, take orders unless he is prepared to eschew intellectual pursuits; the present Pope has plainly intimated that intelligence is not wanted among the clergy." The writer suggests that had Leo XIII. lived a little longer "the present crisis might have been averted, and Catholicism have entered upon a new era." Continuing, he writes:

"But almost before Leo was cold in his grave his work was undone, and the catastrophe which his wisdom and statesmanship had temporarily averted was precipitated. The Roman bureaucracy has amply avenged the temporary check to its pretensions, and the Roman policy resumes its traditional lines. The new pontificate, which was to inaugurate an era of religious reform and to free the church from political entanglements (so we were told, tho the reasons of the belief were never apparent), is little more than a year old; the church is plunged in a conflict of which the issue is far off and hard to discern, and the Vatican is embroiled in political complications which are likely to have equally far-reaching consequences. This seems a heavy price to pay for the restoration of plain chant, the abolition of the ceremony of kissing the Pope's toe, and a possible permission to the clergy to wear beards."

The hope of the future, concludes Mr. Dell, lies not in the possibility that Rome will voluntarily surrender her claim to absolute and unlimited authority, but in "the certainty that she will not be able permanently to enforce it on Catholics." To quote further:

"Already the hold of that claim on the consciences of Catholics is seriously weakened, and the chief solvent has been the Vatican definition. That definition, crowning effort as it was of the absolutists, proved in the event very different from that which they had desired to make it, and its results in practise have been the opposite of what they intended and wished. Before 1870 all papal utterances were treated with equal deference; since 1870 a papal utterance that does not come within the scope of the definition (and it is at least doubtful whether there has been one that does come within its scope) has gradually and almost imperceptibly come to be regarded by educated Catholics, even the most orthodox, as comparatively of little consequence; it might, indeed, have been anticipated that this would be the case. Instead, therefore, of increasing the power of Rome over the minds of Catholics, the definition has had the contrary result. It has, moreover, compelled Catholics to consider the nature of infallibility, and produced a growing conviction that it can be only relative. An *ex cathedra* definition by the Pope is not a revelation or declaration of absolute truth, and it teaches nothing that the church does not already know. . . . . .

"Prophecy, it has been said, is the most gratuitous form of error, but the experience of the last thirty years almost justifies one in prophesying that the historian of the future will regard the definition of papal infallibility as a turning-point in the history of the Catholic Church, marking the climax of the era of absolutism and scholastic dogmatism—and the beginning of their decline."

The Shortcomings of the Decalogue.—In a spirit which he himself defines as one of "reverent inquiry," but which conservative theologians are likely to regard as one of iconoclasm, Mr. Charles Bickersteth Wheeler, a writer in *The Hibbert Journal* (October–December), examines the Ten Commandments of the Old Testament. He finds them of "almost unique interest, as being perhaps the only attempt to codify definitely men's moral obligations which can be found in any of the great religions of the world," but thinks that they are wofully "inadequate as a guide to the complex life of to-day." He supports his position with these arguments:

"If we regard the Decalogue from a modern standpoint, very

little consideration will make it evident that a man might have kept all the commandments and yet be 'far from the Kingdom of God.' To begin with, they are mainly negative, and would be satisfied for the most part by mere quiescence; but the course of human evolution would be pitiably hindered if all mankind adopted this negative attitude, for wisdom comes not by abstinence but by action; there is no salvation in sitting still. Far better is it to act, even under a wrong impulse, than to applaud ourselves for keeping the commandments merely because we have let 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would.' The sinner will at least have learnt, even if it be only that that particular sin was not worth committing—and for what other end are we here?

"A thoughtful man who would rewrite the Decalogue to-day would almost certainly lay far more stress on the positive duties, with the idea of promoting active benevolence rather than blameless lethargy. The four commandments which deal with man's relation to God would probably be replaced by one simple injunction to obey at all costs the voice of God within, while the four which treat of his conduct toward his fellows would be combined into one comprehensive prohibition of all interference with the lives of others; but the main aim of the wise Lawgiver who loved his kind would be to promote in each man that fearless pursuit of knowledge and truth, that boundless toleration of all who differ from him, that passionate will to help the world, which become so large a part of the life of those who realize the joy of cooperating with God in the evolution of his mighty scheme."

THE ALLEGED DECLINE IN THE MINISTRY.

THE problem of the ministerial student has come into new prominence at this time as the result of two recent conferences held in Chicago and New York for the purpose of discussing these questions:

Why do not more of the ablest students devote themselves to the Christian ministry?

What should be done, while young men are students in the colleges and universities, to influence more of the strongest among them to decide to enter the ministry?

What influences, apart from those which should be exerted in the colleges and universities, can be brought to bear upon young men which will result in securing a larger number of suitable candidates for the ministry?

The conferences were summoned by Mr. John R. Mott, the leader of the evangelistic work of the Young Men's Christian Association in colleges, and were attended by influential church leaders of many denominations. *The Christian Advocate* (New York, Meth. Episc.) gives some account of the New York gathering, and enumerates as follows "the causes which were given as keeping men from the ministry":

"1. The great openings in other lines of activity, especially business.

"2. The decay of home religion.

"3. Men feel they can not enter the ministry under present ecclesiastical and creedal conditions.

"4. Men who desire to enter some form of Christian service prefer other methods to that of the specific preaching of the Gospel.

"5. The position formerly held by the minister as the chief center of religious and other instruction in the community has gone and can not be restored. This has a profound effect on the supply.

"6. The unreal standard which the church makes for ministers, treating them differently from other men.

"7. The opposition of parents.

"8. An unspiritual environment which prevents discerning the call of the Spirit of God.

"9. Denominational crowding in small communities gives the impression that there is little opportunity for each one of the numerous ministers."

According to the same paper, the following suggestions were made by various speakers:

"1. The church should be called upon to pray for laborers.

"2. Appeals for the ministry should emphasize the heroic.

"3. Ministers, college professors, and other persons of influence should bring home to strong young men in a personal way the claims of the ministry.

"4. Sermons should be preached calling upon parents to give their children for the ministry, and upon young men to offer themselves.

"5. Theological seminaries should not require intending students to commit themselves as to system of belief before entering upon their studies in the seminary.

"6. A revival of spiritual religion will produce more candidates for the ministry.

"7. The claims of the ministry should be presented before students in the colleges and universities."

Many interesting facts in regard to the subject discussed are revealed in an investigation undertaken by Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson and reported by him in *The World's Work* (December). He states his conclusions thus:

JOHN R. MOTT,
A Y. M. C. A. leader who has called conferences in Chicago and New York to discuss the lack of candidates for the ministry.

"There is no real 'dearth' of students for the ministry. There is a slight back-set at the present time, but it is not so great as has occurred in other years, and reports of attendance of students in the theological seminaries, when compared with similar reports twenty-five years ago, show a marked and marvelous increase.

"In some quarters there is a deterioration in the quality of students, but the reports are not altogether unanimous. Methodists and Episcopalians report a decided increase in numbers and in quality, and other religious bodies vary in localities and colleges in this respect.

"There is a marked change in the sources of supply. The West and South provide a much larger proportion of students than the East. The response is greater in the newer regions than in the old, in the country than in the city, in the small churches than in the larger. There is also a steadily increasing drift away from the seminaries located in the country to those that are located in or near the large cities."

It would seem, however, that the Christian church is menaced by a danger even more serious than that resulting from a lack of proper candidates for the ministry. Mr. Tomlinson wrote to twenty "successful pastors," asking whether, if they had their lives to live over again, they would select the work they are now doing. Seven replied "Yes" enthusiastically, three were undecided, nine gave emphatic negatives, and one declared that if he could avoid being "ordained," he would be glad to take up the work. "If these twenty men be fairly representative," says the New York *Evening Post*, "the problem is not only how to get men to preach, but how to keep them preaching." The same paper comments further:

"The causes that deter men from becoming clergymen are today pretty obvious. The old prejudice, that 'learning hath always been an enemy to the gospel,' is still alive. Indeed, the struggle between rigid ecclesiastics, on the one hand, and scientists and scholars, on the other, first over evolution and then over the higher criticism, has dealt a severer blow to the church than the gentlemen who now so gracefully acquiesce in the new doctrines imagine. . . . The old contest is not forgotten, especially while the reactionary religious press keeps up its din about the higher criticism.

Young men, viewing the past and the present, scrutinize the ordination vows, and frankly say they will not put their necks into the noose.

"They are especially reluctant when they see the humiliations to which many clergymen are subjected. 'I pity a priest-ridden people,' said Rowland Hill, 'but a people-ridden priest is a still greater object of compassion.' Of course, things are not so bad as when Wesley complained that one man would not listen to him for fear of hearing something against cock-fighting; but the reluctance of our preachers to touch their most influential parishioners on the raw is proverbial. The Baptist pulpit and press, for instance, is generally willing to leave the shortcomings of John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company to the ruthless hand of Miss Tarbell in *McClure's*. The Methodists spoke softly to the late Daniel Drew while he was engaged in the beneficent project of founding a theological seminary at Madison, N. J. When an enterprise is frankly commercial, the promoter of it is scarcely blamed if he watches narrowly to see on which side his bread is buttered; but trimming and cringing are not edifying in avowed teachers of morality, and must be nauseating to the man who is forced to such compromises with his soul. . . . . .

"No marvel, then, that in spite of the attractions of the high calling so many pastors fear their strength is spent in vain; and that the heads of theological schools complain that the young men committed to their charge are—tho not in the Biblical sense—poor in spirit. Yet in this matter, as in all others, the churches probably get what they deserve."

A PLEA FOR A NEW RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THE demand for religious education that is being heard at the present day, says Prof. George Albert Coe in his latest volume, entitled "Education in Religion and Morals," does not add anything to the formal conception of education as "development of native capacities toward complete living," but it asserts that, "just as the social destiny is pre-formed in the mental structure, so also is the religious destiny, and that in any complete education the one as well as the other must be developed." Recognition of this fact points to a return to an education of an essentially religious character that shall yet make use of all the psychological principles discovered and adapted during the period of secularized education from which we are emerging. The divorce of education and religion is thus accounted for by the present writer:

"Modern schools are an offshoot from church schools, and parts of modern educational philosophy can be traced back to medieval times. The demand for popular education and for natural methods grew up within religion, and several of the great prophets of the modern reform—notably Pestalozzi and Froebel—have looked upon it as distinctly religious. Nevertheless, education became independent. It based itself upon psychology and child-study, not upon Bible, church, or creed. It has built up a set of principles of its own without stopping to ask what bearing they may have upon religion. We have to deal, accordingly, with two apparently unrelated theories, the religious and the pedagogical, and with two independent practical activities, those of the church and those of the school. This was perhaps inevitable. For religion, being the most constructive factor of civilization has been relatively slow in assuming a final attitude toward the rapid changes of the modern world. That the whole of education should wait for official religion to assimilate the principle of modern life was scarcely to be expected. Church and state became separated or else lost the close union of former days; modern democracy was born and grew to a giant; modern science gave us a new world. Here principles were at work that had to be incorporated into the training of the young. Progress took the line of least resistance. Leaving theological and ecclesiastical disputes to adjust themselves, the schools took into themselves the factors of life upon which there was least dispute. The reform occurred where reform was most practicable."

The demand is now made, says the author, not only for more religious education, but also for better; and the general assumption is that one needed step is to adopt into religious training the principles of teaching that are recognized in the public schools. He combats the fear that secularization of religion will follow the adoption of methods that characterize secular schools. He takes up his position on the ground that universal education is essentially a religious idea, in that "it recognizes the inner life as the essential life of a man"; that it not only "puts emphasis upon the inner life, but it also conceives that life broadly"; that it demands "that this life come to outward expression," and requires "that the sensible shall come before the rational, the concrete before the abstract, the reality before the symbol." Finally, he says that "modern education is working with religion for the adjustment of the individual to society." All of these "essential characteristics of educational philosophy" are "not only reconcilable with religion, but actually included within the Christian view of life. We may therefore say that the modern educational movement as a whole has consisted in the working out of certain pedagogical aspects of Christian belief." To quote again:

"It follows that the entire body of modern educational principle is adapted to the specific work of training in religion. The spirit of modern education was received from religion, and now, enriched by new knowledge and wrought into a system, it returns to its source to become the basis of a reform in the educational methods of the church itself. The contribution of modern education to religion, then, is a suitable form and method for religious education. Thus, by another route, we reach once more the insight that the essential characteristic of such education is not its method, but rather its recognition of the whole personality of the child, the whole content of civilization, and the whole ideal of human life."

As to the existing modes of religious education and their failure to meet the conditions of modern times, the author makes the following charge:

"Not only are present methods defective; their point of view is only partially correct. Their view of the individual and of society is unconsciously permeated with presuppositions that have come down from scholastic theology and from the older forms of monarchical government. A good citizen, as measured by the standards of monarchical society, may be a very bad one as measured by the needs of democratic society. When a people is governed from above, the virtuous citizen is assumed to be the submissive one. He is diligent in business, peaceable, honest, charitable, ready to defend his country against its enemies, but he is not supposed to interfere with the course of events or to meddle with the powers that control society. But in a democracy the merely submissive citizen is a public danger. Here the only safety lies in the aggressiveness that springs from a keen sense of individual responsibility for political and social conditions.

"Again, under the scholastic conception of Christianity, faith also is an act of submission to external authority. It involves a certain abnegation of individuality, with no adequate offset to the increase of sociality. Doubtless Protestantism has in principle overcome this notion. When we stop to think seriously about faith, we discover that it is properly the self-assertion of the deepest things of the individual heart and mind. Tho it involves the renunciation of self-will, it is nevertheless an aggressive act. It is the taking of sides in the mightiest conflict of ideals, and the active devotion of one's energy to the chosen cause. Yet our religious education still interprets faith as submission to external authority, still fails to recognize the aggressive element in the social teachings of Jesus. Faith is therefore placed in an apologetic attitude toward the modern mind, and religion remains rather a refuge from social ills than a rebuker and rectifier of them.

"What is wanted in our religious education is more openness toward modern knowledge, more boldness to take advantage of its help in the interpretation of life, and in respect to social and political conditions, more of the fighting spirit. Christ sends into the world not peace but a sword. Christianity has a definite practical propaganda which involves both the individual and society. It fulfils its mission to either one only as it fulfils its mission to the other also. The child and the youth should therefore be imbued with the sense of having a positive mission, of being enlisted in a great cause, and of participating in a great conflict. Not until this spirit is somehow infused into our religious education can it even approximately fulfil its mission toward society."

DOES PAUL'S TEACHING CONTRADICT THAT OF CHRIST?

THERE is a tendency among a certain class of modern theologians to hold that the main body of the doctrines and dogmas accepted by the Christian Church are to be credited not to Jesus, but to the Apostle Paul. Paul is represented as the real founder of the church, and "the original Christianity of Christ" is described as something quite different from the common faith. Prof. P. Wernle, a leader of religious thought in Germany, has published a work entitled, "Die Anfänge unserer Religion" (The Beginnings of our Religion), in which he says:

It is to be regretted that Paul has sacrificed the rich contents of the life of Jesus, as well as his message, in emphasizing the two facts of his death and resurrection. The Pauline teachings on these two points do not attain to the high ideals of the gospels. Paul could never consent to recognize in man any power to awaken new moral forces. He rather considered it necessary to regard man as a spiritual wreck, with no way of deliverance left except through faith. Here is the feature in which the teachings of Jesus and of Paul differ most widely: In Christ we find courage, joy, the consciousness of power, full health of soul. As he himself does the will of God, he asks others to do it also. In Paul, on the other hand, we find the picture of a broken-down humanity, which can become victorious only through supernatural grace in the church. Not the Jesus of the gospel—for this Jesus Paul did not know—but the Son of God who was crucified and rose again, is preached as the Savior.

The whole conception of "justification by faith," as developed by Paul, is in contrast to the proclamations of Jesus. Paul's thoughts are dreary and dark, are strangely Jewish, and do not appeal to human nature as do the joyful words of Jesus proclaiming the love of the Father. In Paul we have the words of a jurist and lawyer, and through him a baneful juridical theology has found its way into the church.

Quite naturally, such claims as these provoke rejoinder from the conservative camp. Two works in particular have been written with the object of showing a substantial agreement between the teachings of Paul and Jesus. One is by Professor Lütgert, of the University of Halle, entitled "Die Lehre von der Rechtfertigung durch den Glauben" (The Doctrine of Justification by Faith); the other is by Professor Feine, of the University of Vienna, entitled "Jesus Christus und Paulus" (Jesus Christ and Paul). The latter advances substantially the following line of argument:

It must be regarded as the settled conclusion of honest research that Christianity, from the outset, was a religion that aimed at man's redemption. Not Paul, but the founder of Christianity, put this stamp upon the faith. It is true that the great apostle, in his elaboration of the doctrine of justification, nowhere directly appeals or refers to an utterance of Jesus on this subject. Even in his discussion with Peter at Antioch (Gal. ii. 14–21), we do not find that Paul recalls for the benefit of Peter any particular word of Jesus on the topic under discussion. But notwithstanding all this, the germ of Paul's doctrine of justification is to be found in the teachings of Jesus himself.

Jesus recognized the universal depravity, and was constantly calling men to repentance. He preached, as John the Baptist did before him, not that certain classes, or a few, must enter into the Kingdom of God through repentance, but that all, without exception, must do so (Matt. xviii. 23 *seq.*). In this thought lies the foundation of Paul's doctrine of justification, altho he developed this doctrine more emphatically than Jesus himself did.

Again, the fundamental Pauline doctrine that the call to Christianity and, indeed, our entire Christian life, are a gift of God's grace, has also been taken from Jesus. The latter spoke of the Kingdom of God as a gift from on high, to be given to all for whom it had been prepared.

According to Jesus, the Kingdom of God is something already attainable in the present life, while Paul maintains that judgment by justification has already been determined. But even in this apparent contradiction may be recognized two sides of one and the same doctrine.

Professor Feine concludes his argument with these words:

"The essential contents of Paul's doctrine of justification can be traced back to Jesus himself. It was not Paul who raised up the cross of Christ as the only means of salvation. Jesus himself had declared his death to be necessary for the salvation of mankind."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW METAPHOR OF FAITH.

"MOST men, I think, are significant, and find and make life significant, in proportion to their faith," writes Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson; and he goes on to indicate a wider definition of faith than perhaps the word usually suggests. Faith, he says, involves a volitional assumption that things, in spite of appearances, are really "worth while." In *The Independent Review* (November) he conveys, by definition and by figure of speech, his conception of the part played by faith in all human affairs:

"Faith, in the sense in which I am using the term, is distinguished from knowledge, but is not necessarily opposed to it, tho it may easily be misled into opposition. And, being distinguished from knowledge, the kind of assurance it gives is not, or should not be, intellectual certainty. On the contrary, faith would seem to be an expression of the imagination and the will, rather than of the intellect, tho it be from the intellect that it takes its form. It is closer to music and poetry than to science. It is the operation of our passion and our desire, shaping in anticipation the forms and features of the unknown land which we are about to explore. I know no better metaphor for it than that—the passion in the explorer's heart, dictating the vision by which he is led. Because there is a horizon, because there is space, because there is the unknown, therefore there is faith. Columbus had faith. But what he discovered was not the world of his dream. Only the dream helped him to discover it. And, spiritually, we are all in his position. We are Columbuses setting forth on our voyage. We need our dream, but we need also our compass. And the confirmation or dissipation of the dream hangs upon reality. But while in this sense faith must wait upon truth, it is also true, in another sense, that truth waits upon faith. For the impulse to pursue truth is itself a form of faith. We hope that truth is obtainable, we desire and will to attain it, we dream its attainment as we go in quest of it. And but for that dream, and that hope, and that will, we should never start at all. Faith is the sense and the call of the open horizon. If we abstract it from the forms in which we clothe it, from the specific beliefs which are, as it were, its projection into the intelligence, it presents itself as the spring of our whole life, including our intellectual life. It is the impulse to grow and expand; and, just because it is that it has itself no form, but may assume any form. It is a taper burning, now bright, now dim, and changing color and substance with every change in the stuff it consumes. The frailest thing we know, it is also the least perishable. For it is a tongue of the central fire that burns at the heart of the world."

A CARTOONIST'S IDEA OF "THE SIMPLE LIFE."
—Johnson in the Denver *Times*.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

EFFECT OF THE BALTIC FLEET'S APPROACH UPON ADMIRAL TOGO.

THE trend of Admiral Togo's reflections, now that the squadron under Admiral Rozhdestvensky has entered the last phase of its long cruise, is the subject of much ingenious conjecture to the experts of all European organs. "Admiral Togo has plenty of time to prepare," says the London *Standard*, "and he will assuredly lose no opportunity of resting his crews, repairing his ships, replenishing his armament, and getting his whole fleet into the best possible fighting trim. For the command of the sea is life and death to the Japanese in this war, and they can not afford to take avoidable risks." But Admiral Togo's problem does not seem quite so simple as all that to the pro-Russian school of French newspaper experts. The Japanese admiral will be caught between two squadrons, according to the Paris *Temps*, which was not at first impressed by the reported havoc wrought among Russian battle-ships as a result of the capture of 203 Meter Hill. The squadron bottled up in Port Arthur it deems formidable still, so far, at least, as its relation to Admiral Togo's dilemma is concerned. There is also the Russian squadron at Vladivostok to take into account, and if we may credit a naval expert who writes in the *Revue de Paris*, it will play its part in cooperation with Rozhdestvensky:

"This naval force, which is still very formidable, is evidently to effect a junotion with Rozhdestvensky. At least, it will retain in front of Vladivostok the utmost possible number of Japanese ships, which will be a great relief to the vessels arriving from Europe so far as concerns the inevitable and probably decisive struggle through which they must pass before reaching Vladivostok. The little squadron commanded by Jessen (or by Skrydloff, if that general officer deems it expedient to assume direct command) will be called upon to display great enterprise and resolution and to make frequent dashes. It will not hesitate to risk an outright battle, especially upon the approach of the squadron from the Baltic.

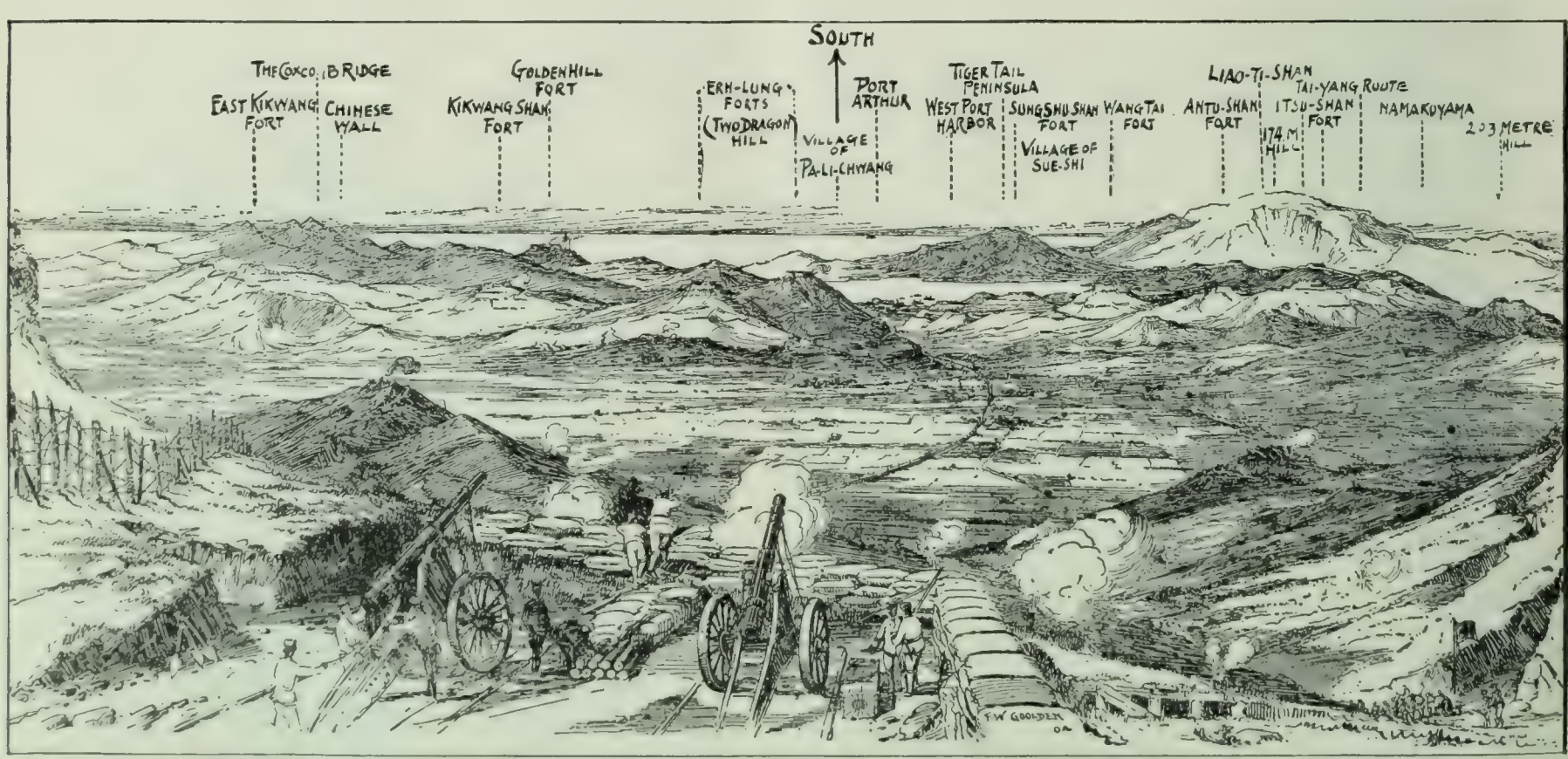
"And the Japanese? The Japanese have a fine game to play. If they come out of it with honor, which is very possible, it will be because they have studied with profit that department of naval strategy which has to do with interior lines. They will find themselves between two Russian squadrons striving to combine. One of those squadrons, the weaker, is that upon which they exercise an immediate influence, since they have it bottled up and under strict guard. The other, the more powerful, comes from a distance, concealing its movements so far as possible. Until the last moment, the Japanese will not know where to take it."

All this was written before the capture of a certain important position enabled the Japanese to fire upon the squadron bottled in Port Arthur. But the situation has not fundamentally altered, says the expert of the Paris *Gaulois*. The peril of the position to Japan, declares this authority, is her absolute reliance upon oversea communications at a time when so many ports will be icebound or nearly so. The mere approach of Rozhdestvensky will suffice to check the movements of transports and supplies. It will not even be possible to maintain the blockade of Port Arthur in its present strictness. But this expert admits that he is indicating the problem only in outline. Details must be filled in as the crisis approaches, which, we are told, will be soon. An English expert, that of the London *Speaker*, concedes the difficulty of Togo's position. "The Baltic fleet must be destroyed," he says. "If half of it be destroyed at the expense of half the Japanese fleet, Japan has lost the war":

"As it nears the seat of war, it will be necessary for Admiral Togo to attack it. His fleet is homogeneous and well trained. His artillery has no advantage over the Russian, but its stoking certainly has. What it consists of nobody knows, for nobody knows what damage has been inflicted upon the Japanese fleet since the *Hatsuse* disaster. Of the results of the fighting we are not told a word. It will perhaps be allowing the widest margin of strength to give Admiral Togo four line-of-battle-ships and six armored cruisers. With this he has to meet the four excellent new battle-ships of the enemy, three less efficient (of which one is quite obsolete), and a very unhomogeneous squadron of cruisers, some of which are nominally very fast but only two of which are armored as are the Japanese six.

"The problem so put might seem an easy one to solve. The Japanese admiral has but to meet the Baltic fleet, sink it, and continue his work in front of Port Arthur. As a fact, the situation is far less simple.

"In the first place, the arrival of the Baltic fleet will necessitate the raising of the partial blockade of Port Arthur. Admiral Togo can not lie in the mouth of the Yellow Sea awaiting the enemy, for the simple reason that the enemy is not making for that place: he is making for Vladivostok. Tho the ice prevents an active come and go of commerce or transports, it does not prevent the



This bird's-eye view is from the Manchester *Guardian*, which has collated all accessible maps with a view to defining the relative distance of the hill forts surrounding the town. The view is from the north.

THE FORTIFIED HILLS OF PORT ARTHUR.

simultaneous entry or exit of one body of vessels: this the ice-breaker at Vladivostok hitherto permitted, and can in the future permit.

"In the second place, Admiral Togo can not afford to let the Russian fleet go by unarrested. So long as it is in Japanese waters it will stop dead all the movements of transports and all commerce; its mere passage to those waters will raise rates rapidly until they become prohibitive. The fleet must be met, and that as soon as possible. . . . It must be destroyed at once, and so thoroughly that its remaining portion is not enough, combined with the ships at Vladivostok, to make successful raids or to effect a junction with the squadron at Port Arthur. Whether it will be so destroyed only time can show; but if it is not, Japan can not fail to lose the campaign on the mainland."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S DISTRUST OF GERMANY.

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* is ill at ease because of an unexpected and mysterious gap in the series of Japanese press denunciations of Emperor William and his methods. Scarcely more than a month or so ago, one could not pick up a leading Nippon organ, including the influential *Jiji*, the sober and serious *Asahi*, and Marquis Ito's *Nichi Nichi*, without finding round defiances of the Hohenzollern therein. The potentate was warned in these representative Japanese journals that Tokyo's "patience" with him had its limits and that the benevolence of his neutrality was more pro-Russian than any son of a Shogun could find agreeable. "Our attitude may not please the German Emperor," declared the *Asahi* in the dog-days, "and he may rage and threaten in his fury if he likes. We have put up with too much since first we risked our national existence in this war."

But the spirit which prompted these outbursts vanished with the last rose of summer, and the press of Tokyo, tho dissembling its love, has ceased to kick William down-stairs. There is nothing in this that puzzles the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. It explains that the official censor in the Mikado's capital received a ministerial order to end peremptorily all manifestations of anti-German sentiment in Japanese newspapers. Correspondents of not a few German dailies were not permitted to send from Japan despatches in which editorials of anti-German tone were quoted or even referred to. A feeling presumably strong had to find expression furtively. Germans in the diplomatic service were and are referred to by the employment of the Japanese word for that class of thieves who, upon pretext of saving furniture from the flames, make off with it when the house is afire. Further revelation of the state of the national mind is thus afforded in the London *Times*:

"It is noticeable that Japanese distrust of Germany does not appear to decrease. For a moment some graceful acts on the part of the Kaiser, supplemented by the tact and popularity of his Majesty's present representative in Tokyo, seemed to have produced a strong effect. But if the state of public opinion may be gaged by utterances of leading journals, there has not been any appreciable improvement. Thus, immediately on the receipt of news that certain fugitive units of the Port Arthur squadron had put into Kiaochau, some of the responsible Japanese papers, without waiting to learn the course adopted by the lessees of the port, used language which, while not directly predicting a Russophile construction of her neutral obligations by Germany, showed plainly enough that such an issue would not surprise them; and even when it became plain that the fugitives were to be treated according to the laws of neutrality, these newspapers did not exhibit any disposition to acknowledge the injustice of their previous suspicions or to indorse the formal expressions of satisfaction which the Japanese Government conveyed to Berlin. Nor has there been, since that time, any indication of an altered mood. On the contrary, articles and paragraphs appear not infrequently which imply that Germany is regarded at best as an unknown quantity, ready to be thrown at any moment into the Russian scale, if such a course should further diplomatic aims in Europe or promote the interests of her *Weltpolitik*."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FINAL STAGE OF PREMIER COMBES'S CAREER.

THE survival of that which is clerical in twentieth-century France has been rendered almost hopeless, it would appear from contemporary European press comment, unless means can be found, within a short time, of overthrowing the republican form of government in that country. Some idea of the sort is even now, we are assured, under consideration by those political leaders who oppose, not Premier Combes personally, but the anticlericalism for which he stands. The clericals, it is intimated in so stanch an organ of theirs as the *Gaulois* (Paris), would really gain nothing by a mere parliamentary overthrow of the Combes ministry. He would simply make room for a premier as anticlerical as himself, "if not more so." In the final stage of Premier Combes's career, which is now admitted by his supporters in the French press to have arrived, there are certain leading factors which can work themselves out only into one of two things—a wholly clerical monarchy or empire, or an absolutely anticlerical republic. Compromise of any kind, say those foreign organs which have studied the situation with care, is out of the question.

M. BERTEAUX,

The new French Minister of War in the Combes ministry. He is a radical, and his task is said to be the purging of the higher military commands of monarchical influences.

The leading factors, as seen by our European contemporaries, are three. First and foremost is the sentiment of the French people. Next is the immediate future of "world politics," as that may react upon the alliance between France and Russia. Finally there is the acute crisis alleged to exist in the relations between the French clergy—priests and hierarchy—on the one hand and the Vatican on the other. To these three factors, it seems from the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), everything else is subsidiary, and much press comment regarding "divisions and jealousies among the anticlericals" is pronounced purely personal and beside the point.

So far as the sentiment of the French people is concerned, those foreign authorities which seem to understand it best maintain that it is in the main with the policy of the anticlericals. So sure is the London *Spectator* of this that it feels justified in making rather sweeping predictions:

"The Nationalists [the parliamentary opposition to M. Combes] will be completely beaten at the polls, as they are already beaten in the Chambers, and they know it; and if they could produce in any way a *coup d'état*, or even a general alarm, they would do so before any of the three objects to which they are so profoundly antipathetic could be secured. They wish to prevent the reopening of the Dreyfus case, the fulfilment of the proposal to separate church and state, and the *entente cordiale* with Great Britain; and to prevent them they will make efforts which, as despairing efforts, may be formidable. If they had only a Boulanger to produce, he would be on his horse before the year has ended.

"They will not, we think, succeed, even if accident should favor them. We do not, it is true, believe that the army—meaning by the army the majority of officers—is as yet heartily reconciled to the republic. It was too deeply irritated by the Dreyfus case,

during which, as it conceived, a deliberate slur was cast by the Republican party upon its honor. It has felt too bitter about the operation of 'purging,' which General André [until recently Minister of War] has, perhaps, carried out a little too roughly and with too unscrupulous a use of secret information about persons, and it is never quite happy when it is not recognized as the first power in the state. It seems certain, too, that many of its higher officers are really the pupils of the more embittered clericals, and disposed to think that in breaking with the Vatican the present Government is giving a triumph to those revolutionary forces which every army at heart regards as hostile, either to itself or to the permanent interests of the country. It is also true that the clerical party will go almost any length to defeat M. Combes's proposals, and that the secular clergy are disappointed by offers intended to conciliate them, while the 'faithful' provinces will send up strictly clerical representatives. The Government, however, will win. The disaffected officers have no leader, not even a general who has won great victories, and they doubt whether the men entertain the same convictions as their superiors. The municipal elections have shown that the body of the electors are not opposed to M. Combes's anticlerical policy, while the *entente cordiale* distinctly pleases them, as proof both that the Government seeks peace and that France is still of great importance in the European world. The people are perfectly satisfied with the republic, which opens all careers and leaves all ultimate power, and especially the power of veto, in their own hands; and are, besides, clearly aware that any great war would, if successful, leave all solid power in the hands of the victorious general, who is most unlikely to be a hearty Republican. The Nationalists, therefore, tho they have in one way or another large means of annoyance, will have in the final struggle no solid foothold. Paris will not march at their bidding on the Chambers, and outside Paris the disaffected do not muster a clear third of the people."

Far more difficult to estimate, thinks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which has long looked forward to the "emancipation" of France from clerical influence, is the effect of the alliance with Russia upon the problem confronting the Combes ministry. The cornerstone of French foreign policy, according to this view, is still the *revanche*, recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany. This can only be effected, declare opposition organs, through the medium of the alliance with Russia. Nevertheless, the *Action* (Paris), champion of "official atheism," and the *Aurore* (Paris), which finds anticlericalism insufficiently anticlerical, are addicted to denunciation of Russia's Government, reflecting thus a prominent feature of French anticlerical opinion. Such an attitude, declare Nationalist French organs, is inconsistent with fidelity to the "friendly and allied nation," and means the abandonment of the French aspiration for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, a line of argument which leads to the deduction of the *Gaulois* and the *Figaro* that M. Combes and his followers are "false to France." The charge is held to be sustained by the attitude of the *Humanité* (Paris), organ of the great Socialist leader, Jean Jaurès. This organ repudiates any foreign policy based upon the army "as a weapon." Thus the anticlericals, in the opinion of their opponents, are wrecking the army which must win back the lost provinces unless they are never to be won back at all. The anti-Combes *Journal des Débats* (Paris) observes:

"If there was, according to M. Jaurès, who ought to know, something chimerical in the conceptions of Gambetta, at least he never believed that it was possible to have an efficient diplomacy without an army capable of inspiring respect. . . . .

"What M. Jaurès asks from this point of view we have always advised. The one reproach we address to him is that of bringing a more simple confidence to bear upon the subject than Gambetta would certainly have felt, and of breaking in our hands the military instrument without which we are nothing. Gambetta would have been horrified by what is transpiring at this moment. No party interest would have led him to sacrifice the army to a wretched ministerial consideration. He would have abandoned M. Jaurès, General André, and M. Combes, and would have remained faithful to France himself."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RIVAL MILITARY CONCEPTIONS OF THE WAR.

DISSENSIONS among the Japanese on the subject of the conduct of the war have occasionally been hinted at in French dailies. Whether these dissensions amount to no more than natural differences of opinion among military men in Tokyo on details of strategy, or whether they point to such a discord as would explain some anomalies of Japanese strategy in the theater of war has been a moot point recently in some continental European organs. The London press is silent on the subject. The London *Times* has said on various occasions that it would be improper for the English press to consider military themes of this sort in a manner calculated to prove embarrassing to England's ally. The acknowledged secretiveness of the Japanese character is accepted as an additional obstacle to information on the subject.

However, a working theory of the rival strategical conceptions of the war which must confront the Japanese has been evolved by the military experts of such English journals as the Manchester *Guardian* and such French papers as the Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois*. The conditions of the problem are familiar enough. First of all is Port Arthur, detaining General Nogi with his army, estimated in the London *Standard* at 70,000 effectives. Next is the great Japanese force in the vicinity of Mukden. The "broad facts" of the situation here, according to the authority last named, are that "the Japanese, with an army of about 240,000 men, are holding a position of at least thirty miles in length, facing a Russian army of about 220,000." French authorities like the Paris *Figaro* estimate Japanese effectives at Mukden in less imposing fashion, and they insist that reenforcements are materially strengthening Kuropatkin's totals. But this does not in any way affect the immediate problem which is alleged to be perplexing the Japanese and which is thus stated by the Manchester *Guardian*:

"Two strategical conceptions have constantly been striving for mastery. The first regarded the defeat of General Kuropatkin as the main object and the reduction of Port Arthur (the difficulty of which was underestimated) as the secondary object. The inconclusive battle of Liao-yang brought to the front the second conception, which was to hold the Russian field army and force matters at Port Arthur. The vigorous attack of General Kuropatkin interrupted this plan and inspired the Japanese with hopes of capturing Mukden as a consequence of the Russian defeat. But the Russian rally seems to have convinced them that until things were in better train at Port Arthur the game in the north was not worth the candle, and the departure of the Russian fleet supplied another motive for making Port Arthur the main object of attack. The conflict between these two conceptions is likely to continue, and no one can say exactly how it will work out. The second, however, which the Japanese have pursued since the failure of the last Russian attack seems to us the wiser in every way. On the Russian side the main strategical idea is simple, tho its execution is enormously difficult. General Kuropatkin can hardly be under any delusions now. He knows that a march south to the direct relief of Port Arthur would even under the most favorable conditions be an almost impossible military operation. His only chance is to find a way round, and his only way round is to render Japanese communications insecure. This war on communications is now the leading idea in Russian strategy. And the key to the whole plan is the retention of Port Arthur by General Stoessel."

Meanwhile Kuropatkin is proceeding apace with the reorganization of his forces. There are to be three armies, it seems, the Russians having profited by study of the operations of Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki. Kuropatkin's first army will be under General Linievitch, the second is to be commanded by General Gripenberg, while the third has been assigned to General Kaulbars. Each of these armies will be 150,000 strong. The whole scheme of reorganization is to be perfected by the spring. But there is a sound of revelry by night and champagne flows in cataracts wherever Russian officers of adequate rank congregate in the theater of war. That, at any rate, is the information supplied by English dailies, which overwhelm the conviviality of the environment in

GENERAL KAULBARS.
He commands the second Russian army of Manchuria, to be 150,000 strong by next spring, and to be under Kuropatkin as "supreme commander."

GENERAL SCHWANN.
He is to be on the staff of General Kaulbars, in the capacity of quartermaster-general and is described as an able organizer.

GENERAL JOLINSKY.
He is to have general oversight of the railway and transport facilities of the new army under Kaulbars.

PILLARS OF THE CZAR'S SECOND ARMY.

the gloom of the prognostications they base upon it. French organs convey other ideas altogether. Warfare, as waged in the vicinity of Mukden, has become as dismal a science as political economy. Admission to Kuropatkin's headquarters is reserved for sober persons exclusively. Every cavalry officer must be able to ride a horse. Regiments going into action must henceforth be accompanied by their commanders. "General Kuropatkin," observes the Paris *Figaro*, "is too capable not to have profited by some lessons of Japanese discipline." "The drunkard and the incompetent," as the London *Standard* puts it, "are to be weeded out." The outlook for both armies is thus presented by the military expert of the London *Times*:

"So far as the Russian army is concerned—that is to say, in view of its heavy losses and of the reenforcements which may reach it throughout the winter—we can quite understand that there are many inducements to play the waiting game. The army has wrecked itself in the vain endeavor to relieve Port Arthur, and tho the fatal magnet is still there to distract the mind and disturb the resolutions of the Russian commander, it may be that the Czar has at last arrived at the conclusion that the price his army has had to pay for the effort has been too high.

"The Russians themselves declare that Oyama's army is superior in numbers. They and their friends and allies allege, however, that Japan has almost touched bottom, and after describing the various categories of the Japanese army antecedent to the war, conclude with delight that Japan is almost exhausted and that when the Russian glacier with its moraine of 500,000 sabres and bayonets begins to move in the spring it will carry all before it. All they can see to reenforce the Japanese army is a levy of peasants with inferior arms and badly led. The final success of Russia follows as a matter of course, and it only remains to dictate terms of peace. . . . . .

"Only numbers can annihilate, and we can regard it as assured that, ever since Prince Khilkoff [who has charge of Russia's railway communications] gave proof of his competence, Japanese organizers at home have been steadily working up to the point which is fixed for them by the circumstances of the case with almost mathematical precision. It is true that the want of trained officers may be felt, but let us look on the other side and regard the thousands of reserve officers Russia is digging up to make good the very extraordinary waste in the commissioned ranks at the front. Japan could have organized her corps of officers, had she desired to do so, as a caste apart *à la Prusse*, at once the strength, the glory, and the weakness of the German army. There were many who advised her to do so, but she wisely refrained and left open the door to merit wherever found. Her non-commissioned ranks are recruited from the intellectual *élite* of the nation, and as officers fall they can be, and they are, replaced from the good and tried non-commissioned ranks—men who are probably superior in very many ways to the average regimental officer of the Russian army and have been proved by hard service in the field.

"The problem before the organizing staff at Tokyo is to place in the field, month by month, such considerable forces that by the time the Russian concentration is completed the Japanese army may be of equivalent or greater strength. There is no reason why Japan should fail in this undertaking since she has fortunately elected to fight out the war within easy reach of the sea, as we recommended her to do before the war began. Nothing that we are able to observe, save the loss of the command of the sea, need prevent her from retaining the advantages she has won."

NICHOLAS II. AND THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

CONCEALED upon the person of more than one zemstvo president who left St. Petersburg after the recent congress of provincial delegates in that city was, from some accounts, a written constitution, incorporating every classical feature in such a product of man's capacity for self-government. The treasonable document itself is understood to have been discussed and adopted as a kind of program for the constitutional agitation which so many western European newspapers believe to be impending. *Free Russia*, organ of a group of influential refugees in London—a weekly with sources of information that may be accepted on this point—published a draft of the instrument. It calls for freedom of speech, conscience, thought. Provision is made for a national senate and house, for popular suffrage, a cabinet—in a word, for all the characteristics of a strictly constitutional monarchy of the liberal type. The unanimity of the deliberations of the zemstvo presidents some weeks since may or may not have extended to the proposed constitution; but it seems to the London *Times* "an unfavorable symptom. . . . Practical men, debating subjects of consequence so profound, would hardly be found in complete agreement upon so many proposals of varying character and of varying

importance." The somewhat reactionary *Saturday Review* (London) refuses to take the alleged constitutional sentiment seriously. It doubts if the zemstvo presidents have any idea that a constitution is practically applicable in the present state of Russia. The whole incident, it maintains, has been misunderstood:

"Freedom of speech, of the press, of conscience, the right of public meeting, the right of association, the grant of franchise to the people, and the concession of right to legislate to the elected representatives of the people—these, we are told, were the subjects for discussion at the meetings which have just been held at St. Petersburg. Had the zemstvo delegates really assumed the functions ascribed to them by the foreign press, they would assuredly have arrogated to themselves an executive position in the state, which would be wholly contrary to the essence of their original constitution. The very fact of such demands being made would at once indicate that the zemstvo, a comparatively humble and to a certain extent tentative provincial institution, had attained to the level of a deeply rooted and powerful bureaucracy. A glance at the history of the zemstvo itself during the forty years of its existence will at once dissipate all these theories. The word zemstvo has figured largely in the daily papers of late; it would be well if writers and readers had some idea of the origin and meaning of this term. The title is derived from the noun *zemlià*, land, and the verb *vopeèt*, to clamor. This derivation therefore defines at once both the functions and the limitations of the zemstvo. It is the voice of the land, a council of landed proprietors appointed to deliberate and report to the central executive the wants of the rural population. In a certain sense it is a county council, without the latter's executive authority."

But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) takes a different view. This Austrian daily is believed to speak with authority because it has peculiarly competent representatives in St. Petersburg, while its comment upon the information thus supplied is based upon much first-hand study of Russian institutions. The conclusion of this journal is that Russia has entered a phase quite unprecedented in the Muscovite world, and that the constitutional results of the zemstvo congress will be sweeping. To quote:

"The fact that this zemstvo congress could assemble in St. Petersburg, to discuss a fundamental modification and reform of the whole nature of the Government in avowed hostility to the autocratic system and its bureaucracy—this fact and this alone is a thing hitherto unheard of in Russia. It signifies in itself a mighty transformation, even tho it be but the first timid manifestation of a future decisive alteration in the historic aspect of Russia. It is like a bud that ventures to show itself in the spring weather, a bud full of promising growth beneath a stretch of sky where as yet never a sign of spring such as this was to be seen. Whereas elsewhere constitutionalism manifests itself through savage parliamentary struggles and the parliamentary system itself lends itself to its own disparagement through forbidding aspects, there appears in Russia—actually in Russia—the presage of a change in the direction of a constitution and the parliamentary system. A threatening storm of war tempts it irresistibly forth from the depth of the popular soul into the light—so irresistibly that the autocratic Czar and the all-potent bureaucracy are no longer able to rid themselves of it fully. They endure the zemstvo congress which otherwise, by a single word of authority, might have been swept out of the winter palace like so much chaff. They tolerate the assemblage of provincial representatives from all parts of the vast empire for the discussion of the need of the introduction of a constitutional system into Russia. They endure, in a word, what formerly has appeared to the autocracy like the fearful specter of revolution. . . . The great historical process has begun. It can be halted, delayed, but scarcely turned backward.

"Thus has constitutionalism introduced itself everywhere with these preliminary steps. Everywhere it has introduced itself with local beginnings. But there is something peculiarly Russian about the way in which the zemstvo congress came into being in St. Petersburg. It was not summoned, as was the case with the states-general in France and as was the case with the united Landtags in Prussia. It assembled spontaneously, grew out of the ground of itself, as it were, like a thing of necessity, a something not to be held back, a thing pressing forth into the sunlight, elemental, not needing to be called. These men who came together in the zemstvo congress are heroes and carry their fate in their hands at a word of command that is mightier than all the power of the Russian bureaucracy. There were, indeed, deputations from isolated zemstvos which hitherto ventured into the vicinity of the Czar's throne in order to give voice to things imperatively required for the welfare of the people. But it suffices to remember the zemstvo deputation from Tver, the leaders of which were dismissed unheard, and other martyrs of this kind who paid for their temerity with deportation to Siberia. Enormous obstacles were heaped upon the path between throne and people.

"This time it is not an isolated provincial deputation which treads that path. It is an imperial parliament."

In the last resort, according to the liberal *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), likewise a high authority upon the subject, everything depends upon Nicholas II.:

"Will the Czar understand that the delegates of the zemstvos really represent the nation; that the wishes they express correspond to the aspirations of the people, and that it would be wise to listen to the voice of the people before that voice becomes threatening? Alas! The way in which it has been sought to suppress the congress of the zemstvos, the way in which it has been sought to deprive it of all effect, leaves but a slight hope of the immediate future. If the Czar, personally well disposed, were but subject to the generous influence of the Minister of the Interior, there would be reason to believe in a speedy amelioration of the situation." *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GOOD APPETITE.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GODDESS OF PEACE: "Fly away my doves. He would snare you!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE TWO HEROES OF THE HAGUE.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN ELOQUENT ANTIVIVISECTION PLEA.

TRIXY. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Cloth, 299 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

COULD dogs read, then would the canine world rise with full-throated ululation of acclaim for "Trixy." For therein the author almost ultra-humanizes a French poodle, and the intimate knowledge and sympathetic familiarity which Æsop, Thompson-Seton, Kipling *et al.* bring to bear on the brute creation (the term sounds harsh !) pales into a chilly interest, at best. Mrs. Phelps-Ward relegates the animal kingdom no lower in the scale of being than the "lower races." She is modest, too modest. For many of her readers will cry "Nay" to her declaration that "the true interpreter between the higher and lower races is yet to be."

Mrs. Phelps-Ward has developed a theme which demands philosophic consideration. Is vivisection something man may justly permit with a view to the benefit of humanity? Happily, it is not necessary for the critic to determine the point in order to criticize Mrs. Ward's impassioned presentation of it. Her book is interesting, painful, and quite successful in its appeal to sympathy, even if one is only a mild lover of dogs. Mrs. Ward is very much more than that, and, to make her picture effective, she accentuates everything, intrinsic or accidental, which bears against the use of the steel on a dumb animal. Her little dog is extremely fascinating, and is the one love and partial support of its master, a crippled boy named Dan. Indeed, the most ardent advocate for vivisection might well exempt "Trixy" as the *corpus vile* of scientific experiment. "Her black eyes blazed from her white face with a startling intelligence that, tho other, was never less and often more than human." And Trixy's qualities of heart were even greater than her mental gifts. Dan said: "*Really*, Trixy is a child in dog's clothes."

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS-WARD.

A young student, Olin Steele, after completing a medical course with his reverential attitude toward his elected profession unimpaired, is present for the first time in the amphitheatre when the professor is to carve up a dainty, affectionate, beautiful Maltese kitty with a pink ribbon around its neck, in the sacred name of comparative physiology. As the kitten is laid upon the table, Olin fades away and vows he will have naught to do with a profession which not only admits but justifies such cruelty to animals. He gets over it and becomes a most case-hardened and brilliant vivisectionist.

Later he falls in love with a beautiful, tender-hearted, rich young lady, and loses her at the last moment by her finding out his scientific operations on live animals. By a lovely stroke of poetic justice (but this is dominant throughout the book) he comes to grief over one of these demonstrations and dies. His knowledge enables him to foresee every step of the malady which kills him. He has produced, and studied it, in the "lower races."

The girl eventually marries a nice young man, a lawyer who has brought charges against the vivisectionists, and who won his case very largely through the sympathy injected into it by Trixy, who had been trapped for the operating-table, and the rich young lady's dog, which had actually been almost carved to death upon it.

Mrs. Ward makes the very most of the opportunities with which she has supplied herself, and one must indeed be hard of heart who shall remain unmoved by her impassioned and eloquent pleading.

AN ARKANSAS AGASSIZ.

SONNY! A CHRISTMAS GUEST. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Cloth, 135 pp. Price, $1.25. The Century Company.

SONNY was born on Christmas Day; that makes this a Christmas story. That was only the first of his achievements. Born to a middle-aged couple in the back districts of Arkansas, he develops a boyhood interest in nature that would put little Darwin to the blush. When the doctor tries to vaccinate him, he insists that the cat, the dog, and all the farm animals be inoculated; when the parson comes to baptize him, he receives the rite perched on the bean-arbor, with a brisk shower performing the sprinkling. And it is all told by the father in an oddly spelled vernacular supposed to prevail in Arkansas. "And there," says the father after the baptism, "what you reckon the little feller said? Says he, 'Yes, Daddy; but s'pos'in mine don't take?'" Sonny had evidently read the newspaper jokes of ten or twelve years ago.

The method of Sonny's education is not one of which an educator of to-day could approve. Registered in three schools, Sonny wings his flight first from one to another, thus cleverly avoiding long division, which his budding genius abhors. From the first two chapters we foresee that Sonny is intended by the author to be a born naturalist. According to the author, a real naturalist spends all his time in his youth between the woods and playing impish tricks upon his unfortunate teachers.

RUTH MCENERY STUART.

In the chapter on Sonny's schooling, we find a strong plea for education by the more modern methods of object-lessons, rather than by adhering to the cast-iron rules of "studying out of books entirely."

The story moves, Sonny "keeps company" with a sweet young thing called Mary Elizabeth, whose character, by close examination, can be easily distinguished from milk and water. In the course of time they marry; but in the mean while Sonny writes popular books on nature, or "outdoor housekeeping," as he calls it, and makes a name for himself.

In the last chapter, we find the father of this precocious and successful scientist turning his tired old feet gladly toward the setting sun of life, with the remark that, "It seems like a person don't no mo'n realize he's a decendant befo' he's a ancestor."

This little book is not a great literary achievement, but a decidedly pleasant little story to while away idle moments.

Sonny is really a background against which the character of the old farmer stands out, honest, rugged, work-worn, but full of a delicate humor and tenderness of heart.

AN ARTIST'S LITERARY FLIGHT.

FATA MORGANA. By André Castaigne. Cloth, 486 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

LIKE Du Maurier, André Castaigne, after winning an enviable reputation for himself as an artist with the crayon, appears before the public with a serious work from which he would gather laurels by his pen. "Fata Morgana," like Trilby, concerns itself with studio life in Paris, and, still like Trilby, has a superb specimen of young womanhood, Helia, as the heroine. The resemblance is not a parity, for altho "Fata Morgana" is a creditable piece of fiction, it lacks the grace, spontaneity, and vivid charm of Du Maurier's story. The French pen creaks a little and is urged where the English one glided with a smooth briskness and joyous inspiration.

"Fata Morgana" is a romance, with realistic streaks and local color derived from broad experience of Paris and its studio life. A young American, Phil Longwill, becomes acquainted with a lovely circus performer, Helia, who, with her little sister, is in Paris when he is a student there. There is love-making between them, especially in a roof-garden on the Louvre, an original but most appropriate spot considering their respective *métiers*. He declares his love and says she shall be his wife. She has to go away, professionally, and he works so hard that he falls ill. He secures a commission from the Duke of Morgania, a nebulous region on the Adriatic, whose ancestress is the Fata Morgana, a cross between a goddess and a fairy. She has left Morgania, but legend promises her return. The painting deals with this theme and Helia is his model.

ANDRÉ CASTAIGNE.

As Phil succeeds, Helia as a wife for him fades away. Then enters Miss Ethel Rowrer, of Chicago, who is a feminine paragon and whose papa is a multimillionaire. She is beautiful and even more captivating by her intelligence and her fine character than by her wealth and charms of face. Phil falls in love with her, and the Duke of Morgania also seeks her hand.

They go to the Duke's place on Miss Rowrer's brother's steam-yacht, and there Helia shows herself heroine and is mistaken for the ancestral fairy, the Fata Morgana. Then a silly, conceited old creature, Socrate, a creature of Parisian cafés, who wishes to marry Helia, but has been rejected, stabs the fair maiden in the ancestral halls. As a consequence, Phil and Helia are reconciled. Poor Miss Rowrer, whom the reader has become very much interested in, is left out in the cold, for she will have none of the Duke of Morgania.

The great fault with the story is that Phil does not quite fill the part.

He has deserted Helia, and his return to her is not satisfactory. One feels he does not all deserve the remark of Miss Rowrer, who has witnessed the scene: "That is a Man!"

In brief, M. Castaigne falls between two stools—Romance and Realism. He conceives better than he executes. The result is a rather ill-balanced story, the artist's appreciation of values being offset by a tyro's lack of technique. The material is good, but there is a want of unity and finish in its employment. The book is interesting, however, and its descriptions of Paris, especially its cafés and student haunts, are vivid and picturesque. The character drawing is the best feature of the work, for Miss Rowrer and Helia, despite a slight exaggeration of excellence, are more than possibilities.

The more than fifty illustrations of his own with which M. Castaigne's volume is embellished are worthy of less tempered praise.

CONTRASTS IN NATIONAL CIVILIZATION.

THE LAND OF RIDDLES (RUSSIA OF TO-DAY). By Hugo Ganz. Translated from the German and edited by Herman Rosenthal. Cloth, 330 pp. Price, $2.00 net. Harper & Brothers.

JAPAN IN THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Japan. Cloth, 828 pp. Office of Japan Times, Tokyo.

THACKERAY used to say that when he felt in the blues, he invariably cleared his mental sky by taking a blue pill. It would be hard to say how many such doses would be required to modify the depressing effect which follows the perusal of this work of Professor Ganz, who travels from Dan to Beersheba (*i.e.*, from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, and thence to Moscow), and finds all a barren wilderness. The Russian people are sunk in a lethargy of hopeless submission to a despotic monarchy and a corrupt church established by government. The land is too thinly populated to make a revolution possible, and a peasant rising would result only in the murder of the landholders and provoke reprisals against which there could be no defense. The Russian Government does nothing for education, tho pretending to promote it. "We need no education," the rulers say, "we need obedience." The police and bureaucracy are the real anarchists of the land, encouraging immorality and drunkenness in order to keep the minds of the young from politics, altho politics is the only subject of conversation in private and public coteries. The courts are controlled by the aristocracy, and justice is absolutely corrupt. Among the prosperous classes resignation to the existing order of things is general; thus, speaking of the present war, a *kupetz*—small tradesman—declares: "It is not everybody's business to think, but to obey God and the Czar." The Jewish problem can be solved, says the author, only by scattering the Jews throughout the country districts where they would constitute only four per cent. of the population. Even the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, with its fine art collections, in Russia of to-day is a treasury of culture which must be looked upon as "almost an anachronism." The People's Palace at St. Petersburg, a really ideal place of public amusement, is frequented only by officials, business men, modistes, "the good small bourgeois"—not by the workingman and the peasant; and, therefore, merely proves "the good intentions of the Czar and the fundamental corruption of the régime."

Professor Ganz, says his translator, is "a well-known writer," *i.e.*, a journalist of Vienna. He has the journalistic skill in making points, and his "best of introductions to the various circles of Russian society" certainly brought him in contact with Russians of intelligence, whose candid pessimism, however, would be very far from winning them the reward given to the Roman general because "he had not despaired of the Republic." These men are oppressed by the number and gravity of the governmental riddles to be solved in Russia. One declared: "We have a Finnish question, a Polish, a Jewish, a Ruthenian, and a Caucasian question. We have, besides, a peasant question, a labor question, a sectarian question, and, moreover, a student question also." Nevertheless in this work, which is sketchy and desultory in plan, and full of information derived from hearsay, there are local descriptions, two interesting chapters giving an account of an interview with Tolstoy, as well as some literary and art criticisms, in all of which there are no riddles or "questions" of any sort discoverable.

The editor of "Japan in the Beginning of the Twentieth Century" appears to be Haruki Yamawaki, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Japanese Commissioner for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The economic, industrial, and commercial prosperity of the country has made such rapid strides during the few decades that have passed since Japan gave up the policy of exclusion that such information as the present volume contains has become indispensable to statesmen and publicists. This information covers every department of national activity, and presents a picture which contrasts in a remarkable manner with the description given by Professor Ganz of the agricultural and industrial condition of Russia. The method of compilation is thorough and scientific. It includes chapters on Japanese geography, population, administrative system, land tenure, and a full discussion of agricultural industries, which are carried on under the very latest scientific system. Forestry, mining and fishery, manufacturing industry, foreign trade, and finance are fully illustrated by abundant statistics, while the fullest treatment is given to the army and navy, post and telegraph, railroads and shipping. In these respects Japan is alive, while, according to Professor Ganz, Russia is dead. In enterprise and energy, in the activity with which Japan is developing her natural resources, she is immeasurably ahead of Russia, whose financial condition is at present honeycombed by fraud and trickery, public and private. Said a Russian statesman to the author of "The Land of Riddles": "We are bound to collapse, an athlete with great muscles, but perhaps incurable heart weakness. We still maintain ourselves by stimulants, by loans, which like all stimulants only help to run down the system more quickly. With that, we are a rich country with all conceivable natural resources, simply ill-governed and prevented from unlocking its resources." This quotation well describes a condition of things exactly the reverse of that which the most cursory examination of "Japan in the Beginning of the Twentieth Century" reveals as prevailing in the dominion of the Mikado.

A KING-HUNT IN THE FAR EAST.

A CHICAGO PRINCESS. By Robert Barr. Cloth, 306 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

SILAS K. HEMSTER was king in his own right of the Chicago stock-market (the live-stock market), and his daughter Gertrude was, consequently, princess of the realm. Silas cared more for solitude than for society, but Gertrude fulfilled to the letter all the social functions of her royal position, and not only ruled over her inherited domain, but held in complete subjection the provincial societies of Washington and New York, finally invading successfully even the courts of Europe. Then she went in for kings; and what "Gertie" said, which was always something striking, and what "Gertie" did, which frequently was also something striking, in a literal sense, and what was done to "Gertie" on this king-hunt make up the chief interest of the book.

When it is all over, the reader is much in doubt whether Mr. Barr intended the story to be taken seriously, or simply as a piece of light comedy, or whether it was designed as a burlesque on the American girl and her policy of foreign conquest. But whatever may have been the purpose of the author, he has succeeded, on the whole, in telling a very entertaining tale, the incidents and characters furnishing an excellent medium for Mr. Barr's peculiarly racy and piquant style.

ROBERT BARR.

Miss Hemster having failed to inveigle the German Emperor aboard the yacht on which she and her father were making a Mediterranean cruise, she took "Poppa's" advice to begin with low-down kings and gradually work up, and accordingly signaled full speed ahead for the Far East, where emperors were cheap. Now, "Gertie" didn't care for the ordinary presentation at court, since nearly anybody could have that; what she wanted was to entertain kings and emperors herself, enjoy intimate conversations with them, just as she had done with numerous no-account princes, and have the news of her foreign conquests cabled to her home papers. The Mikado was tackled first, but as he proved obdurate a determined dash was made for the Emperor of Korea. And that was where Mr. Rupert Tremorne, orientalist, former member of His Majesty's diplomatic service, cousin of Lord Tremorne, etc., came in, it having been decided that if this king-quest were to be successful, diplomacy must be added to "Poppa's" millions and Gertrude's fascinations. Tremorne undertook the difficult task of arranging a satisfactory meeting with the Emperor, and in the mean time life aboard the yacht was enlivened by the sudden revealing of a most unconscionable temper on the part of the "Princess." She pulled the cloth off the dinner-table, breaking all the dishes, shied costly vases and bric-a-brac at the head of the unlucky Englishman, and once seized a revolver and began to "shoot up" the company in the saloon of the yacht in the Western style.

Then came the audience with the Emperor in the royal palace, Gertrude haughtily declaring her intention not to observe the zigzag course prescribed for those who approach the royal presence, but to "go right up and shake hands with him," and adding, furthermore, that if he didn't like it he could lump it. She was as good as her word. A scene that nearly developed into tragedy thereupon ensued.

There are many other wonderful deeds done at a rapid pace in the book. The book is not exactly an excerpt from real life, it is not vibrant with humanity's many interests and involvements; but it will please those who prefer a story that tells "What happened" and "How it happened" rather than "Why it happened."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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"A System of Metaphysics."—George Stuart Fullerton. (Macmillan Company, $4 net.)

"The Road in Tuscany." Maurice Hewlett. (Macmillan Company, two volumes, $6 net.)

"Arbitration and The Hague Court." – John W. Foster. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Mine and Thine." — Florence Earle Coates. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Russo-Japanese Conflict." — K. Asakawa. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2 net.)

"Evolution of the United States Constitution."—John A. Kasson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Hoosier Hunting-Grounds." — Bill Bat. (Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Punch."—George Barksdale, M.D. (Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Citizenship, and the Duties of a Citizen."—Walter L. Sheldon. (W. M. Welch Company.)

"Wanted: A Cook."—Alan Dale. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Europe and the Far East."—R. K. Douglas. (Macmillan Company, $2.)

"DeFoe's Robinson Crusoe."—Edited by Clifton Johnson. (Macmillan Company.)

"The Rebel Scout."—Capt. Thomas Nelson Conrad. (National Publishing Company.)

"Nast: His Period and his Pictures."—Albert Bigelow Paine. (Macmillan Company, $5 net.)

"Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton."—Edited by C. E. Norton. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $4 net.)

"The Christian Opportunity."— Randall Thomas Davidson. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Organic Evolution." — Maynard M. Metcalf. (Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

"Pathfinders of the West."—A. C. Laut. (Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"The Women of America."—Elizabeth McCracken. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Quest of John Chapman."—Newell Dwight Hillis. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Backgrounds of Literature."—Hamilton Wright Mabie. (Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"Waes Hael. The Book of Toasts."—Edithe Lea Chase and Capt. W. E. P. French. (Grafton Press, $1.50 net.)

"Completed Proverbs."—Lisle de Vaux Matthewman. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Little Miss Dee."—Roswell Field. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25.)

"Herbert Spencer." –Josiah Royce. (Fox, Duffield & Co.)

"The Bachelor Girl's Colonial Beau." — Anne. (Neale Publishing Company, $1.)

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"Marriage-Limited."—Frank H. Wakefield. (Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Negro: The Southerner's Problem." – Thomas Nelson Page. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"Malassimilation and its Complications." –Julian P. Thomas. (Published by the author at New York.)

"Emmanuel Burden."—Hilaire Belloc. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Essays on Men, Things and Events."—Savoyard. (Neale Publishing Company, $2.)

"The Tomboy at Work." — Jeannette L. Gilder. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

"Jiu-Jitsu." — Capt. Harry H. Skinner. (Japan Publishing Company, $1.)

"Li'l' Gal." Paul Laurence Dunbar. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Cabbages and Kings." – O. Henry. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

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Home With Ding-Dong Dan.

By Holman F. Day.

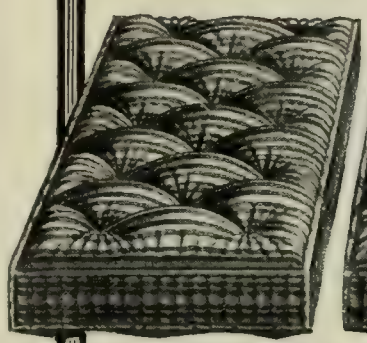
Cleak o' the snow and a clack o' the whip—
The Newry stage for the home-bound trip!
Laugh with your runners, you old stage pung;
Clangle, you bells, with dancin' tongue!
For old folks are waitin' my stage to-night;
Curtains pulled wide and the fires bright,
Tables are set and the biscuits hot,
The tea is a-simmerin' in the pot.
And ears are cocked for the rataplan
Of bells sayin', "Comin'! It's Ding-Dong Dan."
For 'tis Christmas-time, God bless ye, when
I am bringin' the young folks home again.

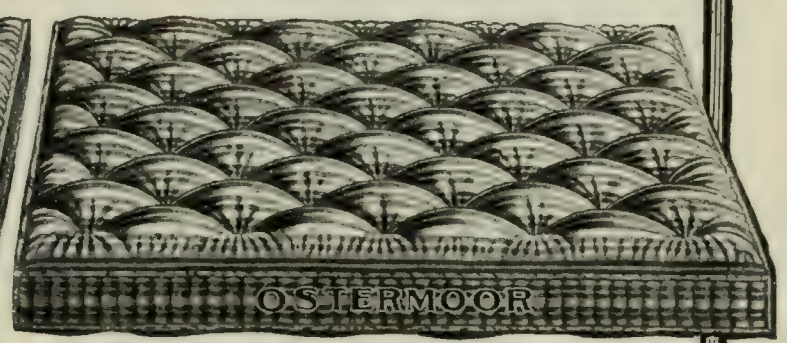
Old Missus Moon, up there so high,
Gives us a grin as we slide by.
The spruces with arms heaped high with snow
Seem loaded with presents as on we go.
And the glory of white in the sparklin' light
Melts over the hills in the blue of Night.

Which Will YOU Sleep on To-night

—a mattress stuffed with the hair of dead horses or cattle, or the clean and sanitary

Ostermoor Mattress $15.





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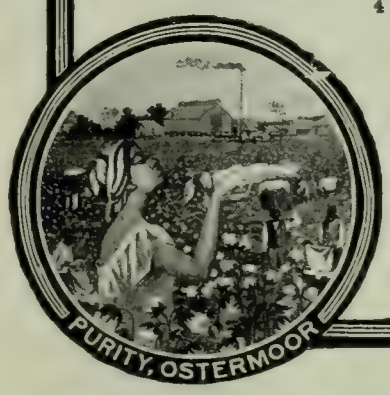

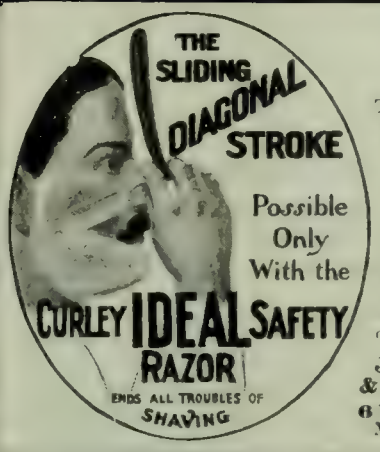

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Now, your heel is connected directly with your spine.

It receives the full shock of each step and passes it on to your spine. Each jar is felt right up your spine to the crown of your head.

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They absorb all the vibration.

Just as a sponge soaks up water.

The impact of your step is deadened before it reaches the heel, consequently your spine *never* feels it.

Instead of a jarring, solid crash, each step becomes springy, vigorous, and comfortable.

Your heel is soon free from callousness, soreness, and hardness.

And the jarring strain is taken from your spine and nerves.

The Morgan & Wright Rubber Heel is uncommonly durable.

We make *each* rubber heel ourselves.

Specify them when ordering.

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Ah, they've ridden with me when a-goin' down—
These boys and girls—to the hungry town;
Hungry town—and my heart is sore
To see 'em a-goin' more and more.
But it's Christmas now, praise glory, when
I'm bringin' 'em all back home again.

Wreaths of the white smoke climbin' high
From the wutherin' chimneys far and nigh
Mean there's a welcome and fire and cheer
Waitin' for all o' my pung-load here.
Listen, young fellow, now don't you blush
At this word in your ear, but she told me—hush!—
She'd meet you down by the spring-house tree.
That is the message she sent by me.
I reckon she'll want you a minute or two
Ahead o' the folks. Wisht *I* was *you!*
'Tis worth the waitin', I tell you, when
It's Christmas-time, and you're home again.

Doors flung wide and paths of light
Stretchin' down in the tinklin' night;
Doors flung wide, and arms wide, too,
Reachin' and achin' and longin' for you.
Father ahead with his hand-grip stout,
And his "Sons, God bless ye!" ringin' out.
Mother behind in the lamplight's glow,
And her hair the match of the driven snow.
Cold? Not I, when I see them smile
As I give them their boys for a little while,
Bringin' them back from the world of men
When it's Christmas-time on the farm again. . . . .

—*From Ainslee's Magazine.*

The Dust.

By Lizette Woodworth Reese.

The dust blows up and down
Within the lonely town;
Vague, hurrying, dumb, aloof,
On sill and bough and roof.

What cloudy shapes do fleet
Along the parchèd street;
Clerks, bishops, kings go by—
To-morrow so shall I!

—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Morley's Little Break.—John Morley had an amusing experience recently, the result of using an English expression which his hearers failed at first to comprehend. The New York *Times* tells the story:

A friend sent him a message which required an answer. Not finding the gentleman in, the messenger, according to instructions, waited for him. When Mr. Morley returned he sat down at once and wrote a reply to his friend. While he was doing so the messenger boy drummed with his fingers upon the table which stood beside him.

When he had finished, Mr. Morley rose and handed the messenger the note, saying as he did so:

"I'm glad you stopped."

The boy, looking confused, said apologetically: "I am sorry I annoyed you, sir, with my noise."

"I did not hear you," replied Mr. Morley.

"Will you tell me, sir, what I was doing that you are glad that I stopped?" he inquired.

Mr. Morley, divining the cause of the boy's mystification, replied, smilingly:

"Perhaps I should have said I am glad you remained until my return."

Profitable Politeness.—Colonel John Boyd, one of the best-known gentlemen in Washington and one of the most popular, lifted himself from poverty to independence by an act of courtesy. *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) gives Mrs. Boyd's account of the incident:

"I was an assistant doorkeeper for the House of Representatives in 1871. As I came through the swinging-doors of the House one afternoon I observed a large man of business-like demeanor conversing with another assistant doorkeeper, and I heard the large man saying: 'I am very anxious to find Senator Sargent, of California.'

"The assistant doorkeeper answered: 'Senators are

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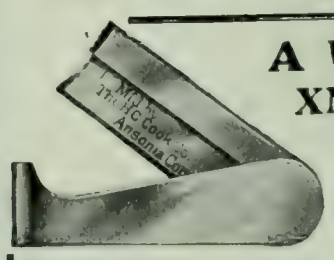

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to be found at the other end of the Capitol. It is none of our business at this end where the Senators go.'

"'I am aware of that,' replied the large man, 'and I have had the Senate wing searched, and have been advised to seek the Senator over at this end of the Capitol. Can you aid me in any way?'

"'No, I can't,' was the answer. 'I have trouble enough at this end looking after the Representatives.'

"The large man was turning to go away when I touched him on the shoulder and said: 'You are evidently a business man from California; and as that is a long journey I will try to help you. What this gentleman has told you is true: we are not obliged to look for Senators; but I believe that I can help you if you will be kind enough to occupy my chair by this door while I am away.'

"Thanking me very earnestly, the large man sat down, and I hurried off, looking for the California Representatives, and soon ascertained that they were all assembled in the restaurant, and that Senator Sargent was dining with them. I whispered to the Senator, telling him what manner of man was seeking him, and he immediately arose, excused himself to the Representatives, and went with me. The large man was greeted very cordially by the Senator, and they went together to the restaurant to join the other Californians. Before going the large man asked me if I could call at his hotel at eight o'clock that evening, and I answered that I could do so. He then gave me his card, saying: 'I will thank you to be prompt.'

"I was struck dumb with amazement when I read on the card, in fine script, the words 'Collis P. Huntington, California.' It was the great railroad builder, the pioneer of Pacific railroads. That night I was ushered into his room exactly at eight o'clock. The large man gripped my hand most cordially saying:

"'I observe that you can as easily be prompt as polite. I want to know what salary you are receiving.'

"'I am paid $1,000 per annum.'

"'I want you to go work for me at $1,800 per annum, and I need you right away.'

"'But am I capable? Can I do the work?'

"'That has been investigated by me, and you will fill the bill. Do you accept?'

"I accepted at once, and resigned from the House on the following day. Mr. Huntington wanted information concerning pending legislation, a matter with which I was very familiar, and all I had to do was to write occasional letters and keep him informed. My salary was gradually and voluntarily increased; and, in fact, my fortune was made from that time on. And I found my employer a great, big, lovable man, too."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Satisfied.—

"Take back that heart you gave me,"
The angry Prep girl cried;
The butcher gave her liver,
And the maid was satisfied.
—*Ohio Wesleyan Transcript.*

An Ingenuous Mind.—Mr. Roth, undertaker, had been summoned to the home of a wealthy aristocrat.

Upon surveying the remains of the deceased he discovered that the man wore a wig, and that, as he now lay in a reclining position, the wig fell back and exposed the bald pate.

"Madam," said the undertaker obsequiously to the sorrowing widow, "I perceive that your late husband wore a wig during his natural life. I do not suppose you wish this generally known, so if you will kindly favor me with a small pot of glue I will arrange the wig so that it will be unnoticed."

The widow had no glue, but sent out for some immediately.

A short time afterward she approached the undertaker and proffered a small bottle of glue.

"Oh, never mind now," said Mr. Roth consolingly, "I—er—I found a tack!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Directions for Use.—The inventor of a new feeding-bottle for infants sent out the following among his directions for using:

"When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled."—*Collier's Weekly.*

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

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HAS THE ENTREE INTO THE BEST SOCIETY.

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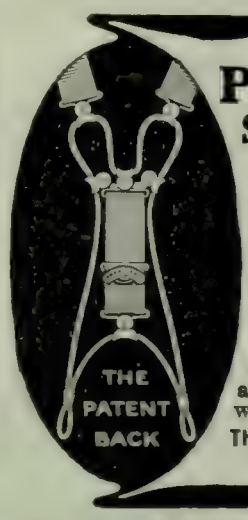

PRESIDENT Suspenders

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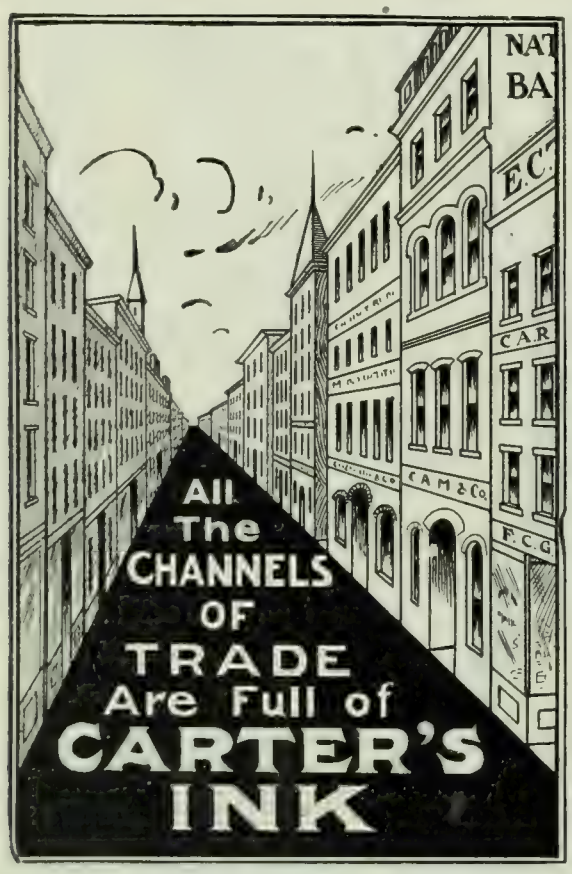

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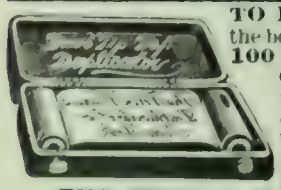

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

December 6.—Reports from General Nogi say that the Japanese still hold 203-Metre Hill against frequent Russian assaults, and that the fleet in Port Arthur harbor has been badly battered by Japanese shells. There are no indications of a general engagement of the armies on the Shakhe. The Japanese armored cruiser *Azuma* is reported to have been blown up by a mine north of the Miao-Tao Islands.

December 7.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar has ordered a third squadron to reinforce the new Pacific fleet.

December 8.—Japanese fire from 203-Metre Hill, it is said, has destroyed two battle-ships and disabled a cruiser; serious damage has been done to the rest of the ships.

December 9.—Japanese order merchant ships to avoid the islands off Formosa, presumably as a result of preparations to meet the Baltic fleet.

December 10.—The Japanese cruiser *Saiyen* is reported to have been blown up off Port Arthur by striking a mine. The second division of the Baltic fleet, under Admiral Voelkersam, sails from Djibutil for Madagascar.

December 11.—Despatches from Tokyo say that the Japanese guns before Port Arthur continue to batter the disabled Russian war-ships; the battle-ship *Sevastopol* and the destroyers are the only vessels of the fleet not disabled.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 5.—The Czar's delay in replying to the Zemstvo proposals is causing some uneasiness among the Russians.

Germany's budget includes a sum with which to send officers to America to study American naval methods.

December 8.—Austria-Hungary offers to reopen negotiations for a commercial treaty with Germany.

British holders of Colombian bonds ask President Roosevelt to be arbitrator of the amount of debt to be assumed by Panama.

The jewels and costumes of the murdered Queen Draga of Servia are sold at auction in London.

Ratifications of the French shore treaty are exchanged.

December 9.—At the opening of the Finnish Diet the Czar announces his intention to modify certain laws.

December 10.—Earl Grey takes the oath of office as Governor-General of Canada.

The King and Queen of Portugal leave England for France to visit President Loubet.

Brazil's Senate passes a bill to build twenty-eight war-ships.

Grand Duke Sergius and M. Muravieff, Minister of Justice, opponents of Prince Mirsky's plan of reforms, resign from the Czar's Council.

December 11.—An anti-government mass-meeting in St. Petersburg is dispersed by mounted police; fifty persons are injured.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 5.—The Fifty-eighth Congress assembles for the third and final session. After the usual

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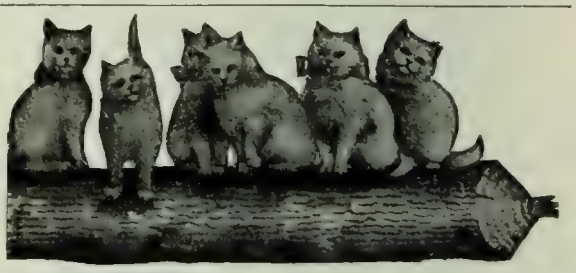

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opening formalities both houses adjourn out of respect to the memories of Senators Hoar and Quay.

House: Two bills are presented which propose a tariff commission. Representative Cockran, of New York, introduces two bills aimed at secret contributions to campaign funds by big corporations.

December 6.—The President's message is read before both houses.

Senate: Senators Knox and Crane are sworn in; it is announced that Senator Platt, of New York, would introduce a bill for a more equitable representation in Congress.

House: A bill for an inquiry into the affairs of the Panama Railroad is introduced. Littleton, of Maine, presents a bill for publicity of corporations' affairs.

December 7.—*Senate:* Senator Proctor offers a measure to reincorporate the Red Cross; many nominations are confirmed, including those of Secretaries Morton and Metcalf, Attorney-General Moody and Postmaster-General Wynne.

House: The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill is introduced.

December 8.—*Senate:* An attempt to take up the Pure Food bill fails, and Senator Tillman calls for a report from the Judiciary Committee on the status of recess appointments, in connection with the nomination of Dr. Crum.

House: During the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill attacks are made on the Civil Service Commission.

December 9.—*House:* The Legislative Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 5.—President Carter, of the World's Fair National Commission, says that grave charges of corruption had been made in connection with some of the awards.

December 7.—The Department of Justice at Washington decides to investigate the Tobacco trust. There is a movement in New Orleans to have planters take concerted action to hold their cotton.

December 10.—President Roosevelt definitely announces that he has decided not to call an extra session of Congress next spring to consider the revision of the tariff.

Prince Fushimi, of Japan, visits West Point.

December 11.—Robert J. Wynne, Postmaster-General, in his annual report, shows that the deficit for the present year is $8,779,492, nearly $5,000,000 of which is due to the extension of the rural free delivery.

CHESS.

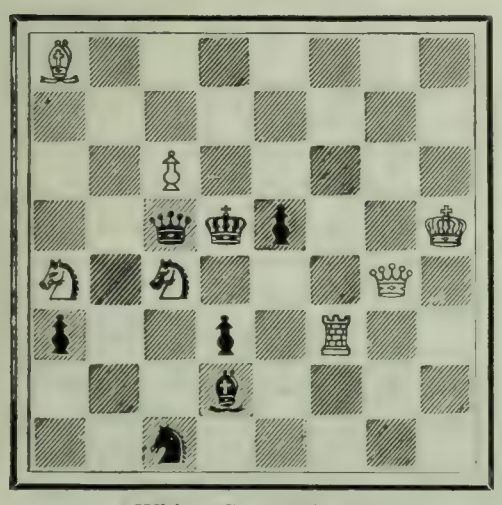
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,012.

By A. KELLAWAY,

First Prize, *Cricket and Football Field.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

B7; 8; 2P5; 2qkp2K; S1S3Q1; p2p1R2; 3b4; 2s5.

White mates in two moves.

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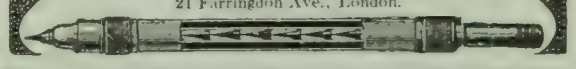

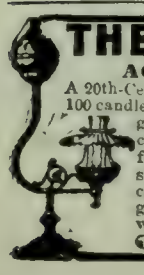

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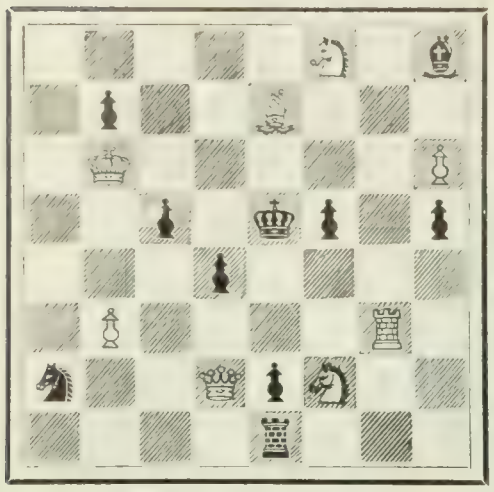
Problem 1,013.

By V. Cisar.

First Prize, *Neue Illustrirte Blatt.*

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

5 S 1 b; 1 p 2 B 3; 1 K 5 P; 2 p 1 k p 1 p; 3 p 4; 1 P 4 R 1; s 2 Q p S 2; 4 r 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,003. Key-move: R—Q B 8.

No. 1,004.

1. Kt—Kt 7 / K—Q 4	2. Q—Kt 5 ch / K x B	3. Kt—K 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. B—K 5, mate
1. ..... / K—B 6	2. Q—B sq ch / Any	3. Q—B 5, mate
1. ..... / P—K 7 or Q 7	2. Kt—B 5, ch / Any	3. Q mate

No. 1,005.

1. Kt—B sq / B x Kt	2. Q—B 3 ch / Any	3. Q mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 6	2. Q—B 4 ch / K x Q	3. Kt—K 3, mate
1. ..... / R x Kt	2. P—B 4 ch / P x P *e.p.*	3. Kt—K 3, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. Kt—K 3 ch / K x P	3. R x P, mate

No. 1,006.

1. B—K 4 / Kt—K 2	2. Q—Q 2 ch / K—K 4	3. Q—Q 6 ch / K x Q	4. Kt—K 8, mate
1. ..... / K—K 4	2. Kt—K 8 ch / K x B	3. Q—K 2 ch / K x P	4. Kt—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / K—K 6	2. Kt—Kt 4 ch / K x B	3. Q—K 2 ch / K x P	4. Kt x R, mate
1. ..... / P—B 6	2. Q—Q 2 ch / K—K 4	3. Kt—K 8 ch / K x B	4. Kt—Q 6, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

1,003: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Dr. L. H. Cogswell, Warner, N. H.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Corbin, Altoona, Pa.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; R. J. Mitchell, Girard, Ill.; J. E. Ballou, Roxbury, Mass.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

1,003, 1,004: R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

1,003, 1,004, 1,005: C. Nugent, New York City; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.

1,003, 1,004, 1,006: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

1,003, 1,005: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.

1,004: A. V. Milholland, Baltimore.

1,004, 1,005, 1,006: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

Comments (1,003): "Neither very much below nor very much above the average"—M. M.; "Very good" R. H. R.; "A rather subtle key"—L. H. C.; "If the

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1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	18 Q—R 4	B—K 2
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	19 Kt—K 5	P—K R 3 (c)
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4	20 K R—Q sq	Kt—Kt 5
4 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	21 Q—R 5	Kt x Kt
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	22 Q x Kt	B—Q 3
6 B—Q 3	B—Q 3	23 Q—Q 4	B—Q B 4
7 Castles	Castles	24 Q—K B 4	B—Q 3
8 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3	25 Q—B 3 (d)	Q—Kt 4
9 B—Kt 2	B—Kt 2	26 R—Q 4	B—Q B 4
10 R—B sq	R—B sq (a)	27 R—K B 4	B—Q 3
11 P x Q P	K P x P	28 P—K R 4	Q—K 2
12 B—B 5	R—R sq	29 R x Kt	B x R
13 P x P	B x P	30 Kt x P	Q—Q 3
14 B—Kt sq	R—K sq	31 R—B 6 (e)	Q—B sq
15 Q—B 2	Kt—Q Kt 5	32 R x R P	P—B 4
16 Q—B 5 (b)	B—Q B sq	33 Q—R 5	Resigns.
17 Q—B 4	B—Q 3		

(a) P x Q P followed by B—B 5 is better, as, apart from the loss of moves, this would give him the advantage which is now given to White.

(b) Bringing the Queen out into play on the King's side proves safer than it at first appears.

(c) He can not otherwise move his K Kt.

(d) The Queen has been driven about, but at last gains a more sheltered position, and at the same time a very strong one, as Black gets no chance to play B—Kt 5.

(e) The sacrifice was calculated to a nicety, and Black's game is now hopeless. One of the most interesting features is the way in which White retained the advantage of the isolated Pawn.

Lasker's Chess-Magazine.

The second number (December) of this valuable publication has been received. It is full of good things. The game department is especially interesting to the student of Chess. One of the best articles is the editorial by Champion Lasker on "Correspondence Chess."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. L. S.," Santa Ana, Cal.—"(1) Are both the following sentences correct English and do they mean exactly the same: 'I can but believe your proposition' and 'I can not but believe your proposition'? (2) Has 'but' any synonyms?"

(1) Both these sentences are grammatically correct, tho they have not exactly the same meaning. "I *can not but* believe your proposition" means "I *can not help* believing," etc.; while "I *can but* believe your proposition" means "I *can only* believe," etc., a much less strong assertion. (2) For synonyms of "but" see Standard Dictionary under that word, or "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," by Rev. J. C. Fernald, published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

"R. J. B.," Plainfield, N. J.—"Will you please advise me whether the word 'sometime' used in the following sentence should be written as one word or as two words; also whether if written as one word in this instance it is obsolete: 'Sometime ago we requested you to furnish reports'?"

In this sentence it should be written as two words, "some time." As a solid word it is an adjective or an adverb, for the meaning of which see Standard Dictionary, page 1707.

"W. H. L.," Bayonne, N. J.—"In my morning paper I read in a despatch from St. Petersburg that 'Two assistant ministers who opposed the "zemstvos" have been transferred.' Can you give the meaning of the word and also tell me how it is pronounced?"

The aim of the editors of the Standard Dictionary in preparing that work was to supply one which would answer as far as possible just such questions. The "zemstvo," pronounced zems'tvo ("o" as in "no"), is a Russian elective provincial assembly, composed of landed proprietors and representatives of the artisans and peasants. It imposes local taxes, regulates matters of education, public health, roads, and the like, and forms a local board or municipal assembly, but practically has little independent authority. There is one for each district and another for the province.

"C. G. C.," Hartford, Conn.—"To decide an argument, please state what is a 'Samurai.' A claims he is a Japanese soldier belonging to the reserves; B that he is an irregular owing allegiance to a 'daimio.' What is the status of a 'daimio'?"

Under the Japanese feudal system which was abolished in 1871, a "Samurai" was a military retainer, a member of the soldier class. The "Samurai" sometimes included the "daimio." Under the same system a "daimio" was one of the military chiefs owing allegiance to the Mikado. When feudalism was abolished the "daimios" surrendered their powers and privileges to him.

"P. C. S.," Canmer, Ky.—"(1) Is not the word 'with' superfluous used in connection with the words 'to begin,' as commonly employed by writers in commencing a narrative? (2) Writers and orators, speaking of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished characters, often allude to them in the plural, as Washingtons, Jeffersons, etc. By what grammatical authority are these names used in the plural when one individual only is referred to?"

(1) The word is superfluous. (2) We know of none, but usage sanctions the practise.

"E. H. M.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the word 'considerable' correctly used in the sentence, 'These works contain considerable military law'? If so, is that use elegant?"

It is correctly used, but it is not elegant; "much" is preferable.

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 26 New York, December 24, 1904 Whole Number, 766

Published Weekly by

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CHADWICK FINANCE.

THE mystery which enwrapped Mrs. Chadwick's financial methods during the first few days after her arrest is being gradually cleared up by the newspapers. Mrs. Chadwick is now supposed to be a woman who has figured in the courts in crooked financial transactions, under many aliases, for twenty-five years, and who has spent two years in an Ohio penitentiary for forgery, under the name of Mme. De Vere. Mme. De Vere was a Canadian girl who duped the townspeople of her native village with small forgeries, escaped on a plea of insanity, and came to Toledo, Ohio, where similar methods landed her in jail. After her release she took a new name, according to the newspaper theory, and married Dr. Chadwick, of Cleveland. With her husband she visited the Wade Park Bank in Cleveland, entrusted to Iri Reynolds, secretary of the bank, a package supposed to contain $5,000,000 in securities, and asked Mr. Reynolds to sign a receipt for a list of the supposed securities. At the same time she gave him the secret "information" that she was the natural daughter of Andrew Carnegie, a "secret" that she used to excuse all her irregular financial methods. Mr. Reynolds started to examine the package, but her indignation at his seeming distrust dissuaded him, and, he says, "I mechanically copied the attest in ink and handed it to her." After this Reynolds feared to tamper with the bundle for fear he might be accused of abstracting the property, and soon afterward he was notified that a Cleveland lawyer held a power of attorney on the securities, to secure a loan of $300,000; and this prevented Reynolds from touching the papers.

Armed with Mr. Reynolds's receipt and with notes for various sums ranging from $5.000,000 down to $250,000 bearing the name of Andrew Carnegie, and with the mysterious story of her parentage to shut off all investigation, Mrs. Chadwick, we are told, sallied forth to negotiate loans from small banks. She is said to have promised 8 per cent. and a bonus of $1,000 to a bank in Ashtabula for a loan of $10,000 for ten days, without success, and to have made a similar offer to a bank in Elyria, Ohio, for a loan of $3,500 for three days, with a similar result. President Beckwith, of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, however, was more obliging. Mrs. Chadwick is said to have promised to make the bank the trustee of her vast estate and to have promised President Beckwith and Cashier Spear salaries of $10,000 a year each for their trouble. On these representations, and with a "Carnegie" note for $500,000 as security, President Beckwith loaned her $240,000 of the bank's money and $102,000 of his own. She is thought to have secured enough more in loans from capitalists in Boston, Pittsburg, and elsewhere to bring the total up to more than a million dollars. The notes, "securities," etc., do not appear to be worth anything. The famous collar button that was found when the Humbert safe was opened in Paris had a humble but real value, one paper remarks, that casts the Chadwick securities into the shade.

The bank officials who loaned Mrs. Chadwick money "deserve little sympathy," in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, for "they undertook this shady business knowingly, lured by the promise of usury and of fraudulent personal profits." So think the New York *Times* and the Hartford *Courant*. The Savannah *News* says similarly:

"No sympathy is being wasted on the officers of the wrecked bank at Oberlin, Ohio, whose downfall was brought about by the Chadwick woman. The national banking law restricts loans that a national bank may make to one person or one corporation to 10 per cent. of the bank's capital stock; nevertheless these people loaned Mrs. Chadwick a sum of money amounting to four or five times the bank's entire capital. And they did it because she had promised them a handsome rate of interest for the bank and large bonuses for themselves. The avaricious, grasping, get-rich-quick spirit was upon them. They were willing to take chances for the sake of the profits they thought they saw. They gambled, and lost."

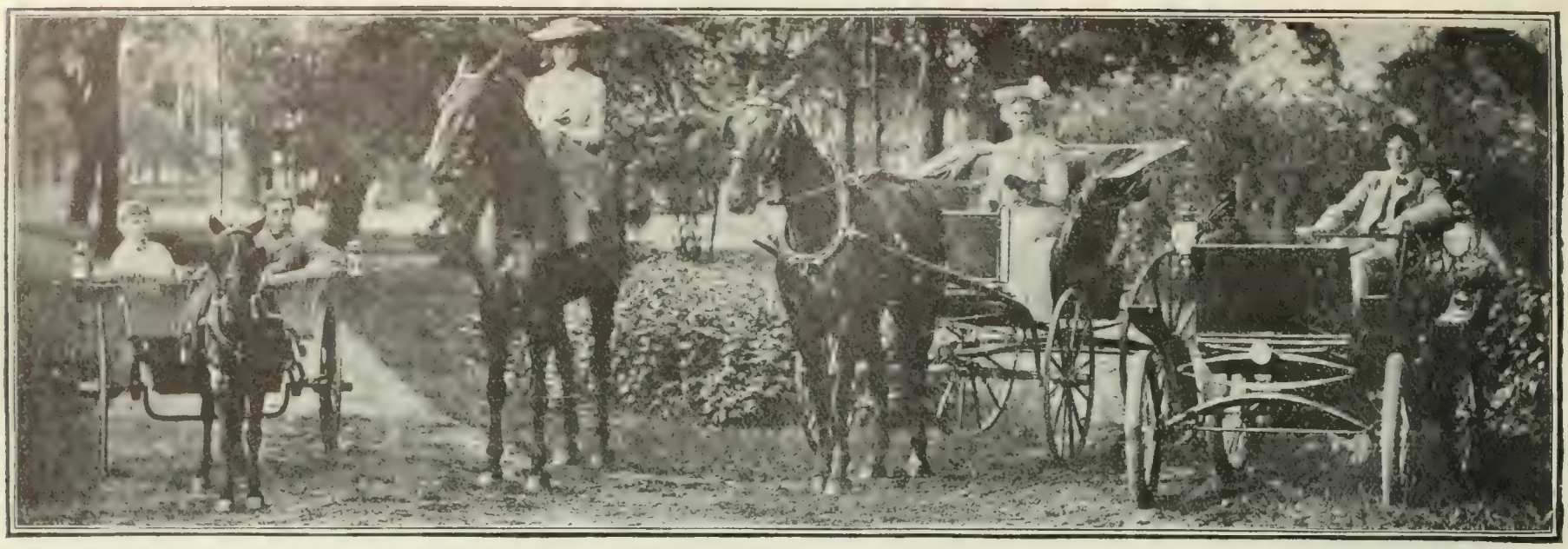
The New York *Evening Mail* thinks that most business men need guardians when dealing with women. To quote:

"The lesson of both the Chadwick and Humbert cases, not to speak of others, is that in dealing with women, otherwise astute business men do need a middleman, a guardian—or a chaperon. A useful standard of judging men and the things they undertake in the way of business has been evolved from experience, but when it comes to applying it to women and the things they undertake, it may have no value at all. Women are both brighter and stupider than men in business, and stupidity misunderstood may be as disastrous as underrated cleverness.

"It has been said that in stock speculation women always want to buy, never to sell—a survival perhaps of their shopping instinct. Brokers complain that they can never make women understand the difference between meum and tuum when it comes to the daily fluctuations of a security; a good short story has been written bringing this out. Be that point a libel or not, it is true that between man and man, much more than between man and woman, 'business is business.' It is not complicated with personal fascination, social blandishment, or the mysterious assertion of a would-be borrower that he is 'somebody's child' but the fact must not be mentioned."

The New York *Financier* analyzes the case as follows:

"Stripped of its romantic features, the Chadwick incident simmers down to a mere bunco game, wherein the principal dupe, a bank officer of long experience, was led to believe that he was dealing with a wealthy client, altho what there was in this fact to



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MRS. CHADWICK'S NEPHEWS. MISS MARY CHADWICK, HER STEPDAUGHTER. MRS. CASSIE L. CHADWICK. EMIL HOOVER, HER SON.

A CHADWICK GROUP.

induce him to break all banking laws and wreck his institution remains to be explained. At any rate his course of action resulted about as might have been expected. His bank is wrecked, his depositors are involved in ruin or grave loss, and he himself faces criminal prosecution for the most flagrant offenses which an officer of trust can commit. Perhaps a great deal that appears in the newspaper press relative to the case is untrue or exaggerated, but enough is known to prove that recklessness and credulity, or worse, are here displayed in their worst forms. It seems almost beyond belief that any man who possessed the first rudiments of common sense, to say nothing of knowledge of banking, would have permitted himself for a moment to fall into a trap from which it will be impossible to escape. Even had the client in the case been possessed of the wealth alleged, the action of the bank officer in deliberately breaking the laws of the land by making excessive loans is none the less reprehensible and deserving of punishment. Millionaire borrowers, as a rule, do not haunt country banks. If they wish large loans and have gilt-edged collateral they can find accommodations at prominent institutions in the greater cities, and the fact that in this case choice was made on an obscure bank in a minor town ought of itself to have been warning that the transaction was suspicious. As long, however, as human nature remains as it is, cases of this kind may be expected to crop up. Mix credulity and avarice, two components all too prominent in the average human being, and the result is disaster, should some one shrewd enough seize on this weakness as opportunity."

QUESTIONING MR. LAWSON'S SINCERITY.

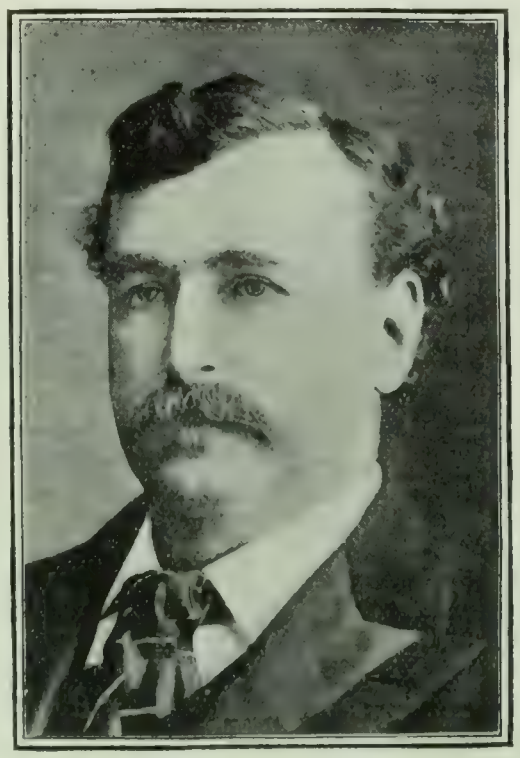
THE air of candor and outspoken honesty that pervades the literary productions of Mr. Lawson of Boston does not seem to win the confidence of our daily press. Several papers, it is true, like the Detroit *News-Tribune* and the San Francisco *Chronicle*, argue that the silence of the "Standard Oil crowd" would seem to indicate that they are in no position to reply. "These stories which Mr. Lawson is telling may be true or untrue," says *The Chronicle*, "but as he is said to be responsible and has not been sued for libel, they are generally accepted as true." Most of the papers, however, as noted above, have little faith in him. The New York *Evening Post* refers to his productions as "the crazy outbreaks of a vulgar and sensational charlatan"; *The World* calls him a "coarse braggart," and *The Times* refuses to print his advertisements. The Hartford *Times* observes that his hullabalooo about Wall Street and the "system" is "undoubtedly 'hot air,'" and the Chicago *Chronicle* declares that "for unblushing audacity as a stock fakir and a piratical market raider Mr. Lawson stands without a rival." "We all know that a great deal of the immeasurable rascality, the limitless corruption, told of by Lawson, exists in the circles of 'high finance' and low politics," remarks the Baltimore *News*, but because of lack of confidence in his character and motives "we balk at the notion that Mr. Lawson is to be the prophet to lead us out of that wilderness, or even to light up its darkness so that some one else may lead." The general feeling of the press seems to be pretty well summed up in the following editorial in the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"Lawson's magazine articles and advertisements lack the ring of sincerity. They can appeal only to those easily excited, readily thrown into a panic. Their effect on experienced speculators, investors, and manipulators in the market must be *nil;* they are most likely to drive the lambs to the shearing-pens.

"And when the shearing is finished what share of the wool goes to Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, the man who has given the shearers such a golden opportunity? Is any one simple enough to believe that he is getting nothing out of his spectacular campaign?

"So far Mr. Lawson has done a lot of talking, but he has not given the public many facts. Apparently he has been pounding Amalgamated and 'the system,' but the visible effects of his pounding have not touched the 'insiders,' while they have seriously affected the outsiders.

"Mr. Lawson may be able to make good his denial that he is a tipster for 'the system'; but he will not find it easy to persuade the public that he is earnestly working for its good rather than for his own."



COL. WILLIAM C. GREENE,

President of the Greene Copper Company, whose threat to denounce Lawson to his face as a "liar," a "fakir" and several other things, ended in a seven hours' conference in a comfortable room in a Boston hotel.

The insurance press are indignant at his insinuations in regard to the big insurance companies. *The Insurance Monitor* (New York) declares that "the disjointed statements of Mr. Lawson would probably be thrown out of any intelligent court as evidence, even against the principal parties assailed," and expresses its belief that "Mr. Lawson is simply playing to the gallery." *Insurance* (New York) treats Mr. Lawson thus:

"And what does the man say that is so dreadfully like dynamite? Just what has been

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY GOING TO WORK.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

AT THE END OF THE RAINBOW.
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

BRASS, it seems, controls Copper.—*The Chicago News.*

MRS. CHADWICK apparently did not think to borrow the amount of her bail from the court.—*The Chicago News.*

MR. CARNEGIE seems coldly unappreciative of Mrs. Chadwick's disinterested efforts to assist his most celebrated ambition.—*The Detroit News.*

WHEN you hear a professional stock-broker talking of reforming Wall Street, the best thing you can do is to feel for your watch.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

IF they would just allow Mrs. Chadwick a few days' liberty and a bundle of old papers she might do wonders toward straightening out her affairs.—*The Chicago News.*

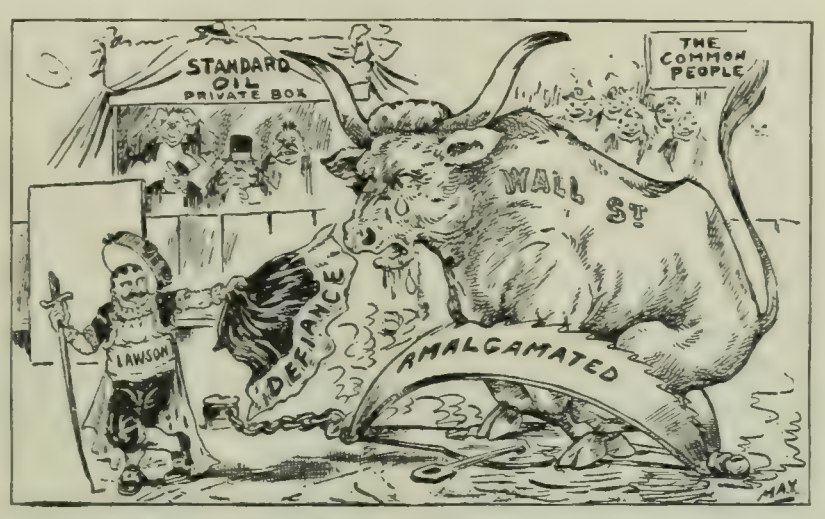
THE Ohio farmer who hid his savings in an old stocking instead of depositing them with a banker friend of Mrs. Chadwick is now having his laugh.—*The Washington Post.*

IF President Roosevelt is really in favor of publicity for the trusts, it might be a good idea for him to make Tom Lawson his next Secretary of Commerce and Labor.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"I fear," said bank president C. T. Beckwith, of Oberlin, Ohio, when he heard of Mrs. Chadwick's arrest, "that all is lost." Not yet; but from the array of lawyers on the scene it soon will be.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

HOUSEWIVES who have been burning up brown wrapping paper may now figure on how much they lost by not adopting Mrs. Chadwick's plan of taking it to the bank and trading it for certificates of deposit.—*The Washington Post.*

A CHICAGO man named P. J. Morgan was robbed by a burglar Saturday. There appears to be all the difference in the world in the way initials are arranged. Now, had it been J. P. instead of P. J. there is no knowing what would have happened to the burglar.—*The Chicago News.*



MATADOR LAWSON—"Hee Haw! Here's something new in bull fighting!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

BANK President Beckwith seems to have led the simple life in more senses than one.—*The Chicago News.*

WE don't know what Mr. Lawson is after, but we presume it is the same old $tuff.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

How is it that Mrs. Chadwick has not yet been mentioned as the next Secretary of the Treasury?—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

TOM LAWSON says he has now the frenzied financiers just where he wants them. Many a man has thought that just before the referee began counting ten over him.—*The Denver Republican.*

BETWEEN Mr. Lawson and the Standard Oil interests, the small speculator finds no difficulty in doing a Korean stunt. *The Detroit Free Press.*

AUTOGRAPH collectors are after Mrs. Chadwick. Also the collectors of people who make too many autographs.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

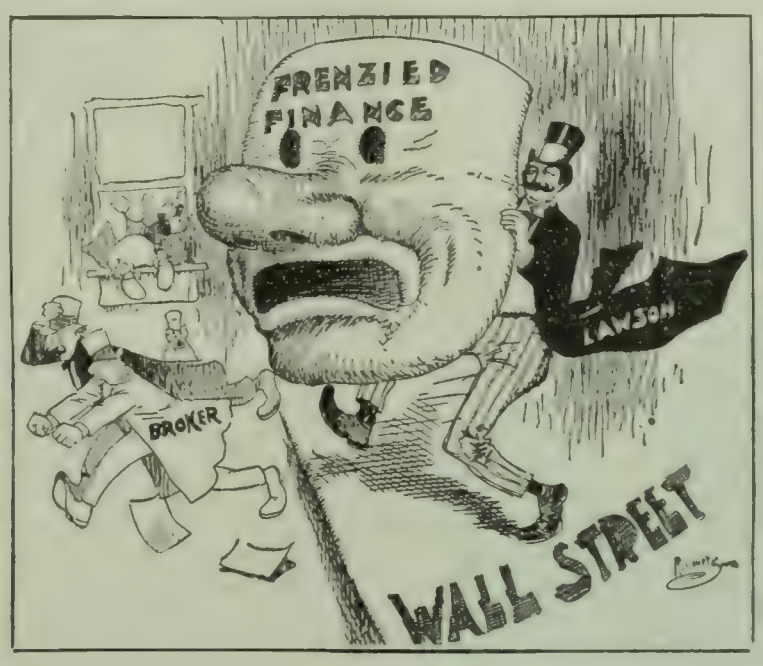
MR. LAWSON has made the Standard Oil crowd feel like Russell Sage does when he drops a nickel and sees it roll down a crack.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is said John D. Rockefeller is suffering from acute nervousness, doubtless caused by a sinking feeling in the vicinity of the stock market.—*The Denver Republican.*

ONE of the Rothschilds' employees has succeeded in getting away with $5,000,000. Looks as if such a man as that ought to be a member of the firm.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

THE President of the American Baseball League is to have a salary of $10,000 a year, which is $2,000 a year more than the United States pays to the Secretary of the Treasury. It must be remembered, however, that a good president of a baseball league can't be picked up anywhere.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

PERHAPS ANDREW WOULD NOT BEGRUDGE HER A MEDAL.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



SEEIN' THINGS.
—Smith in the Pittsburg *Post*.

HYPNOTIZED.
COUNTRY BANKER—"Marvelous! I see five million dollars!"
—Scott in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

FRENZIED FINANCE IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

said a hundred times. Life insurance assets are too big. Dividends too little. Salaries paid officers alarming!

"Does Lawson declare the life companies to be unsafe? Oh, no, he doesn't utter a word on that subject. He appears to think that they are sound enough; indeed, it is the large amount of assets they hold that are the chief cause of his frenzied spasms. Nothing stirs the mind of an unlucky speculator like a huge pile of gilt-edged securities.

"Mr. Lawson is also in a distressed state of mind because Mr. McCall has seen fit to remark that the New York Life would not accept him in its membership. He insists upon it that the president of the company is mistaken, that there is a desire for full fellowship with him, that the great company fairly hankers for him.

"And does he offer any proof of such a state of hankering?

"He does. He puts in evidence half a dozen letters signed in facsimile, circular letters such as insurance companies issue by the million and place in the hands of their agents. It was but an agent's invitation, after all.

"A clever trick, you say. Well, yes, a great many people will read and wonder why the president of the great New York Life, after turning a sick man down, should try to turn him up again; wonder why he should declare a man unfit for insurance, and then go to begging him to insure.

"But he didn't. Lawson got just such a circular letter as thousands of men get every day in the year.

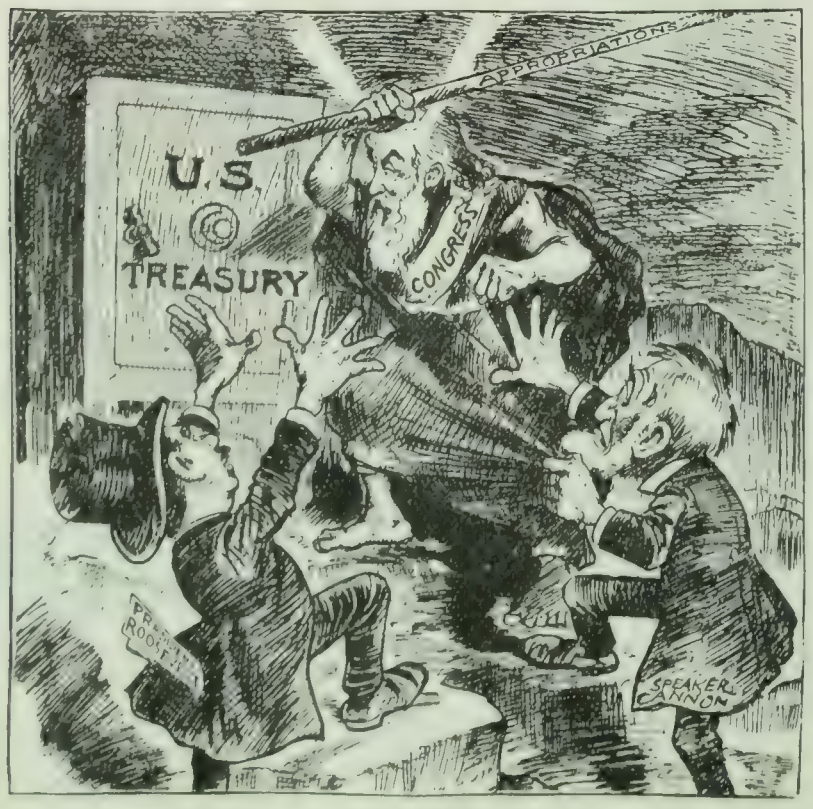
"Well, now, this sort of practise is Lawsonism: (1) make a claim; (2) whether a truth or a lie, advertise it; (3) if very much of a lie, advertise it the more.

"This little story, illustrated with the circular letters, boldly sets forth the Lawson system of defamation in a strong light. It is explanatory.

"And the brazenness of it all! The man seems to believe in the almightiness of lying."

TARIFF REVISION POSTPONED.

THE comment on the announcement from Washington that the President will not call an extra session in the spring to revise the tariff reveals the fact that a large number of Republican papers regard tariff revision with complacency or positive approval. It is thought that a special tariff session may be called in October. "Practically every one," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "admits that some tariff schedules have in seven years been outgrown. They chafe the people and are bound to become more irritating as time goes on. A readjustment to fit present conditions would promote the general welfare, remove all reasonable grounds of complaint, and establish reasonable protection more firmly than ever in the affections of the people." The Philadelphia *Press*, another Republican organ of wide influence, declares that "the conservative and rational sentiment of the country and distinctively of the Republican party" is coming to favor "a moderate and reasonable readjustment of some schedule of the tariff"; and the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.), published in protectionism's stronghold, thinks "it is probably the case that some schedules would be improved by readjustment of rates." So, too, think the New York *Sun* (Rep.), the Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.), the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.), and the Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.). *The Star* says: "Revision is coming. It is inconceivable that the Republican party intends to go into the campaign of 1906 with the Dingley law untouched." The Union League Club in New York City, a Republican organization, adopted a resolution a few days ago saying that it "earnestly requests Congress to investigate the question of the conditions of manufactures as affected by the tariff, with the view of making such changes in the present rates as will remedy unjust conditions, if any such exist"; and Vice-President-Elect Fairbanks, speaking before the Home Market Club in Boston on December 1, declared:



"DON'T SMITE THE 'ROCKS' TOO HARD!"
Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

"The Republican party has revised tariff schedules in the past when revision was essential, and it will not hesitate in the future to subject them to careful scrutiny and alteration, so that our protective system may be just in its operation. Whenever change of schedules is essential in the public interest the alteration will be made; it will be made advisedly; it will be made with full knowledge, not in response to mere sentiment, but agreeably to sound economic necessity. Any other policy is obviously unwise and disturbing in its tendency."

Speaker Cannon, of the House, and many members of the Senate are assuming a "stand-pat" attitude and oppose any revision at all, and it is expected that when the revision scheme comes up, it will encounter a determined and well-organized resistance.

Representative Watson, of Indiana, a Republican member of the Ways and Means committee, said to *The Tribune's* Washington correspondent, after coming from a conference with the President:

"The President sent for me to talk over the subject of tariff revision, and we went over the ground pretty carefully. I told the President that the preparation of a tariff bill next spring was out of the question. There are eleven Republican members of the Ways and Means committee, every one of whom will have something to say about a tariff bill's construction, if one is to be prepared. There are hundreds of schedules to be taken up, not one of which can be altered without the most careful study. Experts from the many lines of trade affected must give their advice to the committee, and the conditions of a thousand trades must be overhauled before the measure can be framed. It is an important matter—probably the most important that Congress can take up—and it must not be jumped at. There are numerous items in the law that will undoubtedly have to be greatly altered, while many will probably be left as they are now. For my part, I am in favor of reducing the tariff on hides and steel, and possibly wood pulp. The whole question of tariff revision, I honestly believe, was first stirred up by the newspapers because they were hit by the paper trust. I don't blame them for kicking about the prices they had to pay. I would have done the same thing if I had been in their place. But that has nothing to do with the fact that they are responsible for the whole agitation. After the newspapers jumped into the ring to kill off the paper trust they saw a good many other things that they thought ought to be changed, so the sentimental crusade continued to grow. The tariff on rails and other steel products ought to be cut down. Even the manufacturers of steel will agree that the tariff is altogether too high. I believe that the tariff on lumber ought to be abolished altogether. If it were, it might save our forests, that are now threatened with destruction at the hands of the lumbermen. The abolition of the tariff on wood pulp would also help to save the forests, for the pulpmakers use the young trees which ought to make the timber for generations to come.

"The President suggested that he might send a message to Congress in February dealing with the tariff, but I urged him to take up the matter in another way. By his tremendous personal

popularity he, and not Congress, is the proper power to bring the subject before the people. Let him get out this coming spring and summer, and by speeches and writings thoroughly inform the public on the whole problem of tariff with its needed modifications. Then, say in October, let him call the Congress together and have the question fixed rapidly and wisely before the next regular session begins. The President, I believe, accepts the view that there is not time for the proper consideration of tariff amendment or modification this spring. He is determined, however, to have the matter settled in the very near future, and I believe he will call the extraordinary session together early in the fall. October would be the month that I would guess were I to venture a prediction as to when he will convene the House and Senate for the purpose."

THE POPULAR VOTE.

THE figures of the total popular vote, now approximately complete, are interpreted by many papers as showing that the smashing Republican victory was not so much a triumph for Roosevelt as a defeat for Parker. The increase in the Republican vote over 1900, remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "is in fact not much, if any, more than might be accounted for by the increase of population; that is, by new voters who adhere to the party of their fathers. It is a normal increase, not indicating a landslide from the Democratic to the Republican ranks," while "the Democratic decrease is extraordinary and most significant." The Republican Philadelphia *Press* agrees that the phenomenal Roosevelt majority "is due chiefly to the extraordinary collapse of the Democratic vote." President Roosevelt appears with a record-breaking plurality of nearly 2,550,000, or more than half the total vote for the Democratic candidate, and receives 56.5 per cent. of the total vote cast. This percentage, as the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) recalls, is higher than Jackson's in 1828, Lincoln's in 1864, or Grant's in 1872; and Parker, with 37.6 per cent. of the total, takes from Greeley the distinction of being the worst-defeated candidate ever nominated by the Democrats. The New York *World*, which was, perhaps, Judge Parker's warmest supporter during the campaign, now says:

"The country has always regarded Greeley as a badly defeated candidate. In comparison with Parker he made a very creditable showing, and the judgments of history need revision. The honor of being the worst-defeated candidate ever nominated by the Democrats for President belongs so clearly to Judge Parker that Greeley is hardly a good second.

"There were fifteen States in each of which Roosevelt's plurality exceeded Parker's vote, and there were ten States in which Roosevelt had pluralities ranging from 115,000 to 505,000.

"Moreover, if Parker had got the 800,000 votes that were cast for Debs, Swallow, Watson, and Corregan, Roosevelt's popular majority would still have exceeded McKinley's combined pluralities in 1896 and 1900. And with this side-show vote added to his total, Parker, on the basis of percentages, would have been worse beaten than Greeley was. Yet Roosevelt had only 436,000 more votes than McKinley got in 1900 and only 536,000 more than McKinley had in 1896.

"The Democrats have been defeated in a great many elections, but it remained for Judge Parker to lead his party to a political Sedan."

The slump in the total vote, from 13,961,566 in 1900 to 13,523,796 in 1904, is causing considerable thought. The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), taking the vote of 1896 as a starting-point, and figuring on an increase of 16 per cent. in population and electorate since then, reckons that the vote in November last should have stood at 16,238,000, or 3,000,000 higher than the actual returns. Other papers are also expressing the opinion that an immense number of voters stayed at home, and some estimate that many of the stay-at-homes were located in the South. Disfranchisement of the blacks and the consequent indifference of the whites are blamed for this result.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) notes the fact that the States which gave Parker their electoral votes gave him a very small popular vote. It says:

"The 11 States of the old Southern Confederacy, which gave Parker their electoral votes, cast 900,000 ballots for him. The two States of New York and Pennsylvania, which gave the most overwhelming majorities against him, gave him more votes than the ex-Confederate States. Texas gave him more votes than any State of the solid South; but three Northern States with the strongest Republican majorities cast each over twice as many votes for Parker as Texas did. In the whole North, where Parker did not get an electoral vote, he received more than four times as many ballots as he did in the South, where the vote was practically solid for him.

"It is not much wonder that the solid South does not feel as if it had come out of the fray with especial credit."

The vote of the smaller parties is considered by the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) in the following editorial:

"The little parties have cast about 800,000 votes, or double what they cast four years ago, but much less than what they claimed after this election. Debs, the Social Democratic candidate

State.	Roosevelt. Republican.	Parker. Democrat.	Debs. Socialist.	Swallow. Prohibition.	Watson. Populist.	Corregan. Soc. Labor.	Pluralities. Roosevelt.	Pluralities. Parker.	Electoral Vote. Roosevelt.	Electoral Vote. Parker.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	853	612	5,051	.....	.....	57,385	..	11
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	1,816	993	2,318	.....	.....	17,574	..	9
California	205,226	89,404	29,535	7,380	.....	.....	115,822	.....	10	..
Colorado	134,687	100,105	4,304	3,438	824	335	34,582	.....	5	..
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	4,543	1,506	494	575	38,180	.....	7	..
Delaware	23,712	19,347	146	607	51	.....	4,365	.....	3	..
Florida	8,314	27,046	2,337	5	1,605	.....	.....	18,732	..	5
Georgia	24,003	83,472	197	684	22,635	.....	.....	59,469	..	13
Idaho	47,783	18,480	4,949	1,013	353	.....	29,303	.....	3	..
Illinois	632,645	327,606	69,225	34,770	6,725	4,698	305,039	.....	27	..
Indiana	358,289	274,345	12,013	23,496	2,444	1,598	93,944	.....	15	..
Iowa	307,907	149,141	14,847	11,001	2,207	.....	158,766	.....	13	..
Kansas	212,955	86,174	15,869	7,301	6,253	.....	126,781	.....	10	..
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	3,602	6,609	2,511	596	.....	11,893	..	13
Louisiana	5,205	47,708	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,503	..	9
Maine	64,437	27,630	2,106	1,510	338	.....	36,807	.....	6	..
*Maryland	109,494	109,446	2,247	3,034	.....	.....	48	.....	1	7
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	13,604	4,279	1,294	2,359	92,076	.....	16	..
Michigan	361,866	134,170	8,946	13,324	1,144	1,024	227,696	.....	14	..
Minnesota	214,978	68,631	6,376	5,603	2,004	.....	146,347	.....	11	..
Mississippi	3,168	53,280	392	.....	1,424	.....	.....	50,112	..	10
Missouri	321,449	296,312	13,008	7,191	4,226	1,675	25,137	.....	18	..
Montana	34,932	21,773	5,676	335	1,520	208	13,159	.....	3	..
Nebraska	138,558	52,921	7,412	6,323	20,518	.....	85,637	.....	8	..
Nevada	6,951	3,611	934	.....	330	.....	3,340	.....	3	..
New Hampshire	54,180	33,995	1,090	749	83	.....	20,185	.....	4	..
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	9,587	6,845	3,705	2,680	80,598	.....	12	..
New York	859,533	683,981	36,883	20,787	7,459	9,127	175,552	.....	39	..
North Carolina	82,470	124,121	124	361	819	.....	.....	41,651	..	12
North Dakota	52,658	14,296	1,945	1,105	153	.....	38,362	.....	4	..
Ohio	600,095	344,674	36,260	10,339	1,392	2,633	255,421	.....	23	..
Oregon	60,455	17,521	7,607	3,806	753	.....	42,934	.....	4	..
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,430	21,863	33,717	.....	2,211	505,519	.....	34	..
Rhode Island	41,605	24,839	956	768	.....	488	16,766	.....	4	..
South Carolina	22,271	52,863	22	.....	1	.....	.....	30,592	..	9
South Dakota	72,083	21,969	3,138	2,965	1,240	.....	50,114	.....	4	..
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	1,371	1,889	2,491	.....	.....	26,284	..	12
Texas	51,242	167,200	2,791	4,292	8,062	421	.....	115,958	..	18
Utah	62,446	33,413	5,767	.....	.....	.....	29,033	.....	3	..
Vermont	40,459	9,777	854	792	.....	.....	30,682	.....	4	..
Virginia	47,880	80,648	218	1,382	359	56	.....	32,768	..	12
Washington	100,698	28,015	10,000	.....	.....	.....	72,683	.....	5	..
West Virginia	132,608	100,850	1,574	4,413	99	.....	31,758	.....	7	..
Wisconsin	280,164	124,107	28,220	9,770	530	223	156,057	.....	13	..
Wyoming	20,489	8,930	1,007	208	.....	.....	11,556	.....	3	..
Total	7,642,897	5,093,566	397,209	245,802	113,415	30,907	3,054,252	504,921	336	140

Total popular Vote, 13,523,796. Roosevelt's plurality, 2,549,331.

*One Republican Elector received largest vote. State will have 7 Democrats and 1 Republican in Electoral College.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

From a table in the New York *Times*, verified and corrected from official reports sent to THE LITERARY DIGEST by the Secretaries of State.

who was thought to have received 600,000 votes, has 392,857, nearly half of it coming from the five States of Illinois, Ohio, New York, Colorado, and Pennsylvania; he had 87,814 votes four years ago. Watson, the Populist, who claimed 400,000 votes, has 124,381, one-third of it coming from the two States of Nebraska and Georgia; his party polled 50,373 four years ago. The Prohibition party did not attract the support it expected in this year of loosely held political allegiance; its 1900 vote of 208,914 is 248,411 now. The Socialist Labor party shows an actual decrease—from 39,739 to 33,519.

"The little parties did far better in the last apathetic Presidential election—that of 1892—polling 1,326,000 votes. Rather than throw away their votes on them most of the people who were dissatisfied with Republican and Democratic policies preferred to stay at home in 1904."

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE SWAYNE.

IT is the rarity of impeachment rather than the nature of the charges against Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States District Court of Northern Florida, around which newspaper interest is centered in the impeachment proceedings now pending in Congress. The dailies, with few exceptions, fail to express any decided opinion on Judge Swayne's alleged misdemeanors, but, instead, they devote most of their space to a review of previous impeachment cases. The House judiciary committee, which has been investigating the charges against Judge Swayne, unanimously reported, last week, in favor of impeachment. The House of Representatives then voted to impeach the judge for "high crimes and misdemeanors," and the Senate adopted a resolution providing for the consideration of the charges, and appointed a committee to investigate them. It is contended, however, that the Senate, owing to a pressure of business, will not be able to take up the case until the next session. It is feared by some papers that the proceedings in the Senate will have to be at the expense of other public business. A vote of two-thirds of the Senate is necessary to convict, and the punishment is removal from office and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States Government.

JUDGE CHARLES SWAYNE,
Involved in impeachment proceedings in Congress.

The committee charges that the judge falsified his daily account—certifying that the costs of traveling through his circuit had amounted to $10 per day when they were, in fact, much less. This is the only charge on which all the members of the committee agree, and it is believed that the proceedings will be confined to this one charge. The judge is also charged with misuse of judicial powers, tyranny, false imprisonment of citizens, and the habitual use in his travels of a private car belonging to a certain railroad company of which he had been appointed receiver. Another charge is that he absented himself from his district two hundred and twelve days in the year.

In this country there have been only four impeachment trials of federal judges, the last in 1861. "It is worthy of note," says the New York *Globe*, "that Judge Swayne, who is accused of falsifying his expense accounts, is the first judge of the United States to be accused of anything smacking of corruption. It is a record in which the country may take pardonable pride." The New York *Mail* believes that if the charges are true there is plenty of ground on which to impeach the judge; but, it adds: "It is the Senate's duty to ascertain whether any or all of it is true; and this, if the Senate proceeds in the usual way in impeachment cases, will have to be done at the expense of other public business." The Swayne case was needed, declares the Atlanta *Journal*; "the airing which it is receiving should have a most salutary effect in checking a growing tendency among federal and state judges and public officials of all sorts throughout the whole country." So, too, thinks the Chicago *Record-Herald*. It remarks:

"Impeachment proceedings are happily rare in the United States. Few of our national servants have been guilty of that moral turpitude or wrongful intent which warrants such radical action. Without in any degree prejudging the present case, it may be remarked that the sensational incident, whatever its outcome, will at least serve to induce greater regard in public officials for the proprieties and decencies of their positions. The question whether other federal judges charge the Government more than their actual expenses amount to, either knowingly or through the careless belief that the law entitles them to a fixed sum, has inevitably been raised. Its discussion should exert a wholesome effect."

The Philadelphia *Press* regrets that a trial by impeachment was undertaken in a case of "petty larceny." To quote:

"The charges relied upon certainly lack impressiveness. In appearance the business of Congress is brought to a halt while the Senate tries a case of petty larceny brought by the House. It is not, however, the amount involved as the moral fitness of the man to be a judge that is in controversy. A man who certifies that he spent $10 while his actual expenses are only $8 is clearly wanting in that nice sense of honor and honesty that we have a right to expect from those who sit upon the bench. A man who will do that is lacking in rectitude, and is not a safe judge. If that were his only crime, however, and there was not a strong feeling against Judge Swayne on many other accounts, it might well be questioned whether the offense cited is of sufficient magnitude to justify invoking such a tremendous piece of machinery as trial by impeachment."

STATISTICS OF STRIKE VIOLENCE.

SLASON THOMPSON disputes John Mitchell's declaration that "the great majority of strikes are inaugurated and fought without one single act of violence." If Mr. Mitchell sincerely believes so, Mr. Thompson says in *The Outlook*, then "Mr. Mitchell is singularly blind to what has been going on about him in the great struggle in which he has played such a conspicuous part." Mr. Thompson, who is a veteran Chicago newspaper man, has been collecting statistics from all parts of the country on the strike violence that has occurred since January 1, 1902, and he declares that no one can read and ponder this record "without amazement and horror over the crimes and unlawful acts accompanying the almost incessant strikes that have marked that period." Mr. Thompson puts the totals for the two years and nine months from January 1, 1902, to September 30, 1904, at the following figures:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Non-union men	125	1,626	415
Union strikers	56	173	5,699
Officers	17	167	
Total	198	1,966	6,114

In a more detailed table, covering all but the last three months of this period, we find that Colorado holds the banner for strike violence, with a record of 42 killed, 112 injured, 1,345 arrested, and 573 deported; Illinois and Pennsylvania are in a close race for second position, each with 35 killed and about 475 injured; and West Virginia is fourth, with 13 killed and 19 hurt. Missouri has

a death list of 8, California 6, Arizona 5, and 14 other States have smaller numbers. Mr. Thompson argues that strikes and violence are inseparable. To quote:

"It may be that violence is not necessary to the success of any strike, but the testimony of incontrovertible facts proves that violence and lawlessness in some form or other is the almost inseparable concomitant of all strikes involving large bodies of men. We hear some leaders pleading publicly for peace, but they and their followers know that a strike means a breaking off of peaceable relations and an appeal to force, which at every stage employs the terms, tactics, and weapons of war in contempt of the law and in defiance of the sovereign authority of the State.

"A strike involving large bodies of rugged men, where the employer exercises his legal right to fill the places of the strikers, unattended by verbal and physical violence, including assaults, boycotts, ostracism, vile epithets, hanging in effigy, threats, intimidation, stoning, slugging, shooting, destruction of property, dynamiting, arson, assassination, murder, or some of these symptoms of peace-defying passions, is a rare species of strike, almost as unknown as it is innocuous.

"To ask men to unite in self-sacrifice for principle, involving, as most strikes necessarily must, deprivation and distress to themselves and those dependent on them, and expect them to see their places filled without the resentment that would kill the thing it hates, is to imagine men emancipated from the passion that sent Cain forth a fugitive on the face of the earth. A strike without violence of some sort is a barren ideality that exists only in the minds of self-deceived sentimentalists, professional agitators, and unsophisticated economists."

IS THE WORLD GROWING BETTER?

"A GENEROUS man ought to find something cheerful to season his Christmas dinner, in the knowledge that the world is growing 'better off.' But is it growing better?" The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, who propounds this question, endeavors to answer it in *Everybody's Magazine*. "The world is really growing better," he writes: "not in every eddy: but in the main current of its life; not in a straight line, but with a winding course; not in every respect, but in at least two of the three main points of goodness; not swiftly, but slowly, surely, really growing better." There are better justice and more kindness in the world to-day than a century ago. These two points seem to make up for the deficiency in "self-restraint and the willingness to sacrifice one's own passion and pleasure for the good of others." In regard to justice, Dr. Van Dyke asks: "Who can fail to see a process of improvement in the spirit and temper of legislation, a conscientious effort to make the law more efficient in the protection of human rights and more just in the punishment of offenses?" Brutal and degrading methods of execution have been abolished and laws have been enacted for the protection of the young against cruelty and injustice—such as the child-labor laws and those providing for juvenile courts, asylums, and reformatories. Then, too, the various States are recognizing and defining a number of new misdemeanors such as adulteration of foods, gambling, violation of laws in restraint of the liquor traffic, selling cigarettes to children, and spitting in street-cars. Three good illustrations of the advance of justice are given: The abolition of the slave-trade; the establishment of international law; and the purchase by the United States of the friars' lands in the Philippines, which "was a just way of accomplishing what would have been done a century ago by confiscation." The writer doubts that there has been an increase in crime in recent years. The impression that crime is on the increase is due, he says, "to the new definition of misdemeanors" and the "greater efficiency in the execution of laws and the greater completeness in the tabulation of reports."

SUNDAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

SYMPATHY FOR A FRIEND.
SMALL BOY—"Boo hoo! What's he doin' to Santa Claus?"—Reynolds in Tacoma *Ledger*.

G. O. P.—"Wait a minute; there's plenty for everybody!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

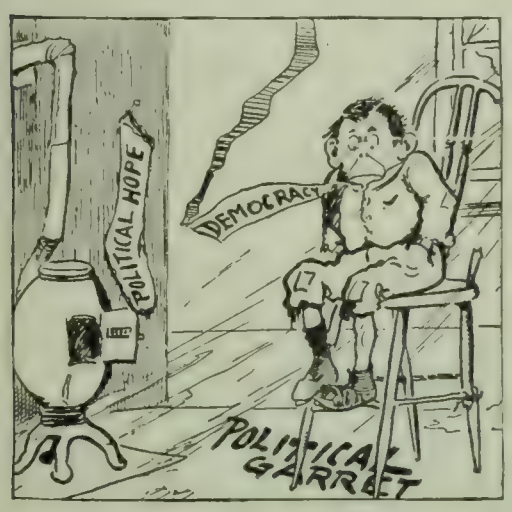
There is also more mercy in the world. "There are more people in the world who love mercy, and they are having better success in making their spirit prevail. More is being done to-day to prevent and mitigate human suffering, to shelter and protect the weak and helpless, to minister wisely to the sick and wounded in body and in mind, than ever before in the history of mankind. We also find international mercy working on a large scale. The famine in India in 1900–01 called forth contributions from Great Britain, Germany, France, and America. When Galveston was swept by flood in 1900, within three weeks $750,000 was poured in for its relief, and the whole fund amounted to nearly $1,500,000. The world is also making efforts to mitigate the horrors and torments of war, and the efforts toward the arbitration of international disputes are progressing rapidly.

On the dark side of the record, we have what Dr. Van Dyke calls "an unmistakable increase of the criminal class which lives at war with the social order." Corporations and unions "lock arms in a struggle so fierce that the rights and interests of the community are equally forgotten by both." In our own country lynchings grow more common, divorces increase, and there is an epidemic of accidents and disasters, "due apparently to the spirit of unrestraint and recklessness which is sweeping furiously along the highway of modern life."

The growth of kindness and mercy and justice is stronger than the bad points just named, according to Dr. Van Dyke. He says:

"Is this selfish and headlong spirit growing? Will it continue to accelerate the pace at which men live, and diminish the control by which they are guided? Will it weaken more and more the bonds of reverence, and mutual consideration, and household fidelity, and civic virtue, until the States which have been civilized by the sanctions of love and the convictions of duty are whirled backward, by the passion of self-indulgence, into the barbarism of luxurious pleasure or the anarchy of bloody social strife?

"These are the questions that rise to trouble us in our moments of despondency and foreboding. But I think that it is neither



THE DEMOCRACY—"Dere ain't no Santy!"
—The Boise *Statesman*.

wise nor brave to give them an answer of despair. Two are stronger than one. The growth of justice and of kindness, I guess, will in the long run prevail, and the selfish, reckless spirit will be overcome.

"At all events, when Christmas comes, I shall sit down with John Friendly to enjoy its cheer, rather than with any sour pessimist. For the one thing that is sure is this: the hope of humanity lies in the widening, deepening influence of that blessed life which was born nineteen hundred years ago in Bethlehem; and that life teaches us that the only way to make the world better is for each man to do his best."

A "BUMPER" COTTON CROP AND ITS RESULTS.

"A RUDE awakening," as *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston) says, came on December 3 to people who were expecting a high price for their cotton, when the government report came out with the estimate that this year's crop will run nearly a million bales ahead of the biggest crop ever known before, reaching a total of 12,162,700 bales, not counting some 200,000 bales of "linters." The news brings joy to the New England mill-towns, where cheap cotton means busy spindles, and several papers think it may induce the Fall River mill-men to make concessions to the 15,000 strikers who have been out nearly half the year resisting a wage-cut. But in the South the news brings consternation. It is "a more deplorable circumstance to the South than the defeat of the Democratic party," declares the Nashville *Banner*, and "means a loss to this section of $20,000,000, or, at least, it cuts short what seemed promised at the opening of the season by that sum."

COMPARATIVE SIZES OF THE LAST FIVE COTTON CROPS.
—From the New York *Herald*.

The news of this stunning crop also makes some of last year's forebodings look rather picturesque. Mr. Sully told us that the seed was deteriorating, others said that the Southern soil was impoverished, the boll-weevil was expected to destroy half the crop, and we were assured that the negroes were growing too lazy to pick the other half. Commissions sent out by European governments, despairing of getting enough cotton from this country, were ransacking Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea to find spots that would grow cotton. Now it is expected that our own production this year will be more than the world will need.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* and several other Southern journals advise the farmers to hold their cotton for higher prices, on the theory that the world must have cotton and will pay the price if the farmers hold out for it. New England papers, like the Springfield *Republican*, however, advise the farmers to throw the cotton upon the market for what it will bring, lest a hold-off policy precipitate a worse crash later. And several Southern papers indorse this view. The New York *Journal of Commerce* speaks comfortingly to the planters thus:

"There is no ground for the pessimistic assumption that there is to be a violent fall to five or six cents a pound, to the disastrous loss of planters and dealers and the disturbance of manufacturing interests that have made purchases for future delivery at higher prices than will be sustained.

"In the first place a large part of the crop has left the hands of the planters and legitimate traders at good prices, and a heavy export movement has been going on for two months. It is the speculators that are prompt to jump from one side of the market to the other and are as eager to make mischief by depressing the price as they were last year by 'booming' it. 'The public' would do well to be wary of following their antics. The short supply of two or three years and the depletion of the surplus on hand, together with an increased capacity for consumption, are likely to keep the price up to a fairly profitable figure for the producers throughout the selling season. In any case the planters are assured of a successful season, even if the spring and summer prices should be lower than now seems likely. It is not desirable for any interest that prices should be too much depressed so as to discourage next year's planting. The steadier the level can be maintained with a fair profit to all concerned the better."

The same paper advises the mill-men to go in for finer grades of cottons, where the cost of the raw material will not cut so much of a figure. It says:

"For the manufacturing interests of the country the lowering of the cost of cotton as a raw material will come as a boon just when it is sadly needed, and the South will derive an advantage from it which will go far to offset any loss to the planters—a 'loss' that can only consist of a smaller gain than was expected. It will set the mills going with renewed activity and again encourage an extension of their facilities. There is a great chance of growth for the cotton manufacturing industry in the Southern States for the class of goods that requires much material in proportion to value. The relief will extend to Northern mills, but they need to turn their attention more and more to making the finer grade of goods, in which raw material does not count so much in the cost of production. New England needs to learn from old England. The Lancashire industry revived with great alacrity as soon as an abundant supply of cotton was attainable, notwithstanding a continued high price, and for some weeks it has been in a prosperous state, while the export of cotton goods has resumed its former proportions. This is partly due to the fact that Great Britain has such a hold upon the world's markets through its power to produce cheaply, but there was a great advantage in the fact that a large proportion of the goods are of the finer grades, requiring more machinery and higher skill in proportion to the quantity of raw material consumed. For an industry in that state the high price of cotton was of less consequence than for one in which the cost of material is the chief item. Our older manufacturing establishments need to look to improving the quality of their fabrics."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHILE we remember that December brings us Christmas, we mustn't forget that it also brings us Congress.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE outlook for Japanese exclusion is not bright. The Russians have tried it in Manchuria and it does not work.—*The New York American.*

THE difference between a Russian hundred-pounder and a Japanese hundred-pounder is that the latter pounds.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST is spelling the Admiral's name "Rozhdestvensky," and everybody will admit he deserves it.—*The Kansas City Times.*

BY the time the Japs get through with this war they will be trained up to a point where they will be ready for football.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

RUMORS multiply to the effect that the President succeeded in selecting a canal commission that is too distinguished to work.—*The Detroit News.*

THERE are indications that the reform of the Russian Government may be much nearer than the Russian Government imagines.—*The Chicago News.*

A STUDY of the Mikado's new poem tends to confirm the suspicion that it is designed to be read to the enemy in moments of great crises.—*The Chicago News.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN says he'll not retreat another inch. However, the Russian commander is not in the habit of retreating by inches.—*The Kansas City Times.*

TO those who have witnessed some football games the theory that a change of rules would be an improvement scarcely seems to require any elucidation at all.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Czar balks at the zemstvos petition for the establishment of a congress. It is suspected that the Czar has been reading *The Congressional Record.*—*The Washington Post.*

A JAPANESE young man is advertising in the Washington papers for a situation. He can probably get one, without much trouble, by going home.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

RUSSIA seems to go from one horn of a dilemma to another. Before, she was most unhappy because she had no heir to the throne. Now she is worried over the possibility of having no throne for the heir.—*The Baltimore American.*

IT would seem that if the Government is able to guarantee five per cent. interest on a railroad to be built in the Philippine Islands it might build the road itself, when its own bonds can be sold at half that rate of interest.—*The Omaha Bee.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE ENDURING FAIRY-LORE OF CHRISTMAS-TIDE.

THE coming of Christmas has brought into prominence new pleas for the "abolition" of Santa Claus and new discussions of Christmas myths that—for the child-mind at least—possess a never-fading interest. For the benefit of children who are still perplexed by "Santa Claus problems," an Atlanta newspaper reprints the reply that Charles A. Dana, the famous editor of the New York *Sun*, once made to a little girl who wrote, voicing her misgivings because she had been told that there was "no Santa Claus," and pleading: "Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?" Mr. Dana took up the question in his editorial columns:

"Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist. And you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! How dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childish faith then, no poetry, no romance, to make tolerable this existence. . . . Nobody sees Santa Claus. But that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. . . . . .

"You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah! Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

"No Santa Claus? Thank God! He lives and lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia; nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood."

In somewhat similar spirit, Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, writing in *Success* (December), points out that, tho "arduously wrought masterpieces of many ancient poets have disappeared from the earth," yet "fairy tales, mere butterflies of immortality, have continued to flit from shore to shore, and from age to age, from great-grandfather to great-grandchild, as if Time were loath to lay a destroying finger upon such little tender things." He continues:

"Generally speaking, all the children in the world are told the same fairy tales—little boys and girls in China and little boys and girls in Clapham; and the tales come from everywhere, carried to and fro on the four winds. Some of them are very old, old as the Bible; and some of them, some that are most familiar, and seem, perhaps, older than any others, on that account, were made comparatively recently in France and Denmark. If it be denied that there is actually a fairyland in the world, always open to him or her with that key of fancy which unlocks the door, it is not to be disputed that there are fairy-*tale* lands, countries inhabited with peoples with a natural gift of dreaming and making up tales. Greece was such a country, with its gods and goddesses of the south, its nymphs, its dryads, and its satyrs. Scandinavia—in which, for our present purpose, one may include Germany—was another such country, with its gods and goddesses of the north, its thundering sagas, its nixies and its gnomes, and its innumerable shapes of elf and sprite. Before either Greece or Scandinavia, was there not 'The Arabian Nights'—with Aladdin and Sindbad and the Forty Thieves? The main population of Ireland, to this day, consists of fairies; and to France we owe Charles Perrault, who gave us Cinderella and Puss in Boots; Mme. de Villeneuve, who gave us Beauty and the Beast; and Mme. d'Aulnoy, who gave us the Yellow Dwarf. Perhaps England is the only country in the world that has contributed no fairy tale of any importance, with the exception of the characteristic, tradesmanlike fable of Dick Whittington. Such apparently indigenous fairy-lore as England possesses it stole from Wales and Scotland.

"Even America, misrepresented, as it is, to be a business country, has found time to honor Santa Claus, and to give us Joel Chandler Harris—I mean, of course, 'Brer Rabbit.' Indeed, America, strange as it may sound, is a fairy-tale country."

A parable has been defined as "an earthly story with a heavenly meaning." Mr. Le Gallienne thinks a fairy tale should be defined as "a heavenly story with an earthly meaning; for the more you study fairy tales, the more you will find that they are, one and all—in spite of their paraphernalia of impossibility—fancies illustrating the hard facts of life." Furthermore:

"One would expect fairy tales to find a home, of all environments, in a democracy—because they are the consolatory fancies of the downtrodden and the despairing, the dreams of the dust. As I have said, it is in the dust that we find these diamonds of that desperate dust that is man.

"In fact, the value of fairy tales is just here: they are the dreams of 'the common people.' No rich man could make a fairy tale—according to the best-known examples—for the simple reason that he already possesses all that all the fairy tales can give him. A fairy tale is merely a paradox made of poverty and dreams. How do all fairy tales begin? Take any of the best known. With a beauty in rags, or an adventurous barefooted boy, with nothing but his wits. How do all fairy tales end? The beauty once in rags becomes a queen upon a throne. The adventurous barefooted boy becomes a grand vizier.

"In short, fairy tales represent the dreams of the poor and the unhappy.

"Suppose, now, like Cinderella, you were the most beautiful member of the family, a mere child, whose very beauty made you a menace to two elderly ugly sisters, who, by the authority and opportunities of oppression, which are the sweets of age, hid you away in the kitchen. Your sisters, being ladies of wealth and distinction, and much older than you, are invited to parties. You hear the carriage coming for them as you are washing the dishes in the basement; and you take a cracked piece of mirror from the scullery and look at yourself, and you say—well, you say, 'What's the matter with the world, when my two ugly sisters are driven off to the ball, and I am left behind washing dirty dishes? Oh, if only some one, some fairy prince, for instance, could see me as I am!' No sooner have you sighed than a coach all made of crystal, with white horses and gold-braided postilions, drives up to your scullery, and—you are happy ever after.

"Or suppose, now, that you were the third son of a poor miller, and your father, dying, left the mill to his first son, a horse to his second son, and to you, his third son, no more extensive property than a cat! How ruefully you would look at your little, apparently ineffective, unnegotiable asset!—and then suppose that your cat should turn into a genius and take your affairs into his hands and make you the Marquis de Carabas, and stop the king in his coach to do you honor, and give you the king's daughter for your wife—how then? Well, of course, it would be a fairy tale!"

Mr. Le Gallienne concludes:

"The human heart ever longs for the impossible—for the joy that lasts 'forever after'; for the loveliness that never fades; for the purse that is never exhausted; for the friend that is always true; for the device that will do away with all the inconveniences of time and space, and land you in Arabia the moment after you turn the screw in the wooden horse, or China, maybe, if, like Gautier, you should say:

She whom I love at present is in China,
She dwells with her aged parents,
In a tower of white porcelain,
By the yellow stream
Where the cormorants are!

"The shining impossible! Obviously nothing else is so attractive as the impossible; and the power of the fairy tale over the human mind is that, whatever form of the impossible you may desire—it gives it to you. . . . It is a thing of hope, a parable of promise; even, one might say, it is the supernatural version of a supernatural world. For the world is a world—just because it is supernatural; and it goes on spinning its way among the other stars just because it is—a fairy tale.

"The wonder of the world! Perhaps that is the chief business of the fairy tale—to remind us that the world is no mere dust-heap, pullulating with worms, as some of the old-fashioned scientists tried to make us believe; but that, on the contrary, it is a rendezvous of radiant forces forever engaged in turning its dust into dreams, ever

busy with the transmutation of matter into mind, and mind into spirit—a world, too, so mysterious that anything can happen, or any dream come true. One might even set up, and maintain, the paradox that the fairy tale is the most scientific statement of human life; for, of all statements, it insists on the essential magic of living—the mystery and wonder of being alive, the marvelous happiness, the wondrous sorrow, and the divine expectations."

MRS. FISKE'S NEW PLAY.

"LEAH KLESCHNA"—the first new play produced by Mrs. Fiske in two seasons—is by C. M. S. McLellan, an American writer who until now has been known only as the author of comic-opera librettos. It is a study in moral psychology, and is credited by the New York critics with exceptional intellectual power and dramatic interest. Says *The Sun* of the first-night performance at the Manhattan Theater:

"Seldom of late have we been blessed with a better play, and seldom, if ever, has a play been acted by a more brilliant constellation of artists. If last night's demonstrations of applause mean anything, they mean that Mrs. Fiske has landed a success of the first magnitude, popular and artistic.

"The first thought was that this was the work of a man who had studied, and not in vain, the technique of Pinero. But presently there was revealed a power of simple and inevitable statement of character which recalled Ibsen.

"As the theme of the play unfolded—it was the regeneration of a woman whom fate had made a thief, through the interposition of human sympathy, as opposed to the rigors of the law—one was reminded of the spiritual insight and moral propaganda of Tolstoy."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, offers the following exposition and comment:

"Two thieves, Schram and Leah, the daughter of Kleschna, whom her father had trained to be a thief, were passengers aboard the steamship *Marseilles*, which was wrecked and lost, off the Italian coast, in the Mediterranean Sea. The passengers embarked on a life-boat. The storm was fierce. The captain was swept overboard and drowned. One of the imperiled passengers seized the boat's helm, controlled the situation, pacified his panic-stricken companions in danger, and effected a safe landing. This intrepid, expeditious, and capably executive person was Paul Sylvaine, member of the French Assembly, and it was under these circumstances, without knowing his name, that Leah Kleschna first saw him. A year later, in Paris, Kleschna and Schram attempted to rob Sylvaine of his family jewels, sending Leah into his house, at dead of night, to commit the crime; but they were baffled by Sylvaine's discovery of the thief, and by Leah's simultaneous discovery of the identity of Sylvaine with the hero of the shipwreck, whom, secretly, she had all along worshiped. In that manner they met again; and from this meeting ensued the dramatic situations that make this play—a play that is edifying, no doubt, from what it signifies of philanthropic wisdom, but one that pleases far more from what it is than from what it means. The skill with which Sylvaine, in his magnanimous conduct, is at first apparently compromised and later is exonerated is particularly admirable. The fate of the jewels—which, after Leah had left the home of Sylvaine, are stolen by Raoul Berton, a dissolute rascal, brother to a woman whom Sylvaine has promised to marry—and the fate of Kleschna and Schram are left in darkness: but a superb situation is contrived for Leah, when she prevents Sylvaine from disclosing to Raoul's father the criminality of the son; and a still more thrilling situation is made for her, when she breaks away from her criminal associates, ingeniously saving them, at the same time that—in a higher sense—she saves herself. The drama closes with a rural picture of extraordinary scenic beauty, in which Sylvaine and Leah become betrothed lovers.

"The difficult province of Mrs. Fiske, as Leah, is not only to reveal the development of goodness in the girl's temporarily perverted nature—a development in part prompted by native impulse and in part fostered by the operation of secret love for a noble ideal—but also to animate tumultuous scenes of trial and action, so as to fill them with emotion and make them live and move. The part is fraught with fever and fluctuation, broken with warring impulses, vital with passionate feeling, and arduous with the iron necessity of executive promptitude. The actress finds herself absolutely at ease in it—partly because it is lawless—and she produces a moving effect of nature, because she makes her auditors feel and understand how hard this world is for the outcast, and through what a terrible ordeal the sinner must pass—the poor soul who, whether from innate propensity or extraneous compulsion, has once gone wrong but would like to go right."

The Times and *The Evening Post* concede the dramatic force of "Leah Kleschna," but find it unconvincing as an analysis of criminal psychology. Says the latter paper:

"Judged coolly in its professed aspect of a social problem piece, designed to reenforce the somewhat discredited theory that criminals ought not to be punished, but converted into good citizens by some occult process of revivalism, it is not particularly valuable, because, in the first place, it has no wide application; being, at the best, nothing but a bit of special pleading; and, in the second, because it is highly improbable and theatrical in some of its incidents and unreasonable and conventional in its final outcome. But as acting melodrama it possesses qualifications of a superior order. . . . 'Leah Kleschna' could be improved by condensation, but it is one of the best plays, in its class, that has been produced here in a long period, and it is likely to have a long and prosperous run."

THACKERAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE two visits of Thackeray to the United States, first in 1852 and again in 1855, have been made the subject of a sumptuous work by Gen. James Grant Wilson under the title used above. Every possible scrap of anecdote and gossip, as well as more valuable appreciation, has been gathered together into a picture more notable for detail than composition. Nothing comes amiss, however, about a man of whom no authoritative biography exists. Viewed as a contribution to literary history in America it has its distinct value, for the names it involves are the most important ones of the period. Thackeray gave his lectures on the "English Humorists" in New York and Boston, and a portrait-sketch by William Cullen Bryant in the New York *Evening Post* gives a vivid idea of the man and his manner. We quote:

"Every one who saw Mr. Thackeray last evening for the first time seemed to have their impressions of his appearance and manner of speech corrected. Few expected to see so large a man: he is gigantic, six feet four at least; few expected to see so old a person; his hair appears to have kept silvery record over fifty years; and then there was a notion in the minds of many that there must be something dashing and 'fast' in his appearance, whereas his costume was perfectly plain, the expressions of his face grave and earnest, his address perfectly unaffected and such as we might expect to meet with in a well-bred man somewhat advanced in years. His elocution also surprised those who had derived their impressions from the English journals. His voice is a superb tenor, and possesses that pathetic tremble which is so effective in what is called emotive eloquence, while his delivery was as well suited to the communication he had to make as could well have been imagined.

TWO OF THACKERAY'S CARICATURES OF HIMSELF.
Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York

"His enunciation is perfect. Every word he uttered might have been heard in the remotest quarters of the room, yet he scarcely lifted his voice above a colloquial tone. The most striking feature in his whole manner was the utter absence of affectation of any kind. He did not permit himself to appear conscious that he was an object of peculiar interest to the audience, neither was he guilty

of the greater error of not appearing to care whether they were interested in him or not. In other words, he inspired his audience with a respect for him, as a man proportioned to the admiration which his books have inspired for him as an author.

"Of the lecture itself as a work of art, it would be difficult to speak too strongly. Tho written with the utmost simplicity and apparent inattention to effects, it overflowed with every characteristic of the author's happiest vein. There has been nothing written about Swift so clever, and if we except Lord Orrery's silly letters, we suspect we might add nothing so unjust. Tho suitable credit was given to Swift's talents, all of which was admirably characterized, yet when he came to speak of the moral side of the Dean's nature, Thackeray saw nothing but darkness."

The foregoing account is one of the most conservative of those devoted to the description of his personal appearance and his manner that appeared while Thackeray was a guest here and when American interviewing was becoming more or less of a fine art. Thackeray himself wrote a paper for *Fraser's Magazine* under the signature of "John Small" and entitled "Mr. Thackeray in the United States." It contained comments on its subject which the author pretended to find in *The Sachem and Broadway Delineator*, and was "a successful imitation of the style of many of the newspapers, and caused some squirming and resentment on the part of those so happily parodied." We quote a paragraph or two from the paper, which is reproduced in full in the present volume:

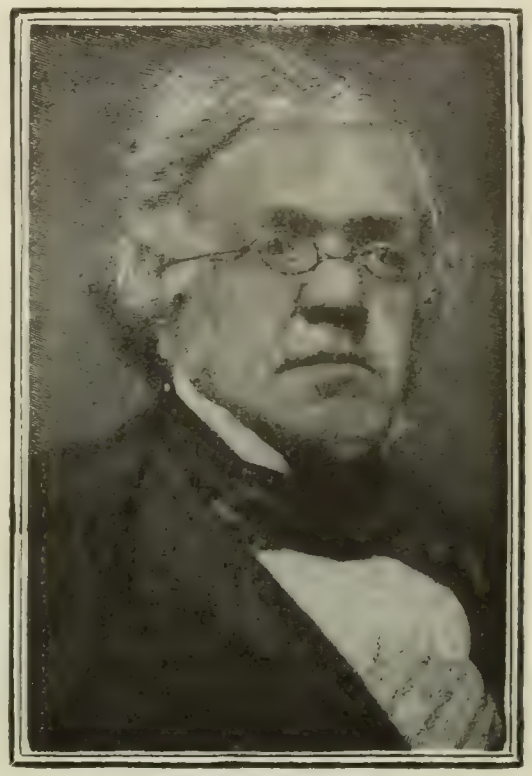
"In religion a Parsee (he was born in Calcutta), in morals a Stagyrite, in philosophy an Epicurean; tho nothing in his conversation or manners would lead one to surmise that he belonged to either or any of these sects. In politics an unflinching Tory; fond of the throne, admiring the court, attached to the peerage, proud of the army and navy; a thick and thin upholder of the church and state, he is for tithes and taxes as in Pitt's time. He wears his powdered hair to this day, from his entire reliance on the wisdom of his forefathers. Besides his novels he is the author of the 'Vestiges of Creation,' the 'Errors of Numismatics,' 'Junius's Letters,' and 'Ivanhoe.' The sequel to this last he published three or four years ago. He wrote all Louis Napoleon's works and Mme. H's exquisite love-letters; and while secretary to that prince in confinement at Ham, assisted him in his escape, by knocking down the sentry with a ruler with which he had been ruling accounts. Mr. T. is very fond of boxing and used to have an occasional set-to with Ben Caunt, the Tipton slasher, and young Sambo. He fences admirably and ran the celebrated Bertrand through the lungs twice in an *assaut d'armes* in Paris. He is an exquisite dancer; he founded Laurent's Casino (was a pupil of old Grimaldi, surnamed Iron Legs), and played Harlequin in 'Mother Goose' pantomime once when Ella, the regular performer, was taken ill and unable to appear. He has no voice, ear, or fancy even, for music, and the only instruments he cares to listen to are the Jew's harp, the bagpipes, and the 'Indian drum.'

THACKERAY'S SKETCH OF A SOUTHERN WAITER.

Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"He is disputatious and loquacious to a degree in company; and at a dinner at the Bishop of Oxford's the discussion with Mr. Macaulay respecting the death of Mausolus, the husband of Zenobia, occupied the disputants for thirteen hours ere either rose to retire. Mr. Macaulay was found exhausted under the table. He has no acquaintance with modern languages, and his French, which he freely uses throughout his writing, is furnished by the Parisian governess in the Baron de B's establishment."

Thackeray was thoroughly liked by the people who met him socially, and seems to have reciprocated the feeling. He declined to write a book about America, tho in all likelihood his judgments, contrary to those of the majority of traveling Englishman of his day, would have been largely favorable. After his return he wrote to his friend, William B. Reed, of Philadelphia: "How I like your people and want to see 'em again. You are more tender-hearted, romantic, and sentimental than we are. I keep on telling this to our fine people here, and have so belabored your country with praise in private that I sometimes think I have gone too far. I keep back some of the truth, but the great point to try to ding into the ears of the great stupid, virtue-proud English public is, that there are folks as good as they in America." The perfect honesty of his attitude is attested by Thornton Hunt, son of Leigh Hunt, in a letter to an American correspondent. He wrote:



W. M. THACKERAY.

A photograph taken at the time of his visit to New York in 1855.

Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"Now I happen to have met Thackeray in company where he could, with the most unqualified confidence, and where he must have conversed without study, and without thought of what would be repeated. In that free and friendly converse he poured forth all his thoughts upon America—not unmixed with touches of sly humor, such as would occur to him in visiting any community, whether in Belgravia or Broadway. I wish what he then said could have been overheard by the whole Union, because I never heard but one Englishman so heartily acknowledge the noble qualities, the worth, and the estimable traits of Americans generally; that one Englishman being a relative of my own, formerly an officer of the republic, and now a resident of the Union. Satirists have been to America, have accepted her hospitality, and have repaid it with satire. Thackeray is not of that number. He is a satirist, but he is a man with a keen sense and a large heart; and he understands America, North and South. I heard him talk of giving his impressions of the Union publicly, and I joined with others in urging him to do so. What was his objection? That he would not make money by his sense of the kindness which he had received; and that if he did it without payment it might be misconstrued into an invidious contrast of his own better feeling as compared with that of others who had not so well understood the American people."

DIFFICULTIES OF TEACHING LITERATURE.

PROF. W. P. TRENT, of Columbia University, declares himself profoundly dissatisfied with the present methods of teaching literature in our colleges. As one who has had the best of opportunities for watching the development of English instruction in this country, and who has himself taken no small share in the literary "renaissance" of late years, he asks: "Has this movement of the past ten years been as much of an advance as some of us who tried to help it on fondly imagined it would be? Are teachers of literature in possession of methods of teaching comparable in applicability and precision to those of other teachers? Are the pupils they teach satisfactorily trained? Is literature as a subject of instruction really on a par with other subjects of instruction?" To these questions he gives rather halting answers (in *The Sewanee Review*, October–December):

"I myself do not doubt that we have progressed, altho I do doubt whether we have made much advance. I suspect that our methods are still very faulty, not merely because literature is a difficult subject to teach, but because we have not thoroughly analyzed our purposes or our means. I scarcely believe that literature, in spite

of the increased attention given to it, is on a par with other subjects of instruction. And I even venture to question whether the average boy or girl goes to college with much more knowledge and love of literature than was the case before they were drilled and examined in the redoubtable 'English Classics.' Observe that I do not question that our public schools have done a most useful work in bringing into some contact with literature masses of children who a generation ago would have been left without that refining influence upon their lives. What I doubt is whether the generation now entering college, after a course of literature in the schools, is much better off, so far as a love and a knowledge of literature are concerned, than my own generation was with practically no training in the subject. The present generation, if it has been properly trained, ought to be a good deal better off; but while it is certainly a most athletic generation, to the muscular strength and dexterity of which I willingly doff my hat, it has not succeeded in making me feel that it knows much more about Shakespeare and Milton and Byron and Shelley than we benighted youngsters did over twenty years ago."

The writer finds himself mainly concerned with "the question whether we teachers of literature can safely make our methods as rigid as those of other teachers, and, if we can not, whether we can convince our brother teachers of the sciences and the semi-sciences that our methods must be radically different from theirs," and he confesses that he has been "haunted by this thought for nearly fifteen years." He goes on to say:

"I do not know how others feel about the matter, but I know that after about two years' firm grasping of the 'rigid' horn of the dilemma, if I may so express myself, I began gradually to swing myself over to the other horn—to what I may call the flexible horn. I began to doubt the value of strenuous examinations and to appreciate more and more the necessity of trying to inculcate in my students some of the high moral and spiritual truths taught by great writers, and to impart to them a taste for reading, a love of the best literature. In order to achieve this result, even to a slight extent (and a slight success is all that I think any teacher should dare to hope for), I found that I must do much less instructing—much less questioning with regard to the facts of literary history—and that I must do far more reading of authors than talking about them."

Professor Trent pursues the same line of thought further:

"I have frankly stated my belief that the time devoted to spiritual inculcation and to esthetic training is of far more importance than that devoted to instruction in the facts of literature, and I draw hence the conclusion that we teachers of literature ought bravely to say to our fellow teachers something like this: 'We can, if we please, make our examinations as rigid as you do yours, but we do not believe that our facts are as important as yours, or at any rate can be acquired with so much advantage to our pupils. We wish to grade and advance our pupils on more flexible lines than you adopt, because we believe that the nature of our subject makes such flexible lines advisable. We believe that both the subject we teach and the subjects you teach are necessary to a catholic education; but that, while we are contributing to the same end as you, our means must be different from yours.'

"Some such appeal, accompanied by friendly discussion, will, I am sure, in time satisfy every intelligent person that no harm to school discipline will be done if the teaching of literature finally resolves itself into little more than securing a wide amount of reading from children during their school years. It will, I trust, in time satisfy the colleges that the examinations they now hold on selected English classics are more or less useless and should be abandoned. Finally, I trust that the study we must all give to the problems connected with the teaching of literature will sooner or later lead us—I will not say to become teetotalers with regard to our national dissipation in essay-writing—but at least moderate in our use of that seductive form of mental titillation. When I see young ladies and gentlemen armed with their numerous and formidable essays, I am irresistibly reminded of the young woman who drank so many cups of tea that the elder Mr. Weller was compelled to exclaim that she was 'a swellin' wisibly.' I seem to see the young lady and gentleman essayists 'swellin' wisibly' with mental pride. Let us have fewer new bad essays written and more good old books read."

THE SECRET OF ART.

"AS in Homer's line, 'Many are the tongues of mortals, but the speech of the immortals is one,' so the secrets of the artist are many, but there is only one secret of art." Thus writes Mr. Bliss Carman, in his latest volume of essays, "The Friendship of Art." That secret, he goes on to say, is love, "the secret of art, as it is the secret of life." It alone, he claims, can give the inevitable quality, the inescapable magic, which is the aim of the artist. To quote more fully:

"Lacking that, we may spend lifelong toil in the pursuit of perfection; we may master a brilliant technique and compass the profoundest thought; the architecture of our work may be sound and its finish flawless; none the less, without the secret, it will be futile. We may heed every tradition, follow every hint of written or unwritten lore; yes, and we may even fling every accepted creed of our craft to the four winds, and build anew with the intuitive instinct we call originality, so that we will endure a while, filling all eyes with wonder and every mouth with praise, and yet we will fail ultimately if the secret was not in our heart.

"There is a sort of greatness about a true masterpiece that makes itself felt we hardly know how, that moves us we do not know why; just as there is a sort of greatness about some men, which compels an unreserved enthusiasm and loyalty toward them. It is the quality which endears people to us. This man may be brave and irreproachable; that one may be clever to bewilderment; yet, if they are not lovable, we meet them and part without regret. They convince us, and charm, and even win; yet a moment later we are left as cold as before. Here may be a play, or a book, or an exhibition of pictures, which is the talk of the town, and which dazzles the sense with its novel beauty; yet somehow, while drawing our utmost commendation and provoking not a single palpable criticism, it never stirs us from the center of our being. We sit in approving calm, even with generous applause, unwarmed, unfired.

"But show me, perhaps, ever so hasty a sketch of gray morning, a half-finished scrap of purple sea-beach, or a couple of stanzas like

> Under the wide and starry sky,
> Dig my grave and let me lie,

or—

> The year's at the spring,
> The day's at the morn,

and just because it has the echo of the secret in it, I shall never recall it without a quickening joy. It has entered in to be a part of me forever; and whatever I do, whatever I say, will have in it some minute reverberation of the echo of that secret.

"What quality of art can it be, so magical, so vague, so strong? You must ask first what quality it is in men. For art is no more than the universal speech of humanity; and whatever taint there is in a character will be betrayed in the voice; tho only the wise know this. What quality is it in the personality that makes it most memorable to its fellows? A man to be remembered must have endeared himself to men. He will not be remembered for wealth, nor power, nor wit, unless he have used it beneficently, winning regard as he won command. So you may say love is the secret of art, as it is the secret of life. . . . . .

"The secret of art and the secret of nature are one—the slow, patient, absorbing, generous process of love—sustaining itself everywhere on loveliness and life, and remanifesting itself afresh in ever new forms of vitality and loveliness. It is because of this quality and in proportion to this quality that we value every shred of art, and are at such pains to preserve it. By the simplest natural law, humanity cares for those things which ameliorate its lot, and lets go in the long run everything that hurts or retards it. If a man is mean or cruel or false or self-absorbed, his force and cleverness may still carry him far; indeed he may come to great eminence in fame and power. The deep, foolish, blind heart of goodness in man is deluded by his display. But by and by, in the advance of thought, he will be forgotten, because his unit of influence was never for the best, was never needful for sustaining the world. In the enlargement of aspiration in man, whatever hinders that development will be abandoned. We shall not be fooled forever. And he only is on the winning side who can see in the march of history a laborious trail cut through the underbrush of experience from darkened valley to sunlit crest, who can perceive whither the blind by-paths led the lost adventurers, and who will hold resolutely to that steep road—the prevailing undoubtful trend of truth."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MAJORITY SEX.

MEN are in the majority in the United States—so we learn from Census Bulletin No. 14, in which the statistics of sex are discussed and analyzed by Prof. W. F. Willcox, of Cornell University. Our quotations are from an outline issued by the Census Bureau. The results of the enumeration are specially interesting as showing the large preponderance of men over women in this country. Says Professor Willcox:

"In continental United States there are 1,638,321 more males than females, or about 2 in each 100 people.

"Probably in the population of the world as a whole, and certainly in that half of it which has been counted with distinction of sex, there are several millions more males than females.

"In continental United States, however, the relative excess of males is greater than the average for all countries.

"Europe has an excess of females; every other continent, so far as known, has an excess of males.

"The divisions of continental United States with the smallest proportion of males are the District of Columbia (47.4 per cent.), Massachusetts (48.7 per cent.), and Rhode Island (49.1 per cent.); those with the largest are Wyoming (62.9 per cent.), and Montana (61.6 per cent.).

"As a rule sparsely settled regions have an excess of males and densely settled regions an excess of females. . . . . .

"American cities as a rule have more females than males. In the 1,861 cities, each having in 1900 at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 201,959 more females than males, and this notwithstanding the many Western cities which contained more males than females and the enormous number of foreign born in the country, five-ninths of them male and a large proportion of them living in the cities. . . . . .

"A marked and increasing dissociation of the sexes between city and country like that in the United States has been noted also in the leading countries of Western Europe.

"On the other hand, there is a large excess of males in the principal cities of Russia and India, and in Hongkong and Manila.

"This excess of females in the cities of Western Europe and Eastern United States is probably due mainly to the greater opportunity for women to find employment in those cities and to their migration cityward in consequence.

"But even among children under 5 years of age, a slight difference appears between cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and the rest of the country. In such cities there are 503 males to each 1,000 children; outside of them there are 506 males to each 1,000 children.

"These figures support but do not prove the theory that the proportion of male children at birth is slightly less in cities than in country districts."

That women live slightly longer than men is strikingly shown by the fact that notwithstanding the great excess of males in the total population, the reported number of females is greater in the period extending from about 83 years of age to the end of life. A similar excess of females is also reported for the period from 16 to 25, but this, Professor Willcox believes, is probably apparent rather than real, and due mainly to the greater number of women who claim, erroneously, to belong to this age period. To quote further:

"Among the negroes there are a few more females than males; among the Indians, a few more males than females. The marked excess of males among whites and Mongolians is doubtless due to the influence of immigration.

"Among the Chinese said to have been born in the United States, nearly three-fourths are male, an incredible proportion, which is probably due to the false return of several thousand immigrant Chinese as native in the effort to elude the provisions of the exclusion laws. . . . . .

"In all races and in all parts of the country there has been a decided increase since 1890 in the proportion of females among persons attending school. This increase is due mainly to the increase in the proportion of young women among persons at least 15 years of age attending school, the increase at this age period being nearly five times as great as at any other, and more than three times as great as the average increase for all ages.

"In 1890, among each 1,000 persons at least 15 years of age attending school, 528 were male; in 1900 only 490 were male.

"No important change took place in the large cities. The change for the whole country was due to a rapid decrease outside of the cities in the proportion of young men among the persons at least 15 years of age attending school, the figures for the country districts approaching rapidly the proportion found in cities in 1900 and 1890.

"When the school attendants of a specified class are compared with the total population of the same age and class, a noticeable contrast between the negro and the foreign-born white population appears, the per cent. of female negroes attending school at each age being larger than that of male negroes, and the per cent. of female foreign-born whites attending school at each age smaller than that of male foreign-born whites. . . . . .

"The death-rate of males in the registration area of the United States in 1900 was 19 per 1,000, and that of females 16.6 per 1,000, the former having a death-rate higher by about one-seventh than the latter. In the 346 registration cities the death-rate of males was 20 and that of females 17.2 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-sixth. In the rest of the registration area the male death-rate was 15.8 and that of females 15 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-nineteenth.

"The difference in the death-rate of the sexes is apparently least between the ages of 5 to 14 and greatest at the youngest and oldest ages.

"Life-tables for Massachusetts, England, Prussia, and Norway confirm these conclusions and make them precise. They indicate that male children under 3 years of age have uniformly a higher death-rate than female children.

"There is a period between 5 and 21 years of age in which the death-rate of females is slightly higher than that of males. According to the Massachusetts life-table this period covers seventeen years, 5 to 21; according to the Norwegian life-table, eleven years, 5 to 15; according to the Prussian life-table, nine years, 8 to 16, and according to the English life-table, eight years, 14 to 21.

"According to all the life-tables the death-rate of women between 20 and 30 years of age, at which ages probably four-fifths of the childbirths occur, was less than that of males."

THE USE OF DOGS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

SOME years ago wide publicity was given to accounts of the training of dogs by the ambulance corps of the German army, with a view to their employment to aid the wounded in war. Experiments along the same line tried recently on Wimbledon Common in England were not particularly conclusive, if we may credit an editorial contributor to *The Lancet* (London, November 26), who writes:

"What practical value to ambulance work will dogs be even if the system is properly and more efficiently developed? That dogs with the aid of hospital orderlies would be of assistance in locating stricken people on distant parts of a battle-field is perfectly true; but that a dog unaccompanied would discriminate between one actually dead and those in need of relief is quite another thing. Again, those in need of relief are generally beyond the power of helping themselves to the relief which the dog might bring them, and to those who are not injured so seriously as to be unable to help themselves the bandages would be of no more use than those already supplied in the antiseptic first-aid dressing to be found sewn in the skirt of every soldiers' tunic when proceeding to the front. This, as we know, in South Africa largely helped to the keeping clean and quick healing of wounds by its immediate application by the wounded soldier himself. The brandy carried by the ambulance-dog would certainly be at the disposal of the wounded, but it is questionable whether it would be beneficial to him or not, especially if his wound was attended with hemorrhage. As water-carriers or as bearers of ammunition dogs might certainly prove of use. Dogs, as is very well known, will attach themselves to regiments and would undoubtedly, either by instinct or smell, go to men belonging to that regiment and thus carry them assistance. Whether they recognize uniform or are guided by smell or intelligence, or both, it is impossible to say. Smell has

probably most to do with the power of a dog to locate the wounded. The giant of story said:

> I smell the blood of an Englishman,
> Be he live or be he dead—

but we are not told that he could further decide whether our countryman was still with us or was gone before. The ambulance-dog would be in the same plight. The power of discriminating between the live and the dead would be impossible, and the ambulance-dog is quite as likely to remain by the side of the dead man as by the side of the living. By the smell of blood is not meant the smell of actual blood, for in the case of a wounded man this might or might not be present. But the smell of an Englishman is probably as perfectly clear to a dog's keen sense of smell as the smell of a Kafir is equally distinct to us. It is very probable that the benefit to be derived from ambulance-dogs in warfare is not worth the expense of £25 per dog which is said to be the commercial value of one of these trained dogs, and we think that the British War Office, for the present, is quite right in awaiting further evidence of their usefulness."

HOW TO STOP RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

WHAT is the cause of the enormous number of railroad accidents in this country? A contributor to *The Engineering Magazine* does not hesitate to say that it is due chiefly to tacit disregard of rules and methods of signaling. He plainly asserts that "the admirable rules for the government of employees are habitually disregarded," and the editors, in commenting upon this, point out that the mechanical safeguards at present in use must be greatly improved in number and efficiency if the loss of life on railways is to be cut down. They say:

"The only way by which the disregard of signals and rules can be prevented is by making it physically impossible. The engineer must have no discretion as to whether he will stop or run past a block signal; he must be stopped by a mechanical device, the release of which is beyond his control.

"The introduction of such devices is not difficult nor impracticable, and there are numerous methods by which they may be effectively employed. The derailing-switch is well known, and no engineer who realizes that the passage of a block-signal means the ditching of his train will willingly run into such a certainty. This, however, is not sufficient, as the engineer may not even realize that the signal is set against him. The setting of the block-signal should also set his brakes automatically for him, if he disobeys the warning, and hold him ignominiously stalled until he is released by the opening of the block. The rear protection may be equally controlled by setting a trip for the operation of any following train which may approach within the danger limit, and thus the element of discretion be wholly eliminated.

"In a certain large city there occurred, several years ago, a number of accidents upon passenger-elevators, these being clearly traceable to the practise of the operators of opening and closing the doors while the car was in motion. Like the current methods of train operation, the rules requiring the car to be brought to a full stop at the floor before the door was opened, and also requiring the closing of the door before the car was started, were generally ignored, and the results were apparent in numerous and fatal casualties.

"By the passage of a suitable ordinance it was made obligatory to equip all passenger-elevators with interlocking stops, which rendered it impossible to start the car while any door was unhooked, the hooking of the door releasing the operating lever in the car, and the presence of the car exactly opposite a given floor being necessary before the door could be unhooked. At first there was some delay in the service, but in a very short time the operators became as expert as they had formerly been careless, and the cause of the accidents was entirely removed.

"The delegation of responsibility to employees is a matter of great importance, especially where human safety is involved, and it can not be entirely removed; but it is entirely practicable to limit it to positions where it can be exercised without fear or favor.

"In the case of train operation, the modern signal systems are designed to place the element of responsibility upon the operator in the signal-tower, and experience has shown that this is all right. To permit disobedience to the signals to nullify the safety element in the whole system is both a crime and a blunder, and until the possibility of the disregard of the signal by the engineer is removed, no rules, however carefully devised, can be of avail. The passage of a block-signal by a train should be made mechanically and physically impossible, and in like manner should the approach of a train in the rear be mechanically limited to a determinate distance."

WHY DO INSECTS FLY TOWARD THE LIGHT?

THE fatal impulse of the moth to singe its wings in the candle-flame has been noted and duly employed by poet and moralist for many centuries. Yet apparently its cause is not yet fully known, for the numerous theories that have been proposed to account for it are inharmonious or even contradictory. Some of them are discussed briefly in *La Nature* (Paris), by Dr. L. Laloy, who says:

"Réaumur remarked in 1748 that it is the nocturnal moths, those that shun the daylight, that are attracted by artificial light. Romanes thinks that it is curiosity that drives birds against the lanterns of lighthouses and leads fishes to assemble near boats that carry torches. Forel shows that natural light is always more or less diffused, and that animals are not accustomed to see light concentrated in a point. They are deceived, and their small brains are not able to interpret so new a sight. Hence their repeated attempts to approach the flame. Domestic insects, like the house-fly, are accustomed to see artificial lights and so are not deceived by them.

"Loeb has recently given a mechanical explanation. He ascribes the phenomenon to a phototropism analogous to that of plants. If a moth is struck laterally by a beam of light, this will put into action the muscles that direct the creature's head toward the source of the rays. When it has once been turned in the direction from which the radiation proceeds, the light will strike both sides of its body with equal intensity. It thus can not turn to right or left, and will continue toward the flame until the powerful heat again drives it away. This explanation is quite in the line of present scientific tendencies; it has an appearance of exactness that pleases some minds and it attempts to refer biological phenomena to mechanical causes. But, in the first place, there is nothing to prove this action of light on the muscles, and if it exists it does not appear why these creatures should not also fly toward the sun or the moon.

"Again, it is not true that insects fly straight toward the light, then away again, and so on indefinitely if they do not fall into the flame. In reality they approach obliquely, describe one or more circles about the luminous source, and then withdraw, if their wings have not been scorched by contact with the flame. Experiments with walking-insects like 'ladybirds' show the same irregularities of motion.

"In Kiesel's theory the compound eye of the insect is supposed to be much less sensitive than ours. It can, in fact, bear the direct light of the sun. But each of the simple component eyes receives only a very small part of this light. As for terrestrial objects, altho feebly illuminated, the insect distinguishes them because they present themselves usually with a visual angle greater than that of the sun (32′); each simple eye receives more light as the surface is larger. Thus, lack of intensity is made up by size of illuminated surface. The insect is thus not blinded by the sun, and yet it sees terrestrial objects. In the case of artificial light, this appears to the insect, when only a few decimeters away, with a visual angle much larger than that of the sun. It is dazzled, or, more exactly, it sees nothing else, while in daylight it sees not only the solar light but terrestrial objects. Likewise the birds that fly by night see only the light of the lighthouse and are invincibly attracted by it.

"It is remarked by Radl that every creature that wishes to move has its direction determined by some exterior force. Thus at every moment we direct ourselves according to our sensations, tactile, auditive, and visual. For creatures that fly or swim, optic orientation is much more necessary, as tactile impressions are wanting. In daylight their surroundings furnish a great number of illuminated surfaces by which they can guide themselves. But when only one source of light shines in the night the creature moves instinctively toward it and follows in its neighborhood more or less complicated

COLLECTING ALBATROSS EGGS.

ALBATROSSES ON LAYSAN ISLAND, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Courtesy of *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington).

paths, according as it yields to the attraction of the light or tries to escape from it. This theory has the advantage of explaining why aerial or swimming creatures (insects, birds, and fish) are especially attracted by luminous sources.

"It must be noted that the attraction of light is felt only on creatures that are governed chiefly by instinct. Those in whom intelligence is highly developed may seek to approach a luminous source with a determinate aim, but they never feel that irresistible and quasimechanical attraction to which so many inferior vertebrates and insects succumb.

"Such are the different explanations that have been proposed of this frequently observed phenomenon. Some are psychologic; others make use of physical and mechanical considerations. It is probable that most of them have some degree of truth and that the problem will not be entirely solved except by a combination of these various elements."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BIRD CITY.

A SMALL island of the Hawaiian group, where hosts of sea birds nest and breed, is described under this name by a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine*, who bases his account on a recent pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington. Says the writer:

"At the extreme end of the Hawaiian group there is a little island, about 3 miles long and 1½ miles wide, where one of the most remarkable sights in the world is to be seen. Hundreds of thousands of birds make it their breeding-place. The birds have divided the island into lots and squares, as the surveyor divides the city into lots, and each lot is reserved for a particular species of bird. Mr. Walter K. Fisher, of the Bureau of Fisheries, who in 1902 spent a week on this island (Laysan Island), has recently published the official story of his visit there. Perhaps the most interesting bird is the beautiful white-breasted albatross. The bird is friendly. 'It might perhaps be difficult to convey,' says Mr. Fisher,' the pleasure I experienced when, standing in a group of albatrosses, one came up and peered into my face, and, finding my intentions good, proceeded to examine inquisitively the top of my tripod. Many of the young albatrosses would allow themselves to be stroked after a ludicrous show of displeasure, and would soon appear as if they had known us always.'

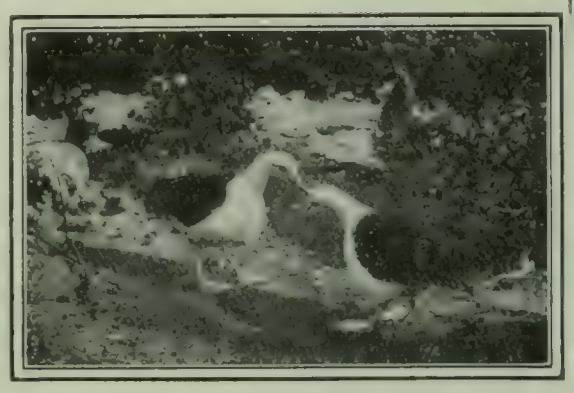
"The albatross is fond of dancing.

"'Two albatrosses approach each other, bowing profoundly and stepping rather heavily. They circle around each other, nodding solemnly all the time. Next they fence a little, crossing bills and whetting them together, pecking meanwhile, and dropping stiff little bows. Suddenly one lifts its closed wing and nibbles at the feathers underneath, or, if in a hurry, merely turns its head and tucks its bill under its wing. The other bird during this short performance assumes a statuesque pose and either looks mechanically from side to side or snaps its bill loudly a few times. Then the first bird bows once, and, pointing its head and beak straight upward, rises on its toes, puffs out its breast, and utters a prolonged nasal groan, the other bird snapping its bill loudly and rapidly at the same time.

"'Sometimes both birds raise their head in air, and either one or both utter the indescribable and ridiculous bovine groan. When they have finished, they begin bowing at each other again, almost always rapidly alternately, and presently repeat the performance, the birds reversing their rôle in the game or not. There is no hard-and-fast order to these antics, which the seamen of the *Albatross* rather aptly called a "cake-walk," but many variations occur.

"'Occasionally one will lightly pick up a twig or grass straw and present it to the other. This one does not accept the gift, however, but thereupon returns the compliment, when straws are promptly dropped, and all hands begin bowing and walking about as if their lives depended upon it. If one stands where albatrosses are reasonably abundant, he can see as many as twenty couples hard at work bowing and groaning on all sides and paying not the slightest attention to his presence.'

"In spite of this excellent use of all the space at their disposal, the birds which have chosen Laysan for their breeding home would not be able to find satisfactory places if they all arrived at the same time. They are, therefore, obliged to take turns, so that some species of sea birds leave the place as soon as their young are strong enough to fly, and while the former occupant is leaving, the new-comers already begin to arrive. Thus there is a constant coming and going, and it follows that breeding species are found at almost every season of the year—a fact which is remarkable even in the tropics, where the breeding-season is generally less regular than in our latitudes. In this way a most definite succession, which probably dates back thousands of years, takes place year after year in the arrival and departure of certain species."



FIRST STEPS IN FAVORITE DANCE AND "SONG" OF THE ALBATROSS.

FINALE OF DANCE—THE DUET.

Courtesy of *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington).

A commercial company, we are told further, makes a good profit out of the phosphate deposits on Laysan Island. At one time this same company also made money out of the sale of albatross eggs, but this wanton practise has since been stopped.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH ZAMBESI FALLS POWER?

THAT it is the intention of English capitalists to utilize electrically the power of the Zambesi Falls, in the same way that we have "harnessed" Niagara, is well known. What will be done with this power when it is obtained? The Falls at present are in a wilderness, and the energy obtained from them must be carried a great distance, unless establishments to utilize it can be attracted to its vicinity. An article on the subject in *L'Industrie Électrique* (Paris, October 10), is thus translated and abstracted in *The Electrical Review*:

"According to measurements made by English engineers, the flow of water of the Zambesi at this point is double that at Niagara, and it is estimated that the power represented is 25,000,000 horse-power—five times that of Niagara. However, during the dry season there is a considerable decrease in the flow of water. The nearest towns are Buluwayo, having 6,000 inhabitants (number of whites unknown), and Palapye, having about 20,000 inhabitants, of whom 200 are white. Salisbury and Gwelo are important points, but the number of inhabitants is not known. The first has 500, and the second 800 whites. Considering cities at a greater distance, the most important are Pretoria, with 15,000 inhabitants, and Johannesburg, with 220,000 inhabitants, 80,000 being whites. Kruegersdorf has 2,000 whites, and Victoria 25,000 inhabitants, 300 being white. There are several towns with from 6,000 to 1,000 inhabitants. Supposing, even, that power can be distributed to these points, they will consume but a comparatively small amount. It is thought that the most promising field for exploitation will be in the operation of gold mines, driving the stamps, pumps, and other machinery. The power at present used on the Rand for this purpose is about 45,000 horse-power, and when the mines there have been put into good shape this will be doubled. The district of next importance is Rhodesia, which is north of the Transvaal. To-day this district uses 12,000 horse-power, but this will be increased considerably as the country is settled and developed, and by the opening of new mines. There are also coal-mines to the north of the Transvaal, where power could be used to advantage. It is not thought that there will be any electro-chemical developments, since the station will be 2,560 kilometers (1,587 miles) from Cape Town, and it will be necessary to transport to and from the station all the material treated. If, however, the British South Africa Company continues the program of Cecil Rhodes, and transforms Rhodesia into an agricultural district, the Victoria power-house will find an important outlet. As is the case in all South Africa, Rhodesia is not irrigated naturally, and it will be necessary to introduce artificial irrigation, the Zambesi furnishing the force and the water. It is thought that there will be a great deal of difficulty in constructing high-tension lines in the neighborhood of the falls, on account of the enormous volumes of spray sent up there. This spray attains a height of 150 meters (500 feet), falling in the shape of a fine rain over the surrounding territory."

A FOSSIL EGG.

THE discovery of a fossil egg with its contents practically intact but converted into bitumen is described in *The American Journal of Science* (November). A writer in *The National Geographic Magazine* calls this discovery "one of the most interesting events in the world—a veritable romance of reality." He goes on to say:

"A prospector, examining the stones in the Gila River in Arizona, came upon a water-worn pebble 4 or 5 inches in diameter. He cracked off a fragment with his pick and discovered a fossil egg inside. The specimen fell into the hands of a gentleman in California who has now brought it to the attention of scientific experts. He has loaned it for examination to the California University, and the November number of *The American Journal of Science* contains photographs of it and a technical account of the result of the examination. The chief point of interest, from a scientific point of view, is the fact that the contents of the egg have been converted into a bituminous substance resembling asphalt, thus supporting the hypothesis that bitumen is derived from animal remains.

"The egg is quite large—as large as that of a duck or goose—and resembles most closely the egg of a cormorant. It is so perfectly preserved as to show that it must have been completely imbedded very shortly after it was laid in the substance that afterward consolidated into limestone. Thus we have a snapshot photograph of an event that happened hundreds of thousands of years ago. A bird of the size of a cormorant or goose laid this precious egg, which by some mischance tumbled into the water, or at all events into the soft ooze of which limestone is formed, with sufficient force to become completely embedded in the ooze and thus protected. For countless years this ooze continued to be formed on top, and at last the whole became consolidated into limestone. Then the limestone was lifted from its watery bed by volcanic or other action and became a portion of a mountain range. Then erosion began. Through the agencies of frost and rain, sunshine and cold, fragments of limestone were broken off, until at last the egg was reached, and the fragment containing it fell into one of the gullies that feed the Gila River. There, in flood-time, it was rolled over and over, amid a multitude of other stones, small and large, until all its angles were rubbed off and it became a water-worn pebble in a mountain stream, moving downward when the floods came in sufficient volume to stir it from its resting-place, and then a prospector, searching for gold or other mineral, found it and cracked it with his geologic pick, exposing one end of the egg.

"What a wonderful history! But still more wonderful is the thought of the thousands and thousands of years that must have elapsed between the day when the egg fell into the water and became embedded and the day when it next met the light, as a fossil, in the hands of a man."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A NEW substitute for nickel, called 'Patrick metal,' is being placed upon the English market," says *The Scientific American*. "The feature of this metal is that it is silver-white right through, and retains its bright appearance permanently. The luster does not tarnish with use—in fact, it becomes brighter. It retains a high degree of polish, and will not rust even under the most unfavorable conditions, nor oxidize easily. It is malleable when cold and can be easily moldered or brazed."

ONE of those who do not believe that the newly imported Guatemalan ant, or "kelep," is destined to exterminate the boll-weevil is Prof. W. M. Wheeler. In a letter to *Science*, he says: "The kelep is a typical ponerine ant, with all the disadvantages of a fixed and archaic constitution in the presence of experiments that require for their successful execution a plastic and adaptable species. When the kelep has succeeded in becoming a thriving component of the Texan ant fauna there will be time enough to determine whether its strenuous and enterprising efforts can 'add even ten per cent. to the cotton crop'—we will not expect it to chase all the boll-weevils into the Gulf of Mexico."

"WITH the beginning of the rains in Cuba," says *Science*, abstracting a recent paper by E. A. Schwarz, "countless swarms of insects appear. At this time also a grass becomes common which catches multitudes of the insects in its flowering spikes. They are caught day and night, and in incredible numbers. The spiny involucre of the spikelets of the grass presents a bristling array to all comers. Wings of insects alighting or flying within reach are pierced and entangled by the minutely barbed spines and become inextricably matted. . . . There seems to be no possible advantage to the grass in its capture of insects. The grass is *Cenchrus echinatus*, a great pest in the rich soils along the edges of sugar-cane fields."

A PROCESS invented by an Englishman named Powell for treating timber with a solution of sugar is described in *Nature* (London), which says: "The result is that all kinds of wood are made tougher, heavier, and more lasting, while the softer varieties become more useful and more ornamental when worked. Besides this it is possible to put fresh and unseasoned timber through the process without delay, and after treatment the 'powellized' wood is ready for immediate use, as there is no danger of its shrinking or warping. The timber is placed in cages which are wheeled into a boiler, and after this has been closed a solution of beet sugar is pumped in, tho apparently an open tank can be utilized. The solution takes the place of the air in the timber, and is absorbed by the individual fibers, for microscopical examination fails to demonstrate the presence of sugar crystals between them."

THE suggestion advanced by Charles A. Parsons at the recent British Association meeting, that deep borings should be made into the earth's crust for the purposes of investigation of the earth's interior, and that a shaft such as this might be sunk to a depth of 12 miles, has already been noted in these columns. Says *The Scientific American*: "Another scientist has pointed out that the pressure of the rock at such a depth represents some 40 tons per square inch and would render the task impossible, owing to the inward viscous flow of the rock material. In reply the Hon. C. A. Parsons suggests an experiment to solve the problem. He points out that the crushing stress required to make hardened steel flow lies between 120 and 300 tons to the square inch, while for tough brass or cartridge metal the flow is at about 80 tons per square inch pressure. His experiment would be to take a column of granite or quartz rock and carefully fit it into a steel mold. A small hole would then be bored through its center, and a pressure of 100 tons per square inch then applied, to observe what shrinkage would result. Such a pressure as this would correspond to that encountered at a depth of 38 miles."

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JESUS CHRIST IN ART.*

A TIMELY volume, called "The Gospels in Art," and edited by Walter Shaw Sparrow, is devoted to the pictorial presentation of scenes in the life of Christ. The great masters of all periods have been drawn upon for material, and an introduction, written by Léonce Bénédite, Director of the Luxembourg, in Paris, gives a survey of the history of art in its relation to the life of Jesus Christ. The appeal which this subject makes to the artist is thus set forth:

"One may say that the figure of Jesus, even when we do not consider it from the religious point of view, is the sublimest that the genius of art can depict. That of the Creator can not be defined; it defies the imagination of artists, so that even the greatest masters are unable to make of it anything save a conventional likeness, a likeness that goes on repeating itself without being ever renewed. On the other hand, no more heart-stirring countenance than that of Jesus can haunt the artist's mind; I do not mean a believer's merely, but even the mind of one whose soul has not been touched by the Christian faith. It realizes the divine type above all, this physiognomy of Jesus; and at the same time it realizes as well the nobler characteristics of humanity, for he who has been called the Son of Man was born of a woman. Moreover, if you compare this association of the human and the divine with that on which was based the conception of heathen theogony, you will see the world of difference which separates the one from the other."

The type of the Christ-countenance during the Byzantine period, when "dogmatic tyranny pressed heavily upon the whole of Christendom," was one "noteworthy for a rigid majesty, that had in it something wild or fierce, something *farouche*." But with the dawn of humanism, "the piety of the multitude and of those who are called upon to give expression to their feelings, spends itself by an act of special worship on the presence of the child Jesus and his mother." Thenceforward from Cimabue to Raphael, "the countenance of the divine baby lightens little by little with a smile and kindles successively with feelings that grow more and more conscious of humanity." The writer continues:

"Nothing is more touching, as nothing is more captivating, than this worship which the early Tuscans and people of Sienna addressed to the *bambino*, and more especially to his mother. On this peerless type of womanhood, shining in all the splendor of youthful modesty, gentleness, and purity, they lavished a feeling of adoration, mystical and emotional, that found its aptest expression in celestial pictures painted with a brush steeped in love. The story of the Virgin, in its varied episodes, became their darling theme, and there is one, the 'Annunciation' among others, on which the most modest as well as the most illustrious have expended the most ingenious tenderness and the most refined penetration. Even at Venice itself, after those first attempts, austere and harsh, which look as if they had been confined in the strait-waistcoat of the German manner, is it not yet at Venice that art creates the most suave types of languishing Madonnas—of Madonnas with short, neat nose, with lips plump and loving, with large eyes ineffably gentle—of Madonnas who hug, in the warm caress of their maternal arms, the curly little *bambino* with the dreamy eyes? With what golden streams of amber light, with what deep and passionate harmonies, with what strains of adoration, does not Bellini enwrap these unforgettable creations!"

After the general upheaval occasioned by the French Revolution and the continental wars, says M. Bénédite, came an outburst of religious sentiment, unexpected because its presages were hidden. In art a renewed interest in medievalism

MARY AND THE CHILD JESUS
(P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret).

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHEPHERDS
(H. Lerolle).

THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BIRTH OF JESUS
(Alfred Bramtot).

THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BIRTH OF JESUS
(Sir Edward Burne-Jones).

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took the form of successive movements known as the "Nazarene" and the "Primitive," leading, finally, to the "Preraphaelite" and "Idealist" schools of the nineteenth century. To quote again:

"As to the ideal conception of the figure and the life of Jesus Christ, the most original, perhaps, comes to us from England with the early Preraphaelites, Ford Madox Brown, whose picture of 'Christ Washing St. Peter's Feet,' in the Tate Gallery, with its close realism, with the penetrating brightness that lightens up the scene, and with the distinction and the dignity of the figure of our Lord, is one of the most seductive and comprehensive specimens of this sort of composition; Sir John Everett Millais, whose simplicity is somewhat affected; Rossetti, ardent and impassioned by reversion to his southern and Catholic ancestry; Burne-Jones, of a delicately legendary turn of mind in his 'Annunciations' and 'Nativities'; and more especially Holman Hunt, with his scenes from the life of Christ and his Gospel parables, all handled with the memory of the landscapes he had traversed set in his mind's eye, and in a light so intense that it seems supernatural. And is it not supernatural, after all, this exceeding brightness emanating from the face of the heavenly king crowned with thorns, who, in the starlit night, lantern in hand, comes knocking at that little mysterious door, half-hidden in a mass of convolvulus, briar, and meadow-sweet? In France those who are rightly called the Idealists, Puvis de Chavannes, Gustave Moreau, and others, take an interest more especially in translating the parables or in choosing for their subjects scenes from the life of Christ's forerunner, St. John the Baptist, in the midst of the typically Oriental surroundings, wild and voluptuous, in which are placed the unforgettable figures of Herodias and Salome. At the end of the century, however, a singular symbolical evolution must be mentioned, as it has a marked bearing on art in its relation to the times and the influence which the thoughts and prepossessions of the day had upon it.

"Now Millet, living constantly in communion with the Old and New Testaments, had grasped the full simplicity and grandeur of the most commonplace events in a peasant's life; and one day he conceived the idea of resetting the scenes from the life of Christ amid contemporary surroundings, without, however, robbing these of their character of poetic generality. Later on he was followed in this attempt by J. C. Cazin. In those days, in France, we were under the new and lively influence of the Russian literature, with its evangelical and humanitarian Neo-Christianity and its doctrines of social equality; and the outcome of this was a Christian ideal more at one with the word of Christ. Now, Cazin leaning on Millet and on the great memory of Rembrandt, found at last the long-desired artistic formula. His favorite book being the Old Testament and the Gospels, he infused new life into the stories of Hagar and Judith by turning to intelligent and emotional account the reality of the life about him, with its accompanying and expressive local color. Thus delving he discovered a sort of artistic vein of idealism, at once poetic and realistic, religious and popular, which was worked for a while and on occasion with a fair measure of success. It was to this impulse, albeit with a technical education formed in a different sphere, that we owe the work of such artists as M. Dagnan-Bouveret and M. Burnand, who are still counted among the authorized representatives of religious painting in France. But the continuation of the attempt made by Cazin was made doubly sure by the German painter, Fritz von Uhde, who treated sundry episodes of Christ's life ('The Nativity,' 'Suffer the little children to come unto me') with genuine emotion and an intelligent assimilation of the surroundings amid which he lived. By and by, however, this formula degenerated under the stream of new ideas of an ultra-northern origin. Up till then Jesus had preserved his traditional appearance of a beautiful Semitic type with auburn hair. Then, still regarded as the protector of the humble and the suffering and the little ones, as the bearer of good news of brotherly love, the Son of Man, casting aside his seamless white garments, borrowed the dress and facial characteristics of the vulgar classes of to-day."

WOODROW WILSON, LL.D.,
President of Princeton University.

HOW TO GET YOUNG PEOPLE INTO THE CHURCH.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, of Princeton University, in the course of two papers on "The Young People and the Church" which appeared in recent numbers of *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia) and are now reprinted in pamphlet form, urges the prime importance of sincerity on the part of those who would give religious instruction to the young. He believes that "religion is communicable, aside from the sacred operations of the Holy Spirit, only by example." Hence "no amount of didactic teaching in a home whose life is not Christian will ever get into the consciousness and life of the children." Writing further of the influence of adults upon the children of a household, he says:

"If you wish your children to be Christians, you must really take the trouble to be Christians yourselves. Those are the only terms upon which the home will work the gracious miracle.

"And you can not shift this thing by sending your children to Sunday-school. You may remedy many things, but you can not shift this responsibility. If the children do not get this into their blood atmospherically, they are not going to get it into their blood at all until, it may be, they come to a period of life where the influences of Christian lives outside of the home may profoundly affect them and govern their consciences. We must realize that the first and most intimate and most important organization for the indoctrinating of the next generation is the home, is the family. This is the key to the whole situation. That is the reason that you must get hold of the whole family when you get hold of the children in your Sunday-school work; that your work will not be half done when you merely get the children there, and it may be, their mothers. You must include the fathers, and get your grip upon the home organization in such wise that the children will have the atmospheric pressure of Christianity the week through."

President Wilson next proceeds to formulate what he thinks should be the "inevitable philosophy" of the Christian church in its relation to young people:

"There are only a certain number of things that impress young persons, only a certain number that impress old ones, or, for that matter, that impress anybody. The things that impress the young person and the old are convictions and earnestness in action that looks like business, and a certain dignity and simplicity that go along with being in earnest. You will notice that when a man is going about his business he does not study his gestures, he does not consider his poses, he does not think how he looks when he is sitting at his desk in his chair. There is a directness and simplicity

of approach in the thing which shows an utter lack of self-consciousness. He is not thinking about the machinery by which he is acting; he is after the thing.

"When we say, therefore, that the way to get young people to the church is to make the church interesting, I am afraid we too often mean that the way to do is to make it entertaining. Did you ever know the theater to be a successful means of governing conduct? Did you ever know the most excellent concert, or series of concerts, to be the means of revolutionizing a life? Did you ever know any amount of entertainment to go farther than hold for the hour that it lasted? If you mean to draw young people by entertainment, you have only one excuse for it, and that is to follow up the entertainment with something that is not entertaining, but which grips the heart like the touch of a hand. I dare say that there is some excuse for alluring persons to a place where good will be done them, but I think it would be a good deal franker not to allure them. I think it would be a great deal better simply to let them understand that that is the place where life is dispensed, and that if they want life they must come to that place.

"If they believe that you believe what you say, they will come. If they have the least suspicion that you do not believe it, if they have the least suspicion that you are simply playing a game of social organization, if they have the notion that you are simply organizing a very useful instrumentality of society for moralizing the community, but that you don't after all believe that life itself lies in the doctrine and preaching of that place and nowhere else, you can not keep hold of them very long. The only thing that governs any of us is authority. And the reason that it is harder to govern us when we are grown up than when we are young is that we question the authority, and you have to convince our minds of the reasonableness of the authority. But the young mind yields to the authority that believes in itself. That is the reason that consistency of conduct is indispensable to the maintenance of authority. You can not make the young person do what you do not do yourself. You can not make him believe what you do not believe yourself."

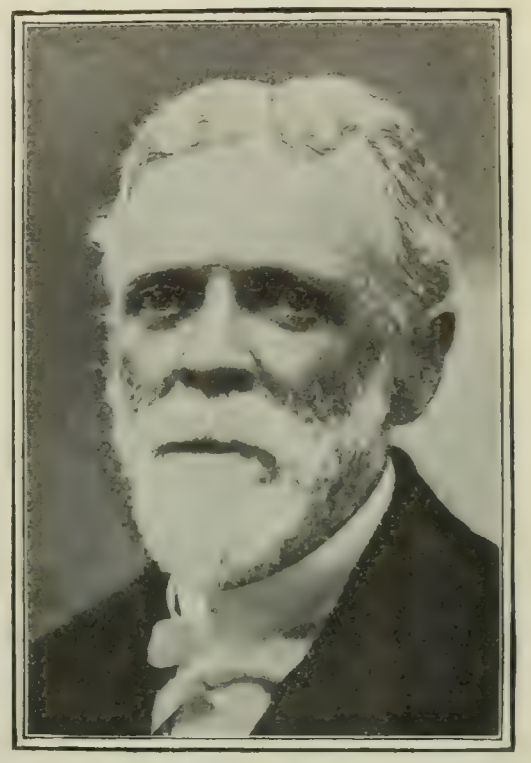
Too much effort, continues President Wilson, is made to get children to believe for fear of the consequences of unbelief. "I don't believe any one was ever drawn into heaven for fear he would go to hell," he declares; "because, if I understand the Scriptures in the least, they speak a gospel of love." He says, in concluding:

"Can you name me any motive in the world that ever led a man to love another life more than his own except the motive of love? And yet what we are working for in the young people, as in the old, is to show them the perfect image of a Man who will draw all the best powers of their nature to himself, and make them love him so that they will love him more than they love themselves, and loving him so, will love their fellow men more than they love themselves. Everything heroic, everything that looks toward salvation is due to this power of elevation. It is a noteworthy thing that we reserve the beautiful adjective 'noble' for the men who think less of themselves than of some cause or of some person whom they serve. We elevate to the only nobility we have, the nobility of moral greatness, only those men who are governed by love.

"You can not create love by entertainment, but you can make love by the perfect exhibition of Christ-like qualities, and, with the assistance of the Holy Spirit, by the withdrawal of the veil which for most men hangs before the face of our Lord and Savior. Our whole object, it seems to me, in church work is simply this: to enable all to see him, to realize him, and if we devote ourselves to that purpose with singleness of heart and without thought of ourselves, we shall suddenly find the seats filling, because where there is fire thither men will carry their lamps to be lighted. Where there is power, men will go to partake of it. Every human soul instinctively feels that the only power he desires, the only power that can relieve him from the tedium of the day's work, the only thing which can put a glow upon the routine of the day's task, the only thing that can take him back to the golden age when everything had a touch of magic about it, when everything was greater than the fact, when everything had lurking behind it some mysterious power, when there was in everything a vision and a perfect image—is this thing which he sees enthroned upon the shining countenances of those who really believe in the life and saving grace of their Lord and Master."

A NEW REPUDIATION OF THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

FOLLOWING closely upon the announcement that Union Theological Seminary has decided to abolish the requirement that candidates for the faculty and board of directors declare their belief in the Westminster Confession comes the news of even more radical action on the part of the Presbytery of Nassau, Long Island, in the case of the Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter. Dr. Carter, as will be recalled (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 12), recently addressed a letter to the Presbytery frankly stating his inability to accept certain fundamental doctrines of the Westminster Confession, such as the "fall of man" and the "blood atonement," and asking his ecclesiastical colleagues to determine whether he ought to remain within the Presbyterian Church or to go out from it. A committee appointed to confer with Dr. Carter made a unanimous report at the latest meeting of the Presbytery, held in Jamaica, Long Island, moving to "request our brother to continue his honored connection with the Presbyterian communion"; and this report was unanimously accepted by the Presbytery.



THE REV. DR. SAMUEL T. CARTER,
Who has been indorsed by the Presbytery of Nassau, Long Island, in spite of his formal renunciation of the Westminster Confession.

Speaking in his own defense, Dr. Carter said (as reported in the New York *Sun*):

"I should like much, if Calvin were living to-day, to hear his emendations upon his institutions. I think he might make the general remark: 'Burn them; let us write another.' If Calvin were living to-day he would be chairman of the revision committee. He would bring down his fist upon this system of ours, and there would be nothing left of it but splinters.

"I had all these years borne the heavy burden of this creed and its system. It grew heavier every year. I felt that I must in the most open and earnest way declare my rejection of it. I gave up my pastoral work that I might not involve my congregation in the responsibility of this declaration, and planned this work of rejection to be the closing work of my life.

"I have been filled with amazement at the condemnation that has come upon me from certain quarters for sending my letter to the Presbytery. This condemnation appears to me like moral obliquity. Is it not a chief duty of every man, and especially of every minister, to be entirely frank and candid in his teachings, and, if he has serious doubts or if he diverges from the system taught in the church, is it not an imperative duty to consult his brethren and put himself in their hands as I have done?

"I challenge absolutely the complaint that has been made against me. I am ready to take the suffrages of all true men upon that point, and especially of honorable laymen. I seem to myself to have done a service to my church. I have gone into the darkest room of the Presbyterian domicile, and into the darkest closet of that room, and the darkest corner of the closet, and opened the secret drawer, and thrown off the wrappings, and brought out into God's beautiful sunlight the system that is adopted—and not believed—and said: 'See your system!' The conservatives at such a time have a sort of fit, and cry tremblingly: 'Hush! Hush! Take it back and go away! Do go away yourself!'

"I am willing to receive all the severe judgment and ostracism that may come from many quarters and to stand out again in the

open sunshine, and, holding this thing up, say: 'In God's and in Christ's name, it is not true!' . . . There is no such world as the world of the Confession. There is no such eternity as the eternity of the Confession. It is all rash, exaggerated, and bitterly untrue.

"There is something deeply pathetic in the sad, patient look of the common people, the plain people, who fear that these dreadful things may be true because their leaders have never said that they were false. If no one else is ready to say it, I say it. The hard, cold, severe God of the Confession, with the love left out, is not our God.

"There is no such God as the God of the Westminster Confession. This world, so full of flowers and sunshine and the laughter of children, is not a cursed, lost world, and the 'endless torment' of the Confession is not God's, nor Christ's, nor the Bible's idea of a future punishment."

A writer in the New York *Herald* characterizes the action of the Nassau Presbytery, in indorsing Dr. Carter, as "one of the boldest coups known in the history of the church." He states further:

"A few years ago it would have resulted in the expulsion not only of the Rev. Dr. Carter, but of the entire Presbytery. The only precedent in this country was in 1832, when several Presbyteries in Pennsylvania were dismissed for indorsing the Rev. Albert Barnes. A few ultra conservatives still believe it is among the possibilities that the Presbytery of Nassau could be placed on trial before the synod of the State of New York on the charge of heresy, and if found guilty be cut off from communion with the Presbyterian Church. So strong, however, is the liberal party that it is not likely such a thing could happen."

The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"It is a pity that there can not be more such plain speaking and fair dealing. Tacit understandings and secret 'mental reservations' have long been tolerated in creed subscription. But they lead to all manner of ambiguities and intolerable situations. Trustees of theological seminaries have been willing privately to assure professors that they were not expected to take the creed literally, and in all its parts. Similarly, the tender consciences of young candidates for the ministry have been soothed by convenient phrases about 'substance of doctrine,' and so on. But that way moral peril lies. It is better to have the thing out in public, as Dr. Carter has chosen to do. . . .

"Theologians seldom reflect, we fear, how caviare to the general are all their subtle distinctions and nice points of doctrine. Kinglake was not so far wide of the truth, in satirizing popular ignorance of burning questions of theology, when he said that some thought the *filioque* controversy had to do with 'a clergyman's baby.' Happily, it is the essentials of character and the spirit of humanity which impress the Christian commonalty to-day, more than old and forgotten articles, once thought to be of a standing or falling church."

The Cumberland Presbyterian (Nashville, Tenn.) avows its sympathy with the position of Dr. Carter. It comments, in part:

"Say what we please about these views, it is evident to every thinking man that the spirit of our times protests against confinement within the narrow limits of a cut-and-dried theology. In the realm of theology, as everywhere else, growth means change. It is still folly to try to keep new wine in old bottles, and this is the folly of which they are guilty who insist that men must always be content with confessional statements which at best are but feeble attempts to express in few words a purely human formulation of revealed truth."

More conservative Presbyterian papers, however, such as the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* and *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati), express themselves in terms of emphatic disapproval. The former paper regards the present trend as "most startling and alarming"; and the latter says:

"The spirit of the times does not protest against creeds, at least in our church, and even if it did the 'spirit of the times' is not our guide. We 'believe in the Confession of Faith as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures.' That belief is not putting the new wine of the Gospel into the old bottles of the Confession, for the Gospel is older than the Confession. Moreover, the Confession makes the Scriptures the supreme authority. Growth does not mean change in the truth of God."

THE POPE AND THE POPULAR USE OF THE BIBLE.

THE standing charge that the authorities of the Church of Rome are on principle opposed to the popular use of the Scriptures has lost some of its validity, in view of recent events. The Vatican seems to have inaugurated a new policy in this direction, and has shown special favor to the popular translations of the Gospels that have appeared in Italy during the past few months. Protestant journals acknowledge the significance of this fact, and a late issue of the German *Nachrichten über die Ausbreitung des Evangeliums in Italie* (Reports of the Spread of the Gospel in Italy) furnishes the following interesting information:

Excellent translations and explanations of the gospels in the Italian language are being printed nowadays by the authority of the St. Jerome Association. It has recently become known that the translator of these works was Professor Cleventi and the commentator Father Genochi. Soon after the present Pope had entered upon his office these two scholars were received at the Vatican. They fell upon their knees; but when the Pope entered he at once bade them arise and permitted them to kiss his hand. When requested to bestow his blessing on the new work and the spread of the gospel, the Pope answered:

"Gladly do I give my blessing, and that with both hands and with a full heart, for I do not doubt that this work will produce the richest fruit and is already blessed by God. The more we read the gospel, the stronger our faith becomes. The gospels are writings that are valuable for everybody and under all circumstances. I have lived among the common people and know what they want and what pleases them. Tell them the simplest Bible stories and you will have attentive listeners and effect blessed results. Your purpose is to spread the gospels. You are doing a noble work. Some people think that the peasants, with their plain, every-day way of thinking, would not profit by the reading of the Scriptures. This is incorrect. The average peasant is a shrewder thinker than we may suspect and knows how to draw the correct lessons from the Scriptures, often even better than many of the preachers. But it is not only the common people and the lower classes who will profit by the reading of the Scriptures. No matter how many prayer-books and books of devotion there may be for the priests, none is better than the gospels. This is an unsurpassed book of devotion, the true bread of life. I grant an especial apostolic blessing upon all those who preach the gospel, who hear and read it, whether on a Sunday or a week-day. I bestow my blessing on all the members of the St. Jerome Society and all who cooperate in the sacred work of spreading the gospel."

The *Reformation*, one of the most pronounced Protestant journals of Germany, comments on this utterance as follows:

"No Roman ecclesiastic has ever before spoken such words. If we consider the pious and evangelical notes that have been added to this popular edition of the Bible, we must recognize the fact that a new influence is at work in the Roman Catholic Church. Not a few priests in Italy seriously doubt the wisdom of the new policy in spreading the Scriptures among the common people. They refrain from participating in the papal blessing that has been pronounced on the venture, and, in consequence, there are many thousand copies of these cheap gospel editions left unsold. But fully 250,000 have been sold. A new era has been inaugurated since the day when a Protestant missionary reported that he had examined the book-stores in fifty Italian cities and had found only one copy of the Bible complete—and that in 10-folio volumes—and one copy of the four gospels."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

CHARLES H. SPURGEON'S London publisher has just issued his 2,900th sermon. All these 2,900 sermons are in stock and in constant demand.

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 26, appeared extracts from an article from the *Christliche Welt*, written by Professor Traub, and entitled "War Jesus der este Scientist?" Professor Traub speaks of Christian Scientists of Germany as having headquarters at Hanover and publishing there "their official journal, *Monatshefte der Christliche-wissenshaftlichen oder metaphysischen Heilmethode*." Richard P. Verrall, chairman of the Christian Science Publication committee of New York State, writes us saying that there is no "official" Christian Science monthly published in Hanover, nor is that city regarded as headquarters for the movement in Germany. Mr. Verrall denies that (as Professor Traub maintains) Christian Science healing has anything to do with mental suggestion or disagrees with Christ's methods of healing.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

GENERAL NOGI AT THE BREACHING OF THE ESCARPS.

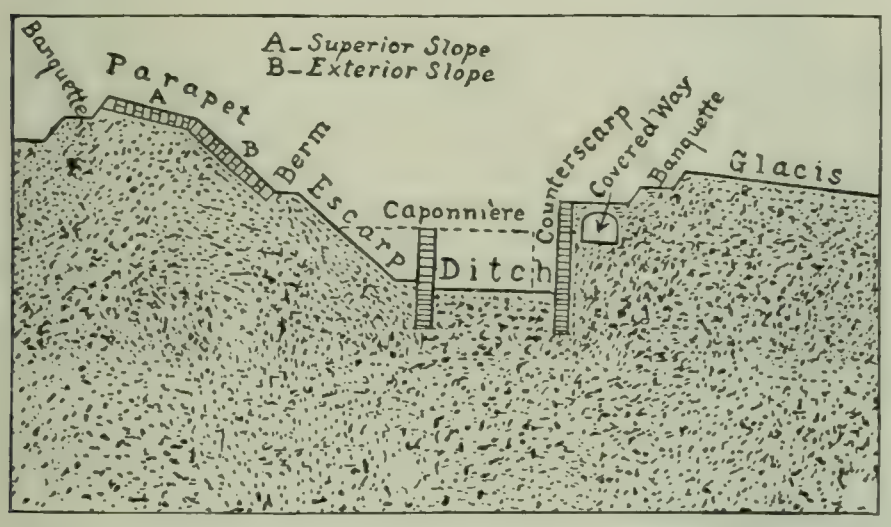
GENERAL NOGI, with his army of some eighty thousand men, is apparently held at bay before Port Arthur by the difficulty of breaching the escarps of those great forts which constitute Stoessel's now immortalized last line of defense. So far, French and English military experts incline to agree. The situation seemingly vindicates the judgment of the Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois* in maintaining all along that the fortress would never be carried by a general assault. "Port Arthur will probably fall piecemeal," concedes the military expert of the Manchester *Guardian*, "and it will fall by a gradual process of exhaustion." The long delay does not at all disconcert the military experts of London dailies, who present a very clear picture of the situation as they now conceive it.

MAJOR-GENERAL KONDRACHENKO,
Said to be on Stoessel's staff at Port Arthur.

The spectator who stationed himself immediately in front of that frowning, shapeless work referred to in despatches as Antzshan would find at his feet a long, smooth approach to a ditch. The approach is called the glacis. The ditch, it is agreed by the English experts just now, can not be surmounted by any means at the disposal of General Nogi. His only resource is sap-work—trenches sunk in the ground. The ditch at the base of every main fort is stated by an expert in the London *Times* to be protected by kaponiers or projecting turrets of masonry. "These kaponiers," says the military expert of the London *Mail*, "mount machine-guns and heavier weapons, and are so constructed as to sweep the ditch with their fire, while it is impossible to penetrate into them. . . . Their capture or destruction is, therefore, a necessary preliminary to any assault on the forts." Each of these ditches has cost thousands of Japanese lives, altho, on the other hand, the ditches have in perhaps three cases sustained partial damage. This statement does not refer to the ditches of "subsidiary" forts, which are, to Nogi, much simpler problems.

COLONEL ZARINTSHKOVSKY,
An artillery officer, understood to be one of Stoessel's right-hand men.

The outer wall of the ditch referred to is called the counterscarp. Hence the spectator who fell over the edge of the glacis would roll over one or two step-like formations down the counterscarp and into the ditch, there to be "wiped out," remarks the London *Standard*, by a "terribly destructive fire" from a kaponier (or caponnière). If, however, the spectator were not fired upon at all, and were not impaled upon "wire entanglements" as are Nogi's troops in like circumstances, but rose to his feet and gazed from the bottom of the ditch to the parapet in front of him, he would be looking up the escarp. General Nogi has now to breach

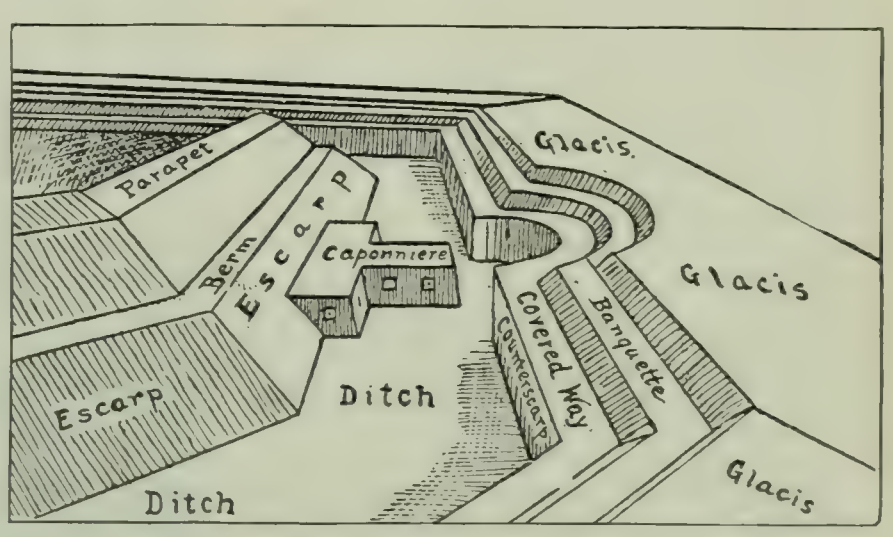


"Our sketch illustrates the terms which have been frequently mentioned in despatches describing attacks on the Port Arthur forts," says the accurate Manchester *Guardian*, from which we copy. "The approach to the defenses shown above is conducted by parallels, that is, by lines of trenches parallel with the defenses to be attacked, and advanced closer and closer by means of 'zigzag' trenches, the batteries advancing at the same time. The following is an explanation of the various terms:

"Glacis: The sloping descent toward the open country from the top of the ditch, cleared of any obstacles which might obstruct the fire of the defenders.

"Banquette: A step on which the defenders stand to fire over any parapet in front of them. Thus a banquette is shown a few feet below the level of the actual crest of the glacis. The defenders, standing on this, fire down the slope of the glacis. Another banquette is within the fort proper, a few feet below the parapet which rests on the escarp.

"Counterscarp: The face of the ditch nearest to the besiegers. There is thus a slight fall from the actual crest of the glacis to the banquette, and a further slight descent from the banquette to the top of the counterscarp.



"Covered Way: A passage in the counterscarp, running round the ditch. In this the defenders gather for a sortie, under protection from the besiegers' fire. It contains places of entrance and exit toward the inner works of the fort and the outside.

"The Ditch: Generally from 15 to 20 feet in depth and about 40 yards or more in breadth. The measurements, however, depend on the size of the other works.

"Caponnière: A covered work emerging out of the escarp and placed across the ditch. It contains guns, loopholes for musketry, etc., and exposes an enemy descending into and crossing the ditch to a fierce cross-fire. Hence the necessity to destroy the caponnière before the ditch is crossed.

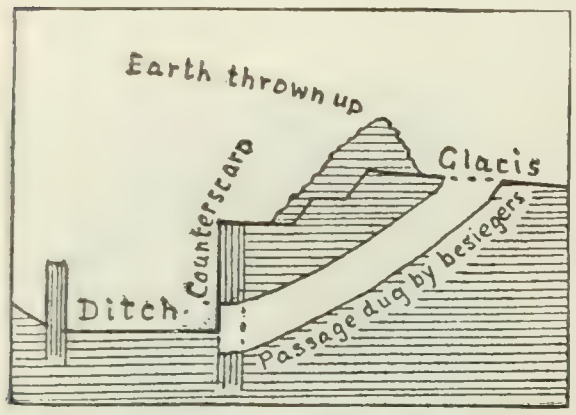
"Escarp: The side of the ditch nearest to the inner fort.

"Berm: A step left between the escarp proper and the parapet. The parapet being of great weight, and pressing on the earth beneath (the escarp) tends to push it outward into the ditch. The berm is a device to relieve the pressure.

"Parapet: The rampart of the fort proper, sloping downward to the berm. Standing on the banquette, on the inner side of the parapet, the defenders have a clear field of fire over the escarp, trench, counterscarp, and glacis."

MILITARY ARCHITECTURE OF STOESSEL'S LAST LINE.

the escarp of each main fort in the last line of defense before he can be said to have captured the place, according to the English experts. Even then, say the French experts, Stoessel can retire to an "inner line," but this the London *Times* pronounces impossible. The military expert of that daily denies the existence of any inner line beyond the escarps of the main forts. General Nogi's task of breaching these escarps is thus described by our expert:



THE DESCENT INTO THE DITCH.

"It is necessary to break down the escarp wall so that up its ruins a passage is formed into the interior of the work. The usual procedure is to bring guns up into a breaching battery on the glacis whose fire from behind a high protecting parapet can be directed on the escarp wall. Then the masonry comes tumbling down, and the earth behind it likewise falling forms a ramp or slope up which the storming party can pass on foot. But at the great forts at Port Arthur there is yet another difficulty to be overcome. The escarps and counterscarps instead of being of earth, riveted or held up by masonry, are cut 40 feet to 50 feet vertically down into the solid limestone. In fact, the whole ditch is a deep and broad channel in the rock from which the contents have been removed by blasting. To batter down its walls of rock is no easy matter, while its great depth effectually prevents descent into it by ladders. Nor can it be bridged over without the help of piers or cantilevers. From what we hear, the Japanese have not as yet got their guns up on the glacis of the great forts. Therefore they can only have trusted to the indirect or curved fire of their 11-inch howitzers to breach their escarps. This method is possible. But it is hard to know when the breach is practicable for assault. If the fortress is on the flat, the fact may be ascertained by telescopes from neighboring hills or artificial constructions. But at Port Arthur this is quite impossible. Only from a balloon could a glimpse of the distant escarps be obtained."

It does not seem possible for Nogi to breach the escarps of the great forts in the main line, says this authority, unless the forts themselves are first starved out or run short of ammunition. If, however, one or more of the great forts should fall, Stoessel could still take refuge in the fortifications of Liao-ti-shan and there hold out for "a few more days," according to the expert of the London *Standard*, altho the expert of the London *Mail* would give Stoessel another month. The expert of *The Standard* deems Nogi's prospects good:

CAPTAIN KLADO.

An officer of Rozhdestvensky's staff, who insists that Japanese torpedo boats were off Dogger Bank.

"The indirect fire with which the 11-inch howitzers have for many weeks assailed the Russian war-ships and the magazines of the dockyard has, thanks to balloon observations, been so effective that but little room was left for improvement; and as regards the forts, there are many instances of sieges, notably the well-known one of Ladysmith, in which the mounting of heavy guns by the besiegers on hills commanding the defenses has failed altogether to secure any substantial results. The final stroke of the siege may, therefore, rather be looked for on the northwest side of the fortress, which has from the first been the main objective of the attack. The Russian tenure of the great works of the Sung-chu-shan, Ehr-lung, and Ki-kwan groups is very precarious now that their counterscarps have been blown down by mines into the ditches, the flank defenses of the ditches destroyed, and the escarps themselves menaced, if not already crowned, by sapping. The fall of these works will mark, it may be reasonably held, the bursting open of the true gate of the fortress, and would render the sea defenses, which guard the harbor, no longer tenable. The Russian garrison would then have to choose between surrender or retirement to Liao-ti-shan Hill, where at a useless sacrifice of life they might conceivably hold out for a few more days. The defense of Port Arthur has been a most gallant one, and will add for all time to the great reputation for courage and endurance which the Russian army has so long held; but the commander will hardly be justified if he throws away the lives of the remnant of his force when no good purpose can be served."

THE COMING RADICAL UPHEAVAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

EFFECTIVELY as Mr. Roosevelt may have captured the imagination of the American people, as one New York daily expresses it, Mr. Bryan may be said, in a sense, to have captured the imagination of the English people more thoroughly still. Those Englishmen who pay much attention to London dailies, weeklies, and monthlies might well be excused for inferring that William Jennings Bryan is, in some respects, one of the greatest of living Americans. He is "the only man of genius who has appeared in American politics for many years," asserts *The Saturday Review* (London), and it does not doubt that he is "reserving himself for greater issues" than were thrashed out in the recent Presidential campaign. These impressions are shared by perhaps a majority of those European organs which pay much attention to our politics. The "greater issues" to which the London weekly refers are set forth with some definiteness by Mr. Sydney Brooks in *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"Conservatism has been tried and has abjectly failed. They [the Democrats] will return fundamentally to where they were in 1896. They will pass again under the domination, if not of Mr. Bryan, of Bryanism. They will endeavor to attract to themselves the extremists who, whether as Populists or Socialists, now fight under independent banners. They will make a special bid for the labor vote. They will seek, in short, to rally in one vast and earnest organization all those elements of social unrest, all that menacing sense of social injustice, which the plutocracy has called into violent being.

"Will they succeed? In the long run I can hardly doubt that they will; and even within the next few years, even before the Presidential election of 1908, I shall expect to see the Democratic party deeply committed to a program of advanced radicalism. Two conditions, however, are essential if, besides adopting such a policy, they are to win for it the support of the American people. First, they must accept the currency system as it is; secondly, they must accept imperialism. When that is done, as done it will be, there will remain to them all that in 1896 gave Bryanism its desperate strength. We wholly mistake the essence of Bryanism if we think of it as centered on the currency issue. It was a social infinitely more than an economic movement. It was a movement of popular discontent groping blindly for a cure to admitted evils without understanding their why and wherefore—a sort of multiplied chartist agitation battling for the moment under an economic standard. As such it not only endures but, as it seems to me, must gather to itself in the future an ever-growing intensity. For what are the conditions and tendencies to be observed in the United States of to-day? Outwardly, a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; inwardly, a Government of the people, by the machines, for the trusts. We see a country completely and securely held in the grip of organized wealth. We see its municipal, state, and very largely its national administration dominated by an alliance between plutocracy and conscienceless

political leadership. We see legislatures debauched by, and legislation shaped to meet the wishes of, the great corporations. We see how firm and often how relentless is the hold of the millionaire and the boss over the every-day conditions of American life. We see, too, a country where capital has reached an unprecedented height of power and control; where the black list and 'government by injunction' flourish as the Kaiser, if he dared, would have them flourish in Germany; where labor troubles develop almost automatically into wars that are as ruthless and inhuman as a Carlist invasion—a country, moreover, that in all that concerns the rights and status of labor is where we were forty or fifty years ago."

With this may be compared what is said by Mr. A. Maurice Low in *The Monthly Review* (London):

"The radical cares very little, practically nothing at all, whether there is a high or low tariff, because the tariff, like the money question, is too abstract, too complicated, too scientific for him to comprehend, and a schedule never yet aroused the faintest emotion in the bosom of any man. The concentration of enormous wealth in the hands of a few individuals, the vast power that wealth gives them, the knowledge that they use that power still further to increase their wealth, and with the increase of wealth comes still further increase in power—a never-ending process, an anabolism that works with automatic regularity; the knowledge that these men of great wealth influence and shape legislation, practically that no legislation may be enacted without their sanction; the existence of what for the sake of convenience has been denominated the trusts, another machine used by the men of wealth to increase their wealth—these are the things that arouse the passions and emotions of the radicals. . . . . .

"Bryanism is dead in the same sense that the raising of the standard of free silver is no longer a signal to war; but Bryanism, which is a synonym for radicalism, is a living dynamic force that *may* rend society and *must* shatter parties. In a government of parties there can be no place for two parties that offer a choice merely of names and not of principles, for then principles disappear and parties cease to exist. Great as the United States is, it is not great enough to support two great conservative parties.

"It was Carlyle, fifty years ago, who wrote:

"'America, too, will have to strain its energies in quite another fashion than this; to crack its sinews and all but break its heart, as the rest of us have had to do, in thousandfold wrestle with the pythons and mud demons, before it can become a habitation for the gods. America's battle is yet to fight; and we, sorrowful, tho nothing doubting, will wish her strength for it. New spiritual pythons, plenty of them, enormous megatherions, as ugly as were ever born of mud, loom huge and hideous out of the twilight future on America; and she will have her own agony and her own victory, but on other terms than she is yet aware of.'

"The pythons, the mud demons, and the enormous megatherions are there. No one can doubt they are still to be wrestled with."

WHY A RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION SEEMS UNLIKELY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the hopeful tone of the liberal press of Western Europe, Russia is not likely to become a constitutional state for a long time, or else those authoritative organs in imperial capitals which form the best opinions on such a topic are, for once, quite misled. Reactionary influences are really in the ascendant in spite of all that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski is permitted to "tolerate," we are told. This does not mean that the grand dukes are having their own way, but that Nicholas II. has come definitely under the influence of the alleged "Dreikaiserbund," comprising himself, William II., and the Emperor of Austria. The three potentates have long been suspected by the German Socialist press of having formed a combination for the suppression of liberal ideas everywhere, the Berlin *Vorwärts* indulging in much indignant reflection on the subject.

As regards those publications which are supposed to interpret the aspirations of German court circles, their view may be summed up in the intimation that the demand for a constitution in Russia is "premature." The *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), edited by a professor who has the reputation of being in William II.'s confidence, tells us that the Russians are not fit for constitutional government. So well informed an authority would not express such an opinion if constitutional government under Nicholas II. were impending, it is inferred by one English daily. "Does Russia really stand on the threshold of an experiment with parliamentary institutions?" asks the Berlin periodical. It remarks, by way of reply:

GENERAL GRIPENBERG.

As commander of one of Russia's newly forming armies he will be subordinated only to Kuropatkin.

"The educated, idealistically disposed Russians expect from such institutions the cure of their unendurable ailments. We in the West regard the prospect from without more soberly because we have learned to know popular representation in flesh and blood. In Paris and in Vienna the people's representatives come to blows. In Berlin the popular representatives amount to so little that their own speeches are too wearisome to be listened to by themselves. Among the people, no one really reads them any longer. However, we wish to retain the people's representatives and we know that their practical work is not so very evil—in fact, it might even be said that it is quite good. But this very sober realistic view guides us farther than the Russians, who are still running riot in the domain of ideas in the imaginative notion of the way such Western European institutions would work in Russia. Russia and freedom of the press? In Russia, where not even freedom of conscience yet prevails? Russia, where a third of the population is made up of classes of people who are retained within the empire and held to obedience only by the exertion of force? Freedom of meeting and of combination in Russia, where seventy per cent. of the population consists of peasants who can not read and write, and whose world of ideas is so circumscribed by the three boundary marks of holy picture, knout, and grog? Must only the higher cultivated classes be drawn to the administration of the state and blessed with European freedom of thought? But these higher cultivated classes are certainly not Russia, but merely a very attenuated outburst thereof, scarcely in union with the sentiments of the masses. Yet what would a representation of the people amount to without the people behind it?"

The financial condition of the Czar's empire would alone seem to forbid the experiment, concludes this authority. The well-informed Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, in the closest touch with official opinion, assures us that self-government—even a constitution in a mildly liberal form—would prove unworkable. The "radical transformation" sought by the zemstvo delegates must, it declares, be reserved for some future day. "Educated Russia" it pronounces practically non-existent. The organs published by refugees in European capitals—notably *Free Russia* (London)—do not seem quite so hopeful of a constitution as they were. The last-named "organ of the friends of Russian freedom," which is in constant communication with eminent personages upon whom official St. Petersburg looks with suspicion, now says:

"It appears that the Czar is still under the influence of Pobiedonostseff, and resolutely refuses to hear of a constitution. He persists in repeating that autocracy was bestowed upon him by the

will of God, and therefore he can not renounce his mission. On the other hand, the delegates of the zemstvos who gathered from the interior of the country are convinced that Russia is on the eve, not only of a political revolution, but also of an agrarian one, and that nothing can save the country from the danger except a democratic parliament and radical agrarian reforms. At the meeting the delegates were divided into two parties: Moderates led by Shipoff, and Radicals led by Roddicheff.

"The danger of an agrarian revolution seems to them so great that both parties agreed in principle to the transfer of their lands to the people. They differed only on the question of the conditions of the transfer. As regards the constitutional sketch given by us [a draft of the proposed democratic constitution] there was a practical unanimity on its main lines. . . .

"There is already some sign of a new spirit in Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski. On the 24th of November he prohibited the sale of copies of the new paper *Masha Zhisn*—which began to appear only five days before. Is it a signal of the coming of a new period of reaction?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ON WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

COUNT VON BÜLOW, Chancellor of the German Empire, is credited by the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* with a "journalistic soul." The count, we are further informed by the same observer, is simply a press agent, a somewhat effective portrait of him in that capacity being painted in the words that follow:

"The Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office is at all times an interesting institution. At the present moment it is, perhaps, the most interesting institution in Europe. There, by the well-trained eye of faith, the arch-editor, Count von Bülow, can be descried sitting, so to speak, in shirt-sleeves and preparing news and counter-news for the edification of the German Empire and of the world. It is a mistake to regard the German Press Bureau as a subordinate department of the Wilhelmstrasse organization. Its immediate and real head is the Imperial Chancellor—not the Count von Bülow of diplomatic intercourse or of Reichstag orations, but Count von Bülow the journalist. A former chancellor, Count von Caprivi, once said, when attempting to break with the traditions of the Bismarckian Press Bureau, that tho it was possible and desirable to dispense with semi-official organs in home politics their aid was unfortunately indispensable in foreign affairs, since it was often necessary for a Foreign Minister to publish views the responsibility for which he must remain free to disclaim. Count von Caprivi was no journalist, and he came to grief at last—in connection with some articles in the *Cologne Gazette* which he had not inspired. Count von Bülow is unquestionably a journalist of unusual dexterity, and his secret but assiduous devotion to printers' ink emulates that of the greatest of his predecessors."

Scarcely had these impressions been committed to type when their accuracy was confirmed—so the London *Times* says—by a journalistic exploit which, thinks this high authority, throws all past performances of the count into the shade. It assumed the form of an interview in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) in the course of which the Chancellor of William II. details his opinion of that war between Germany and Great Britain which so many London publications pronounce inevitable. "We do not dream of conjuring up such a war," insists the count, professing to be shocked at English insinuations that the growth of the German navy portends this very struggle. Chancellor von Bülow thus proceeds:

"A war to the knife between Germany and England could only be politically justified on the assumption that Germany and England were the sole competitors on the world's surface, and on the assumption that the defeat of one of the two rivals would mean the absolute supremacy of the other. In former centuries England was always in a state of rivalry with only one rival at a time—with Spain, Holland, and France in turn. Everything was then at stake. But nowadays there are a number of Powers that make the same claims as we do, and the Russo-Japanese war shows that an addition may be made to their number. As things are, a war between Germany and England would be the greatest piece of good fortune that could possibly be conceived for all their rivals. For whereas such a war—and we must not deceive ourselves on this point—would completely destroy German trade, as far as one can judge, and would seriously damage British trade, our rivals would utilize the opportunity for securing the markets of the world without firing a shot. So that, were we to come to blows, there would be a whole bevy of *tertii gaudentes*."

The count is made by his interviewer to admit that the English are disposed to see in his own country "Britain's real and mortal enemy" on the hypothesis of the waxing might of the fleets of William II. But for himself the count asseverates (always assuming that he is correctly quoted):

"As a politician and German statesman, I consider that it would be most iniquitous and criminal to represent a policy that was directed toward fomenting hostility between two great nations such as Germany and England, both of which are indispensable to the civilized world. A war between these two peoples would be a dire calamity, and, I repeat, it would be an unpardonable crime for a statesman wilfully to provoke it or to act in such a way as to render it possible or probable. As a man, I can assure you that nothing could be farther from my thoughts than dislike of, not to mention hatred or hostility toward, England. I admire the country, its people, and its literature. Pray state that I most emphatically repudiate the charge that I entertain the slightest ill-feeling or dislike of England or the English—a charge that is quite new to me and wholly incomprehensible."

The effect of all this is to intensify the suspicions of the London *Times* by heightening its admiration of the count as a journalist. With an ironical reference to "organs which usually take their cue from the press bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse," the English daily infers that a future war between Great Britain and Russia is what really lurks in the German Chancellor's mind. "The reasoning is obviously as applicable," it says, "to a war between Russia and England as to a war between Germany and England. In the event of the former Germany would be able to play that part of *tertius gaudens* which Count von Bülow predicts others would be eager to adopt in the event of the latter. Can we suppose or can Russia suppose that she would not play it with alacrity were her preparations complete?" The retorts to this in the German official press are of a kind rendered familiar by frequent quotation in these pages. But that fraction of the German press which can not fairly be described as "taking the cue from the press bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse" advises English dailies to cease "girding at Berlin." The radical *Frankfurter Zeitung* observes:

"It is high time that on the other side of the channel the tone of envenomed spleen against everything German were at last allowed to subside. A coming together or even an understanding is not immediately essential. We are content, as a preliminary, with the moderate warmth of respectful courtesy. It is to this end that the utterances of Count von Bülow are directed. He even took the trouble to repel a whole series of accusations that have been made in the English press, such as the insinuation that Germany had intrigued against the British treaty with Tibet, that Germany had made the Russians and their Baltic fleet nervous, that Germany had sown dissension between France and Great Britain. . . . . .

"Finally, Count von Bülow repelled the charge that he personally hates England. No one who understands the man has ever attributed to him such a sentiment as that."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

NO SPARTACUS THERE.—"It is fortunate for the peace of the Southern States," says the London *Spectator*, "that the negroes still remain incapable of large combinations."

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.—"The capture of Port Arthur last July," writes Victor Berard in the *Revue de Paris*, "the entry of the Japanese into Mukden last August, their installation in Harbin last October—such were the three stages upon which English sympathy and finance had reckoned."

BISHOP AND BLACK.—"Bishop Clarke, of Melbourne, in condemning the White Australia policy, said recently that 'all men of color were our brothers,'" says the Sydney *Bulletin*. "Well, surely the man who is good enough to be Clarke's brother is good enough to be his brother-in-law, and the man who is qualified to be a brother-in-law is fit to be a son-in-law."

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It is at this season of the year that preparations and plans are being made to escape the cold and disagreeable winter months of January, February and March, and we, therefore, believe that the trips we shall undertake this winter will be of interest to you.

To meet the ever increasing demand for passage to the beautiful West Indies, three very attractive Cruises have been arranged for our palatial cruising steamer "PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE"--a vessel specially constructed for these pleasure trips. The first of these will leave New York on January 11th, 1905, visiting all the most interesting islands and affording passengers the opportunity of stopping off at Nassau for Florida. A limited number of passengers will also be taken for Jamaica and Cuba only at very reasonable rates. Similar cruises will leave New York on February 2d and March 7th.

In addition to these trips there will be special voyages to Italy on January 7th and February 7th by the great flyer "DEUTSCHLAND," a cruise of 76 days to the Mediterranean and the Orient by the "MOLTKE" and a series of short cruises in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic by the new cruising steamer "METEOR."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The History of the Standard Oil Company."—Ida M. Tarbell. (McClure, Phillips & Co., 2 Vols., $5 net.)

"The Americans."—Hugo Munsterberg. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $2.50 net.)

"A Treasury of Illustration." — Henry Ward Beecher. (F. H. Revell Company, $3.50 net.)

"A Versebook."—Webster Perit Huntington. (F. J. Heer, Columbus, Ohio, $1.25.)

"Early Writings of Montaigne."—Grace Norton. (Macmillan Company, $3 per set net.)

"Studies in Montaigne."—Grace Norton. (Macmillan Company, $3 per set net.)

"Chants Communal."—Horace Traubel. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"Poverty." — Robert Hunter. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Judith of Bethulia." — Thomas Bailey Aldrich. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Old Heidelberg." — Wilhelm Meyer-Forster. (A. Wessels Company, $1.)

"Stealthy Steve."—Newton Newkirk. (J. W. Luce & Co.)

"Education in Religion and Morals." — George Albert Coe. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.35 net.)

"New Forces in Old China."—Arthur J. Brown. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Prospector."—Ralph Connor. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones." — G. B.-J. (Macmillan Company, 2 Vols.)

"Hermann und Dorothea."—Goethe. (Ginn & Co., $0.65.)

"Missions and Modern History."—Robert E. Speer. (F. H. Revell Company, 2 Vols., $4 net.)

"Within the Circle." (Levi Ratliff, Marion, Indiana, paper.)

"The Voice of Nature."—Rev. Charles Wagner. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $0.60.)

"Into the Yukon." — William Seymour Edwards. (Robert Clarke Company, $1.50 net.)

"Translations, Imitations, and a Few Originals."—Fabius M. Ray. (Smith & Sale, Portland, Me.)

"Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor." (Government Printing House.)

"The True Henry Clay."—Joseph M. Rogers. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"Commercial Status of Durum Wheat." — Mark Alfred Carleton and Joseph S. Chamberlain. (Government Printing House, paper.)

"The Rainbow Ball."—Eliza L. Hall. (F. F. Hansell & Brother, New Orleans.)

"Leading Events of Maryland History."—J. Montgomery Gambrill. (Ginn & Co., $0.90.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

December 12.—Skirmishes continue along the Shakhe River; the Japanese preparations for winter are said to be practically complete. Japanese guns on 203-Metre Hill, it is reported, have done considerable damage in Port Arthur.

December 13.—The international commission to investigate the attack of the Baltic fleet on the fishermen in the North Sea is expected to meet at Paris on December 21.

December 14.—Japanese destroyers attack the Russian battle-ship *Sevastopol*, anchored outside Port Arthur harbor.

December 15.—The *Sevastopol*, according to Japanese reports, is afloat, but badly damaged.

December 16.—Despatches from Mukden say that winter has effectively checked movements on a large scale; skirmishes are frequent. General Kaulbars arrives at Mukden. Thousands of Chinese are said to be starving near Mukden because the Japanese have refused to allow supplies to pass through the Russian lines.

December 17.—General Stoessel, it is reported, has

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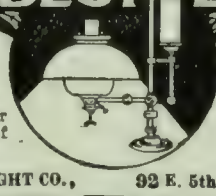

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requested that the Japanese spare the hospitals in Port Arthur.

December 18.—Stoessel's despatches tell of the capture of 203-Metre Hill; he estimates that the Japanese lost 22,000 men and praises the gallantry of the troops. Commander Missenoff, of the Russian cruiser *Poltava*, says that the garrison at Port Arthur now numbers 16,000; 8,000 are in the hospitals; provisions, he says, are sufficient to last three months and ammunition is being saved for assaults.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 13.—A riot occurs among the members of the Hungarian Parliament Chamber at Budapest; the interior of the building is wrecked.

Sasoneff, the murderer of M. Plehve, is sentenced to penal servitude for life; and his accomplice, to twenty years' penal servitude.

December 14.—Russia submits to the United States a form of arbitration treaty differing radically from that proposed by Secretary Hay.

December 15.—A conference in regard to reforms in Russia is held by the Czar and his Ministers, and it is expected that a conservative program will be announced soon.

December 16.—The body of President Kruger is buried at Pretoria.

A new Spanish Cabinet is formed, with General Azcanaga as Premier.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 12.—*Senate:* The Pure Food bill and the Philippine Railroad bill are considered. Senator Stewart introduces a bill to increase the salaries of the President and of members of Congress.

House: Mr. Hill's Currency bill, providing for the redemption of silver certificates in gold coin, is discussed.

December 13.—*Senate:* Discussion of the Pure Food bill is continued; witnesses before the Senate committee for the Smoot investigation tell of the Mormon marriage ceremony and the death penalties provided for the disclosure of church secrets.

House: A resolution of impeachment against Judge Charles Swayne, of Florida, is passed.

December 14.—*Senate:* A committee from the House presents impeachment charges against Judge Swayne, and a committee of five Senators is appointed to consider them; the Philippine Improvement bill is discussed.

House: The Urgency Deficiency bill is passed.

December 15.—*Senate:* A resolution providing for the consideration of the Swayne impeachment charges is adopted; the Philippine bill is again discussed; the Committee on Territories report favorably on the bill for the admission of the four Territories as the States of Oklahoma and Arizona. Witnesses in the Smoot inquiry tell of the strange marriage customs of the Mormons and of the "sealing" of men to dead women.

House: The Hill Currency bill is considered.

December 16.—*Senate:* The Philippine Improvement bill is passed by a vote of 44 to 23.

House: A few private bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 12.—President Roosevelt announces that Secretary Morton will remain in the Cabinet after March 4.

Thomas W. Lawson's campaign against Amalgamated Copper leads to a slump of eight points in that stock on the New York Exchange.

December 13.—Postmaster-General Wynne removes two leaders of organizations of postal employees from the postal service for political activity.

December 14.—Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, is invited to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt, and Tammany Hall files a request for a good position in the inaugural parade.

December 15.—Senator Foster, of Louisiana, warns the South that some of the arbitration treaties now being negotiated may affect the repudiated reconstruction debts.

It is announced that the President will send a message to Congress recommending the federal control of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

December 16.—Secretary Hay sends to the Powers the replies of the various governments to the peace congress invitations.

December 17.—The Colorado Supreme Court throws out the entire vote of five precincts in Denver because of frauds at the election; this gives the Republicans control of both branches of the legislature.

Nine persons are burned to death in a fire that destroys the steamboat *Glen Island* in Long Island Sound.

December 18.—The Textile Council at Fall River votes to submit an arbitration proposition for the settlement of the strike there to individual unions.

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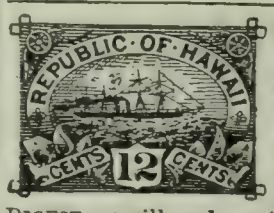

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Problem 1,014.

By N. MAXIMOW.

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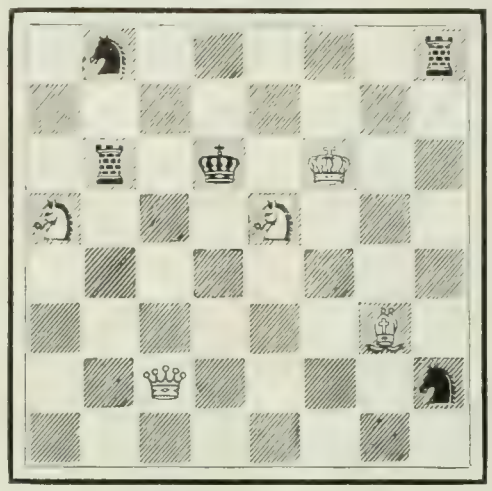
From *Tijdshrift van den Nederlandshen Schaakbond.*

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

1 s 5 r; 8; 1 r 1 k 1 K 2; S 3 S 3; 8; 6 B 1; 2 Q 4 s; 8.

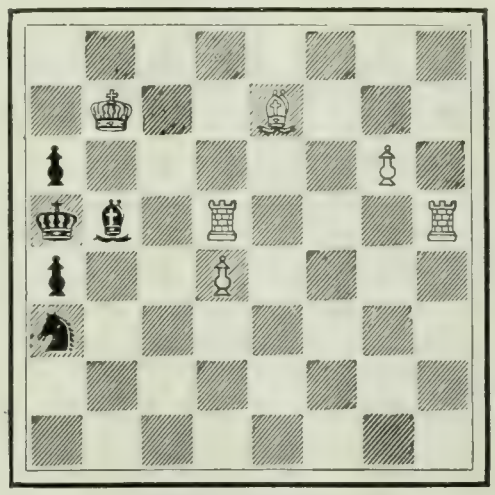
White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,015.

Cordially inscribed to the Chess-editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

8; 1 K 2 B 3; p 5 P 1; k b 1 R 3 R; p 2 P 4; s 7; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,007. Key-move: Q—R 6.

No. 1,008. Key-move: R—B sq.

No. 1,009.

1. Q—Kt 5 ! / K—Q 3	2. B—Kt 4 ch / K—Q 7	3. Q—K 7, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—B 4	3. Q—Q 8, mate
1. ..... / K x Kt	2. Q—Q 8 ch ! / K—B 4	3. P—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 6	3. Q—Q 2, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x Q	3. B—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Q	2. K—B 7 ! / K x Kt	3. B—Kt 6, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—K 3 ch	3. Kt x Kt, mate
	2. ..... / P x Kt	3. P—Kt 4, mate

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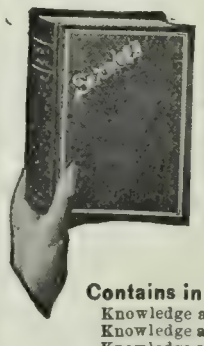

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1. ..... / Kt x Kt 2. Q—K 7 ch / K—B 3 3. Q—Q B 7, mate

1. ..... / Kt—B 3 or K 6 2. Q x P ch / Kt—Q 4 3. Q—Kt, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; M. D. M., New Orleans; A. Rooke, Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia; C. Nugent, New York City.

1,007: W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; L. Wyman, Painesville, O.; W. E. Mannear, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

1,007 and 1,008: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. Almy, Chicago; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; W. K. Greely, Boston; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. W. Corbin, Altoona, Pa.

1,008: Z. G., Detroit; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; F. R. A., S. Bethlehem, Pa.; J. A. Weber, Pekin, Ill.; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; G. S. S. Playfair, Boston; K. F. K., Jr., Columbia, '08, New York City; J. D. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky.

1,008 and 1,009: L. R. Williams, South Omaha.

Comments (1,007): "Fine illustration of the theme as ever made"—M. M.; "A brilliant cross-checker"—G. D.; "A superb treatment of a popular theme"—J. H. S.; "Fine"—R. H. R.; "Excellent"—J. G. L.; "Does not meet the requirements of a first-prize problem. Poor key, no difficulties"—C. N.; "The best one yet"—C. L. A.; "Hard to beat"—J. E. W.; "Good"—L. R. W.

1,008: "Easy, but fine"—M. M.; "Purity is its main virtue"—G. D.; "A curiously blind situation"—J. H. S.; "Remarkable"—R. H. R.; "A subtle key"—J. G. L.; "Too much wood"—C. N.

1,009: "The usual Pradiquat"—M. M.; "Fine key"—G. D.; "Fine construction despite the duals"—J. H. S.; "A crackerjack"—R. H. R.; "Good key and quite a number of variations. The one after 1 ..... / Kt x Q is excellent"—C. N.

Very many solvers missed 1,007, by 1 R—Q sq ch., not seeing 1. ..... / P x R (Kt) 2. Q—K B sq ch / Kt x Q. Others, seeing that the Pawn must be pinned, relied upon 1 Q—B 4. This is stopped by 1. ..... / K—K 8 solvers that tried to solve 1,009 Q—B 5 overlooked this defense: 1 Q—B 5 / Kt x Kt 2 Q Q 7 / Kt—B 3 ch 3 no mate.

In addition to those reported L. W. got 1,000; L. R. W., 1,001–1,006; E. C. Haskell, Shellsburg, Ia., 1,002; M. D. M., 1,003, 1,004; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J., 1,003, 1,005.

A Critique.

"DEAR MR. EDITOR: You will perhaps notice that my comments are a little out of the ordinary run. The truth of the matter is that I am sick of seeing under the head of 'Solvers' Criticisms,' remarks like the following: 'Wonderful,' 'Grand,' 'Best I ever saw,' 'Took me a year to solve it,' etc. Solvers seem to think it a duty to find something to praise in every old dub of a position that gets into print. It's a sort of mutual admiration society. This is not as it should be. I well understand the need of encouraging budding talent; but why a well-known composer should be praised for poor work is beyond my comprehension. There are too many problems made, quantity and not quality seems to be the order of the day. If our problem artists were called to account when they turn out poor work they would strive to improve and polish their efforts before publication. Now they rush into print with the very first rendering of an idea that seems to work.

"There is need of reform, and in a small way, if you care to publish my remarks, I will try to help it along. Yours truly, CHAS. NUGENT.

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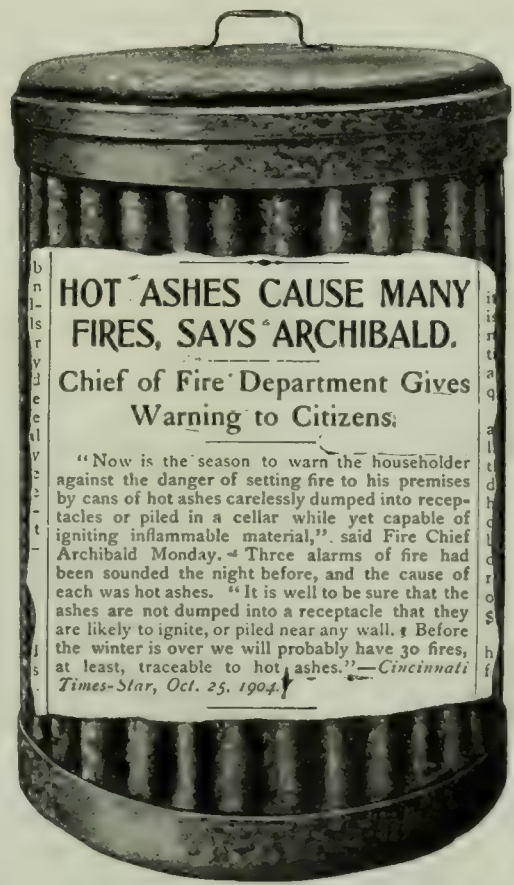

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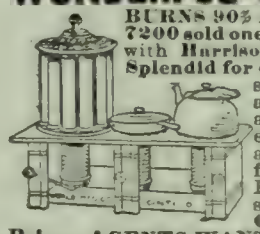

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

To Correspondents.—Owing to increased demands upon his space the "Lexicographer" finds himself unable to answer anonymous correspondence. Hereafter no anonymous correspondence will be considered in this column.

"C. R. B.," Boston, Mass.—"Pray, what is the meaning of the word 'toric'? Oculists bid us get toric lenses for our eyeglasses, and opticians advertise them, tho the salesmen seem at a loss to define them. Can you enlighten me?"

A "toric lens" is a spectacle lens in which one of the surfaces is a segment of an equilateral zone of a tore. Toric lenses are used for equalizing the surfaces of sphero-cylindrical lenses possessing a strong spherical curvature.

"P. M.," Columbia, S. C.—"Is either of the following sentences grammatically correct: 'He is a mutual friend of ours,' 'He is a mutual friend of mine'?"

Neither of the sentences cited is correct. In the first "of ours" and in the second "of mine" are redundant, for "mutual" means pertaining reciprocally to both of two persons, parties or sides; shared alike; joint; common, or to which two or more persons have the same or equal claims.

"Subscriber," Prairie du Chien, Wis.—"Please inform me whether 'tendentious' is a good English word and what are its meaning and derivation. Is an author justified in coining such a word?"

The term is of recent origin and may be characterized as a nonce-word. It is derived from the German *tendenziös*, meaning "having a decided tendency; biased; unfair." The word is scarcely coined, but an Anglicized form of a German word. The test of time will show whether or not the author was justified in using it.

"E. W. H.," Burlington, Vt.—"Can the phrases 'you are mistaken' and 'you mistake' both be used correctly?"

Both are correct. Examples: "You *mistake* my meaning"; "You *are mistaken* in my meaning." Some authorities regard "you are mistaken" as an erroneous form for "you mistake."

"B. A. O.," Terre Haute, Ind.—"(1) Is the word 'Baldwin,' when used to designate a variety of apple, a proper noun? If so, is not the word 'winesap' also a proper noun? (2) The word 'china' is printed with a small 'c' on page 330 of the Standard Dictionary. Is it a common or class noun there?"

(1) The word "Baldwin" in the Standard is properly printed with a capital, being derived from a proper name; "winesap" is properly printed with a small letter, not having such a derivation. (2) When printed with a small initial letter it is a common noun; when printed with a capital letter it is a proper noun. When a capital letter in brackets as [C], precedes a definition, it denotes that in the sense defined the word should be capitalized.

"J. A. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Will you kindly refer to your Dictionary Department the following question: A man comes into an assembled company. He has been running and is perspiring freely. He wishes to indicate to the assembled company that he has been perspiring. Can he properly use the verb 'transpire' for the verb 'perspire'?"

"To transpire" in its intransitive form is "to be emitted through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; pass off as an exhalation." The word in this sense, tho not in common usage, is frequently seen in medical and other scientific works. "Perspire" is perhaps a more restrictive term, and when equivalent to the word "sweat" should be preferred in ordinary usage.

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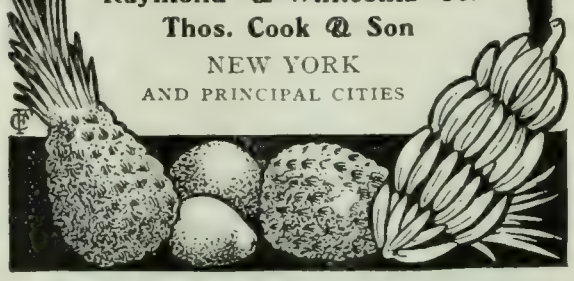

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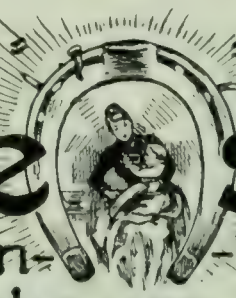

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 27 New York, December 31, 1904 Whole Number 767

Published Weekly by

Funk & Wagnalls Company.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

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LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.

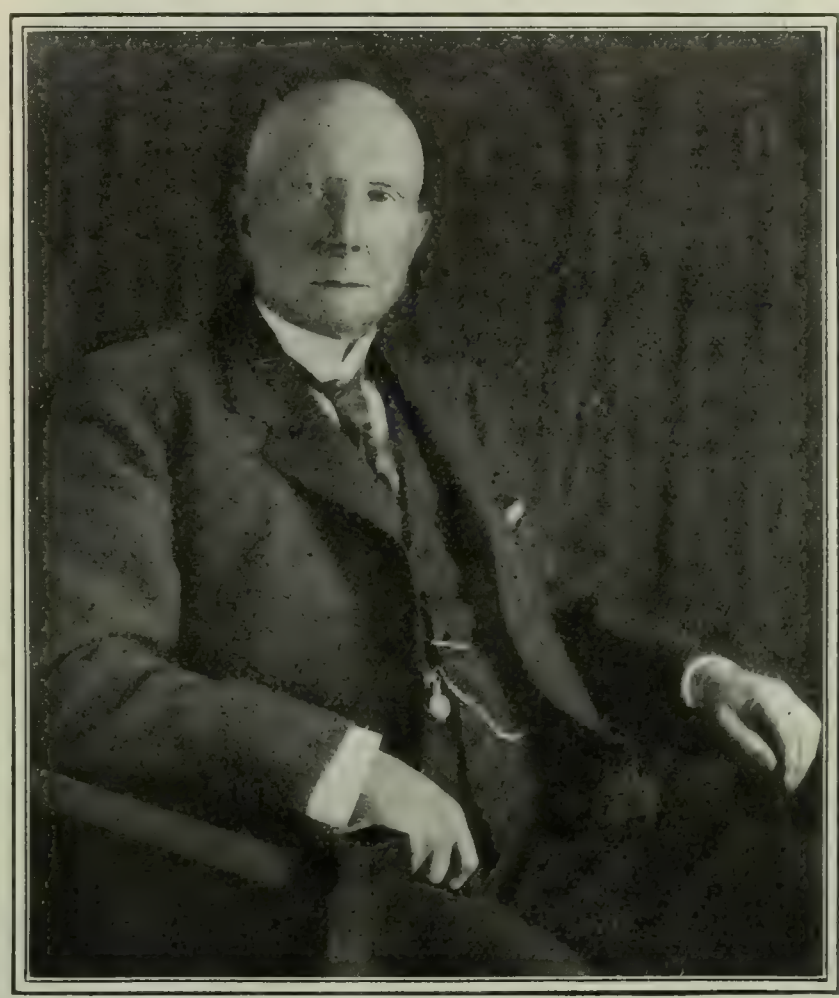
The index of Vol. XXIX. of The Literary Digest will be ready about January 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LAWSON AND THE LAW.

WHILE Mr. Lawson's charges against Henry H. Rogers and other financiers are still viewed with suspicion by the daily press, some are beginning to ask why the men who are being drubbed so unmercifully by the Boston broker do not "put the law on him." Mr. Rogers's lawyers, it is true, warned the American News Company that Lawson's article in the January *Everybody's* contains "grossly libelous statements concerning Mr. Rogers, amounting, as we are advised, to criminal libel," and notified the company that it would "be held liable for the circulation of the magazine containing the offending article." The company, however, instead of refusing to handle the magazine, made the threat public, whereat there was such a rush to buy it that the publishers and distributors could hardly supply the demand. No libel suit has been brought thus far and rumor has it that none will be. This prompts a number of journals to ask why.

"It is not possible to conceive that after the publication that is now before the world," declares the New York *Press*, "*somebody* must not go into court. In court there must be established proof of allegations which in truth astound the world, or proof of slander and lies. It must be shown whether the charges are Lawson libel or Lawson dynamite." If the Lawson charges "are allowed to pass without prosecution, a powerful presumption of truth is raised in the public mind," observes the Springfield *Republican*, and the New York *Times* argues that "if the public concludes that for reasons of his own Mr. Rogers does not care to sue Mr. Lawson for libel, it will put upon the action he has taken a not unnatural construction, and he will have himself to blame for it." "There is a deep-seated impression," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "that the capitalists are afraid to bring him to book, for in doing so they would be compelled to bring themselves to book." The Atlanta *News*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and a number of other papers have considerable faith in Mr. Lawson's averments; and the New York *Evening Post* warns the "complacent capitalists" that altho they may treat Lawson cynically or flippantly, "he still remains an obstinate fact to be reckoned with," and he is making a tremendous impression upon the people at large. *The Post* adds: "So long as financiers of repute lend their names and influence to speculations that may properly be characterized as 'frenzied,' just so long will 'Down with the grafters of Wall Street!' be a potent battle-cry, just so long will the utterances of a Lawson be flame to the flax." The New York *World* warns the victims of the Lawson prod that "they will never convince the public that there could be so much smoke without a little fire," and it goes on to say:



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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.
His First Photograph for Twenty Years.

"Lawson's statements have been accepted not because Lawson made them, but because they dovetailed with things the public already knew. 'Frenzied finance' was not altogether a mystery when Lawson began his revelations. A little light had been turned upon Amalgamated and a great deal of light upon the Ship-Building swindle. Even Bay State Gas was not completely hidden in darkness, and the public was more or less familiar with the thing that Lawson calls 'the system' long before the Boston speculator became a popular contributor to a ten-cent magazine.

"Most of the exposing has been done not by Lawson, but by the men who are trying to head him off. There has been little definite information in his magazine articles, but a great many hints, and it is the hints that are producing the consternation. It would

seem that the cause of all this celestial ire among the potentates of 'high finance' is not so much what Lawson has already said as the knowledge of what he might say if he wished. No wonder 'the system' is excited!"

The most important feature of the latest instalment of Mr. Lawson's story is his charge that Mr. Rogers told that a fund of

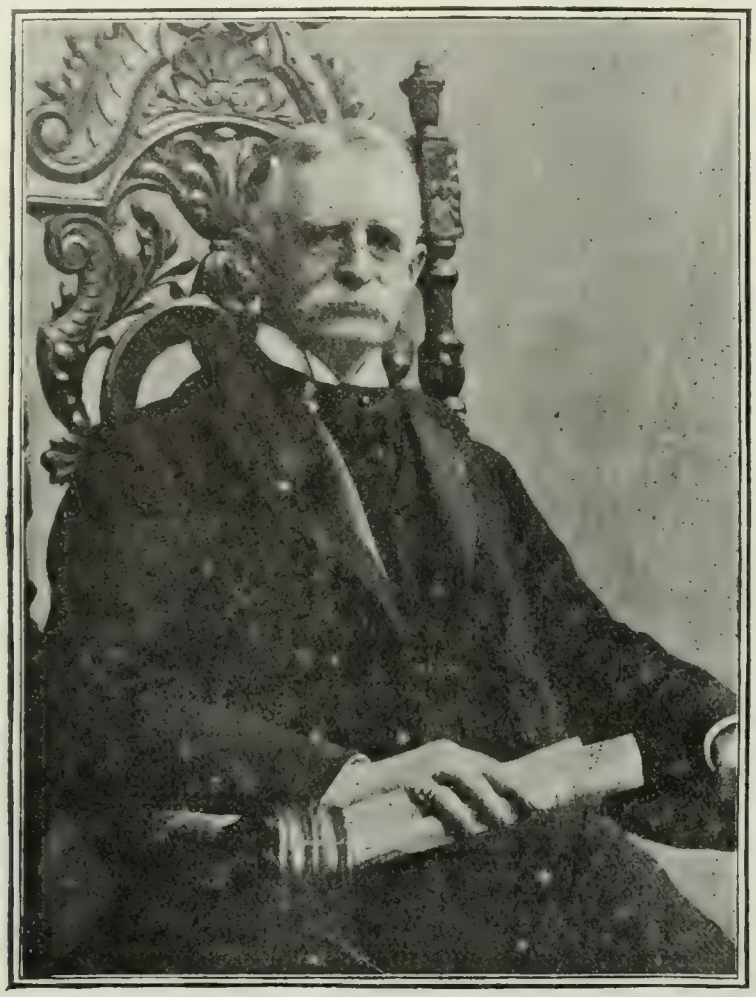


Photo. by A. Dupont, New York.

HENRY H. ROGERS.

$5,000,000 was raised under his (Rogers's) direction in 1896 to swing five doubtful States into line for McKinley. Lawson and Rogers, according to the story, were trying to devise a way in which the latter could put several hundred thousand dollars into a Bay State Gas deal without danger of detection. Says Mr. Lawson:

"I put forward a dozen ways to meet the emergency, but he would have none of them. Finally he suggested a method which was certainly perfect of its kind. He began by letting me into the secret that the chances of a McKinley victory in the election the following week looked pretty bad, and that the latest canvass of the States showed that unless something radical were done, Bryan would surely win. Hanna had called into consultation half a dozen of the biggest financiers in Wall Street, and it was decided to turn at least five of the doubtful States. To do this a fund of $5,000,000 had been raised under Rogers's direction, to be turned over to Mark Hanna and McKinley's cousin, Osborne, through John Moore, the Wall Street broker, who was acting as Rogers's representative in collecting the money. It would be legitimate for the National Committee to pay out money to carry Delaware, and he, Rogers, would arrange it that the coin to satisfy Braman and Foster should come through this channel. Thus he would be completely protected.

"'Lawson,' said Mr. Rogers, looking at me with intense and deadly earnestness, his voice charged with conviction, 'if Bryan's elected there will be such a panic in this country as the world has never seen, and with his money ideas and the crazy-headed radicals he will call to Washington to administer the nation's affairs business will surely be destroyed and the working people suffer untold misery. You know we all hate to do what Uncle Mark says is necessary, but it's a case of some of us sacrificing something for the country's good. Bryan's election would set our country back a century, and I believe it's the sacred duty of every honest American to do what he can to save his land from such a calamity.'"

Cornelius N. Bliss, who was treasurer of the Republican National Committee in 1896, says that the story of the $5,000,000 fund is "absolutely false," and the New York *Globe* (Rep.) argues as follows:

"The late Mr. Hanna had some reputation as a politician, and in 1896 he was reasonably familiar with political conditions. If in the week preceding the election of 1896 he did not know McKinley was certain of election he was strangely ignorant. In August, 1896, there may have been doubt as to the result, but not in October. Mr. Bryan's own speeches showed that he recognized his approaching defeat. The story that $5,000,000 was deemed necessary just before the election is preposterous. Early in the campaign, to stimulate contributions, Mr. Hanna may have 'scared' the Street by gloomy predictions, but he would have made himself ridiculous if he had attempted it later. The election of Roosevelt was not more certain this year than was the election of McKinley in October, 1896."

FEDERAL CONTROL OF TRUSTS AND REVOLUTIONARY REFORM.

IN the proposal made by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, that all the trusts be brought directly under federal control and regulated by a federal franchise or license system, it is generally believed that the Government has a remedy for trust evils that exceeds by far, in efficiency, the Sherman act, or any law that a State could enact. "He [Garfield] breaks in on profitless antitrust babbling and the idle clamor for trust suppression with a definite remedial recommendation," remarks the New York *Globe* (Rep.). The Sherman act, a few papers say, has outgrown its usefulness, and they receive the commissioner's recommendation with delight. But many of the journals, and noticeably a few of those which have been calling most strenuously for trust regulation, regard the plan with alarm, declaring it to be too drastic and revolutionary.

Mr. Garfield, in his report, places his scheme for federal trust control before Congress. He speaks of the present system of control of corporations as "thoroughly vicious." "Under present conditions," he says, "secrecy and dishonesty in promotion, overcapitalization, unfair discrimination by means of transportation and other rebates" are some of the principal evils. "The immediate work is, hence, not to prove the existence of such evils and

From a photograph specially taken for the Boston "American."

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

difficulties, but to find possible remedies for them." The Government should secure means for fair business competition, freedom from unjust discrimination, etc., and "then should fully protect the person or corporation obeying the law and promptly punish the violator of the law." Mr. Garfield regards additional state action or delegation by the federal Government to States of the control of interstate commerce as impracticable, and suggests a federal franchise or license system for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce. His ideas are embodied in the following paragraphs taken from his report:

"Legally this is practicable; it avoids the legal difficulties of national incorporation as well as the practical one of centralization of power, and gives the national Government direct regulation of the agencies of interstate and foreign commerce.

"I therefore beg to suggest that Congress be requested to consider the advisability of enacting a law for the legislative regulation of interstate and foreign commerce under a license or franchise, which in general should provide as follows:

"(*a*) The granting of a federal franchise or license to engage in interstate commerce.

"(*b*) The imposition of all necessary requirements as to corporate organization and management as a condition precedent to the grant of such franchise or license.

"(*c*) The requirement of such reports and returns as may be desired as a condition of the retention of such franchise or license.

"(*d*) The prohibition of all corporations and corporate agencies from engaging in interstate and foreign commerce without such federal franchise or license.

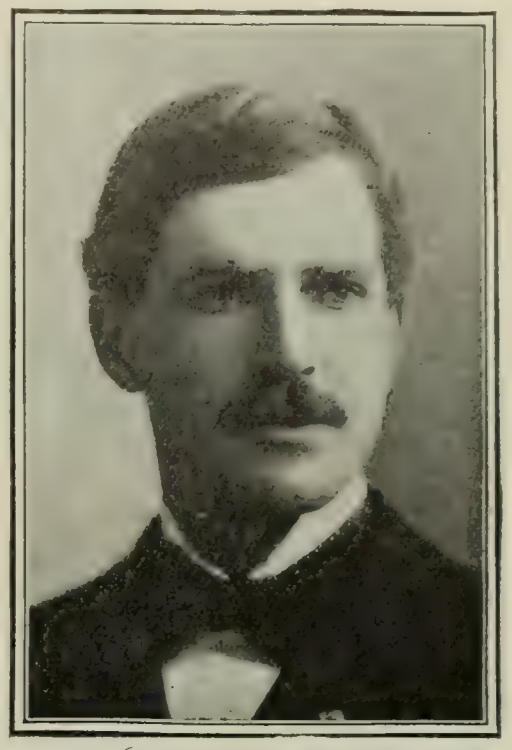
"(*e*) The full protection of the grantees of such franchise or license who obey the laws applicable thereto.

"(*f*) The right to refuse or withdraw such franchise or license in case of violation of law, with appropriate right of judicial appeal to prevent abuse of power by the administrative officer."

The scheme is "vast" and too "far-reaching," declares the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.); and it remarks further that "before the country shall assent to this it will be well to consider whether he has not exaggerated the present ills, and whether a sufficient remedy, more in accord with our political system, may not be found in giving States ampler authority to regulate the business done within their limits." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that the scheme will be adopted when "Congress has consented to burn the Constitution"; and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* states that "at present both the States and the federal Government have a chance at the trusts, but under the new arrangement state control would be ousted. And that would probably be very agreeable to the trusts, as they have long had their own way with the federal Government, still dominate it, and hope to continue to do so for an indefinite time in the future." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the scheme will practically abolish the States. To quote:

"This is, of course, to strip the States of the power to create corporations, and to usurp for the federal Government the sole authority to confer the right to do corporate business. The power to grant charters is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty. The thirteen original States, inheriting from the crown all governmental rights, possessed this among others, and it is in like manner and degree possessed by the States subsequently admitted to the Union. Among the limited and defined powers conferred upon the federal Government by the States in making the Constitution the right to create corporations is not found. It has been assumed to exist as among the powers indispensable to a sovereign nation. But its exercise has been narrowly confined to the broadest federal purposes, insomuch that the passage by Congress of a general corporation law, authorizing the promiscuous setting up of federal corporations for general business purposes, would at once raise the gravest questions of constitutionality. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Garfield proposes to do by indirection. The power to say that a given commodity shall not pass from one State into another until the corporation manufacturing or transporting it has complied with regulations laid down at Washington would at once and effectively transfer from the States to the federal Government the body and substance of the charter-giving power. When the States can no longer authorize incorporators to organize and begin business, they have parted with a power hitherto reckoned among their highest inalienable possessions."

But why bring up new laws when there are plenty on the statutes which will eliminate present evils, if they are only tried? is the question propounded in some quarters. "In all this discussion of remedial legislation," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), "the remedial laws already on the statute books are in danger of being overlooked. Why not use the tools at hand instead of spending all the energy in clamoring for others?" The New York *World* (Dem.) says similarly:



JAMES R. GARFIELD,
Commissioner of Corporations, who would license trusts.

"The legislation now on the statute books has never been enforced, and until it is enforced it is pretty difficult to say what new legislation is necessary for the promotion of the general welfare. Mr. Roosevelt at one time thought that an amendment to the Constitution was needed in order to enable the Government to deal with unreasonable combinations in restraint of trade. When he finally enforced the Sherman law he found that he had power to suppress every combination in restraint of trade, whether it was reasonable or unreasonable. If he were to enforce all the corporation laws now on the statute books he might find that Mr. Garfield's plan to license corporations is largely superfluous. . . . Before conferring upon the President of the United States a power which even in a monarchy like Great Britain can be exercised only by an omnipotent Parliament that knows no checks and balances, it will be wise to stop and think. The best of all legislation is evolutionary rather than revolutionary."

The New York *American* declares that it has advocated Mr. Garfield's recommendation for years, and the New York *Herald* believes that the suggestions ought to make a favorable impression upon Congress. *The Wall Street Journal*, which has supported Mr. Roosevelt in his stand on the trust question, remarks that it would be "wise to adopt the recommendation of Mr. Garfield." The same paper says in another editorial:

"The handwriting is on the wall in plain sight of everybody. It matters little whether the President's recommendation in regard to federal regulation of railroad rates or Commissioner Garfield's recommendation of federal licenses for interstate corporations are enacted at this session or not, or whether they present the best solution possible for the corporation problem. This thing is certain, that they are a disclosure of the inevitable to the corporation world.

"Surely, and not slowly, is this country progressing more and more toward centralization of power in the federal Government, and surely, and not slowly, is public opinion favoring this centralization as the only practicable method for the control of the corporations. Those who are at the head of the great corporations may use all of their power of money and influence, may call into exercise the ingenuity of the ablest lawyers of the country, and may even resort to political corruption, to prevent this result, but at most they can only delay the consummation of the desire of the people. Their better, their more politic course would be to accept the inevitable in a philosophic and patriotic spirit, and endeavor to adjust their business to the new conditions thus created. Such a policy would be better for them and better for the country. It would avoid the pains and penalties of a long struggle. It would

would also the bitterness which such a struggle would engender, and it would be apt to save the corporations from measures which would be unjust, because inspired by a spirit of revenge."

SEA-LEVEL OR LOCK CANAL AT PANAMA?

IT is more than a year since President Roosevelt delivered his oft-quoted remark about "making the dirt fly on the isthmus," and yet, owing to facts that have come to light since that time, not even the general plan for the canal can now be said to be decided upon. A difference of opinion seems to exist between Admiral Walker, president of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and John F. Wallace, the chief engineer, with regard to the plan. Mr. Wallace, a few days ago, was reported to have said that it would be better to build the canal on the sea-level; but Admiral Walker, according to report, believes that a sea-level canal is out of the question, not only because it would cost $100,000,000 more than the contemplated 90-foot canal, but also for the reason that its construction would take twice as long. Mr. Wallace, in a report to the committee of the House of Representatives, states that the chief obstacle to the construction of a lock canal is the building of a dam at Bohio, where it is apparently impossible to find a suitable foundation. A sea-level canal, he says, would be less expensive to maintain and to operate, would save time in passage through it, and could be widened and deepened when necessary without interfering with traffic. He bases his figures on the estimate of the former canal commission of $200,000,000 for a 90-foot level canal, that is a canal 90 feet above the level of the sea. The work on this plan would require from seven to ten years. On this basis a 60-foot level canal would cost $225,000,000, and could be open for traffic in ten years; a 30-foot level canal would cost $250,000,000, and be open for traffic in twelve years; a sea-level canal would cost $300,000,000, and could be open for traffic in fifteen years and completed in twenty years. But no plan of construction will be decided upon until the commission's investigations have been completed.

A good many of the dailies, while admitting that $300,000,000 is an enormous sum, have come out strongly for the sea-level canal. "It would seem to be a better policy to spend $300,000,000 for a permanent way, which has the support of the best expert opinion, than to construct a makeshift, which may have to be built over again within a few years, just because there will be an apparent saving of $100,000,000," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger;* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says: "We want a sea-level canal, and we want it opened in much less than fifteen years. There is no insuperable obstacle in the way of getting what we want if we are willing to pay for it, and the taxpayers have left little doubt on the official mind that they are willing to foot the bills." The New York *Tribune* thinks the sea-level canal will be cheaper in the long run. It remarks:

"The question of cost is, of course, to be considered. But we must bear in mind that it does not involve merely the first cost of construction. Commercially speaking—and this is a commercial enterprise—the problem of cost involves four factors. These are the initial cost of construction, the cost of maintenance, the cost of operation, and the cost or value of ships' time in passing through the canal. That canal will be the cheapest in which not any one of these items, but the sum total of them all, is least. Now, the high-level canal would be cheapest in respect to the first of these items and the sea-level would be dearest. But in respect to every one of the others the sea-level canal would be cheapest. There is reason, therefore, for thinking that in the end it would be most economical to adopt at once the sea-level plan. Nor is it probable

The names of the people in the group are, reading from left to right, Sadaduchi Uchida, Japanese Consul General at New York; Mr. Taylor; Sato, grand master of the Prince's household; Dr. Rakkaku; Prince Fushimi; Watanabe, master of ceremonies; Count Terashima; Mr. Tokioka; Major Mihara; Mr. Sogi.

PRINCE FUSHIMI AND HIS SUITE.

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ADMIRAL KAZNAKOFF. The Russian arbitrator.

ADMIRAL SIR LEWIS BEAUMONT. Representing Great Britain.

ADMIRAL FOURNIER. French representative.

ADMIRAL VON SPAUN. Austrian member of the commission.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

that that plan would prove as costly for construction as has been supposed. Upon the basis of the former commission's surveys and estimates, which are now known to have been inaccurate, a high-level canal would cost $200,000,000 and a sea-level canal $300,000,000. Now, the crux of the construction work is the excavation at Culebra. The former commission estimated its cost at 80 cents a cubic yard. Mr. Wallace is now doing it for a maximum of 54 cents, and is doing some of it at much less than that. There are 100,000,000 cubic yards to be excavated for a sea-level canal, so that the reduction of cost from 80 to 54 cents would mean a reduction of total cost to the extent of $26,000,000, or from $300,000,000 to $274,000,000. There is ground for belief that a considerable further reduction of cost can be effected, and also a comparable reduction of the time required for the work. When all these facts are taken into consideration it seems probable that the sea-level plan, to which we believe Mr. Wallace inclines and which Secretary Taft strongly favors, will be adopted."

On the other hand, the Baltimore *American* believes that "if a waterway can be built, which at a cost of $200,000,000, will serve the needs of the world's commerce for a generation after it is finished—and there is nothing but speculation or surmise to show that the world will outgrow it—it may be economical to appropriate the extra $100,000,000 to other purposes. In other words, there are some other things besides the Panama Canal which have demands on the Government's fostering care." The Boston *Transcript* calls this sea-level talk a bubble, and it remarks:

"The reason why we were ultimately able to secure the Panama route, which is unquestionably the better one, was primarily the lesser cost, counting both acquisition and construction. In fact, that was the deciding factor. The expert estimates made a saving as against the rival route of over $45,000,000, which was something worth while. Now comes Mr. Wallace with a proposition that we add about $200,000,000 to the original figures and that we follow a new line of construction that will double the time for completion or extend it from ten years to twenty years. This would triple the cost and double the delay, certainly a formidable proposition that he must be very wise or very ingenious to make good in the face of our financial deficit and growing financial burdens, and also in the face of the world demand that this new and stimulating artery of commerce be opened for service at the earliest possible moment. . . . . .

"We do not know how far the sea-level germ which Mr. Wallace has liberated has affected the commission generally. It is understood that President Walker stands sturdily by the lock system. We hardly see how he could do less without treachery to the American people, who, in some cases, reluctantly indorsed the recommendations of his original report. If the Panama Canal will not do the work that it may be required to do, according to the lock plan, then we should have learned that fact long ago. If it will do it, then why waste years and sink money by the hundred million, to secure something more in harmony with the technical taste of a fastidious engineer? The old Czar might have approved this plan, as he did a railroad in an air line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, but the American people contemplate their great enterprises with a more flexible habit of mind."

TO DIVERT IMMIGRATION SOUTHWARD.

ONE of the evils of the enormous stream of immigrants to this country has been the congestion of these aliens in the slums of large cities, and the idea of scattering them over the country, particularly southward, has often been suggested by editorial and other writers and by officials. It is only now that any apparent advance in that direction has been made. Immigration Commissioner Sargent, in conference with the representatives of the Southern, Eastern, and Western railroads, recently discussed a means of inducing immigrants to go South. The commissioner proposes, if Congress will give him the power, to establish at Ellis Island a bureau where arriving immigrants may obtain information regarding the possibilities of employment in all parts of the country. He plans to furnish information not only concerning all sorts of employment which immigrants are likely to want, but also concerning the cost of land, and the agricultural possibilities of the various sections of the Union. The adoption of this plan, Mr. Sargent believes, will lessen the growing evils of the alien colonies of New York and other large cities, and at the same time benefit the South. The railroad representatives are said to heartily favor the idea.

"The benefit of such an arrangement to the immigrant," says the Chicago *Post*, "would be incalculable. The proposition is one that merits the fullest encouragement." Most of the Southern papers are just as hearty in their commendation of the scheme, but they let it be known that the Government must not let loose a horde of undesirable aliens on their section. It "will enable the South to solve the problem of securing white labor for the farm," says the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, "labor that is capable of steady, continuous work and not liable to be drawn off by the attractions of a lazy, hand-to-mouth existence in the cities." "We want only the best, the most industrious, and the most intelligent" immigrants, declares the Chattanooga *Times*; "this would prove a positive blessing and add to the expansion and prosperity of our

rapidly growing section." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that Louisiana wants immigrants who, like the Hungarians, "are essentially agriculturists and come here with the intention of earning their livelihood in that pursuit"; and the Charlotte *Observer* thinks that Scandinavians are particularly desirable for Southern settlers. If, it adds, "this tide could once be set southward, our labor troubles would be at an end. Meanwhile until Providence comes to the rescue, we must, by firm but fair and timely dealing, make the most of, and make out the best with, the black man." The Southern States should encourage the right kind of immigration, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, and it goes on to say:

"The Italians have demonstrated in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana their capability as farm laborers and tenants. Already there are thousands of Italians on the farm lands of these States, and they are doing wonders in comparison with what the average negro farm hand or tenant accomplishes. There is in some sections strong prejudice against Italians, but it may be stated in their behalf that they thoroughly understand the intensive methods of culture, are not afraid of work, are easy to get along with, and have in them the making of good American citizens. It is said they take very readily to cotton cultivation and are able to increase production on a given acreage one-third."

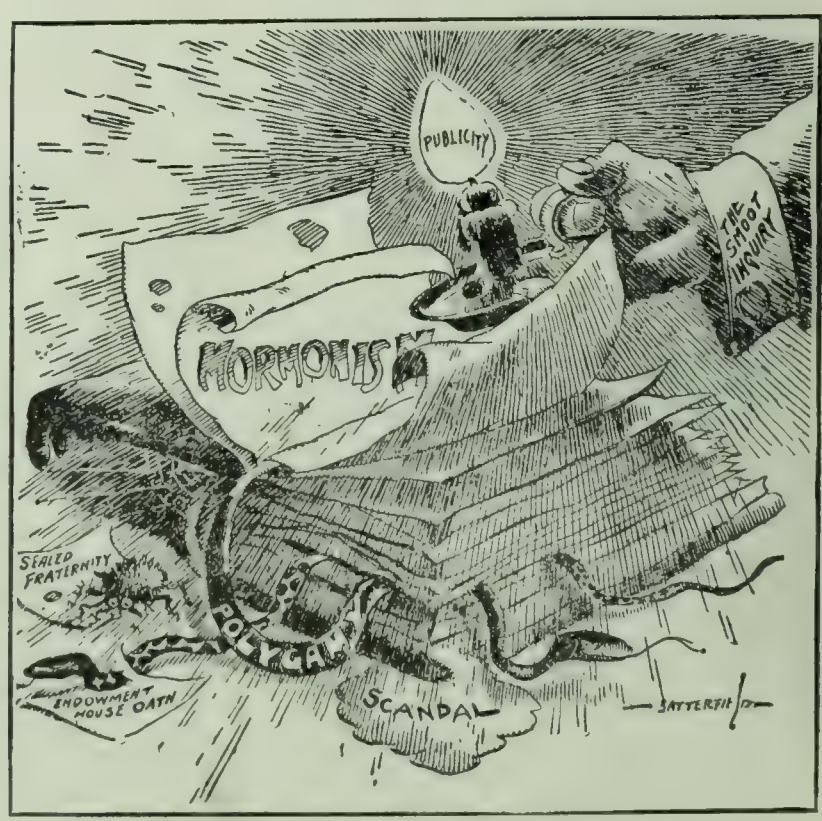
Robert de C. Ward, writing in *The Popular Science Monthly*, declares that this distribution of aliens among our farming population will have bad results. He says, in part:

"To scatter among our rural communities large numbers of aliens whose standards of living are such that they are willing to work for the lowest possible wage, is to expose our native farming population to a competition which is distinctly undesirable. In the corn belt of the West, as Prof. T. N. Carver has recently shown, the newer immigrants, because of their lower standards of living, have been able to put more money into land, buildings, and equipment than the native American farmer; and hence have an advantage in the struggle for existence. Scattering our alien population of the more ignorant races simply spreads more widely the evils which result from exposing our own people to competition with the lower classes of foreigners. Again, in the case of the agricultural distribution of Italian and other alien laborers through the South, while it is perfectly true that these aliens will supplant the negroes in many—probably in most—occupations, the effect will undoubtedly be to cause a migration of the negroes to the cities—a result which those familiar with the conditions of negroes now congested in cities can not fail to view with the greatest alarm. Lastly, the more widely we scatter the newer immigrants, the more widespread will be the effect of the competition with the lower grades of aliens in causing a decrease in the birth-rate among the older portion of our population. American fathers and mothers, as the late Gen. Francis A. Walker first pointed out and as leading authorities have since reiterated, naturally shrink from exposing their sons and daughters to competition with those who are contented with lower wages and lower standards of living; *and therefore these sons and daughters are never born.* The agricultural distribution of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, and from Asia, will hasten still more the replacement of the native by foreign stock."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF INSURANCE.

IN the movement that seems to be on foot for the regulation of all interstate business by the Government in Washington, the movement for federal supervision of insurance is unique in the fact that it is the insurance companies themselves which are clamoring for the supervision. Senator Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company, is sending around to the papers copies of a speech he delivered in Boston recently, in which he makes the strongest kind of a plea for federal regulation, and recalls the fact that the companies have been anxious for it for forty years. The people would "never regret" the step, he declares, and it is his "firm conviction" that it would produce "most excellent results." A further examination of his address reveals the reason for this unusual willingness to be supervised. At present the companies are in the "intolerable situation" of being subject to "oversupervision by some fifty different insurance departments" of the various States, and "the present annual amount paid in taxes, licenses, fees, etc., is about $9,000,000. The Wisconsin Insurance Department collected over $500,000 from insurance companies in 1903, North Carolina collected over $200,000, and other States collected large amounts, far in excess of the few thousand dollars required to run their insurance departments. In contrast with these large figures, "the total cost of examinations in connection with the government supervision of over five thousand national banks during 1903 was only $325,000, or an average of about $64 for each bank." So the insurance companies look to federal regulation as an escape from a worse evil. The Supreme Court decided in 1869, in the case of Paul *vs.* Virginia, that insurance is not interstate commerce, but Senator Dryden thinks that that decision

STILL PULLING THEM.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



ABOUT TIME THIS BOOK WAS OPENED AND AIRED.
—Satterfield in the Detroit *Tribune*.

THE SMOOT INQUIRY IN CARTOON.

does not apply to present conditions. Mr. Paul, in a letter to the New York *Times*, avers that it does apply. Well, says the Philadelphia *Press*, "the way to settle it—and the only satisfactory way—is for Congress to act," and that will bring it before the court; and Representative Morrell, of Pennsylvania, has introduced into Congress a bill providing for the proposed supervision.

Insurance Topics (Boston) suggests, however, that government supervision may be a step toward government operation and monopoly of insurance; and *Insurance* (New York) thinks that the companies may find themselves simply saddled with one more supervisor, without being rid of the rest. Says the latter journal:

"The end sought is to replace fifty inquisitors by a single one—to avoid duplication. Now the weakness of the case, it seems to us, is that our friends have failed to show that the new supervision will not work out as fifty plus one. How will they—how can they—make the States let go? Nobody will be bold enough to deny that each State may still control and worry its own corporations; how can federal authority prevent its worrying those of other States? If the Washington bureau should condemn the rock as dangerously unstable, and some later wise man in office should still welcome it to Wisconsin, whether Washington could keep it out is one question, which you may call unpractical, if you choose; but if Washington gives the rock a certificate all solid with gold, how can it make that document go in Wisconsin or Massachusetts? Can any reserved (or unreserved) power be found, in or out of the Constitution, which can compel the States to give up their confirmed habit? If reasoning and persuasion are to do this, we must remember that they have altogether failed to make state supervision decent and tolerable, of which failure the movement for a central authority is evidence."

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* has little idea that the companies can free themselves from the state inspection "blackmail," of which it gives a graphic picture in the following editorial:

"Very few United States Senators or Representatives would dare vote for a law abolishing these local insurance departments. They figure too largely among the important assets of the machine state bosses. Nor is there any appreciable difference in this respect between the state bosses of either party. All of them are greedy for the legitimate patronage these insurance departments furnish, and more than a few, it is to be feared, hanker unrighteously after the money to be made surreptitiously out of the companies. . . . .

"The tribute of the official highwaymen is so frequent and so various, for they can operate on every company doing business in their respective States, big insurance men say it would be better—better, however, only in the sense of cheaper—to leave the patronage of the local departments to the state bosses, provided the duties were so changed that the license to do business in any State should be obtainable from and revocable by the federal Government alone. That would stop the enormous blackmail to which many of the companies are now subjected by state examiners of a certain class, and put a stop also to the bogus get-rich-quick companies, which, by 'seeing' the aforesaid examiners, may cut rates, give rebates, and do many other things financially sound companies, able and willing to meet their obligations, could not do.

"This is a matter which affects nearly all the people, for in these days insurance, either of fire or life, is almost universal. Under the present law the head of any insurance department of any State in the Union can come or send an examiner to New York and practically take entire charge of the books of any company doing business in his State. The New York company may be as sound as it is possible for a financial institution to be, but it can not do business in the State from which the examiner comes without his indorsement. Suppose it is doing a million dollars' worth of business in that State, and has a big plant in offices, etc. Of course, it can fight an examiner in the courts, and subject itself to every sort of loss and trouble, but there is no certainty of winning in the end, because after all it is practically in the discretion of the head of a state department of insurance whether a company shall do business in his State, so the outcome in any event is a heavy loss. There is, in addition, the suspicion as to the company's solvency almost inherent in such a contest, for the claim of the examiner will be that it is not fit to do business in his State with safety to the people.

"The graft gathered by some of these examiners is almost incredible. As much as a quarter of a million dollars in blackmail has been paid by perfectly solvent companies to state 'examiners' in a single year. Get close to any insurance man and he will admit the facts. There are said to be one or two companies in New York so big they can not be blackmailed. One of them handles more money than the Bank of England, and has a wide extending influence, which even state political bosses fear. Attempts have been futilely made to blackmail these companies, which shows the daring of the blackmailers, and at the same time indicates how wide in other directions may be the field of their operations. Every dollar of blackmail levied lessens by so much the security of the man who is insured in the company blackmailed.

"What a commentary it is on our institutions that there should be grave doubt of the passage of a law so favorable to the overwhelming masses of the people, because it interferes with the interests of a comparatively few patronage hunters and official highwaymen! Of course, all the state insurance departments are not dishonest, but the honest ones are dreadfully handicapped by the dishonest ones, not only in permitting financially sound and correctly managed companies to do business in a way beneficial to the people, but in preventing the bunco insurance men from preying on the masses."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

If the South could only get a little reduction in misrepresentation it would not object.—*The Newport News Times-Herald.*

The total vote cast in the Presidential election will not be known until they quit voting in Colorado.—*The Washington Post.*

Unfortunately for his enemies, Mr. Lawson's statements can't be proved false without disclosing the facts.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

Mint Director Roberts says that 1904 has broken the coinage record. Well, Mrs. Chadwick had to have the money.—*The Olean Times.*

It would seem that Mrs. Chadwick's face was her fortune. "Face" is not used in exactly the dictionary sense.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

It seems not altogether impossible that Mrs. Chadwick might have succeeded in borrowing money from Madame Humbert.—*The Providence Journal.*

The Japanese have reached high tide, and their luck is about to turn. The information comes straight from authentic Russian sources.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

If Mrs. Chadwick had got in the game a little earlier she might have had a fine job with the financial end of a national campaign committee.—*The Houston Chronicle.*

The accomplices of the notorious Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, go free because they testified against him. Ames goes free because nobody believed their testimony. Thus we see how all things work together for the general good.—*The New York American.*

A bill is pending in the New York City council which provides for keeping suspicious characters away from that city. Home industries should be protected.—*The Washington Post.*

Milder Game.—There is no need to worry too much over the insurrections which the college students of Russia are starting up. From what we can learn of Russian colleges, the students simply start insurrections instead of playing football.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE SPORT OF KINGS.

—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR'S INTERPRETATION OF OUR ART AND LETTERS.

PROF. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG'S work on "The Americans" has just made its appearance in an English translation and presents the philosophizings of an amiable observer on a great variety of social, political, and artistic phenomena. His temper is shown in his statement that a recognition of "the deeper impulses of American life" makes necessary "a certain ignoring of the shortcomings of the hour"; and he further defines his point of view in these words: "If we aim to work out and make clear the essentials of the American mission in the world, we can not take the attitude of the reformer, whose attention belongs, first of all, to the blunders and frailties of the hour." To his mind a study in Americanism means "a study of Americans as the best of them are, and as the others should wish to be." His analysis of the conditions surrounding American literature is perhaps not new or surprising to a careful or intelligent observer. He says:

HUGO MUNSTERBERG,
Professor of Psychology in Harvard University. He says of Americans: "Indomitable will, fertile invention, Puritan morals and irrepressible humor form a combination that has never before been known. The times seem ripe for something great."

"There is no absolutely new note in American literature, and especially no one trait which is common to all American writings and which is not found in any European. If there is anything unique in American literature it is perhaps the peculiar combination of elements long familiar. An enthusiastic American has said that to be American means to be both fresh and mature, and this is in fact a combination which is new, and which well characterizes the literary temperament of the country. . . . . .

"To be fresh means to be confident, optimistic, and eager, lively, unspoiled, and courageous; it means to strive toward one's best ideals with the ardor of youth; while to be mature means to understand things in their historic connection, in their true proportions, and with a due feeling for form; to be mature means to be simple and reposeful, and not breathlessly anxious over the outcome of things. To be sure, this optimistic feeling of strength, this enthusiastic self-confidence, is hardly able to seize the things which are finest and most subtle. It looks only into the full sunlight, never into the shadows with their less obvious beauties. There are no half-tones, no sentimental and uncertain moods; wonder and meditation come into the soul only with pessimism. And most of all, the enthusiasm of youth not only looks on but wants to work, to change and to make over; and so the American is less an artist than an insistent herald. Behind the observer stands always the reformer, enthusiastic to improve the world. On the other hand, the disillusionment of maturity should have cooled the passions, soothed hot inspiration, and put the breathless tragic muse to sleep. It avoids dramatic excitement, holds aloof, and looks on with quiet friendliness and sober understanding of mankind. So it happens that finished art is incompatible with such an enthusiastic eagerness to press onward, and sensuous emotion is incompatible with such an idealism. And so we find in the American temperament a finished feeling for form, but a more ethical than artistic content, and we find humor without its favorite attendant of sentiment. Of course, the exceptions crowd quickly to mind to contradict the formula: had not Poe the demoniac inspiration; was not Hawthorne a thorough artist; did not Whitman violate all rules of form; and does not Henry James see the half-tones? And still such variations from the usual are due to exceptional circumstances, and every formula can apply only in a general way."

Turning to the question of the theater, Professor Münsterberg admits that "the American's natural versatility gives him a great advantage for a theatrical career." The equipments of the stage, he says, "leave very little to be desired, and the settings sometimes surpass anything which can be seen in Europe." These things, together with the "American good-humor, verve, and self-assurance, and the beauty of American women, bring many a graceful comedy and light opera to a really artistic performance." The author adds the following words of criticism:

"But the general public is not the only nor even the most important factor; the discriminating public is not satisfied. Artistic productions of the more serious sort are drowned out by a great tide of worthless entertainments; and however amusing or diverting the comedies, farces, rural pieces, operettas, melodramas, and dramatized novels may be, they are thoroughly unworthy of a people that is so ceaselessly striving for cultivation and self-perfection. Such pieces should not have the assurance to invade the territory of true art. And, altho the lack of good plays is less noticeable, if one looks at the announcements of what is to be given in New York on any single evening, it is tremendously borne home on one by the bad practise of repeating the plays night after night for many weeks, so that a person who wants to see real art has soon seen every production which is worth while. In this respect New York is distinctly behind Paris, Berlin, or Vienna, altho about on a level with London; and in the other large cities of America the situation is rather worse. Everywhere the stage caters to the vulgar taste, and for one Hamlet there are ten Geishas."

Professor Münsterberg acknowledges that Sargent and Whistler are probably the two greatest painters that America has produced, but he doubts whether the art of the New World would be justly represented if it sent across the ocean only these two "pampered and somewhat whimsical artists." They are not truly representative because they are "essentially portraitists," and "it becomes plainer every day that landscape painting is the most typical American means of expression." Moreover, Europe can have no adequate opportunity properly to estimate American art "because the best talent is busied with the larger pieces intended for wall decoration." The writer continues:

"In painting, as in so many other branches, the United States has developed from the provincial to the cosmopolitan and from the cosmopolitan to the national, and is just now taking this last step. It is very characteristic that the untutored provincial has grown to the national only by passing through a cosmopolitan stage. The faltering powers of the beginner do not achieve a self-conscious expression of national individuality until they have first industriously and systematically imitated foreign methods, and so attained a complete mastery of the medium of expression."

Of all the arts, architecture was the first to become self-assertive and individual, says the writer; and it is the one which has reached the highest development at the present time, in that it expresses the community idea. "The architect plans his work from year to year more with the painter and sculptor in mind, so that the erection of new buildings and the growth and wealth of the people benefit not merely architecture, but the other arts as well."

The impulse which at present is to be detected behind the literary and artistic life of the Americans is, in the opinion of Professor Münsterberg, the development of national feeling. He says:

"The American feels that he has entered the exclusive circle of world powers, and must like the best of them realize and express his own nature. He is conscious of a mission, and the national feeling is unified much less by a common past than by a common ideal for the future. His national feeling is not sentimental, but

aggressive; the American knows that this goal is to become typically American. All this gives him the courage to be individual, to have his own points of view, and since he has now studied history and mastered technique, this means no longer to be odd and freakish, but to be truly original and creative. He is now for the first time thoroughly aware what a wealth of artistic problems is offered by his own continent, by his history, by his surroundings, and by his social conditions. And just as American science has been most successful in developing the history, geography, geology, zoology, and anthropology of the American continent, so now his new art and literature are looking about for American material.

"His hopes are high; he sees indications of a new art approaching which will excite the admiration of the world. He feels that the great writer is not far off who will express the New World in the great American novel. Who shall say that these hopes may not be realized to-morrow? For it is certain that he enjoys an unusual combination of favorable conditions for developing a world force. Here are a people thoroughly educated in the appreciation of literature and art—a people in the heyday of success, with their national feeling growing, and having, by reason of their economic prosperity, the amplest means for encouraging art; a people who find in their own country untold treasures of artistic and literary problems, and who in the structure of their government and customs favor talent wherever it is found; a people who have learned much in cosmopolitan studies and to-day have mastered every technique, who have absorbed the temperament and ambitions of the most diverse races and yet developed their own consistent, national consciousness, in which indomitable will, fertile invention, Puritan morals, and irrepressible humor form a combination that has never before been known. The times seem ripe for something great."

A JAPANESE VIEW OF LAFCADIO HEARN.

LAFCADIO HEARN is compared by the editor of the *Taiyo* magazine (Tokyo) with Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of "The Light of Asia." These two men, he avers, stand out from among all the foreign admirers and interpreters of Japan. Hearn was not so much a student of Japan as a man who "blessed and loved" the country, showing the genuineness of his sentiment by marrying a Japanese woman and becoming a naturalized citizen. Japan, as pictured by him, is "a heaven filled with all the beauties of the universe, to be sung of, not criticized, to be observed with a poet's eye, not studied with scientific analysis." The editor continues: "He appreciated the refined qualities that have been peculiarly developed in Japan. He perfectly understood the meaning of words . . . . that could never have been understood by other foreigners." But, in spite of all his Japanese knowledge, Hearn is declared to have had very few personal friends among the Japanese people. During the period of his professorship at the Imperial University of Tokyo he used to walk directly back and forth from his residence to the lecture-hall, rarely meeting or exchanging words with other professors. It almost seemed as if he tried to conceal from the Japanese his admiration for their country. He was never in any sense a "boomer" for Japan, nor did he expect any reward from Japan for his writings. He was content to pursue his researches and to win his reward in that way. The editor concludes:

"Edwin Arnold, for his service in introducing Japan to the world, has received a gold medal from the Mikado. Lafcadio Hearn, whose service in a similar direction was not less, if not more, than that of Arnold, died without receiving a single medal. Nevertheless, he died without a complaint. 'There was something in this man's personality; he was more than a mere man of letters." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GORKY'S NEW PLAY—AN ATTACK ON THE "CLASSES."

AFTER an interval of several months, Maxim Gorky has reappeared on the literary battle-ground with a new comedy-drama which, more than any previous play of his, is a challenge to, an assault upon, the cultured classes, as distinguished from the masses. It is entitled "Dachnike" (Summer Cottagers), a figurative and symbolic title. The drama does not deal with the temporary affairs and circumstances of cottagers enjoying their vacations in the country. Gorky applies the term to the whole so-called "intellectual" element, which he ridicules and savagely satirizes.

The play has just been produced in St. Petersburg, and while the dramatic critics comment on it adversely they admit that, in the present state of public opinion, the theater-going public rather likes it. There is much preaching in it, exactly of the kind generally heard in the press apropos of the zemstvo agitation and the revival of interest in the peasant and his needs, and all the "speeches" are warmly applauded.

The critic of the *Novoye Vremya*, who says the play is "an unsuccessful work of a plainly talented writer," characterizes it further as follows:

"The fundamental idea of the drama is as follows: Our *intelligencia*, feeble, impotent, timid, useless, has lost all organic connection with the nation. All of its members desire to live, to be happy, to do something, but none of them really lives, labors, or realizes happiness. They are all 'cottagers,' as it were. They are accidental sojourners; they come and go; they have no roots or attachments—they leave nothing behind them except dirt. . . They live in some small town tributary to Moscow. They visit one another; they make love and marry; they try to amuse themselves and are at a loss to know how. . . . Everything is empty, hollow, idle, and the only way out for them is to devote themselves unselfishly to the service of the masses below them, who are rooted and fixed and have real cares and real interests."

MAXIM GORKY READING THE MANUSCRIPT OF HIS LATEST WORK TO THE RUSSIAN ART CRITIC, W. STASOFF.

Among the characters portrayed by Gorky are these: An unscrupulous lawyer who promotes questionable affairs; an engineer who builds unsound

structures, and has no other thought than money; a windbag, who writes grandiloquently about truth and justice and duty, and who is a thoroughpaced rascal and corruptionist; a nondescript good-for-nothing who has no definite occupation; a woman physician of the "new" type; and some minor personages. The only positive characters are those who denounce the whole environment as vile and contemptible, and exhort these worthless representatives of "culture" to make an effort to find honest, fruitful occupation. The heroine of the play is a certain Varvona, the wife of a physician, who "is one of the people" and therefore healthy-minded, self-reliant, and full of noble purposes. Her brother, Vlas, is another "Protestant," and in company with a more practical representative of culture than the others, who has managed to accumulate a million without losing his ideals and aspirations, Vlas finally goes into the country to undertake some relief work for the peasantry.

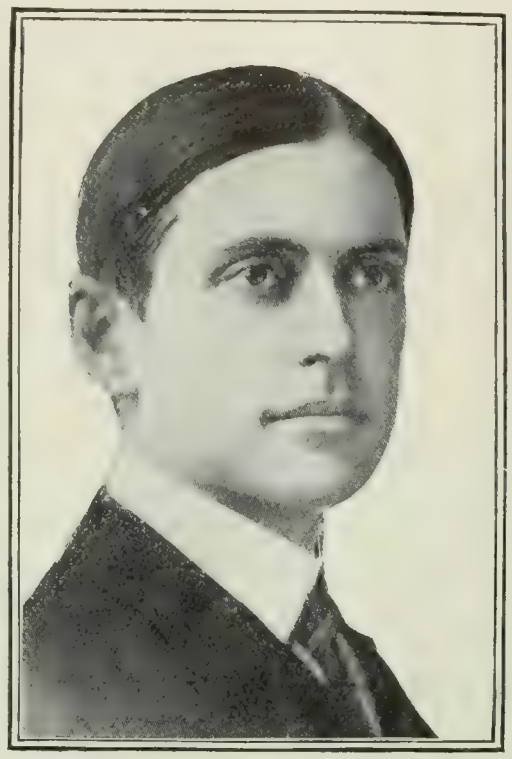
There are many incidents and episodes in the play, but there is no definite, vital central theme. There is some love-making and an attempt at suicide, but the main interest of the scenes lies in the exposure of the triviality and futility of the life of these "intelligent" people.

The critic of the *Novosti*, friendly to Gorky, complains nevertheless of the injustice of the picture. There are such characters, he says, as the dramatist has painted, but they are not typical of Russian culture. Besides, futility may be due to external conditions and is not necessarily associated with corruption. The *intelligencia* may have accomplished little for the "masses," but it should be judged not by mere practical results, but by its motives and aims and strivings. People who make sacrifices, who suffer for their ideals, are not "cottagers," and when they leave the scene they leave something else behind than rubbish and dirt.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW AMERICAN MUSIC.

A PRESS was recently established at Newton Center, Mass., for the purpose of publishing native American music, considered solely upon its artistic merits and entirely aside from the question of profitable popularity. It owes its existence to the efforts of Arthur Farwell, a pupil of Humperdinck and one of the younger group of contemporary American composers, and it is pronounced "the most determined, enlightened, and altruistic endeavor to advance the highest interests of American music that has yet been made." Mr. Lawrence Gilman, who uses the words we have quoted in an article in *The North American Review* (December), goes on to characterize the best of the music so far issued by this press as "music so untrammeled in its inspiration, so heedful and competent in its artistry, and of so challenging an independence in its construction and intent, that one would be venturesome who should assume to set bounds upon the possibilities of the creative power which, in the aggregate, achieved it." He says further:

"Let any one who doubts the presence of an original and vital impulse in our native music consider some of Mr. Farwell's most significant publications. Turn, for example, to Mr. Henry F. Gilbert's 'Two Verlaine Moods,' a brace of poetic paraphrases for piano. Mr. Gilbert is, like his fellow musician, a resolute independent in his ideas and practises. His imagination is most readily kindled by the modern or the esoteric in poetry and thought; so that one finds him resorting continually for subject-matter and inspiration to such masters of the present as Maeterlinck, Flaubert, Verlaine. In the 'Two Verlaine Moods,' one notes immediately the authentic quality and color of the French lyrist; but here, too, is a dexterous and fluent art, an art distinguished and vivid, forceful and subtly articulated. A more recent work of Mr. Gilbert's is his paraphrase, for piano, of Poe's fantasy in prose, 'The Island of the Fay.' Mr. Gilbert has found a congenial and grateful theme for musical exposition in the poet's conception of a magical episode of haunted forest depths and mysterious fairy presences. He has reflected precisely the mood of dream and remote enchantment conveyed by the words, and has composed a tone-paraphrase of memorable beauty and vividness. There are many passages of rare imaginative force, and the writing has an evident distinction.



ARTHUR FARWELL,
Whose efforts to promote the highest interests of American music are pronounced "the most determined, enlightened and altruistic" that have yet been made.

"Mr. Farwell's 'Domain of Hurakan,' a study in elemental symbolism, is an equally remarkable piece of writing of a wholly different kind. It is a fantasy conceived in the spirit of the Indian creation myths, a finely vigorous and notable achievement. There are few more masterly passages in any music of American composition than the superb climax with which the work ends, and the insinuatingly lovely episode in B-major, with its eloquent intimation of nocturnal moods. A setting of a poem by William Blake also lingers in the memory (altho here, for a moment, one is reminded that Wagner lived and wrote), together with a hauntingly poetic impression, for oboe and piano, inspired by Mr. Arthur Davies's painting, 'Morfydd': a girl seated upon a bank of moss in a deep wood, dreamily plaiting her hair, while a youth beside her plays upon a harp. Then there is Mr. Farwell's piano piece, 'Toward the Dream,' an expression in free and ample form of the idea of aspiration and noble striving. In its poetic substance the music recalls Schumann's 'Aufschwung,' tho Mr. Farwell has things of quite a different kind to say. A piano piece by Mr. Edward Burlingame Hill, 'At the Grave of a Hero,' is profound and true in feeling and impressive in utterance. And one must recall with a very keen pleasure Mr. Harvey Worthington Loomis's felicitous arrangement of two Verlaine poems, 'On the Terrace' and 'In the Moon Shower'—the last contrived, curiously but with exquisite effect, as a spoken recitation, with obligato of piano, violin, and voice; a movement from a piano sonata by Mr. Farwell; Mr. Gilbert's ardent and colorful scene for dramatic soprano, 'Sulammbô's Invocation to Tänith' (the text from the novel of Flaubert); and his poignant setting of the 'Lament of Deirdré' from Ferguson's 'The Death of the Children of Usnach': music saturated with the sense of that 'heart-break over fallen things,' that wildness of passionate revolt, that tragic and piercing melancholy, which are Celtic—and overwhelming."

Mr. Gilman indicates "the essential nature, the purport, of this vivid new impulse in our native musical art" as follows:

"One would not be too impetuous in definition who should assert that it is, in essence, a force making most directly for *liberation*: for a broader range of content and an expansion of the expressional vehicle. That, beyond doubt, is its unique and most admirable characteristic. We are to learn that the whole of life and experience, in their emotional substance, is to be regarded as fit subject-matter for the musical artist who shall bring to them the requisite power of clairvoyant intuition and selective intelligence. These ardent young innovators have definitely pointed the way; they have laid under contribution a territory as illimitable as it is rewarding. Human experience, distilled in the substance of poetry, of drama, of painting; the manifold aspects and contours of the natural world, even the subtler intimations of spiritual consciousness, are, they teach us, susceptible of the most luminous musical manifestation. They have found their inspiration in regions widely various and apart, yet all of valid import and significance.

"This of the content and substance of their work; of the form in which they have cast it, of the expressional means they have chosen to employ, one may say that it also is the signal of a new and vivifying principle. Here, too, the movement is clearly in the

way of liberation, of an extension and enlargement of the expressional medium—these, as Fiona Macleod has but lately written of certain of the modern Celtic poets, are 'artists curiously persuading art.' The utmost freedom is exercised in the conception, articulation and embodiment of the musical idea. The traditional restrictions in the matter of key-relationships, harmonic consistency, and melodic structure, of which music has been growing more and more intolerant since Wagner pointed the way to complete emancipation, are here unhesitatingly cast aside—with, in some instances, an even more persistently adventurous spirit than is exemplified in the brilliant audacities of Richard Strauss. The governing aim is to achieve the quintessence of expressional power, the precise embodiment and equivalent, at every point, of the particular thought and emotional intention of the subject which has been chosen for representation."

This new movement, says Mr. Gilman in conclusion, is not to be regarded as necessarily signifying the existence of a distinctive "American" school. It professes no virtue merely for being of American origin. The music which Mr. Farwell presents to our attention "is, as it happens, American," and it is "abundantly characteristic"; but "first and above all, it is excellent and moving art."

DIFFICULTIES OF MODERN DRAMATISTS.

DECADENCE in the art of playwriting is the burden of many complaints of contemporary critics and theater-goers. Productions of our day are compared with those of other periods, and invariably to the disadvantage of the former. But there is another side to the case, according to M. Alfred Capus, one of the most successful and prolific and "literary" of the French playwrights. In an introduction to a new work by Edmond Stoulbig, "The Annals of the Drama and of Music," M. Capus discusses the peculiar and insufficiently recognized difficulties which those who write for the contemporary stage have to overcome.

He begins by saying that there are no rules for the writing of plays. It is impossible to say precisely what qualities make a play great and enduring. Order, clearness, logic are supposed to be necessary; yet "Hamlet" and "The Misanthrope" owe at least part of their glory to their enigmatic character. They are imperishable, tho each generation gives them its own construction and lends them something of "its anguish, uncertainty, thought." Each writer must follow his own temperament and tendencies, after all, and woe to him who observes the "general laws" of the art of the drama!

Coming to the particular conditions and requirements of our own time, M. Capus writes:

"Never was the dramatic author called upon to place on the boards an epoch so difficult to study and portray as ours is. To employ a photographic phrase, our epoch does not 'pose' readily. It does not stand still. At the moment when it seems to quiet down, to remain immovable, and you think you can reproduce it, it suddenly makes a brusque motion and spoils your image. By its unforeseen characteristics and agitation, by its prodigious surprises in events and ideas, by its alternations of fever and indifference, by the multitudes of novel types, masculine and feminine, which it unceasingly creates, and by the changes to which it subjects old types, it makes the task of stage portrayal, by the devices which have served hitherto, practically impossible.

"These devices lack the elasticity and the variety requisite to give characters 'the tone of their time,' without which tone the auditors do not become interested in or moved by the play. . . .

"What, however, is the principal difficulty encountered? It is this—that it is no longer possible to present general types and through them paint whole classes or even sections and fractions of society. Fewer and fewer are the traits common to individuals of the same social group, even where their fortunes and mode of life are similar. Nothing was more convenient for dramatic purposes than to have at one's disposition the general outlines of the typical *bourgeois*, the military man, the aristocrat, the *grande dame*, the young girl, the workingwoman, the courtesan, etc. It was sufficient to add two or three particular traits to any one of these known characters, and your action could proceed without long explanations."

ALFRED CAPUS,

French critic and playwright, who says: "Never has the dramatist had to execute more perilous exercises before people more distrustful, more attentive, and more enlightened."

As an illustration, M. Capus refers to the "Voltairean" of the dramas and comedies of the former generation. Everybody knew and recognized him—in politics, in business, in society the "Voltairean" stood for a certain attitude and stock of ideas. But he has disappeared, and now you have clericals, nationalists, socialists, radicals, and what not, all equally dogmatic and partizan, all equally ferocious in controversy, in spite of their many differences. The laws of education alone have profoundly modified the structure of society. How radically the position of woman has changed, industrially and socially, and what new characters we see in consequence! There are new intermediate classes in society, new shades of opinion and sentiment, and to do justice to all the manner, the *technique*, the subjects, even the dialogue of the stage must change. M. Capus continues:

"How can one hope to reproduce, without violating the admirable principle of separation of *genres*, the amazing and rich confusion of our epoch, the combinations of the dramatic and comic, the insensibility and the violence, the incoherence and the logic, which one observes in the majority of modern characters and situations? A play pretending to give a faithful image of our time can be neither consistently tragic nor consistently cheerful. And yet, if we are to place upon the stage a *mélange* of all forms, by what delicate methods are we to preserve that unity of mood, that harmony in variety, which must be attained in order to impress the audience?"

A further difficulty, according to M. Capus, is the result of the superior culture of the public. The modern playgoer is sophisticated, experienced, and somewhat indifferent. He reads a great deal, and he has insight. He is not easily touched. He does not confound brutality with force, obscurity with depth, sentimentality with sentiment. He demands sincerity and truth, and he readily detects false notes, misrepresentations, and artifices. In short, he has grown harder to please while life has grown more complex.

"Never," in a word, concludes M. Capus, "has the dramatist had to execute more perilous exercises before people more distrustful, more attentive, and more enlightened."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOSTON'S DISPUTED VELASQUEZ.

A PICTURE recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and placed on exhibition as a Velasquez portrait of Philip IV., of Spain, is just now the subject of spirited controversy in American art circles. It was secured for the museum by Prof. Denman W. Ross, one of the trustees, who bought it, for $51,000, from Francisco, Prince of Bourbon and Duke of Anjou. Doubts as to the authenticity of the picture have been raised by New York critics and art dealers, several of whom declare that the sale was a "put-up job." Mr. Charles de Kay discusses the whole matter in the New York *Times* as follows:

"People who have never studied old pictures often scoff at the tremendous and to them absurd importance laid on the question

whether a painting is original or copy. But it is obvious that a museum, at any rate, can not afford to pay high for a copy which merely approaches the original without giving the master's finest spirit, his touch, and sign manual in the sweep of his brush. A copy may do for the ordinary visitor, but not for the student of art, and it is to provide unquestionable works of masters for the student of art that museums pay such huge sums. If this canvas is a fine old copy of the period it might be worth $1,000; if it is genuine, the sum, rumor says, the museum paid or it—$51,000—is not at all excessive. In London it might reach double or triple that sum at public auction, such is the dearth of paintings by Velasquez, such is the craving for genuine canvases by him among the museums. Indeed, the cynical commercial person who deals in pictures might and probably does say it is hardly possible that a real and undoubted full-length by Velasquez which has been known to be in the market would be sold at such a price, for it would be a bad bargain for the seller. Which, then, such a cynic might conclude, is the more likely to have been taken in, Prof. Denman Ross of Cambridge or the Prince de Bourbon? *C'est selon!*

"Altho Velasquez did not have a number of apprentices under him like his friend Rubens, and, owing to the somewhat limited circle of his admirers in Madrid and Rome there was less demand for copies of his work than his extraordinary genius might have warranted, yet he did have fellow workers under him, and, indeed, his own family contained a convinced pupil in Juan Bautista del Maso, who, in 1634, married his daughter Francisca. He painted in the style of his father-in-law, but at a long interval. Then there was his mulatto servant, Juan de Parejo, who surprised everybody by picking up an art education while attending Velasquez. So that a very excellent copy of a painting by the master might have been made by some other hand than the master's. But, apart from the question of original or copy, one can not examine the Boston picture without coming to the conclusion that it is a fine canvas, and on its own merits may hold its place on the walls of a public gallery."

"PHILIP IV, OF SPAIN."

A Spanish picture recently purchased by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and exhibited as a genuine Velasquez.

The Boston *Transcript* comments:

"After all, the picture itself offers the best, the final, and conclusive evidence as to its own genuineness. That it is a copy is an untenable theory. That it portrays any other person than Philip IV. of Spain is equally untenable. If Velasquez did not paint it, who did? A painter who painted just as well as Velasquez, and just exactly in the same style, so exactly, that all the experts might study this work for a year and a day without finding any difference."

The Boston Museum has appointed a committee, consisting of William M. Chase, Charles Hopkinson, Edmund C. Tarbell, and Francis Lathrop, to make an examination of the picture and report fully upon it. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"The case of the Boston Velasquez is in some ways instructive. As soon as a doubt was cast upon the portrait of Philip IV., purchased last October, the authorities of the Museum of Fine Arts invited experts to pass upon the matter. These disagreeing doctors are working over the canvas with magnifying glasses, and soon the question will be settled one way or the other. Only contrast with this the fate of the five reputed Velasquezes which have hung in the Metropolitan Museum for about fifteen years. Critics have done more or less work upon them, which the museum has disregarded. Severer students admit only one to be by the master's hand, the more liberal sort concede three. All agree that two are merely old copies. So the matter—from a museum point of view, an important one—remains in the air to-day, and the museum authorities have given no indication that they even felt there was a question to be settled. The contrast of the enterprising scholarship of the Boston people with the indifferentism of our New York administrators of the museum, is by no means flattering to us."

STEVENSON'S CONTINUING POPULARITY.

TEN years have passed since the death of Robert Louis Stevenson. This period of time, so far as literature is concerned, is probably long enough to show the difference between perishable and durable stuff. Stevenson's work, it is claimed, has successfully endured this preliminary test of time. But more than this, it has "endured as a whole," maintains a writer in the London *Outlook:*

"It would not have been wonderful if one or two books had lived, and the rest been quickly forgotten; but it is more than a little wonderful that it should all live, and live as a body. Perhaps not more than two or three of his books, had they stood alone, would have been worthy of immortality; but there is no one of them that, in its relation to the whole, is not thus worthy; and no one of them, however imperfect, the absence of which would not have robbed the whole body of work of some of its excellence. In a word, Stevenson's books were his life. Analyze them as you will, add them together, and you will still arrive at a total curiously less than their effect as a whole; indeed, his work is a defiance of mathematical fact, for the whole is greater than the sum of its parts."

That Stevenson's popularity with the coming generation is no less than with that which discovered him, the writer believes there can be no doubt; "but when we come to analyze his influence in the world," he continues, "we are upon less sure ground." Attempting this analysis, he says, in part:

"As a master in the mere craft of writing he has, of course, great influence on other men's methods of writing; but then that is not really a very vital or far-reaching influence. As a teller of tales he is inimitably entertaining to all his readers; but the influence of an entertainment passes. Perhaps his greatest influence lies in the fact that, more almost than any other man in the nineteenth century, he has for twenty years been a direct and powerful influence upon most other men who write, and through them upon a world far wider than he alone could have reached. . . . . .

"Stevenson holds his place in the world of English letters by the firmest of all bonds—the bonds of affection. And that is the work of the spirit, far more than of the deft craftsman. His strong and resonant prose, with all its airs and graces—for he raised mannerisms to the level of genius and virtue—is the private heritage of men of letters; it can not appeal, in all its exquisite detail, to the reader who merely reads. It is only to those who, while they read, go through the process of writing also, and follow with wonder and joy in the footprints of the author at his task, that it is so enthralling and inspiring. The real influence of Stevenson in the world to-day is the priceless influence of a brave heart. It is his front toward life that matters, and his tonic, stimulating optimism. He presented in a new and persuading form certain noble philosophies; he flew certain signals of courage, of decency, of saneness, of kindness, of common sense, that brought all the young and brave and imprudent hearts of his generation rallying round him. The influence has lasted, the flag still flies untattered; and in the new generation that is being enthralled by the tales of adventure, the new adolescence that is being helped and encouraged by the essays, and the new criticism that welcomes, as did the old, the perfect prose of such masterpieces as 'Dr. Jekyll,' 'The Merry Men,' and 'Ollala,' we may read and mark the evidence of Stevenson's vitality. How many a man and woman lives more bravely, finds life a better and cleaner destiny, and cuts altogether a better figure in the world, because of that lively grace and virility? That is where the spirit lives; that is where the man remains an inspiring companion, in spite of the perishing remnants of the Væa mountain-top; that is where his voice still sounds in the world's harmony, and heartens, amid the diminishing concert of systems and religions, the full and persistent chorus of human endeavor."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN ODD WAR-VESSEL.

A NEW type of floating battery patented by Anson Phelps Stokes was recently described by the inventor in a paper read before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. Says *Marine Engineering* (December), in giving an abstract of the paper:

"The plans call for a semiglobular vessel, 180 feet in diameter, 36 feet draft, and 24,650 tons displacement. The hull is built of steel throughout and the sides are heavily armored. The thickest armor is at the water-line, 24 inches maximum, while the top sides are 15 inches, and the turrets the same thickness. The bottom of the hull is supplied with 1-inch armor. The armament consists of six 12-inch guns mounted in pairs in turrets; two 15-inch guns; eight 6-inch guns, besides smaller rapid-fire guns which, it must be admitted, is a light battery for so great a displacement.

"The hull is subdivided by decks and bulkheads into a great number of water-tight compartments, while the entire superstructure is separated into three equal segments by three radial bulkheads. Each one of these has its own boilers and machinery, with the idea of making each independent of the other in case of accident. There are in all four engines, one in each of the forward segments and two in the after-segment. Calculations and drawings have been carried out in considerable detail, and it is claimed by the author that such a floating battery is practically impregnable, and is indispensable in successful defense of our coast ports and of the Caribbean Sea, now such a strategic point owing to the building of the Panama Canal."

The following interesting comments on Mr. Stokes's proposed vessel were made by Com. William Hovgaard of the Danish navy, at the same meeting:

"Some thirty years ago, or perhaps more, that same proposition was made in Denmark. It was then proposed to build what were called floating forts—essentially the same as this—to be used for the defense of Copenhagen. The matter was very carefully gone into at that time by the Danish Government, and, after consideration, it was found preferable to build a fort on shore. . . . . .

"The reason why the Danish Government adopted that course, and did not go in for the floating batteries, I think, was the same that had made the Russians abandon the *Poprovsk*, namely, that such batteries, of course, however strongly you armor them, and however carefully you subdivide them, are always ultimately liable to destruction by torpedoes and mines—possibly by ramming. Moreover, it was found that the *Poprovsk* steered very badly. Going up stream it would steer very fairly well. Going down stream it would be entirely unmanageable. Also, the propulsive coefficient being very low, it was impossible to obtain any considerable speed without a very undue expenditure of power. The great size, I am afraid, will cause difficulty in itself, because you must have docks to take the ships into, and I think that would be a very serious problem, to construct docks with nearly 200 feet gate entrance and 30 feet depth. They would, at any rate, be exceedingly expensive.

"Turning the guns by turning the whole ship I think is likely to prove very unsatisfactory, in a ship that is so unmanageable as a circular ship is bound to be. The slightest lack of symmetry in the propulsive forces will send the ship turning round and round, and with the tremendous moment of inertia it is likely that it will be extremely difficult to stop her again—at least at any desired point."

The matter was further discussed by Col. Edwin A. Stevens, whose remarks were rather more favorable to Mr. Stokes's plan than those of Captain Hovgaard. Colonel Stevens said:

"It is rather curious that the first reported experiments against armor were made with the view of determining the availability of a battery very much similar to this one, during the war of 1812. Of course the thing was a very crude idea compared with Mr. Stokes's suggestion. The battery, of course, never was built—I don't know whether it even progressed as far as the design. She was to be anchored similarly to this one from the center, either by a mushroom anchor or by a spud, and was to rotate by screws, and fire her guns as they came around.

"The same objection that Captain Hovgaard has raised as to the training of the guns on account of the instability of steering was raised during the war to the gunboat *Naugatuck*, which carried a 100-pound Parrot rifle absolutely fixed. The objection made by all naval officers was that it was absolutely impossible to hit anything with her. As a matter of fact, she turned out to be the most accurate shooting-boat in the United States navy at the time.

"I have always had a fancy for floating batteries. Small, iron-clad vessels were used, I think, at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1804 or 1807. They were certainly also used by the French in the Crimean war. It would, of course, be impossible to drive any such design as this at any high speed, but it does seem that when we have just sacrificed speed so that a vessel can not maneuver in squadron, it can not run away or overtake other vessels, it makes very little difference whether you have a little more speed or not. In other words, if we compare the usefulness of a design of this kind with the usefulness of our monitors, we have got a collection of vessels of that type which can not run away from anything nor catch anything that merits the name of a war-ship, and that cost money, and which, I believe, will generally be conceded are not a match for any vessel carrying anything like their main battery. The question is whether a floating fort, impregnable so far as artillery is concerned, would not be a better investment of our money than we have in the monitor."

THE COMPARATIVE FOOD-VALUE OF POTATOES AND CHESTNUTS.

COMMENTING on the fact that hot potatoes and hot chestnuts, both roasted in the open air, are the principal articles of food on sale in London streets, *The Lancet* says:

"It is an interesting fact that the potato and the chestnut have been picked out as practically the only foods offered for sale in this way, and on reflection we can see that, after all, this choice is based on sound dietetics. According to a recent analysis of the raw chestnut we find that its composition is as follows:

"Water	53.640	per cent.
Proteid	3.710	"
Mineral matter	.870	"
Fat	2.160	"
Starch	31.790	"
Sugar and gum	6.100	"
Fiber	1.730	"

"The composition of the raw potato is:

"Water	76.700	per cent.
Proteid	1.200	"
Mineral matter	.900	"
Fat	.100	"
Starch	19.100	"
Sugar and gum	1.400	"
Fiber	.600	"

"The chestnut contains, therefore, less water, more proteid, more starch, more fat, but less mineral matter than the potato. The chestnut is, in fact, more nutritious than the potato, not because it contains different constituents but because weight for weight it contains a greater proportion of them. The deficiency in fat is made up in the potato by a pat of butter; in the chestnut there is already an important proportion of fat. The chestnut, however, is the most digestible of nuts, because it does not contain an excess of fat. Most nuts contain between 50 and 60 per cent. of fat. Both the chestnut and the potato provide a nutritive meal, rich in heat- and energy-giving material, and the starch in them is peculiarly easy of digestion. For reasons already given the chestnut is dietetically superior to the potato, especially if the latter be boiled, as in the process some of the nutrient materials are lost. In the cooking of both the chestnut and the potato by baking the effect is much the same as by boiling: the natural water of the nut and of the tuber is partly expelled as steam which swells or cooks the starchy particles. Chestnuts lose but little of their nutritive constituents when boiled, but they are best baked or roasted, as dietetically also is the potato. It is a pity that the chestnut is not appreciated in this country as it is in France where the peasantry find it a very sustaining and agreeable food. There are enormous quantities of food in the shape of chestnuts wasted in this country and yet it is a particularly economical form of food, for a given area of ground, it is stated, produces the maximum amount of food

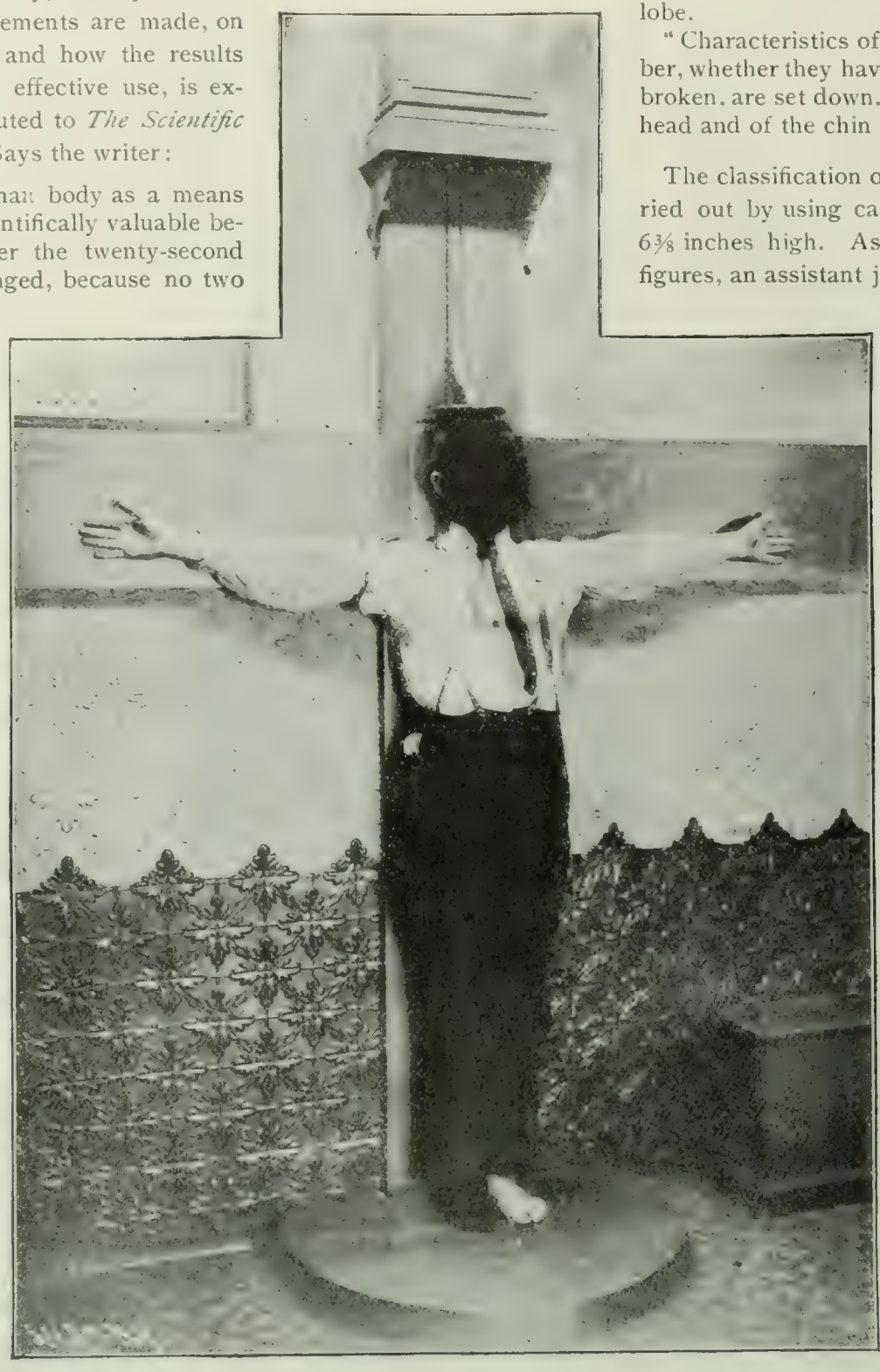
possible when it is planted with chestnut-trees. And so the man with the chestnuts on his red-hot tea-tray conveys a lesson which might be taken more seriously than it is."

IDENTIFICATION BY MEASUREMENT.

IT is now many years since the first adoption in Paris of Alphonse Bertillon's system of measurement for criminals with a view to their subsequent identification. Its use has spread over the civilized world and has reached a high point of development in the larger cities of this country, notably in New York. Just how the measurements are made, on which the system is based, and how the results are classified for quick and effective use, is explained in an article contributed to *The Scientific American* (December 17). Says the writer:

"Measurements of the human body as a means of identification become scientifically valuable because the human frame after the twenty-second year of age remains unchanged, because no two human skeletons are exactly alike, and because the bones of the body may be measured easily and exactly. In the Bertillon system three sets of measurements are taken—measurements of the body at large (standing height, length of the outstretched arms from finger-tip to finger-tip, and length of the trunk); measurements of the head (length of the head, width of the head, width of the cheek-bones, length of the right ear, width of the right ear); measurements of the limbs (length of the left foot, length of the left middle finger, length of the left finger, length of the left forearm). Besides noting these measurements, scars, peculiarities of personal appearance, manner, and speech are observed; the color of the eyes and morphological characteristics, such as the shape of the forehead, nose, ear, and chin, are studied.

"The anthropological measurements are taken by instruments comparatively few, simple in construction and manipulation, and withal extremely accurate. That the metric system is used goes without saying."



THE HEIGHT OF THE CRIMINAL IS OBTAINED BY MEANS OF A WOODEN SQUARE UPON A GRADUATED METER, SECURED TO THE WALL. THE DISTANCE FROM FINGER TIP TO FINGER TIP IS OBTAINED BY EXTENDING THE ARMS IN THE SHAPE OF A CROSS.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

The height of the criminal, we are told, is obtained by means of a wooden square of special form upon a graduated meter, secured vertically to the wall, against which the subject, barefooted, is placed. The length and width of the skull are taken with a caliper compass, while the diameters of the right ear are measured by means of a small caliper rule having a fixed and a movable jaw, not unlike those of the ordinary monkey-wrench. The feet and hands are measured by means of a large caliper rule, while the forearm is measured from the point of the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, the forearm being bent at an acute angle with the arm, and the hand extended flat on a table with the nails upward. The table used is rather high and narrow, with trestle-formed supports. The writer goes on to say:

"These measurements must be taken accurately. In the Police Department of New York a criminal is measured and photographed in about ten minutes.

"As we have already stated, peculiar markings and morphological characteristics are also noted. The color of the aureola and periphery of the eyes is ascertained, together with other peculiarities. The form of the nose is observed—whether the bridge be curved, straight, or convex, whether the base is elevated, horizontal, or depressed. The size of the ear, whether it be large or small, is determined, and also the formation of the lobe.

"Characteristics of the teeth, such as their number, whether they have been filled, whether any are broken, are set down. The inclination of the forehead and of the chin is also observed."

The classification of these measurements is carried out by using cards each 5⅝ inches wide and 6⅜ inches high. As the measurer calls out the figures, an assistant jots them down upon a card. In sorting a quantity of these cards, the first step is to distribute them according to length of head into three primary divisions—"short," "medium," and "long." The medium length of the head is considered to vary from 185 to 190 millimeters. All above this are regarded as long; all below, short. To quote further:

"We have now three classes of heads, numbering [for example] each twenty thousand. Each of these single classes is again subdivided, this time into three groups based on the width of the head, for the reason that the width varies independently of the length, and for the reason that it is impossible to determine, from the knowledge of the length of a head, what its width may be. The new subdivisions, nine in number, are made up of narrow widths, medium widths, and broad widths. Each of these nine subdivisions numbers approximately 6,666, which is again divided into three groups, according to the length of the middle finger, thus making a total of twenty-seven subdivisions. A fourth subdivision is made on the basis of the length of the foot, which again subdivides each group obtained into three, each containing about 251 groups. Next come three subdivisions based in the length of the forearm, which reduces the preceding number to less than eighty-four. The variations of height divide each of these last lots into three of about twenty-eight each, which are evenly distributed, still on the same principle, into classes by means of the variations of the length of the little finger, and into classes according to the color of the eye. This last group, depending upon the color of the eye, is again arranged according to the increasing size of the ear. In this manner it is possible to arrange a collection of sixty thousand cards into groups of less than a dozen each.

"Assuming that the cards are thus classified, how are they used

in identifying a criminal? The subject is first measured in the manner which we have already described. Turning to the card catalogue, the group of cards is first sought containing the division for a length of head corresponding to that of the criminal just measured, stopping at the subdivision of the width of his head, and afterward seeking for the subdivision of his middle finger, then that of his foot, and that of his forearm. By one elimination after another, a little group is reached which ought to contain the card sought for, if the criminal in question has ever been arrested before and measured. . . . . .

"It should not be supposed that the measurements of the criminal will conform exactly with the measurements on his identifying card. It is very rarely, indeed, that several measurements of the same subject, taken in rapid succession, will agree exactly. It is difficult, of course, to keep within the proper limits; but then in a system in which so fine a subdivision as the millimeter is used, it is but natural that slight variations occur. It is almost impossible to obtain twice over the same set of figures for the height, the trunk, and the width of the ear. A maximum of negligible error is therefore allowed. In the case of the height, this error is placed at 30 millimeters [$1\frac{1}{5}$ inch]; of the leng thand width of the head, at 2 millimeters [$\frac{1}{12}$ inch]; of the length of the left foot, at 6 millimeters [$\frac{1}{4}$ inch]. . . . Such is the precision with which a criminal can be identified by means of his bodily proportions scientifically classified, that simply by means of the figures on the identification cards, and not by means of his name or his photograph, is it possible to ascertain whether or not he has ever before visited the measuring-room of the Police Department of the city of New York. . . . . .

"The descriptive marks which are noted upon the identification card serve simply as an aid to the figures. Exclusive reliance is not placed upon them by any means, because it is possible for blemishes in the skin to be removed, because the color of the hair changes with age, and that of the eye as well. The shape of the nose, the ear, and the inclination of the forehead and chin, however, are more trustworthy data. Dr. Bertillon has stated the rule of applying these distinctive marks as a means of identification as follows: All the marks indicated on an old card should be still recognized on the subject if this card really applies to him: but, on the other hand, it is not necessary that all marks on the present subject should appear without commission on the old card.

"The scientific accuracy of the Bertillon system of identifying criminals is now beyond question. What was previously guesswork in many cases has now given place to absolute certainty. A criminal over twenty-two years of age who has once been measured must be identified if he is ever arrested, convicted, and measured again."

THE HEIGHT OF THE TRUNK IS ASCERTAINED BY SEATING THE CRIMINAL WITH HIS BACK AGAINST THE UPRIGHT SCALE.

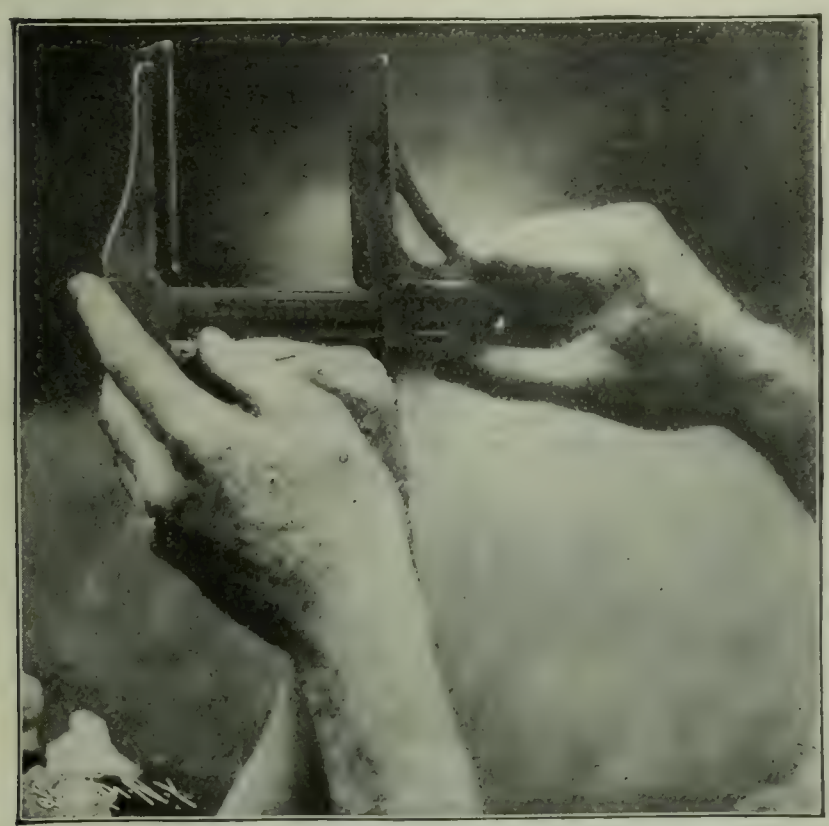
IN MEASURING THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE HEAD, A CALIPER COMPASS IS EMPLOYED.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

OIL-BOMBARDMENT TO CALM WAVES.

IT is no new idea to use the properties of a floating film of oil to reduce the size of ocean waves; but efforts are constantly made to improve the methods of applying the oil. One of the latest plans is to project it in shells fired from a cannon. A writer in *Cosmos*, abstracting an article in the *Bulletin des Ingénieurs Civils*, notes that the use of oil in calming waves, altho centuries old, has been greatly stimulated in recent years by the cheapness of mineral oil suitable for this purpose. He goes on to say:

"But altho we have an effective means of protection against



THE MIDDLE FINGER IS MEASURED BY A CALIPER RULE.

HOW THE LEFT FOREARM IS MEASURED.

BERTILLON SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

waves, it is not always easy to avail ourselves of it, and the problem of its application is not yet completely solved. In fact, it is relatively easy to protect a ship that is disabled or storm-driven by towing sacks full of oil to prevent the waves breaking over the stern; but it is much less easy to protect a ship in motion from waves that approach the bow.

"In this case it has been proposed to employ a kind of shell, full of oil, fired from a cannon in such manner that it will burst and scatter the oil over the waves. The difficult point is to make sure that the oil will be evenly distributed. Shells have been used, partly filled with explosive and fitted with a time-fuse or detonator; but they were only partly successful, and, besides, the juxtaposition of oil and an explosive mixture presents danger in case of a premature explosion, which is always a possibility. These inconvenient features have led to the employment of wooden, non-explosive shells, made in such manner that they will quickly break on striking the water. Generally the lower end is arranged to break, making a wide opening for the escape of the oil, and to this end it is made of impermeable cloth or even of paper covered with glue to prevent the absorption of the oil. Quite a feeble shock suffices to break the paper. The paper bottom is ordinarily protected by a metallic cover, which is removed at the moment of use.

"Another system, inferior to that just described, consists in closing the cylinder containing the oil with a soluble gelatinous paste that dissolves on contact with the water and lets out the oil; but the time necessary for this is very variable and this is the defect of the process. The shell is so ballasted that it floats high and so that the oil is distributed over the surface by the motion of the waves. That these devices may be used at night, they are furnished with a fuse which by burning indicates the place where the shell has fallen. It would seem that perfection in this matter has not yet been reached, if we are to judge from the number of patents that are continually taken out for devices of this kind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BODILY TEMPERATURE OF PLANTS.

THAT some plants, at the moment of flowering, give off heat that is plainly perceptible to the hand, and that plants generally, like animals, possess bodily or individual heat, altho in less degree, is asserted, on the strength of recent discoveries, by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris). He says, after stating the elements of the problem:

"It is only of recent years that the phenomena of 'caloricity' in plants have been rigorously established. The experiments of Van Beck, Bergsma, and Dutrochet have established, effectively and incontestably, the existence of a source of heat in living plants. Every one knows, besides, that heat is developed in breweries when the grain to be used in making beer is caused to sprout.

"And when we consider the vegetable kingdom as a whole, we are astonished to see what extreme temperatures certain plants can resist. . . . From these facts certain naturalists have concluded that plants are endowed with the faculty of raising or lowering their temperature by the effect of their own growth and as a means of resisting the heat and cold of the surrounding atmosphere, for the most evident result of animal or vegetable heat is that it enables the living creature to resist external temperatures. And in fact does not internal heat seem evident in all trees, whose sap does not freeze in winter, when the lowering of the temperature solidifies all other liquids? . . . . . .

"*A priori*, all these phenomena seem to show the existence of natural heat in plants, and the theory of its production . . . attributes it to the formation of carbonic acid in the chemical actions that take place in the plant, especially at germination and flowering. Nevertheless the cause is other than this and is extremely simple. We must not forget that the roots of woody plants always penetrate the soil to a considerable depth, so that their tips are removed from atmospheric influences. The liquids that they absorb must thus be at a practically uniform temperature, which in winter will be higher than that of the air, and the liquids thus introduced into the trunk must constantly tend to heat it. This effect is aided by various causes. . . . . .

"Numerous facts support this theory. Farmers know well that trees and herbs with superficial roots suffer more from temperature-extremes than those with deep roots. . . . The remarkable freshness of coco-nut milk and of the juices of certain tropical fruits comes from the simple fact that these fruits are fed by sap pumped from the depths of the earth by deeply penetrating roots.

"In showing that the interior temperature of trees is intimately connected with that of the soil into which their roots penetrate, Schoepf, Maurice, Pictet, and Hermstaedt had made it at least questionable whether a vital heat existed in plants, when M. Dutrochet, investigating the question on his own account, proved, by a series of ingenious experiments made with the aid of an extremely sensitive thermoscopic apparatus, that plants, like animals, really possess the property of developing heat by the action of the vital phenomena of which they are the seat. . . . Altho evident, it is very slight in ordinary circumstances and never exceeds one-third of a degree centigrade; however, certain cold-blooded animals have not a higher degree of bodily warmth than this.

"M. Dutrochet recognized in some plants a sort of paroxysm, toward the middle of the day, in the development of heat, which increases gradually at first and then falls, at the same time as the atmospheric heat and light. It is chiefly at the ends of the young branches and during the period of full development that the existence of this vital heat and its daily variation become evident.

"In the great majority of plants their individual heat remains very small during their whole existence; but with some flowering is accompanied by a production of heat which, in the case of a *Bignonia radicans*, reached a half degree [centigrade]. But these belong to the Arum family, which show an extreme elevation of temperature."

In certain cases, we are told, the arums give off so much heat that at the moment when the flower opens it can be felt with the hand. One observer measured a temperature of 43° C. [109° F.] in one of these lilies, while that of the surrounding air was only 21° [70°]. This was, of course, exceptional. The writer concludes:

"To sum up, it is now perfectly proved that plants as well as animals have their own bodily temperature, which is especially evident at germination and flowering, and that altho stems, leaves, etc., produce only a slight heat, not recognizable by ordinary means, there are certain plants which, chiefly at the moment of flowering, under the influence of a kind of accidental and transitory paroxysm, give off a very large degree of it. Others, like the mushrooms, have a constant temperature varying only by one-tenth to one-half of a degree."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AT the recent meeting of the British Association," says *The Medical Times*, "Dr. Adamkiewicz read a paper upon 'Ist der Krebs erblich?' (Is Cancer Hereditary?) Unfortunately the program had it 'erdlich.' So the London *Times* next day announced that the doctor had read a paper upon 'Is the Crab a Sea or Land Animal?'"

"A LONG-SOUGHT, but still not in sight, invention is that of a cotton-picking machine," says *The American Machinist*. "A ten-million-bale crop costs $100,000,000 merely to pick it, while the ideal machine should do the work for $10,000,000. The difficulty is not in the mechanical operation of the picking so much as in endowing the machine with perceptive and discriminating powers. The machine must be able to select the bolls as they are successively ripe and not pick indiscriminately. Some are asking now what electricity has to say about the job."

"Coal stored in great heaps deteriorates in quality as time goes on; this deterioration is slow oxidation, and oxidation slow or fast is always accompanied by the generation of heat," says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*. "There is no way of preventing this action, but there is a way of avoiding serious results, and that is to provide means for rapidly carrying off the heat, and that is best accomplished by the free circulation of air through and around the pile. The peculiarity about the fire in the interior of a pile of coal is that it cokes a layer of coal all around the fire, and this coked layer will not readily let water through, so that drenching the pile from the outside and expecting the water to soak in and put out the fire is an expectation which is not likely to be realized. The way to put out a fire in the center of a coal pile is to push a sharp-pointed piece of perforated pipe into the burning mass, couple the piece of pipe to the shop-hose and turn on the water."

COST OF RARE ELEMENTS.—"Boron in powder made by the Moissan process in Germany is worth $142.80 per kilogram (2.2 pounds); germanium, fused by electrolysis, sells at $59.50 per gram; lanthanum, in bales, $9.04 per gram; tellurium, $106.10 and $107.10 a kilogram; uranium, $190.40 per kilogram, and zirconium, $95.20 per kilogram," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "Most of the rare metals are used in the laboratory for experimental purposes, but a few, like iridium, quoted at $9.52 and $10.71 per ten grams in Germany; osmium, $17.14 per ten grams; magnesium, $3.81 and $7.62 per kilogram; manganese (commercial 94 and 97 per cent.), $2.75 per pound in New York; molybdenum, commercial, $4.05 and $6.96 per kilogram in Germany, and tungsten powder, 88 cents per pound in New York, find employment as an individual metal or as alloys for special manufactures. There is an increasing market, however, for the nitrates, especially cerium, $10 per pound, and thorium, $4.50 per pound, which are utilized in the manufacture of incandescent gaslight mantles. Radium and polonium, recent discoveries, have a purely speculative value."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

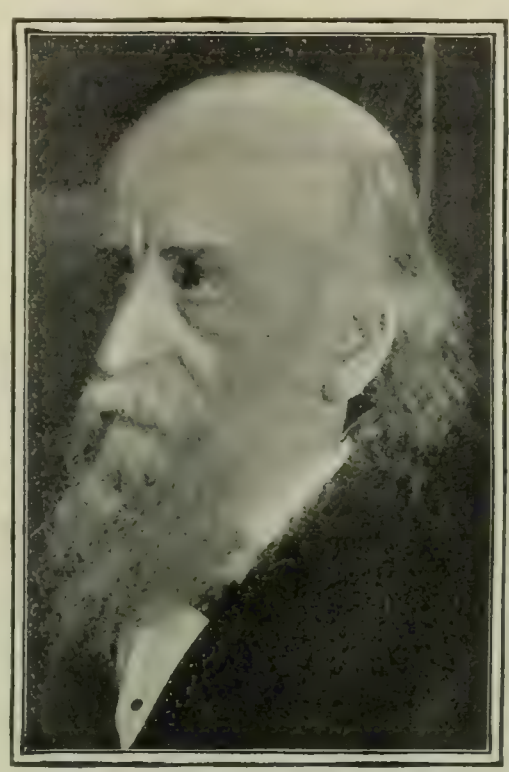
LYMAN ABBOTT'S NEW "HERESIES."

QUITE a commotion has been caused in the religious world by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's latest confession of faith, made during the course of a sermon before the students of Harvard University. As reported by the New York *Tribune*, Dr. Abbott said:

"I wonder if you students in Harvard will understand me when I say that I no longer believe in a great first cause? To-morrow the newspapers will get hold of this and brand me as a heretic. My God is a great and ever-present force, which is manifest in all the activities of man and all the workings of nature. I believe in a God who is in and through and of everything—not an absentee God, whom we have to reach through a Bible, or a priest, or some other outside aid, but a God who is close to us.

"Science, literature, and history tell us that there is one eternal energy, that the Bible no longer can be accepted as ultimate, that many of its laws were copied from other religions, that the Ten Commandments did not spring spontaneously from Moses, but were, like all laws, a gradual growth, and that man is a creature of evolution, not a creation. No thinking man will say there are many energies. The days of polytheism are past. There is only one energy. That energy has always been working. It is an intelligent energy. No scientist can deny it. It was working before Christ's time, even as it is now.

"Yet God has a personality. We recognize it as we recognize the personality of a Titian or an Angelo. Only God is always working, always creating, whereas their work is done. God stands near us. The mother of a deaf, dumb, and blind child gives her daughter one, two, three gifts without being recognized. Finally there breaks through the child's intelligence the fact that these gifts, so kind, so loving, spring from the same source. It feels the mother's hands and face, then throws its arms around her neck and kisses her. Even so we, ever in the presence of God, come to realize His proximity and love. God makes for good. Man's progress is a progress upward. Each day is better than the first."



LYMAN ABBOTT.

For this utterance, Dr. Abbott has been discussed in terms that range from bitterest condemnation to warmest commendation from one end of the country to the other. The Right Rev. Charles E. Cheney, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Chicago, thinks that these words place Dr. Abbott "utterly beyond the pale of Christianity." The Rev. Charles N. Field, of St. Augustine's, Boston, observes: "Dr. Abbott is repeating things which many heretics have said before him." The Rev. Dr. Lewis Bates, father of the governor of Massachusetts, declares that Dr. Abbott is "simply going back to Hinduism." And the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, comments:

"If I were to form a composite picture of the devil as an angel of light and of darkness I could easily imagine Lyman Abbott and Bishop Potter in the composite. While both men are clean and probably sincere, their ideas work more harm to the moral world than those of any two other men living. I have always found that when a man becomes loose on theology he becomes loose on ethics. Lyman Abbott, besides his attacks on the Bible, favors wine-drinking and an open saloon on Sunday. In this he does not differ from Bishop Potter."

On the other hand, more radical clergymen argue that Dr. Abbott has done a service to the cause of religious truth by frankly stating his views. The Rev. Dr. F. O. Hall, of New York, remarks that "Dr. Abbott has said to these young men in Harvard what we Universalists have been preaching ever since we broke away from the orthodox church"; while the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, the venerable Unitarian minister of New York, declares:

"Dr. Abbott's words cast a new light upon religion. It is splendid to hear such a broad-minded utterance. I am glad he had the courage to say it. What he said will have a greater influence in the religious thought of this day than could have been possible had these advanced views come from any lesser intellect. He recognizes what every broad mind of to-day is obliged to recognize—that is, the relations of science and religion. Mind you, he is not denying the existence of God, but he has taught that God is much greater than the people have even been accustomed to regard Him."

The New York *Evening Post* is of the opinion that "a theologian clamorous for denunciation . . . ought not to be gratified." It goes on to comment:

"His desire is like that morbid longing for martyrdom which wrought such evil in the early church, and which had to be rebuked and put down. It shows that his thought is more about the echo of the gun than of the flight of the bullet to its mark. The true theological reformer does not so strive nor cry, nor lift up his voice in the street. Besides, a pining to be branded as a heretic, if sincere, is a sheer anachronism to-day. When a conscientious clergyman recently confessed to his brethren that he held certain heretical views, there was an awkward pause, which was at last broken by a grave old gentleman rising to move that they burn Brother B—— at four o'clock. Some such jocose view is sure to be taken nowadays of too ostentatious a heretic. Instead of encountering stake and fagots, he is much more apt to be, as Thackeray complained that he was, 'dinner-eed to death.'"

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia) expresses itself in these terms:

"For some years past we have tried our best to understand Dr. Abbott, and just when we have been persuading ourselves that we know where he is, we seek him and he can not be found. A writer of very pleasing English, and a framer of very plausible sentences, Dr. Abbott undoubtedly is; but when it comes to a presentation of some system of theology, we are treated to vagaries that may mean anything, and more frequently mean nothing. Dr. Abbott told his hearers on Sunday that he expects 'the newspapers will brand him as a heretic.' In this, we think, he will be disappointed. He is like the Wandering Jew, in that he finds no province of theology in which he can rest. He passes from one to the other, and stays in each just long enough to make up his mind to be up and moving. Just now he is moving through the province of an effete pantheism, and we fully expect him to pass out of this in due course and make for provinces yet unknown. There is, however, a serious side to this business, in that Dr. Abbott has got the ear of many thousands. The Athenians were not the only people who loved to hear and to tell some new thing. There are in our country thousands who seem ready for anything, from esoteric Buddhism on the one hand to Dowieism on the other. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that many will take Dr. Abbott's new 'confession' as a revelation of divine things. To such we can but repeat the exhortation: 'Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.'"

The New York *Independent* comments:

"Dr. Abbott is not a distinguished philosopher or theologian; he is a noble philanthropist, a fresh and suggestive helper in all good causes, a most acceptable teacher of ethics and religion; hardly a close thinker. He walks close to the perilous borders, but keeps his own footing on safe ground. He is very much of what the French call a *provocateur*, and loves to stir up the animals. He knew he would do it when he made the above utterance. He loves to be quick to see and bold to accept and

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ELIJAH FED BY THE RAVENS.
(1 Kings xvii. 6.)

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AN OLD-TESTAMENT BATTLE SCENE.
(Judges xx. 36.)

SOME OF THE

TISSOT'S OLD-TESTAMENT PAINTINGS.

A SERIES of three hundred and seventy-five water-color paintings, illustrating Old-Testament scenes and stories, by James J. Tissot, the eminent French artist, has been placed on exhibition in Brooklyn and New York, and is to be shown, during the next two or three years, throughout the United States. In conception and execution these pictures resemble the New-Testament series recently purchased for $60,000 by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and they represent the culminating effort of the artist's life. According to the published testimony of his friend and associate, Maurice de Brunoff:

"No one was better qualified than he to undertake this gigantic work. His vast knowledge of the Bible, the enormous amount of material accumulated in the course of producing 'The Life of Christ,' his frequent journeys through Palestine, Egypt, and other Oriental climes, his exceptional ability and the breadth of his talent rendered his enterprise at least possible, if not easy.

"He wished to give to the entire Bible a necessary artistic commentary, proceeding from his profound personal acquaintance with the sacred East, and he had the satisfaction of realizing this great ideal. The project fascinated him all the more because the realistic character, the dramatic and poetic scenes of the Old Testament enable those who study them to comprehend those of the Gospels more fully.

"Toward the close of his life, as tho he had a foreboding of his approaching dissolution, M. Tissot worked with feverish ardor, rising in the early morning and bending over his easel until sunset. He left his brush and pencil only to examine documents or to trace texts or the upbuilding of his great work."

Mr. Clifton Harby Levy, of New York, contributes an article on the Tissot pictures to the December issue of *The Biblical World* (Chicago). He says, in part:

"These paintings must prove of tremendous value to students of the Bible as living illustrations of the Old Testament, for the artist is a realist as well as a man of imagination. He presents the real background of the Old Testament, filling it up with actual types as gathered by him during years of study of the 'unchanging Orient.' It is a reconstruction of the life of the Old Testament, as complete as was possible, considering the distance at which the artist stood from the times he depicts. That distance is not so great for the Orient as it would be anywhere else in the world; for the sheik of to-day is much like the sheik of three or four thousand years ago; the deserts and mountains have not changed; even the tents of the twentieth century of the Christian era are similar to those of the twentieth century before it. Tissot found it necessary to study the Jew and the Arab at home in Palestine and in the desert, and he spared no pains to gather every detail of scenery, of types of character, and of architecture, that his pictures might be as nearly true as possible.

"The work of this artist is noticeable for its conscientiousness

propagate the newest thought of science or criticism; and he does it not of reckless purpose at all, but because he wants religious faith to keep in touch with current knowledge.

"But when he announces that he no longer believes in 'a great first cause,' he is not at all clear in his explanation of what he means. He tells us that 'God is energy, intelligent energy, working for good.' But in the name of all reason and understanding, what is that but 'a great first cause'? The word 'energy' is abstract; but when you call it 'intelligent' you have stepped out of the realm of the abstract into that of concrete personality. If the energy is 'intelligent,' it is conscious. If it is intelligently 'working for good,' it has personality of a moral character. If this 'intelligent energy' is 'a great and ever-present *force*, which manifests itself in *all the activities* of man and the working of nature,' it is what we call an omnipotent personality. . . . A great cause can work just as well through nature, by laws, as by a multitude of successive or simultaneous creative volitions. We care not how the energy works, so long as it is personal, intelligent, strong, and good. It is convenient to call it God; it is equally proper to call it a great first cause."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.) says:

"Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was a Pantheist, left the ministry. In his time no Protestant sect would have tolerated such teachings as we have been commenting on. The Sage of Concord was too honest to be a make-believe Christian, and, therefore, unlike hundreds of Protestant clergymen of our times, he abandoned the pulpit.

"That professed believers in Pantheism should be permitted to exercise the ministry in Protestant churches is evidence of how far Protestantism has drifted away from its Christian moorings. . . . The Bible no longer holds the position it once occupied. It is now more or less discredited in all the Protestant sects. Disbelief in the Bible has been followed by the denial of the divinity of Christ. And now the Dr. Abbotts in the Protestant churches are at work trying to familiarize Protestants with Pantheistic teachings. Such are the gradations that mark the descent of Protestantism."

In an interview with a reporter of the Boston *Herald*, Dr. Abbott has made a brief reply to his critics. He points out that his "present position is not new," and says he stands now where he has always stood—"where all thinking men and women are tending at the present time." He adds: "The old idea was that God was over and above the world, related to it as a mechanic to his machine. To-day we have come to the more spiritual view of God as the indwelling spirit, who is in and of the entire universe." The Bible he characterizes as "the record of man's greatest aspiration and achievement in the religious life." Christ "is in history what the Bible is in literature—the supreme expression of the divine idea." "All talk of heresy," he concludes, "is but the echo of an age of darkness."

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THE PHILISTINES VISIT DELILAH.
(Judges xvi. 5.)

Copyright by de Brunoff.

DAVID CUTS OFF THE HEAD OF GOLIATH.
(1 Samuel xvii. 51.)

TISSOT PICTURES.

as to detail, and tho some archeologists may raise a query here or there as to the design of a rug or the introduction of a cat, the general result can not be far from the truth."

"It is like meeting old friends," continues the same writer, "to view these pictures. They will send many beholders back to the Bible to refresh their memory of the characters and stories painted there." He concludes:

"Tissot follows the Bible with a faithfulness that is almost literal, yet he can not help reading between the lines, and sometimes the imagination of the painter suggests most acceptable interpretations. The ordinary reader is apt to think of Cain and Abel as almost of an age, on account of the closeness of the narrative in Genesis, yet Tissot's picture suggests that Cain was far older, and the observer is apt to be converted to his view. When Tissot paints the Jews in Egypt in a synagogue, he seems to be perpetrating an anachronism; yet that the Jews, or more properly Israelites, as they were then, had their places of worship, even tho they may not have been the counterpart of the later synagogues, there can be little doubt.

"These are cited as instances of the originality of the artist's method, the value and suggestiveness of which are not to be underrated.

"Viewed as a whole, the pictures must be considered dignified and worthy of the subjects covered by them, and the influence that will be exerted through the exhibition of the originals and their reproduction in book form must be far-reaching."

THE CHRISTIAN ANSWER TO PESSIMISM.

IN a booklet on "The Goodness of God," by George T. Knight, Professor of Theology in Tufts College Divinity School, the philosophical and theological arguments for pessimism are discussed with the result, on the author's part, of an assertion of a belief in the goodness of God as the only explanation of all the facts in nature and the supernatural. He declares that after having examined the course of nature and taken account of all kinds of evil, he has "found the works of God are altogether benevolent." Secondly, after having considered the attributes of God as revealed to His children, he has "found in them no sign of ill nor defeat of goodness." All things, he declares, are at least consistent with the theory of goodness, and many things are consistent with no other theory, but require and enforce the most optimistic and joyful faith." He concedes, however, that others exist who, having the same evidence, yet draw a different conclusion. Concerning these he says:

"If the evidence is the same, the different conclusion must arise from mental constitution, as colored glass gives a tinge to all the things seen. It was some pigment in Schopenhauer's blood that tinged the world for him. And there is, I think, something the same in the blood of our good friends, the professional reformers who often tell us that society is rotten to the core, the world is rapidly going to the dogs, and the best that any of us can do is to hold it back a little, and await the bitter end which is sure to come ere long.

"Is it not the same with the theologians, the prophets of evil generally, and with the ordinary Christian, embittered with toils and cares, and hard pressed with evils which seem about to destroy him and his beloved? To him the world has seemed to be a fleeting show for man's delusion given—it is the kingdom of the devil and not of God. To him there is either no God at all or a weak one who can not complete what He improvidently began to build. To men of that disposition I would say it is not in the facts, not in good reason, but in some unfortunate element of your constitution that you see nature as Schopenhauer sees it, and see man as Nordau and Nietzsche see him, and interpret the very words of Jesus as containing dire forebodings of endless wrath. While this taint remains in your blood you will continue to think the optimistic temper to be frivolous and its reasoning shallow. You will continue to suspect and contend against your own better instincts, which, because they are fundamentally Christian, are often moving you to take a brighter view of the world and of God. When in response to those instincts you pray that all men may know God from the least unto the greatest, you will yet confess with sorrow that it can not be. There is in you this contest between your heart's desire and your knowledge (as it seems to you) based on the traditional understanding of certain Scripture texts. But St. Paul teaches that the greatest thing is love. And in modern days Browning also shows you a more excellent way. He says to the man who finds knowledge and love to be in conflict:

> Wholly distrust thy knowledge then, and trust,
> As wholly, love allied to ignorance.
> There lies thy truth and safety.

"According to the same principle, the leaders of the 'new anthropology,' or study of man, have shown us that we ought sometimes to be wilfully optimistic, to purposely contend against the suggestion of evil, and this may be especially wise in case those suggestions contain anything derogatory to the divine perfections. Such is the significance of words written by Professor James, to the effect that in case our faculties of judgment can not decide some question of vital interest, we do well to allow our better emotions to tip the scale and decide for us in behalf of the optimistic conclusion. As a general truth, the value we give to any vital course of reasoning depends largely on temperament. We do as a matter of fact reason less by thinking than by feeling; and on the whole perhaps we ought to do so, yet not to the exclusion of thinking. Feeling or passion must often decide the reason, and if the passion be unmixed holy and righteous, its decision will be true and will stand the severest tests of logic."

The writer concludes with the remark that "to those who can receive it, psychology seems to declare that pessimism is one of the lingering effects of moral disease not yet cast off or outgrown, but against which some of us must yet contend for a while."

THE AMERICAN BIBLE LEAGUE.

THE American Bible League came into existence in April, 1903, as the result of a religious conference held in New York for the purpose of considering the imperiled condition of the Bible as a religious authority, in view of the rising tide of "rationalism." Its avowed object is to uphold the "old view" of the Bible as an inspired document, and to challenge the claims of "radical criticism." At the time of its first public convention in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, in May, 1904 (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 14 and June 4), the League was severely criticized on the ground that it did not represent a healthy attitude toward the Bible. Its second convention, held in the Park Street Church, Boston, December 6-8, is more favorably received by the religious press. Says *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York):

"The widespread interest aroused in the proceedings of the convention was shown by the large and enthusiastic audiences that filled the great church through the seven sessions, from the opening to the close. The speakers were not of the order given to forgetting the truth and devoting themselves to personalities. Indeed, the irenic spirit was a marked feature of all the proceedings. At the end of the second day a secular reporter wrote to a metropolitan daily that 'thus far not a word has been spoken in the convention which can be construed as personal or controversial in an objectionable sense. The speakers have stated their views frankly and forcibly, but they have not resorted to personalities. In this respect they have disappointed their critics who prematurely took for granted that the speakers would show rancor and resentment toward those who differed from them. The tone of the convention is highly spiritual and profitable.' So on to the end it was felt that whatever else the League may have accomplished it had given a spiritual uplift to not a few of the good Christian people of Boston."

The general theme for discussion was "Biblical Criticism and What is Involved in It." The presiding officer of the convention, Mr. William Phillips Hall, is a New York business man, and among those who read papers may be mentioned Prof. Luther T. Townsend, formerly of Boston University; the Rev. Dr David J. Burrell, of New York; the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Tremont Temple, Boston; Prof. Robert D. Wilson, of Princeton Theological Seminary; and Rabbi Solomon Schechter, of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Prof. A. H. Sayce, of Oxford University, and Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, sent letters declaring their sympathy with the aims of the convention.

THE REV. DANIEL S. GREGORY, D.D., LL.D., Secretary of the American Bible League.

Two of the most significant addresses delivered were those of the Rev. Dr. Daniel S. Gregory, the general secretary of the League, on "The True Knowledge of the Bible and the League's Method of Promoting It," and of Prof. G. Frederick Wright, editor of *The Bibliotheca Sacra*, on "Inductive Principles in Biblical Knowledge." The former said, in part:

"The problem of problems is how to get a true knowledge of this Bible, and how to give that knowledge to mankind. The American Bible League proposes to promote such knowledge of the Bible by leading men to study that Word of God just as they study the world of God. God's world is one great complete whole—a complete system of thought. So God's Word is a great and complete whole, a complete system of religious and redemptive thought. The biblical student should carry with him to the investigation of it the scientific assumption that 'Every part of this Word is constructed on principles that will yield clear meaning to his search for unity, law, and order.' The League does not stand for controversy except incidentally, but for this better, natural, and scientific Bible study—the study of God's Word as we study God's world."

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MR. WILLIAM PHILLIPS HALL, President of the American Bible League.

Professor Wright said:

"The first truth in this system is the existence of a God who can be known. We are no more in doubt of God's existence than we are of our own. Nor can all subtleties of metaphysics dispossess us of the belief that God is a person like ourselves. Secondly, we know that there is a moral law to which all men are subject. Third, we know as well as we know anything that we ourselves and all men have broken this law and are far from living up to its requirements. Fourth, we know as well as we know any historical fact that the highest, greatest, and most hopeful remedial agency in the world is the gospel of Christ. Fifth, we know as well as any historical fact can be known that the moving truths of Christianity are all incorporated in the Bible."

Commenting on the work of the convention, as a whole, the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) affirms its conviction that the American Bible League is performing "a very necessary and valuable service" in combating the extreme conclusions of the higher criticism. *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) takes a similar view:

"On the whole we are very glad this convention was held in Boston. The prejudice against the League has disappeared under these able and fearless discussions. The American Bible League is to some a needed protest against destructive Bible criticism, against superficial thinking which leaps to the conclusion that because honest and searching Bible study has served to change the viewpoint on some non-essentials, therefore the whole Bible fabric is shattered In so far as it has stood for reasonable views of the inspiration of the Scriptures, for the deity of Jesus Christ, and for all essentials of the Christian faith, we rejoice in its coming. We only wish that these good men would show more clearly that there are several wings of so-called higher critics; and that the great multitude of disciples of our common Lord, while appreciating gratefully the results of the devout school, have no sympathy whatever with the revolutionary and destructive higher critic. Christendom is under unspeakable obligation to the Bible critic, higher or lower, who has helped to a better apprehension of the Scriptures, and to mark the distinction more clearly between that which is incidental and that which is fundamental."

APROPOS of our recent article on the "individual communion-cup" agitation in Germany (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 12), Dr. Howard S. Andrews, of Philadelphia, a gentleman who has taken a leading part in a similar movement in this country, writes us as follows: "(1) There are approximately 2,200 churches in the United States now using individual communion-cups. (2) About 70 per cent. are Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian. (3) The Methodist Episcopal, Reform, Lutheran, and Christian (Disciples) follow in about equal proportion. (4) There are a few Protestant Episcopal, Universalist, Swedenborgian, and other scattered denominations using them. (5) There are twice as many as in 1901, when I last gleaned statistics in a broad way for a State sanitary journal. (6) By far the largest proportion of churches are in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and the middle Western States; some are in Canada, Australia, England, New Zealand, Mexico, Japan, Hawaii, etc."

FOREIGN COMMENT.

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY AND OYAMA'S ARMY UNDERGROUND.

TWO underground cities, each with a population exceeding 200,000, have sprung into existence within a day's walk of the city of Mukden, the conditions under which the phenomenon took place being of intense interest to the military experts who explain the war for the benefit of newspaper readers in the Old World. One of these underground cities is Japanese, the other is Russian. Kuropatkin's army and Oyama's army, in short, have gone into winter quarters. The thermometer registers ten degrees below zero (Fahrenheit), blizzards are raging with more or less regularity, and any human being who spent a night in a tent would probably be found frozen in the morning.

The belligerents are living in trenches, according to the Paris *Figaro*. As described, the subterranean dwellings seem to be the counterparts of those "dug outs" which figure so conspicuously in the pioneer history of Nebraska. A hole, some ten feet deep and some nine feet wide, is first made in the soil. A series of steps leads from the surface, the hole itself being covered over with a sort of trap-door, which can be left open when the sun is shining. The furniture comprises a rude oven and hearth, a mass of straw, and a cooking utensil or two. Ventilation is secured by means of an earthen chimney. The product which goes by the name of coal in Manchuria is extracted from neighboring mines and is said to afford sufficient warmth. The surface of the earth above these underground cities is said to afford little indication of the immense populations beneath. The men are reported to be tolerably comfortable, altho English dailies represent Kuropatkin's men as shoeless and ragged, hungry and dirty. French dailies, on the other hand, aver that Oyama's troops are rendered inefficient by the severity of the weather. But this can not be the case, if the London *Times* be correct in stating that the Japanese have gained control of the local coal-fields.

REAR ADMIRAL FOLKERSHAM,

Commanding one division of Rozhdestvensky's squadron.

The statistics in the case are, as usual, irreconcilable. Kuropatkin's total reenforcements up to the last day of this month could by no combination of fortuitous events exceed 72,000 men, according to the figures of the London *Standard*, even if the Russian commander be credited with every unit that has reached him since his memorable advance of some weeks ago. The Paris *Figaro* declares that Kuropatkin must have received more than this number of fresh troops already. The Russian commander is represented as very vigilant. He tours the country in an automobile, directs the organization of the army of Gripenberg—who, according to one account, reached Mukden some days ago—and has made friends with Linievitch, who has come over from Vladivostok to take up his command. When Kaulbars's army has been organized there will ensue a series of engagements which, according to the military expert of the *Figaro*, would reduce the affairs at Liao-Yang to the level of a disorderly mass meeting of the unemployed. London dailies depict a very much agitated Kuropatkin, spending sleepless nights in dread of a sudden assumption of the offensive by Oyama.

If we turn to the military experts of German and Austrian organs, in the hope of deriving definite ideas of what may happen, the safe conclusion would apparently be that the burrowing underground points to a postponement of a genuine battle—affairs of outposts not coming under this classification—until the winter is well over. This is the prediction of the military expert of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). But the French military organ, *Armée et Marine* (Paris), deems a winter campaign quite possible. The military expert of the Paris *Figaro* even goes the length of predicting a "fierce general engagement" long before the coming of spring:

M. POBIEDONOSTSEFF,

A Paris newspaper says he attributes Port Arthur's long resistance to the Virgin's intercession.

"All rumor is to the effect that there will be a complete suspension of hostilities throughout the winter. Only with the coming spring, it is declared, will the war be resumed. The return to Europe of some of the officers assigned to follow the maneuvers of Kuropatkin's army afford the basis of this contention.

"We do not know for what cause and in what circumstances certain foreign military attachés were recalled. What we know is that the members of the French mission have been ordered to remain in Manchuria, with the exception of General Silvestre, who alone is to return to Paris for a brief period.

"In any case, it does not seem to us that we have here a fact sufficient to inspire credence in a suspension of operations for four or five months.

"We are personally convinced that the winter will not pass without a new series of terrible shocks being witnessed. Indeed, considerations of a military nature, rather than inclemency of the weather, have led to the present interval of quiet.

"The struggle on the Shaho was a perfect instance of an indecisive battle. For six days the two adversaries fought each other with unheard-of intensity. Neither the one nor the other gained an inch of ground [the Japanese gained fifteen miles according to English experts]. Never before have two opposing armies maintained so exact a balance. To begin the struggle anew before the general situation had been modified would lead only to a fresh useless massacre.

"The two adversaries have determined to attempt nothing before they have received decided reenforcements. Kuropatkin will wait, therefore, before resuming the offensive, until a large part of the corps recently mobilized in Europe has arrived at Mukden. As for the Japanese, their operations are intimately related to the fate of Port Arthur. The only reserve that is in a position to be sent to the army of Manchuria is, in fact, made up of the 80,000 men of the besieging force. Hence, it is easy to understand that Oyama will remain passive until the fall of the fortress."

By way of summary of the whole outlook, the London *Mail* tells us:

"Unless Russia could obtain command of the sea, it has from the first been seen by all impartial observers that she could not hope for final and complete victory in the war. Japan is now free to attack or decline to attack, as she pleases."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH AID TO RUSSIA.

THE supply of Welsh coal upon an enormous scale to the Baltic fleet, the permission accorded Russian destroyers by the Egyptian Government to ship supplies at Port Said, the negligence of the London admiralty in allowing the escape of a destroyer from the Thames to a Russian port, and the employment of British colliers for his fleet by Admiral Rozhdestvensky have been commented upon by a few French and German papers as singular

A PROFIT WITHOUT HONOR.

Old King Coal
Was a sordid old soul,
And a sordid old soul was he:
He sold to the Russ
And he didn't care a cuss—
And the Baltic fleet crossed the sea.

—*Punch* (London).

performances on the part of an ally of Japan. This criticism seems only too just to some London organs. It is all "most unseasonable," thinks the London *Standard*, while the London *Times*, in great indignation, says "it looks as if some other departments needed overhauling besides the War Office and the Home Office." *The St. James's Gazette* (London) is dumfounded by the fact that a torpedo-boat, built on the Thames by an English firm, should actually be permitted by the London authorities to get across the North Sea to be delivered to Russia for use against Great Britain's ally. It compares the case with that of the *Alabama* during the American civil war:

"It is inevitable that the mind should be carried back to the well-known story of the *Alabama*, the dangerous tension which the adjudication of this leading case by an international tribunal produced, and the heavy damages, amounting to over three millions [$15,000,000] in which we were mulcted by the court. The cases are similar and dissimilar. When the *Alabama* was under construction, the obligations of neutrality as touching the sale of vessels and arms from a neutral port to belligerents were far less clearly understood. The case of the *Alabama* was a test case, and a precedent was then established. That of the *Caroline* thus assumes, theoretically, an even more serious aspect. Apart from this, there is a striking similarity between the two stories. The United States Minister warned the British authorities that a Confederate war-ship was being fitted out at Birkenhead. At first the crown lawyers were inclined to treat the evidence as insufficient for detention. When they came to a contrary view it was too late. 'No. 290' was gone. With regard to the *Caroline* our authorities received a warning as to the suspicious nature of the transaction. There can on this occasion have been no doubt as to the obligation of benevolent neutrality, nor, it might be supposed, as to the certainty that prevention was better than cure."

The fact that British merchants are selling coal to Russia is somewhat scandalizing to the London *Standard*, but the Manchester *Guardian* comes to the defense of the coal dealers and says "the common sense of the country has rejected the argument" that "British coal owners ought not to be exporting coal for the use of the Baltic fleet because there is a conditional alliance between ourselves and Japan." To the Manchester organ it seems clear that "an alliance which is not at present in operation can not possibly affect the rights and wrongs of what English traders do now." It would, nevertheless, appear from utterances in continental European organs here and there that Great Britain is actually guilty of a violation of her neutrality in favor of Russia in permitting the coaling of the Baltic fleet through the medium of the Welsh. The eminent authority on international law, Prof. Ernest Nys, writes in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"When a belligerent nation has neither ports nor coaling-stations along the route followed by its squadrons, may its war-ships supply themselves with combustible material at the ports and coaling-stations of neutral Powers? In principle, the answer must be in the negative. Every nation has the right to take part in a war or else to observe neutrality with regard to it. It decides for itself in virtue of its freedom of action. But if it decides to be neutral, it is bound by the obligations which international law imposes upon neutrals. It is not permitted to give to one of the adversaries such assistance as will augment that adversary's military strength and which will thus give it advantage over the other. One of the results is that a neutral nation is not at liberty to furnish aid to a fleet or a war-ship of either adversary. However, to this rule, imposing abstention, there is one exception. That is the case of distress. In such a case, the neutral—may receive the fleet or the ship in its port. It may afford asylum, a temporary shelter. But by a case of distress is meant a storm, a fatality, a defeat."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POLICEMAN OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

OLD World naval experts are reported to have convinced themselves that within a comparatively few years the United States will possess a fleet of war-ships more powerful than that of any nation with the single exception of Great Britain. "Within ten years," declares the London *Outlook*, "the United States navy will be second in strength to ours alone." "Before Mr. Roosevelt finally relinquishes the scepter of power in 1909," writes A. Maurice Low in *The National Review* (London), "the United States will have a navy second only to that of Great Britain, and it is not improbable that it will be its equal if not its superior." It would be easy to quote French and German daily newspapers to the same effect.

The declarations contained in Mr. Roosevelt's recent message to Congress afford the basis of all these predictions. Mr. Roosevelt, thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), has accepted the "logical outcome" of the Monroe Doctrine, which makes his country "the policeman of the Western hemisphere." That is, as the *Gaulois* adds, that the American republic of the north will make itself responsible for "the good behavior" of the many republics to the south. The line of reasoning here is elaborated with most detail by the London *Statist*:

"President Roosevelt asks Congress to push forward the work of establishing a great United States navy. He bases his recommendation, in the first place, upon the well-known fact that the United States is pledged to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. And he observes, very truly, that it is as disgraceful to a nation as to an individual to make great claims in strong language and then to withdraw from them. In private life a man is able to secure his rights by application to the courts of law. But there is no great court which has jurisdiction over sovereign states. Therefore in international questions a state can safeguard its rights only by possessing the adequate force. In the case of the United States the striking arm is the navy. And, therefore, the President urges that the United States should have a navy powerful enough to enable it to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. The President sees that

it is a necessary corollary of the Monroe Doctrine that the United States should not only protect the Central and South American Republics, but should also see that they do justice to foreign countries. Sooner or later it would be impossible to hold the Monroe Doctrine without engaging in a great war if the United States prevented all foreign Powers from compelling an erring South American republic, say, to do them justice. Therefore the President says that a strong navy is needed, not only to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, but to carry out its corollary, the exaction of justice from the protected States. This, of course, is not a new expression of opinion on the part of President Roosevelt. But it is the first time it has been incorporated in a great state paper, and therefore it is likely to make a strong impression upon the Central and South American states. At home, indeed, many are already objecting, and it is even said that the recommendation has played a part in bringing about the flurry on the Stock Exchange this week. But the American people are just enough to see that if they protect all Central and South American states, they are bound to compel those states to do justice to foreigners. Therefore the objection will not carry much force."

The growth of the United States naval power seems to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, an organ directly inspired by the Berlin Foreign Office, to be an impending factor of great importance in the development of world politics. Mr. Roosevelt will so influence the naval policy of the United States, surmises the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), supposed to be "well informed" in the official sense, that he will make his country supreme on the sea. The outlook is not satisfactory to the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, the organ of that section of German opinion which desires to strengthen Emperor William's fleets. It tells us that the United States is resolved to expand in the direction of Central America, and that Germany must increase her South American squadron without loss of time. But the most searching analyses of American ambition on the water are those of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). The Jingoes, it declares, are in possession of the Washington Government, and they will have their own way for a long time to come. "Europe," sums up a writer in the pages of the last-named daily, "should look out."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PHILIPPINE BULWARK AGAINST JAPAN.

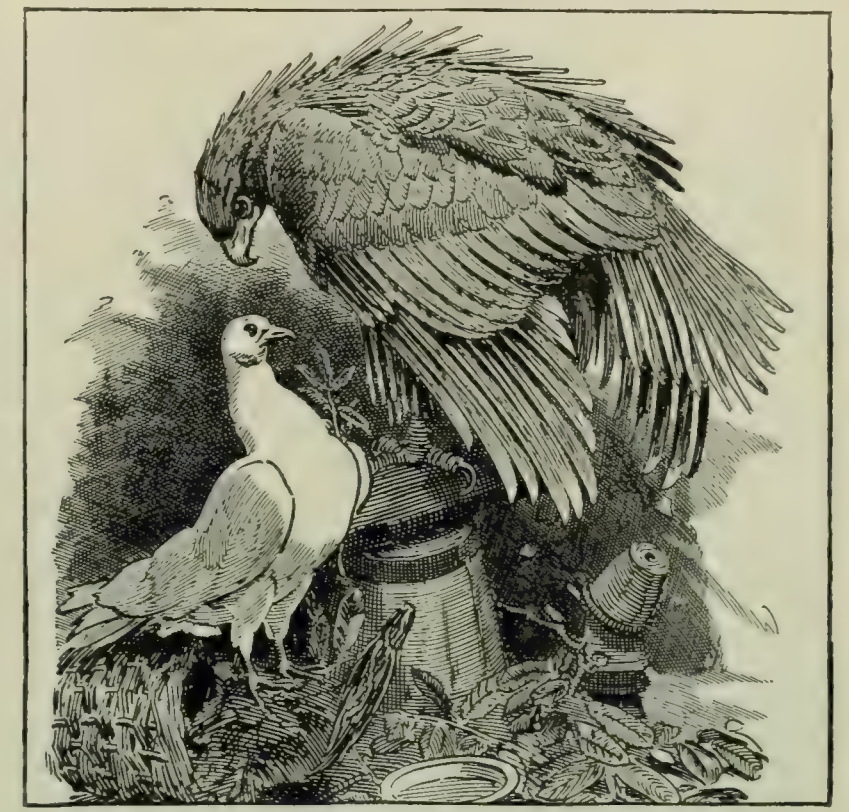
THE presence of the United States as the supreme Power in the Philippines is becoming more and more welcome to the French press as a bulwark against what is suspected to be the ambition of the Japanese to make themselves masters in the Far East. The Paris *Temps* and the Paris *Figaro* have at different times recently hinted that Japan's victories endanger the security of the Indian empire of France. That empire, according to Paris dailies, must in time develop upon a scale only less ambitious than the Indian empire of Great Britain. But all may be lost or at least imperiled, thinks the *Figaro*, if "an aggressive Japan" were to lay Russia prostrate and preach the gospel of "Asia for the Asiatics." But as long as the United States retains the Philippines this danger will not be pressing. The theme is dealt with by M. René Pinon in a lengthy study of America in the Philippines, contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). He thus sums up:

"To estimate the importance of the American work in the Philippines it is necessary not to consider the archipelago without the ocean that surrounds it and without the yellow world of which it forms a part. Above all, whatever be the appearances to the contrary, the Philippines are an imperial possession, a way-station of the United States on the road to domination of the Pacific, a military and commercial position in proximity to the Chinese mass. And, after all, for us Frenchmen and for us Europeans, the future of the Philippine people is not what preoccupies us. It is important to us, on the contrary, that in the face of growing Japan, the American Power should rise formidably to maintain in the waters of the Far East the equilibrium necessary for the security of European possessions and interests. Established in the Philippines, the Americans need a strong navy and a disciplined army. If, discouraged by the difficulties of their enterprise, they were to abandon it, the archipelago would not be long in passing under the domination, or at least under the influence, of Japan. This is one of the reasons which make us sincerely wish the success of the Americans in the great work of civilization which they have undertaken."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRACTISE OF TRADUCING GERMANY.

COUNT VON BÜLOW has deemed it advisable to speak plainly in the Reichstag regarding what, he alleges, is the growing practise of traducing Germany. The growth of the German navy and the aims and methods of Berlin diplomacy are interpreted, according to him, in a spirit so sinister as to inspire distrust among some of the Powers. With this as a sort of text, he enlarged with candor.

To begin with, averred the imperial chancellor, there is nothing aggressive in Germany's naval policy. The object of the fleet is defensive merely. Every great Power is striving to increase its



A TALL ORDER.

GERMAN EAGLE (to Dove of Peace): "Teach me how to coo!"

["The German Empire will continue to pursue the policy of peace which has commended itself for more than thirty years. To this end a strong and efficient army, ready for instant action, is now as much as ever necessary."—*Memorandum attached to the new German Army Bill. Vide "Times," November 29.*]

—*Punch* (London).

navy, the consequence being that no one Power can now claim absolute mastery of the sea. There is to be henceforth no mistress of the seas. What would Germany or any other Power gain by overthrowing a rival upon the sea? The commercial position of the defeated Power would be destroyed, but the commerce of the victor would, meanwhile, have been absorbed by neutrals. In short, the suspicion of Germany, which to Count von Bülow seems too prevalent, rests upon misconception.

This is not quite the attitude of the German press. Organs like the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), and the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* agree that the practise of traducing Germany is part of an elaborate scheme to bring about her isolation. The Powers, especially England, see with dread the rise of Germany as a great commercial Power. Germany is held responsible for the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, her seizure of Kiao-chou, in China, being interpreted in England as the direct cause of the struggle. The Russian mind is systematically poisoned, most German dailies aver, by insinuations that Berlin spreads false reports regarding the perils besetting the Baltic fleet. In Washington, according to the same authorities, Berlin's action

is also misrepresented. If we are to accept the thesis of Berlin's semi-official press, Washington is just now the center of an elaborate anti-German intrigue, the details of which are not, however, made plain.

The Socialist press of Germany insists that the imperial chancellor has only himself to blame if Berlin diplomacy is distrusted. "German world politics," remarks the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), "is bankrupt." It believes Germany to be isolated. So does the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), the official Socialist organ. It denounces Count von Bülow as "the tool of an ambitious world policy," the failure of which is "too evident." But the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), in touch with the official world, explains that "jealousy of the growing power of Germany has for a long time found expression in misrepresentation of German acts and aims."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A VIGOROUS AMERICAN POLICY IN SANTO DOMINGO.

THE large and beautiful island between Cuba and Porto Rico, upon the soil of which two negro republics now work out their vexed destinies, is once more the theme of European homilies upon the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. John Hay, it is understood abroad, will take Santo Domingo more particularly in hand. It is "an open secret," thinks the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, that the United States "covets" Samana Bay as the site for a coaling-station. It has been necessary, adds this organ, for Germany to land marines for the maintenance of order. Indeed, a German cruiser and a German gunboat have distinctly lowered American prestige in the West Indies, according to the London *Times*, by playing a conspicuous part in local revolutions not only in Santo Domingo but in Haiti, the other republic on the island to which Columbus gave the name of Hispaniola. The English daily has recently printed an elaborate study of conditions there from which we quote:

"With the prospect of the early construction of the Panama Canal the West Indian Islands are assuming an interest and importance they have not held since the period when the decisive battles of Europe were fought in their seas. The most important of them all, on account of its geographical position, is the island occupied by the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo. A reference to the map will show that it lies directly in the path of ocean communication from Europe and Eastern America to the Isthmus of Panama, and borders the two sea-channels most favorable for outward and homeward bound vessels. When the canal is thrown open to navigation the great stream of commercial traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific will flow past its shores. It is not surprising, therefore, in view of its supreme strategic value in relation to the defense and control of the canal, that the question of its political future should be exercising the minds of American statesmen and the American people. They are, not unnaturally, asking themselves whether it can be allowed to remain, as at present, subject to misgovernment and periodic revolution and a menace to international amity, or whether it should be treated like Cuba and placed under civilized guardianship and restraint. What hope is there that it will justify a policy of non-interference under the new conditions which will soon force it into living contact with the most progressive nations of the world?"

Mr. Hay's policy, as Europe understands it, is to have the United States "take charge of the republic of Santo Domingo," nothing being said just yet on the subject of Haiti. Yet the Manchester *Guardian* hears that "the scheme is by no means certain of strong public approval" in the United States, and "it may be that the President and his advisers will be forced to withdraw from embarking on the venture because of a cry of Jingoism." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has for some time been calling attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs on the island, averring that German interests have suffered as a result.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECONCILIATION OF VATICAN AND QUIRINAL.

FOR the first time since the origin of the long and sullen discord between Vatican and Quirinal, Roman Catholics have openly borne a conspicuous part in an Italian national election with something resembling a display of approval by ecclesiastical authorities of the highest position. Now that all the votes have been counted and the Prime Minister, Signor Giolitti, is seen to have come off in triumphant style, the result is claimed in Italian clerical organs as a victory for the "forces of order" supported in many constituencies by church influence. "But," declares the Paris *Figaro*, "Pius X. has taken no step and made no declaration regarding the maintenance or the withdrawal of the prohibition formulated by Pius IX. and confirmed on various occasions by Leo XIII." This refers to the "non expedit," as the prohibition referred to is officially designated. The French daily adds:

"The Pope simply let matters take their course and Italian Catholics understood that they had the tacit acquiescence of the Pope. They went to the voting-booths and where there were no clerical candidates they voted for monarchists and for members of moderate parties. Signor Giolitti thus owes his success largely to Pius X. and to the Vatican prelates who gave the word.

"At Rome the parish priests took a direct part in the elections. Their campaign was particularly disastrous to the socialists. The same thing may be said of all parts of Italy. This first attempt is the prelude to full participation by Catholics in the parliamentary elections."

Vatican and Quirinal, adds this authority, "understand each other" and "a conciliation will take place of itself without the negotiations which precede a special compact between two parties." This statement is thought to be confirmed by an article in the Jesuit organ of the Vatican, the *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), which notes the important part played by members of the Roman Catholic Church in the Italian elections recently held. The circumstances were satisfactory to the ecclesiastical authorities, it says, because the non expedit is a prohibition to which exceptions may be allowed. Italian Roman Catholics are further bidden by the Jesuit organ to prepare themselves for political action along the lines laid down for the clerical party in Germany. It hints at the possibility that the Pope may in due time give an express or tacit permission of a general or partial nature that would amount to practical withdrawal of the non expedit. This article has created a sensation, and the Paris *Temps* asks if the Jesuit organ can be reflecting the ideas of the Vatican on this subject.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION.—"Were the present war between the United States and Japan," inquires a writer in London *Truth*, "and had the former collapsed as has Russia, would the English be inconsolable?"

NO END YET.—"It is not without sadness that we see this war prolonged," says the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), "and we understand those who speak prematurely of a mediation of the Powers, without, however, sharing their hopes or, rather, their illusions."

MONROE DOCTRINE AND PEACE CONGRESS.—"President Roosevelt has evolved the idea of assembling a second conference of The Hague, which shall make specific the questions dealt with by the first and which shall organize a periodical congress of peace," says the *Correspondant* (Paris). "Good. But to fulfil his intentions and to assure his work ought not President Roosevelt to submit to the judgment of this congress the acts so often bold, threatening, provoking, by means of which the United States apply the Monroe Doctrine?"

THE COSSACK AS A CANNIBAL.—"His thirst for blood is insatiable; it is a practical, working thirst, and not a mere figure of speech," writes Carl Joubert in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). "It is the craving of a carnivorous beast. The smell of blood affects him as it does the tiger, and his instinct guides him to the 'kill.' He is not particular as to the fountain from which he drinks. An ox or a pig will serve him; but sometimes he flies at higher game. In Omsk a Cossack was arrested by the police for murdering a Persian pedlar. The Persian was what is known as a 'box wallah' in Anglo-India. He used to go round the town with a bundle of printed cottons for sale. The Cossack coveted the Persian's goods and his money, so he waylaid and murdered him. He confessed, when arrested, that he had cut the Persian's throat and drunk of his blood. I was present when he made the confession, and I came across a very similar case in Malo-Cherkass. It is a common report that in the war with Turkey the Cossacks practically lived on the blood of the Turks whom they had captured."

AMERICA'S SPEEDWAY OF FINANCE

"TRIAL TRACK" OF TRANSPORTATION—THE PATHWAY ON WHICH EVERY ADVANCE IN TRANSPORTATION, OF PERSON AND SOUND HAS TRAVELLED TO SUCCESS

THE deep and wide-spread interest excited by the completion of the New York and Philadelphia Electric Railway, connecting those cities, has naturally led to curiosity concerning the methods and conditions under which this monumental success was conceived, built, and put to a test strenuous enough to demonstrate for all time its value.

Of the nine cities of the world with populations in excess of 1,000,000 each, the New York and Philadelphia Electric Railway system connects the two nearest, as shown by the following: London to Paris, 290 miles; Berlin to Vienna, 431; London to Berlin, 722; Paris to Berlin, 731; New York to Chicago, 837; Paris to Vienna, 852; Berlin to St. Petersburg, 1,084; New York to Philadelphia, 88.

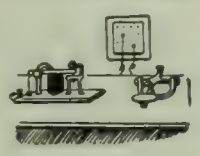
On completion of the electric railway tunnel, now building under the North River, the crowning triumph of the "trial track of transportation" will have been achieved.

This title has been bestowed on the stretch of eighty-eight miles between Philadelphia and New York that spans the State of New Jersey. For on this identical path has been the proving-ground of every method for annihilation of space and distance from the day of road-coaching until to-day. From experimental dreams to successful actuality, it has been the speedway of travel for person and sound.

John Butler, away back in 1756, chose this "trial track of transportation" for the first practical demonstration in this country of the relay stage-coach as a common carrier. He brought Philadelphia and New York within three days of each other—and earned a fortune.

Along this same route, Colonel Robert L. Stevens, in 1832, constructed his Camden & Amboy Railroad, the first real railway in America, and taught the Western hemisphere a new lesson in commercial development.

Morse, in 1854, experimented with a wire strung between Baltimore and Washington, with gross receipts of $300 for the first year; but communication by electric telegraph did not become a paying commercial proposition until New York was connected with Philadelphia in 1857.



The long-distance telephone had to prove its usefulness over these identical eighty-eight miles before the business world or the investing public would give it serious consideration. These two cities were able to "hello" in 1885, two years before any other large cities were 'phoning to each other, and seven years before New York could talk with Chicago.

Such conditions have evolved the New York and Philadelphia Electric Railway a matter of course, and opened a new chapter in the commercial history of this extraordinary "strip."

There has been a reason for all this. Progress, like the electric current, follows the lines of least resistance—merely another way of saying that the largest capability connects with the best opportunity by a law of natural election.

From the viewpoint of the transportation expert, the "strategic" position of the New York and Philadelphia Railway is unique and unequalled anywhere else in the world.

Statistics of the "trial track" are well-nigh staggering. At one terminus a population of 3,437,200; at the other, 1,293,697; between them Jersey City, with 200,000 inhabitants; Newark, 246,000; Elizabeth, 52,200; Plainfield, 20,000; Perth Amboy, 17,700; Rahway, 8,000; New Brunswick, 20,000; Trenton, 75,000; Burlington, 11,000; Camden, 76,000—4,730,987 in the termini, and 889,300 in the interlying cities, taking no account whatever of the thousands in smaller towns and villages.

Here, then, on a direct line of eighty-eight miles, or immediately tributary to it, are to be found, approximately, 6,000,000 persons, or one-twelfth of the population of the entire United States. For every mile an average of 60,000 persons.

Ten years ago the total population along these eighty-eight miles was less than 4,000,000, or an average of about 45,000 per mile. At the same rate of increase the census of 1910 should show 9,000,000 population, 103,000 to the mile.

The New York and Philadelphia Electric Railway, however, is not built on "futures." Contrary to the early experience with steam railroad construction, this project has no "region to develop," nothing to wait for. The business is "made." Six millions of people occupying fifteen cities in an area less than one hundred miles in length and a dozen in width—six millions of the most progressive citizens of the United States in a region teeming with industries and fed by richest garden-lands in the world—require quicker, cheaper, and better means of intercommunication than in the past.

Present conditions differ from those that brought out the stage-coach, the canal, and the steam-railroad only in the degree of their greater demand on genius. The figures amount higher, but the problem is essentially the same as that which has confronted the captains of transportation at each successive period.

The traffic of the "trial track" has burst its bounds again. That is all. Again the eyes of the business-world, as well as investing public, are directed toward the latest and important mode of transportation along the "Trial Track." Two of the best equipped steam railways in the world, operating great trains hourly, are unable to meet the record-breaking demands of these eighty-eight miles.

The two steam railroads are carrying 1,500,000 round-trip passengers annually between the two cities at $4.00 each. The New York and Philadelphia Electric Railway is equipped for 1,000,000 round-trips the first year at $2.25 each. A portion of this business doubtless will be deflected from the $6,000,000 traffic of the steam roads. Much of it will be entirely new business created by the reduced fare and the attractive frequency of the light-running electric trains. Ninety such trains daily will be required to meet this very conservative estimate of 1,000,000 round-trips a year.

Through passenger traffic, however, is merely one phase of this proposition. Without carrying a single passenger from one terminus to the other, this line already is on a paying basis as a result of strictly local business.

The possibilities of local traffic are unlimited. It has been demonstrated by scores of small roads that electric transit for short distances is a serious competitor to steam railroads. Many of the latter have been compelled to withdraw portions of schedules, owing to the inroads of the electric competition, due to the convenience of time and economy.

Freight possibilities of the future have not been included in the traffic estimate. In the transportation of express and mail matter, the New York and Philadelphia Electric Railway will begin at once to compete with the steam roads. Low rates, with rapid and frequent service, insure an express business of incalculable magnitude.

ALFRED N. CHANDLER.

The financial part of this undertaking affords another striking study. It is a wonderful tribute to the sagacity of its sponsors, the banking-house of A. N. Chandler & Co., of Philadelphia and New York. To-day the financial world concedes the triumph of judgment on the part of this conservative house.

This firm was the first in the early days of electric railways to discern the great possibilities of inter-urban electric railway transit, and while other financial magnates deliberated they grasped the opportunity offered by this enterprise.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"A Book of Drawings."—A. B. Frost. (P. F. Collier & Son.)

"Songs: 'Night,' 'Tu Verras,' 'Slumber Song,' 'Le Meilleur Moment des Amours,' 'It Came Upon the Midnight Clear.'" (Clayton F. Summy Company.)

"Fifty Songs by Franz Schubert."—Ed. Henry T. Finck. (Oliver Ditson Company, $2.50.)

"Modern Theory of Physical Phenomena."—Augusto Righi. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"How to Know the Starry Heavens."—Edward Irving. (F. A. Stokes Company.)

"Education Broth."—Frederic Allison Tupper. (C. W. Bardeen, $1.50.)

"Anatomy of the Brain."—J. F. Burkholder, M.D. (G. P. Engelhard & Co., $2.)

"Memoirs of the American War."—Major-Gen. William Heath. (A. Wessels Company, $2.50 net.)

"Illinois School Report."—Alfred Bayliss. (Phillips Brothers, Springfield, Ill.)

"Government and the Citizen."—Roscoe Lewis Ashley. (Macmillan Company, $0.70.)

"The Hardy Country."—Charles G. Harper. (Macmillan Company, $2.)

"The Holy Roman Empire."—James Bryce. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Modern Methods of Charity."—Charles Richmond Henderson. (Macmillan Company, $3.50 net.)

"Ideal and Real, The Student's Calendar."—L. G. S. Farr. (Published by author.)

"Granio-Muscular Origins of Brain and Mind."—Philip H. Erbés. (Promethean Pub. Company.)

"An Outline of a Bible-school Curriculum."—George William Pease. (University of Chicago Press, $1.50.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

December 19.—The north fort of East Kirkwan Hill, say despatches from Port Arthur, was destroyed by the Japanese on the 18th. Some war-ships of the Russian Baltic fleet are sighted off Cape Town, heading eastward. A Japanese fleet is reported to have sailed southward to meet the Baltic fleet. Admiral Togo reports in detail the furious and successful attacks upon the *Sevastopol* in the outer harbor of Port Arthur.

December 20.—A call to 200,000 Russian reserves is issued. Hongkong and Shanghai despatches confirm the report that a Japanese fleet had sailed southward to meet the Baltic fleet. Two British steamships are captured near Port Arthur; Russian officers are said to have been on board. Members of the North Sea Commission, with the exception of Admiral Davis, the American member, are greeted by President Loubet at Paris.

December 21.—Reports from Chefu declare that the Japanese are planning another assault on Port Arthur, for which General Nogi has asked for 60,000 more Japanese soldiers. General Nogi reports the capture of five large and eight small guns and some ammunition in the north fort of East Kirkwan Hill. Admiral Davis arrives at Paris.

December 22.—A Japanese squadron, commanded by Admiral Kamimura, is reported off Singapore. Chinese reports say that the Russians have recaptured 203-Metre-Hill. Baron von Spaun, of the Austria-Hungarian navy, is chosen as the fifth member of the North Sea Commission.

December 23.—The usual skirmishes are reported south of the Shakhe River. Secretary Hay, in a note to the Powers, says that the attitude of Russia necessitated a postponement of the proposed second Hague peace conference.

December 24.—Admiral Togo announces the with-

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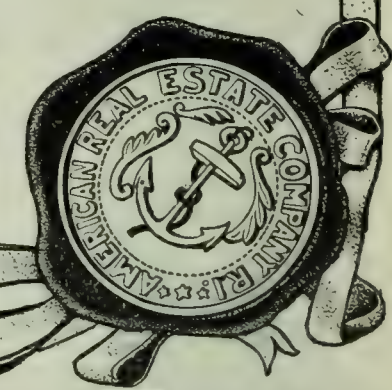

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drawal of the majority of his war-ships at Port Arthur. General Kuropatkin reports the capture of several of Kuroki's defenses at Bentsiapudza.

December 25.—General Nogi's forces at Port Arthur, it is reported, have captured all the advance positions fronting the Japanese right.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 19.—Further rioting occurs in Moscow, and reports from many parts of Russia show that discontent is increasing.

King Alfonso sanctions the signing of a Spanish-American arbitration treaty.

December 22.—The Czar refuses the plea of a zemstvo for a national assembly to prepare a program of reforms.

Japan favors an arbitration treaty with the United States.

December 23.—A lieutenant and thirty-seven of a detachment of Philippine scouts are ambushed and killed in Samar. General Corbin reports that the conditions there are critical.

December 24.—Advices from Paris say that disorder in Morocco is leading French officials to contemplate the occupation of the more important ports.

December 25.—The Czar approves M. Witte's plan of state loans to landowners, especially peasants and commoners.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 19.—*Senate:* The session lasts but three minutes; no business is transacted.

House: A bill reincorporating the Red Cross is passed; a resolution providing for holding the inaugural ball in the Capitol is defeated, and a resolution to restore to the Naval Academy midshipmen dismissed for hazing is voted down.

December 20.—The case against Senator Smoot is completed; the defense will be opened on January 10.

December 21.—Both Houses adjourn for the holiday recess until January 4.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 19.—The United States Supreme Court decides that all railroad cars and locomotives must be equipped with uniform automatic safety couplers.

It is announced that Commissioner of Corporations Garfield will conduct a public investigation of the Beef trust in Chicago.

December 20.—Five textile unions at Fall River vote in favor of the proposition to submit the strike to arbitration.

Continuing his revelations as to "Frenzied Finance" in *Everybody's Magazine*, Mr. Lawson tells of the dealings of H. H. Rogers and J. Edward Addicks in Bay State Gas, of the work done to have the receiver removed, and of an extraordinary scene in a Wilmington court-room, when dress-suit cases containing $225,000 in cash changed hands before the judge's eyes.

December 21.—James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations recommends, in his report a federal license or franchise for corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The President appoints James E. B. Stuart, son of the Confederate general, to be United States marshal of the eastern district of Virginia.

December 23.—Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, announces his candidacy for the United States Senate.

President Hughett, of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, attacks President Roosevelt's railroad policy.

H. H. Rogers makes three attempts to induce the New York district-attorney to have Thomas W. Lawson indicted for circulating false reports, but the attorney refuses to act in the matter.

CALIFORNIA INFORMATION

California is a big State; large of area, rich in natural wealth, tremendous in its scenic features and with a future full of great promise. Every American is more or less interested in knowing about this wonderful commonwealth. A forty page folder with more than half a hundred beautiful illustrations and a complete map of the State in colors, has been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It contains in condensed and interesting form a mass of information on various subjects of interest, including a list of hotels at California tourist points with their rates, capacity, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago.

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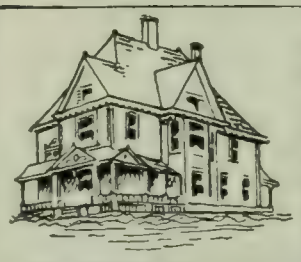

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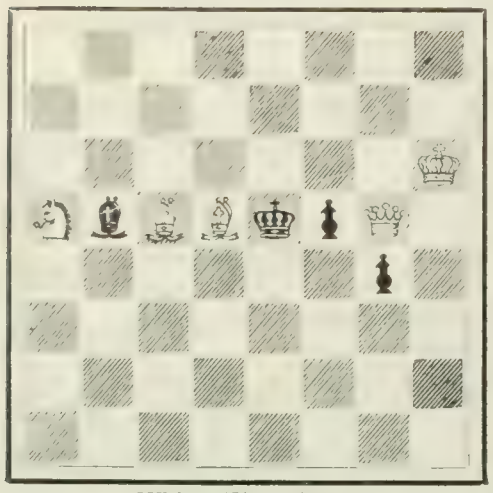
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,016.

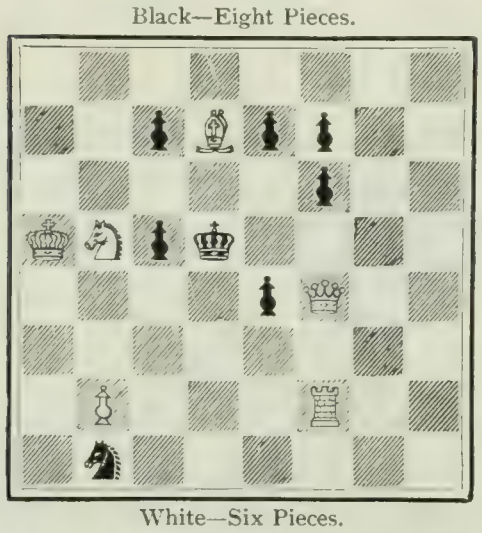
By J. COLPA.
From *Revue d'Echecs* Tourney.
Black—Four Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.
8; 8; 7 K; S b B B k p Q 1; 6 p 1; 8; 8; 8.
White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,017.

By S. TRCALA.
Second Prize. *Das Neue Illustrirte Blatt.*
Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.
8; 2 p B p p 2; 5 p 2; K S p k 4; 4 p Q 2; 8; 1 P 3 R 2; 1 s 6.
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,010. Key-move: K—R 6.

No. 1,011.

1. R—K Kt 8 / K—Kt 5	2. Kt—B 5 ch / K x Kt	3. P—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 3	2. Q—Kt 3 ch / K x P	3. Q—B 4, mate
1. ..... / Q—R sq	2. Kt x P ch / K—B 4	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Kt—K 8 ! ch / K—B 4	3. Kt—Q 6, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S.,

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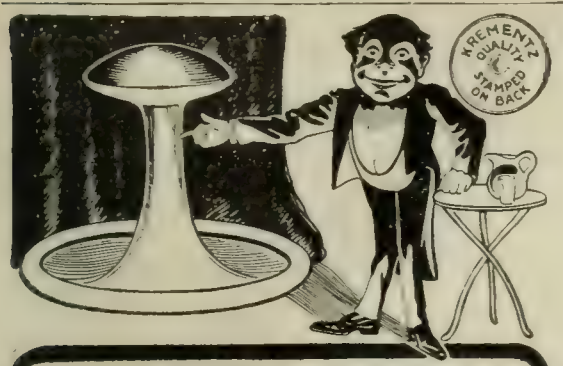

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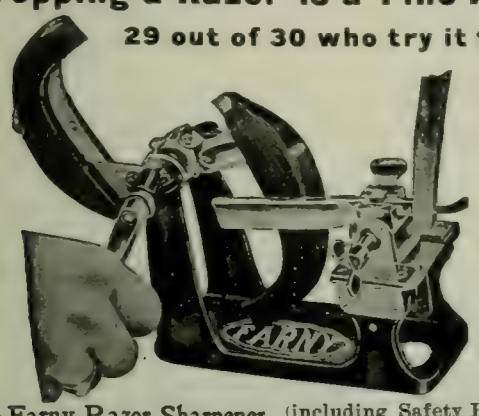

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Concerning Problem 1,010.

When this problem was submitted to us, we were prompted to criticize it on the ground that there were no "tries." It seemed to us that 1 ..... / R—R 2, "pinning" the Q, at once suggested the Key.

We were mistaken in our opinion, for no less than *nine* tries have been received: B—Q 4, B—R 7, R—K B 4, R—Kt 5, B—B 2, B—K 3, all answered by

1 ..... / R—R 2 2 No mate. 1 B—Q 7 / R—R B sq 2 No mate.

1 B—Kt 6 / R—B 4 2 No mate. 1 R—Q 4 ch / K—B 4 2 R—Q 6 ch / Kt—Q 5

In addition to those reported S. C. Simpson, San Francisco, got 999, 1,000; L. H. B., 1,003, 1,007, 1,008; W. E. W., W. E Hayward, Indianapolis, 1,007; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan., P. S., R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B. C., 1,007, 1,008; Miss J. H., B. A., 1,007, 1,008, 1,009; W. T. Kelly, Monticello, Ga., J. E. Ballou, Roxbury, Mass., 1,008; M. T., 1,008, 1,009.

A Surprise Mate.

Some time ago, under "Chess-club Chatter," we published a game showing the way an expert outwitted an amateur. In the following little game, an expert was the victim.

WARREN. *White.*	ELSON. *Black.*	WARREN. *White.*	ELSON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	7 Kt—K 2	Q—Q 2 (a)
2 B—B 4	K Kt—B 3	8 P—B 3 (b)	B x Kt
3 Q Kt—B 3	B—B 4	9 P x B	Q—R 6
4 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	10 Kt—Kt 3	P—K R 4
5 Castles	B—K Kt 5	11 B—K Kt 5 (c)	Mate in eight! (d)
6 P—Q 3	Q Kt—B 3		

Comments by Reichhelm.

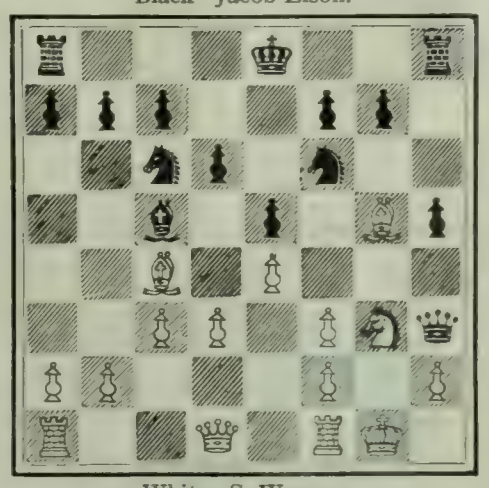
(a) All these moves are as decorous as an ancient owl, and no one would think that a brilliant would be developed.

(b) First fly in the ointment. B—K 3 is better.

(c) Even now B—K 3 is best.

(d) "Mate in eight! What are you giving us?" asked White. "Only a forced mate," said the "little Jacob" sweetly.

Black—Jacob Elson.



White—S. Warren.

Black to play and mate in eight moves.

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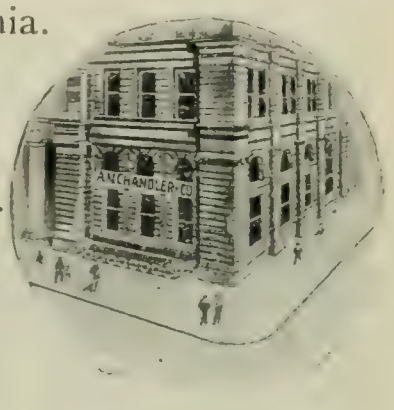

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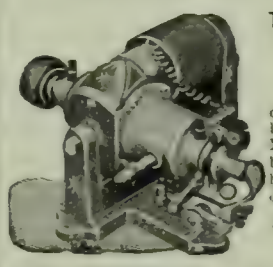

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. T. C.," Lewes, Eng.—"(1) How many pronunciations are recognized by lexicographers for the words 'acoustics,' 'feline,' 'panacea,' 'tonsillitis,' 'trousseau,' and 'gerrymander'? (2) What is the exact meaning of this last word? (3) Can you recommend for study any work that discusses the various pronunciations?"

(1) Three—a-coos'tics; a-cows'tics; a-cow'-stics; the first being preferred. "Feline" is usually pronounced fee'line; Foster, however, gives fee'lin. "Panacea" is generally pronounced pan"a-see'a (first "a" as in "fan," other "a's" as in "sofa"). It may also be pronounced pan"a-kay'a. "Tonsillitis," ton"-sil-lie'tis or ton"sil-lee'tis; "trousseau," troo"-sō'. "Gerrymander" is pronounced ger'ri-man'der (the "g" having the sound of "g" in "good"). (2) As a verb "gerrymander" means to alter the political map, as of a State, so that the voting-districts are unfairly or abnormally arranged, for the purpose of advancing the interests of a particular party or candidate. It has the additional meaning of to garble and misconstrue, as the premises in an argument, so as to arrive at a forced conclusion. It is also used, tho rarely, in the sense of to divide into crooked or tortuous parcels, as a district or region. As a noun it means the unnatural and arbitrary redistricting of a State or country involving such changes in the political map as are unfair to a party or a candidate. (3) Study the "Disputed Pronunciations" section of any copy of the Standard Dictionary, where you will find an extended list in concise form, together with the preferences of various authorities.

"S. H. V.," Jamaica, N. Y.—"Kindly inform me whether in the following sentence the word 'town' should be written with a capital or a small 't,' and the reason of your decision: 'I have made many inquiries from people in this town.'"

The word "town," being in this case a common noun, should be written with a small "t."

"E. E. M.," Chicago, Ill.—"(1) When an author's name follows a quotation, should quotation-marks be used? (2) How is 'Igorrote' pronounced?"

(1) According to custom they are generally omitted, being considered unnecessary. (2) Ig'gor-ro'tay, the "i" in the first syllable pronounced as "i" in "it," the "o" in the third syllable as "o" in "no."

"F. L. O.," Occidental, Cal.—"In *The International Journal of Ethics*, April, 1902, page 281, I find the following sentence: 'An ideal to deserve the name must sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, influence conduct.' Is not 'sooner or later' incorrect? And is not 'sooner rather than later' not only an incorrect use, but also redundant with 'rather than'?"

"Sooner or later" is idiomatic and in good usage, meaning at some unknown or unspecified but certain time. In view of this the meaning of the author is clear—"An ideal to deserve the name must at some time, and at an early date rather than a late one, influence conduct."

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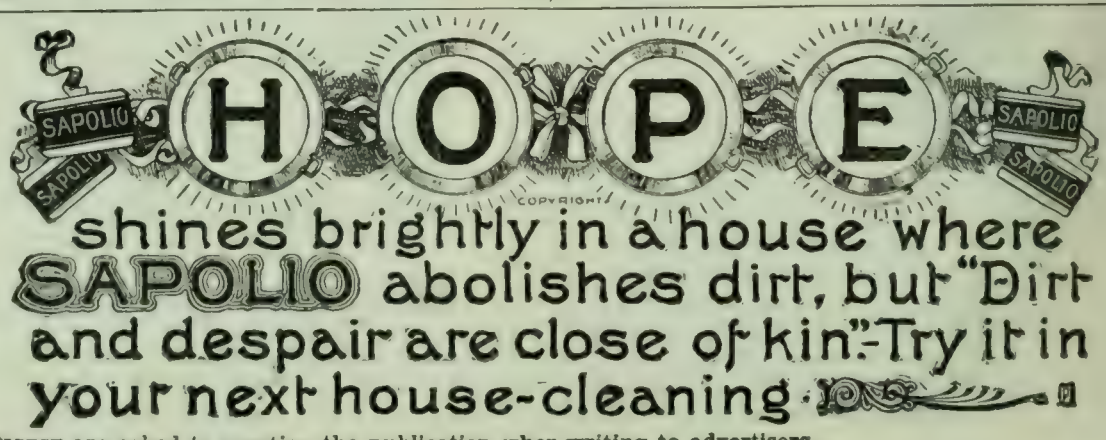

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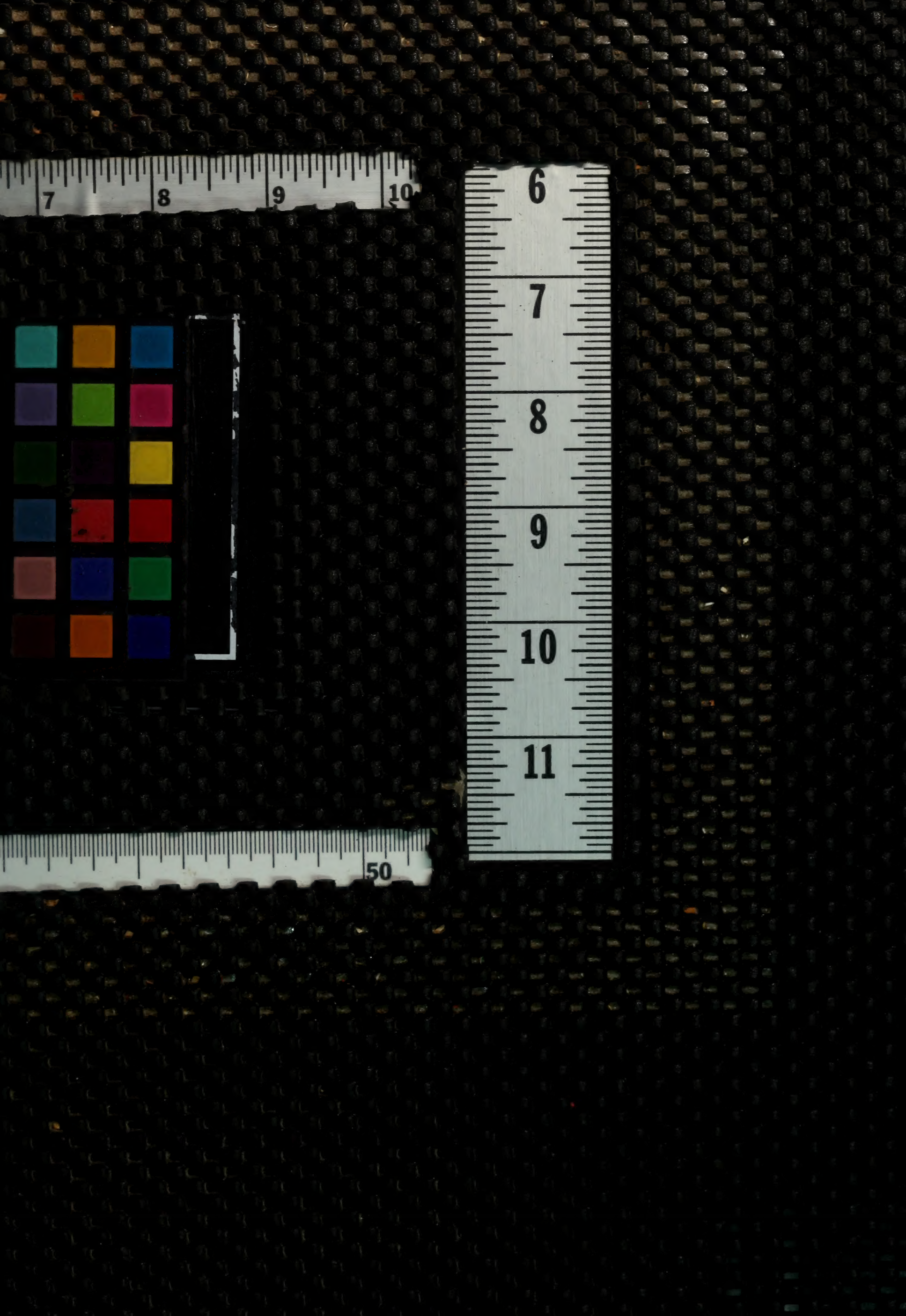
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